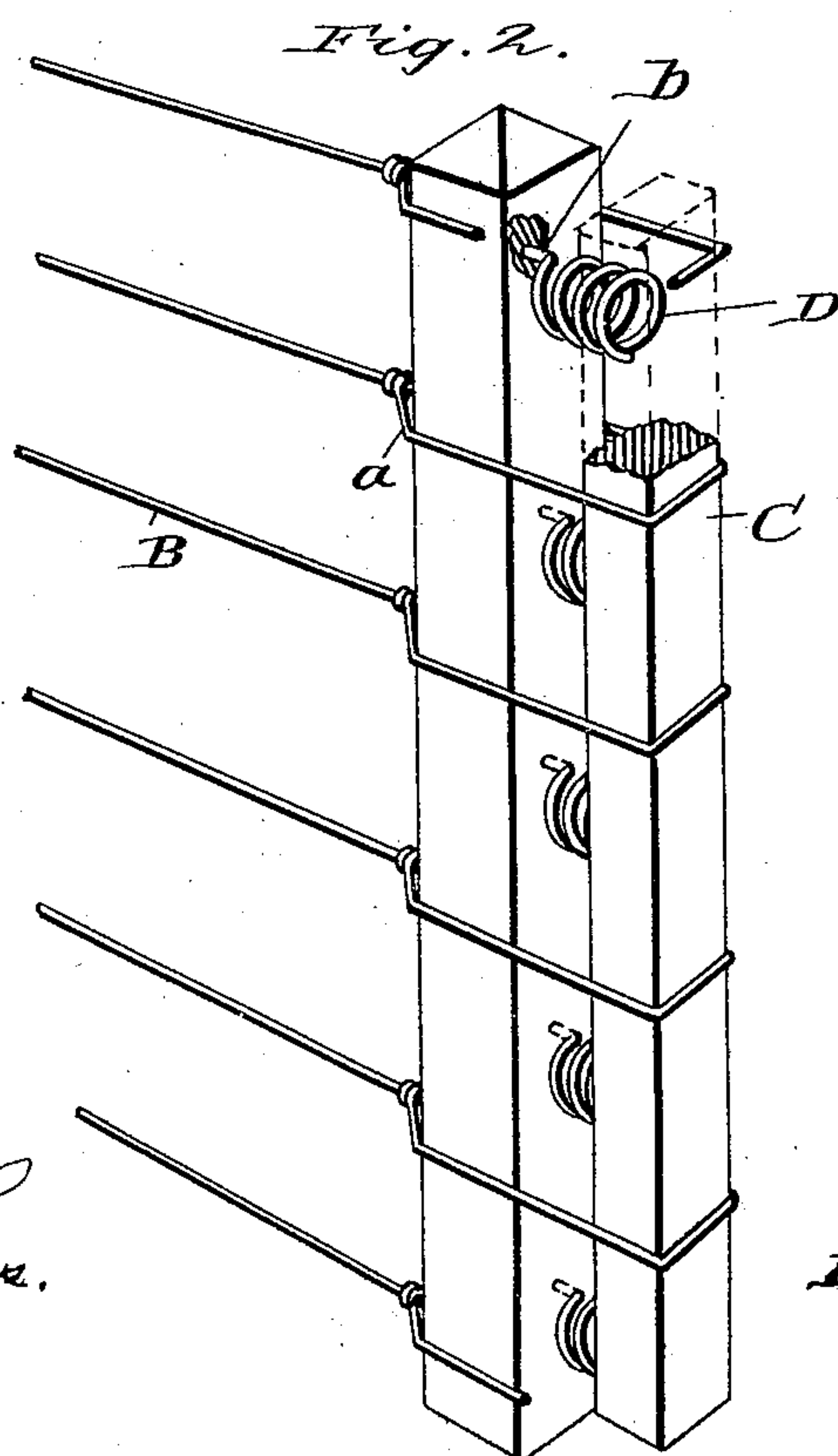
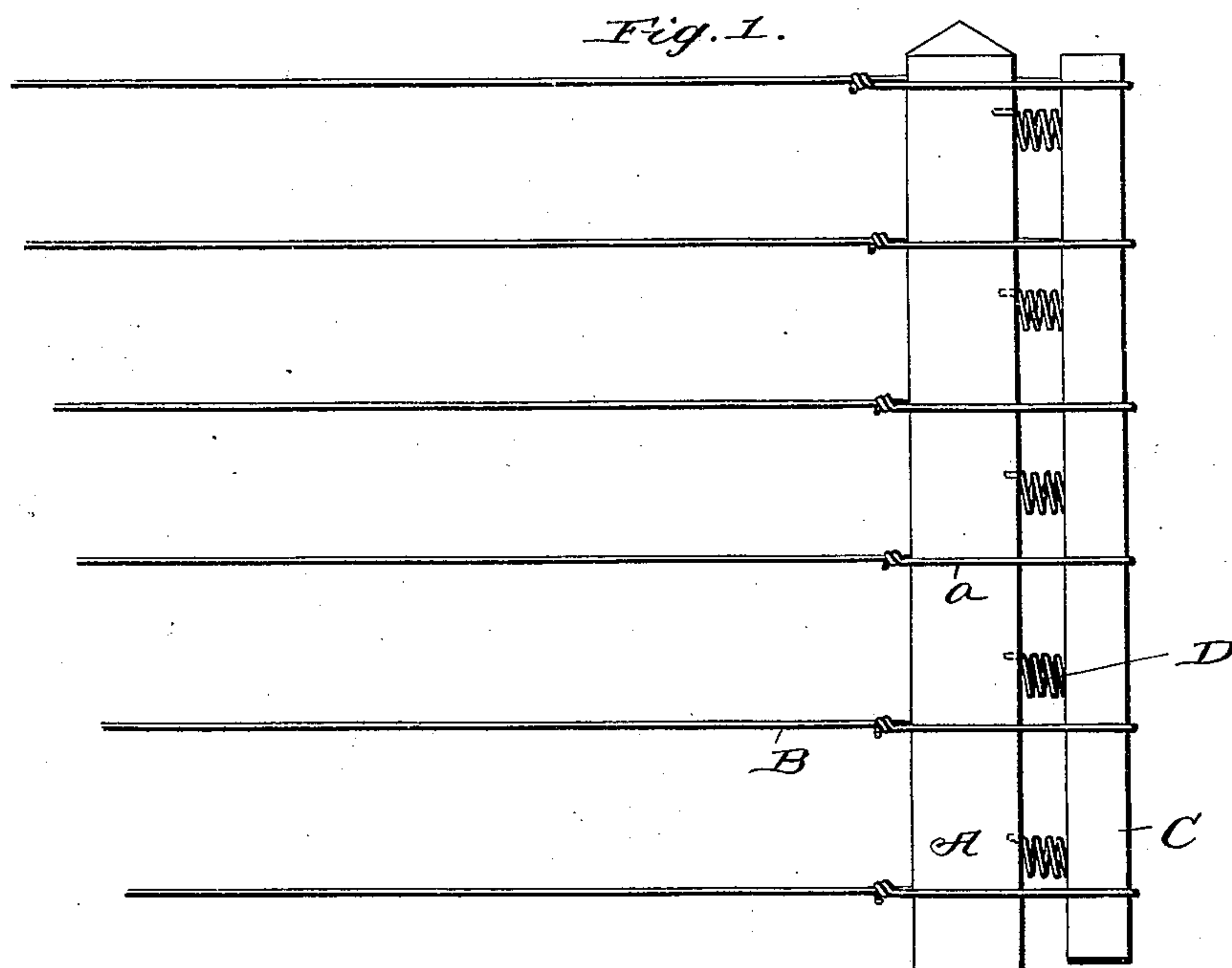


(No Model.)

S. S. YOUNG.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 521,304.

Patented June 12, 1894.



Witnesses:
C. A. Haider
H. F. Matthews.

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON S. YOUNG, OF MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,304, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed March 10, 1894. Serial No. 503,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON S. YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Morris, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; 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.

This invention has relation to an improvement in wire fences of that class in which springs are employed for taking up the tension of the longitudinal wires or runners of the fence, and the novelty will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of a portion of a fence with my improvements applied. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the same with parts broken away.

Referring by letter to said drawings:—A, indicates a corner post which may be placed in the ground in the well known manner, and B, indicates the longitudinal wires of the fence. These wires which are strung from a post at the other end of a fence, not illustrated, have formed on one end, a loop *a*. These loops are passed over the post A, as shown, and receive within them an upright bar C. This bar C, which is received within the loops that pass around or over the post A, is of a rectangular form in cross section.

D, indicates spiral springs. These springs which are preferably of steel although they may be made of any suitable material, are interposed between the corner post A, and the upright tension bar C, and have one end turned at an angle, as shown at *b*, and forced into the outer side of the post A, so as to be

retained in proper position. The opposite ends of the springs bear against the inner side of the tension bar C, which bar is limited in its outward movement by the loops *a*, of the wires. By forming these loops, it will be seen that the wires may be quickly placed over the corner post and embrace the tension bar, and they may be adjusted up or down to any position desired without the objectionable necessity so often experienced, of having to bore holes in the post to receive the wires, and by the employment of a single bar for all the springs, it is obvious that their usefulness will not be impaired in any manner should one of the wires become broken or injured. The loops in the wires are sufficiently long to allow the springs to exert their utmost pressure against the bar C, so as to take up as much slack as would possibly occur, and I find that by making the springs of a coiled or spiral form, they can be produced very cheaply and better results can be had than when flat springs are used.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a fence wire tightener, the combination with the longitudinal wires having the loops *a*, at one end, the corner posts, and the tension bar C, both received in said loops, and the spiral springs D, having the angular branches *b*, let into said post, as shown and interposed between the post and the continuous upright tension bar; the whole adapted to operate in the loops of the wires, substantially as specified.

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

S. S. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

CHAS. NEWCOMER,
R. D. MCCLURE.