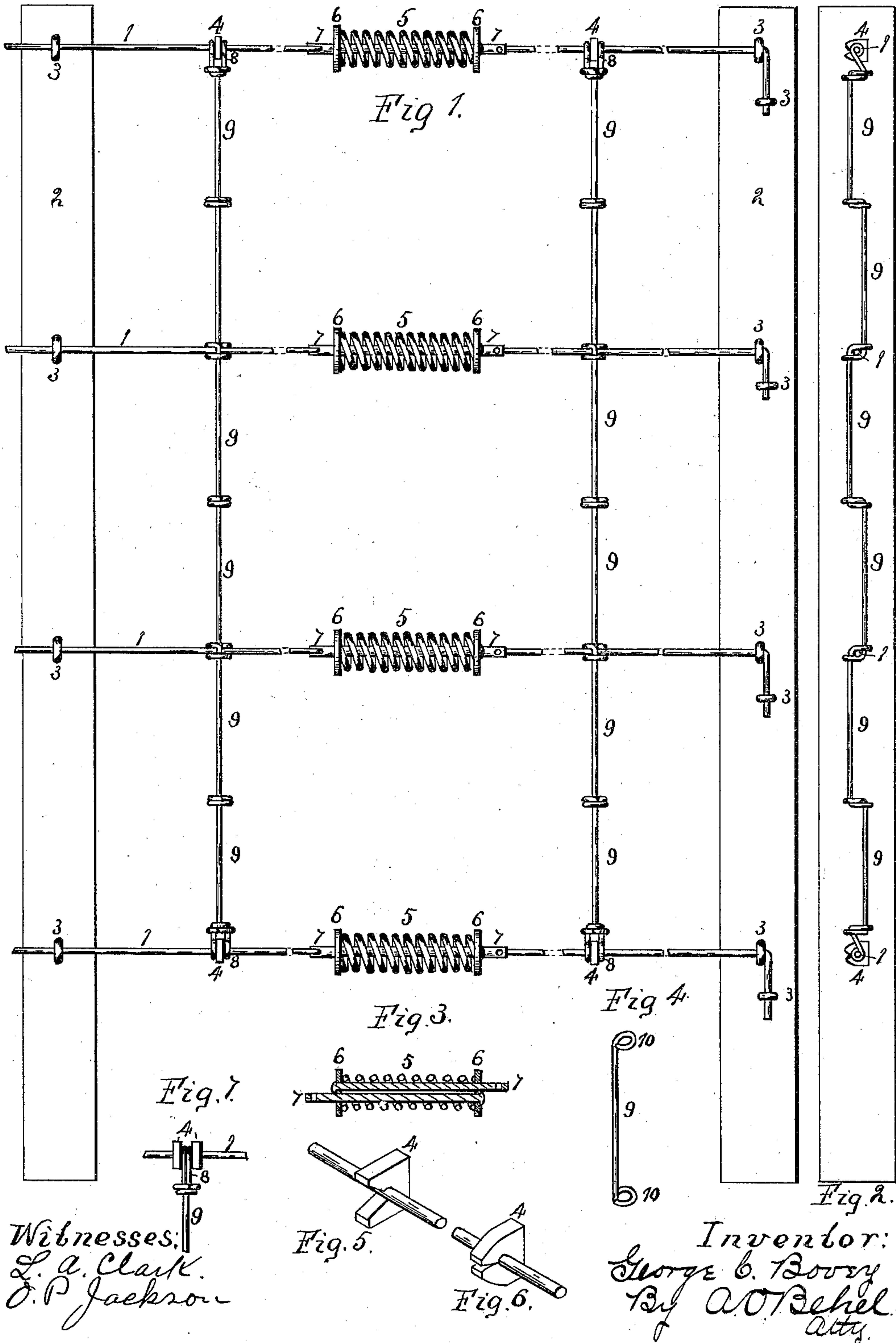


(No Model.)

G. C. BOVEY.
FENCING.

No. 547,415.

Patented Oct. 8, 1895.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. BOVEY, OF MOUNT MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

FENCING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,415, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed August 3, 1894. Serial No. 519,412. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. BOVEY, 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 Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to construct a wire fencing in which the lengthwise wires are connected in a flexible manner, and in which the lengthwise wires have a spring action in the direction of their length.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a section of fencing embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a lengthwise section of the coiled spring. Fig. 4 is an isometrical representation of one of the links. Fig. 5 is an isometrical representation of the button before being clamped in position. Fig. 6 is an isometrical representation of the button in position. Fig. 7 shows a modification of a portion of my improvements.

The main lengthwise wires 1 are held in place in connection with the posts 2 by staples 3, but free to move through the staples. Upon the upper and lower lengthwise wires are clamped buttons 4. These buttons have one face cut away, so that they may be placed upon the wires, and after being placed in position are closed or clamped around the wire, firmly holding them in position.

Between the ends of each lengthwise wire is placed a coil-spring 5, and the lengthwise wire is connected thereto by a washer 6 being placed over each end of the spring. A rod 7, running through the washer from each end of the spring, having the end in contact with the washer beaded and passing through the spring, to the projecting end of which one end of the lengthwise wire is connected. This arrangement permits of a yielding movement to the wire when a greater strain is applied, and when the coils of the spring have been closely compressed further yielding movement of the wire will be arrested.

To the upper and lower wires are connected loops 8, having their ends surrounding the wire each side of the buttons 4, their center portion extending beyond the wire, those of the upper wire extending downward and those of the lower wire extending upward.

A series of links 9 (shown at Fig. 4) are em-

ployed to connect the lengthwise wires at suitable intervals. Each link has its ends formed into an eye 10 and turned transversely of the length of the link. The eye of a link is hooked into one of the loops, both top and bottom, and a series of the links hooked together. The intermediate links are so connected that the lengthwise wires are located between the upper end of one link and the lower end of another link, the eye portions engaging the wires, and should weight be brought to bear upon the bottom lengthwise wire all lengthwise wires above it will help to support it and all springs will yield, and the same with any of the other lengthwise wires; but these links do not form a rigid connective, as they are jointed at each lengthwise wire and between each lengthwise wire.

Instead of the loop 8 having its ends on each side of a button, as described, two buttons may be employed and the ends located between them, as shown in Fig. 6, as the object of the buttons is to hold the linked connective in position and prevent its sliding along the wires.

The coiled spring will allow the lengthwise wires to expand and contract, according to the temperature.

I claim as my invention—

A fencing consisting of lengthwise wires 1, the top and bottom wires having buttons 4, clamped thereto, loops 8, bent around the wire and located on each side of the buttons, having their free center portion bent into an eye extending in a horizontal plane, two vertical links 9 forming a connection between two lengthwise wires, each end having an eye standing in a horizontal plane the main portion of one link passing through the eye of another link, and the intermediate lengthwise wires held between the horizontal portions of two links, and the main portion thereof, and the links between the two lengthwise wires passing through the adjacent link, the said links connected to the top and bottom wires by the main portion thereof passing through the eyes of the loops, whereby a flexible connection is formed between the lengthwise wires.

GEORGE C. BOVEY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. ROHRER,
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