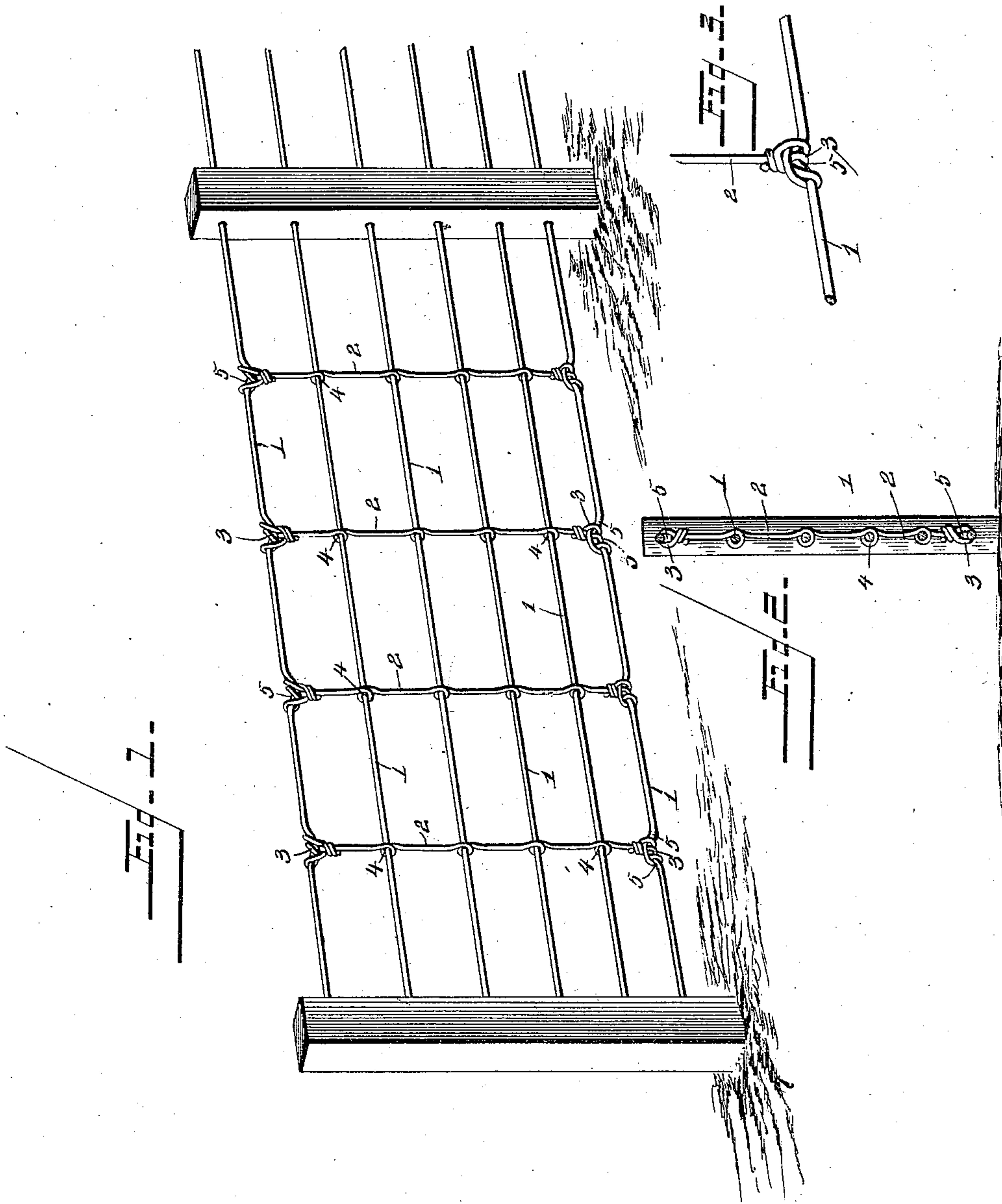


(No Model.)

J. J. MOORE & D. VANIMAN.
FENCE.

No. 557,214.

Patented Mar. 31, 1896.



Witnesses
Thos W. Riley
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By *their* Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES J. MOORE, OF FARMERSVILLE, ILLINOIS, AND DANIEL VANIMAN,
OF MCPHERSON, KANSAS.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,214, dated March 31, 1896.

Application filed December 18, 1894. Serial No. 532,226. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES J. MOORE, residing at Farmersville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Illinois, and DANIEL VANIMAN, residing at McPherson, in the county of McPherson and State of Kansas, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to fences of the class constructed wholly of wire and consisting, essentially, of runners and connecting-stays; and the object in view is to provide a simple and durable relative arrangement of parts whereby the tension of the several members may be regulated with facility.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the connection between the extremity of a stay and the terminal or marginal runner.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Any desired number of parallel runners 1 may be employed to suit the use to which the fence is to be applied, said runners being connected by transversely-disposed stays 2, which are so connected to the runners as to not interfere with the tightening thereof and also in such a way as to receive a portion of the strain caused by tightening the runners, whereby the tension of the stays is increased. In order to accomplish this, the top and bottom or terminal or marginal stays are provided, respectively, with downwardly and upwardly projecting loops or bends 5, whereby said loops or bends extend inward or toward each other, and the extremities of the stays are attached to these loops or bends, preferably in a vertical position. It follows that the straining of the terminal or marginal runners will tend to straighten the loops or

bends and thus strain or increase the tension of the stays, whereby the tightening of the terminal or marginal runners and the stays is accomplished simultaneously.

The intermediate runners, which may be arranged at any desired intervals, extend through alined eyes 3 formed in the stays at intermediate points and at intervals to agree with those between the intermediate runners, no further connection between the stays and the intermediate runners being employed. The result of this construction is that the intermediate runners may be adjusted to increase their tension without in any way affecting the stays or the terminal runners and without communicating strain to the stays in the direction of the stretching of the runners. The function of the stays, as in other fences of this class, is to distribute strain applied laterally to one or more of the runners and thus preserve the integrity of the structure.

A further advantage of the construction above described resides in the fact that the stays are formed simply of common wire and may be bent or shaped at the time of erecting the fence, thus materially reducing the cost of manufacture and maintenance. A fence of this construction may be repaired by an unskilled workman and without the use of tools especially adapted for the purpose.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

The herein-described fence comprising marginal or top and bottom runners provided with inwardly-projecting loops or bends extending toward each other in pairs in the plane of the runners, the loops of the top runner extending downward and those of the bottom runner extending upward, stays secured at their extremities to said inwardly-extending loops or bends whereby the extension or straightening of the loops or bends due to increasing the tension of the marginal or top and bottom runners increases the ten-

sion of the stays, said stays being provided at intervals with alined eyes, and straight intermediate runners arranged in the plane of and between the marginal runners and extending through said alined eyes of the stays, whereby the intermediate runners may be adjusted to increase their tension without affecting the stays or marginal runners, substantially as specified.

10 In testimony that we claim the foregoing as

our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES J. MOORE.
DANIEL VANIMAN.

Witnesses for James J. Moore:

C. H. BALL,
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Witnesses for Daniel Vaniman:

HENRY BRUBAKER,
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