

(No Model.)

D. H. ROYER.
FENCE WIRE STAY.

No. 509,493.

Patented Nov. 28, 1893.

Fig. 1.

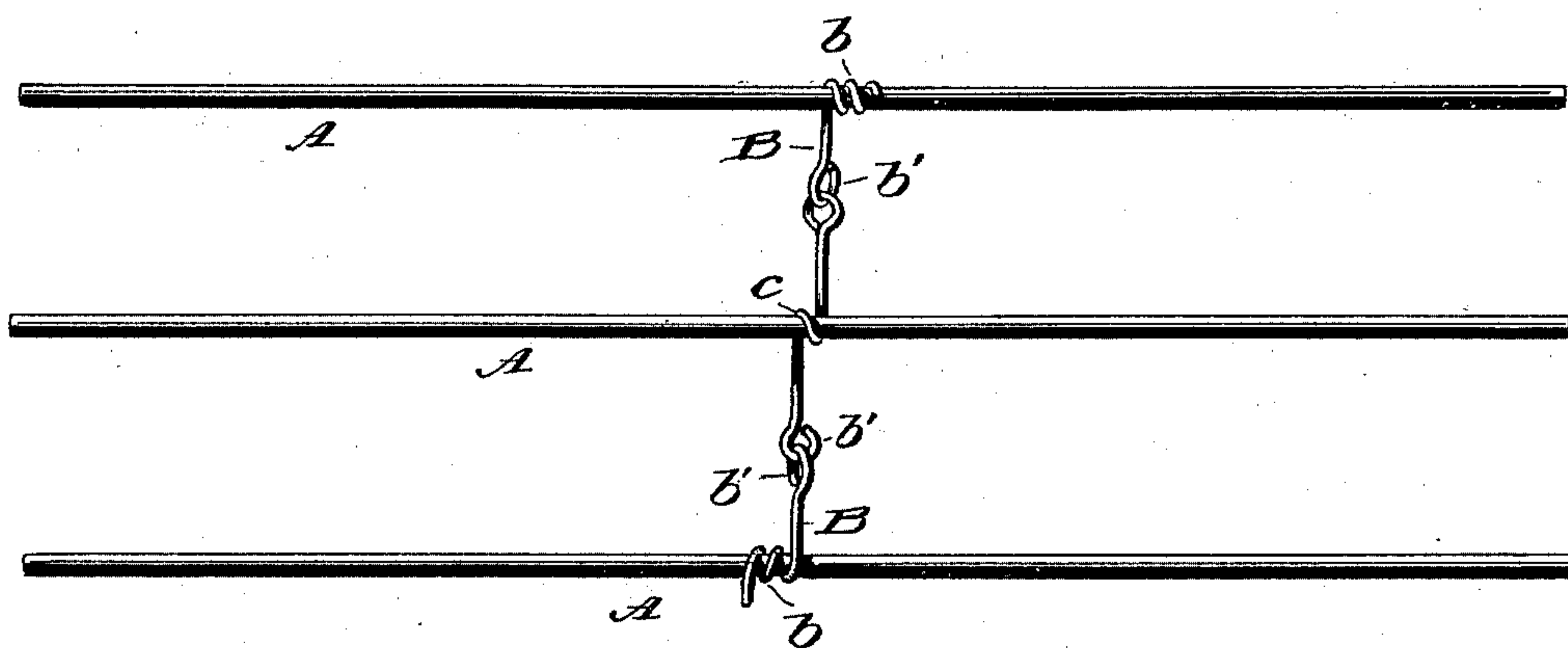


Fig. 2.

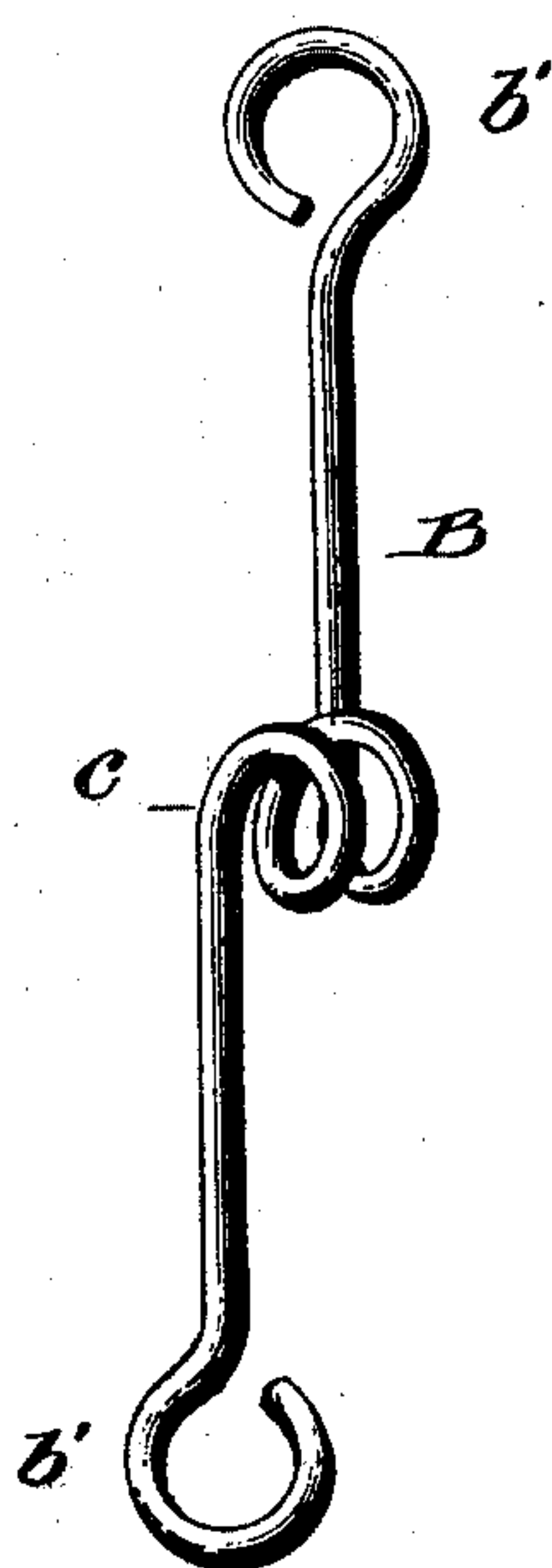
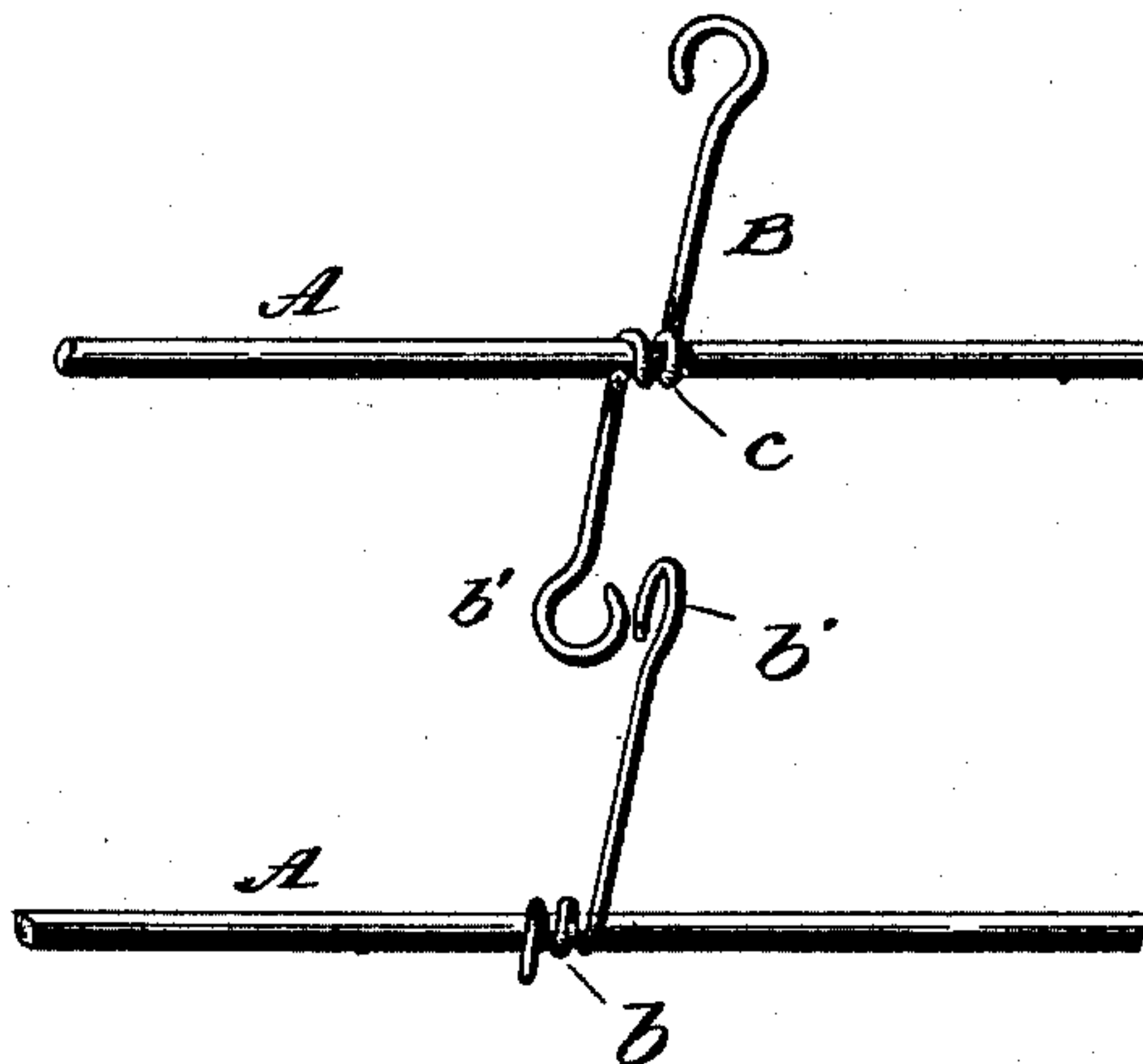


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

L. C. Mills
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID H. ROYER, OF NEW MADISON, OHIO.

FENCE-WIRE STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,493, dated November 28, 1893.

Application filed June 12, 1893. Serial No. 477,296. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID H. ROYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Madison, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Wire Stays; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in wire fences and more particularly to stays therefor, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and cheap fence, and a stay which can be readily applied and which when in position requires no extraneous means for keeping the same in position, and yet when placed under pressure or strain will give sufficiently to prevent damage in any way to the fence or the stays.

I form the stays each with a loop or eye to engage the eye or loop of the adjacent stay in a vertical plane, the ends of the stays being coiled around the longitudinal wires of the fence. I sometimes form one or more of the stays, according to the number of the longitudinal wires in the fence, with a coil through which may pass one of the said longitudinal wires. The fence as a whole is strong, can be cheaply constructed, is neat in its appearance, and is durable.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention in this instance resides in the peculiar combinations and the construction, arrangement and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of

a fence constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the stays on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a view showing two of the stays with their loops or hooks just being engaged.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the longitudinal wires of the fence which may be more or less in number as may be desired.

B designates one of my improved stays. It is formed of wire of suitable size and one end is formed into a coil *b* of any desired number of convolutes. Three will generally be found sufficient for ordinary fences and this coil is designed to receive one of the longitudinal wires of the fence. It may be formed at the factory and the wire slipped thereinto in the field, or the coil may be made around the longitudinal wire after the latter is in position. The other end of the wire of the stay is formed with a loop or eye *b'* as shown which is adapted to interengage or lock with the eye or loop of the next stay wire, the loops or eyes being made large enough to allow the stays to have sufficient movement to turn or bend in an inclined direction between the two adjacent longitudinal wires under strain or pressure or weight upon the fence. The eyes or loops are made normally open so as to be easily engaged one with the other and then they are closed so as to prevent their separation.

Where the fence is composed of more than two longitudinal wires I form the intermediate stay or stays with a coil *c* between its loops or eyes as shown in Fig. 1 where the stay is shown in its position in the fence. This additional loop or coil is designed to have the central longitudinal wire pass therethrough and be thus supported. The ends of the wire of which the stay is formed which has this central coil or loop has its ends formed with loops or eyes similar to the other stays to interlock and engage with the loops or eyes of the stays above and below the same. It will thus be seen that my form of stay is simple, that I require no other means for holding the same to the longitudinal wires and that in case of strain no injury can come to the stays

or to the fence for by pressure or strain on the fence the top of one link or stay will go one way while the other will go in the other direction therefore throwing all the pressure
5 on the side of the loop or eye instead of on the bottom or top where the loop is joined.

What I claim as new is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a fence stay composed of a wire having coils at
10 one end, and a loop at the other, a wire with coils at its center and loops at the ends, and

a wire with a loop at one end and coils at the other end, the loops of the various wires being interengaged, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID H. ROYER.

Witnesses:

E. V. HARTEK,
WM. FLAIG.