(No Model.)

L. M. RUNYON.

WIRE FENCE.

No. 570,567. Patented Nov. 3, 1896.

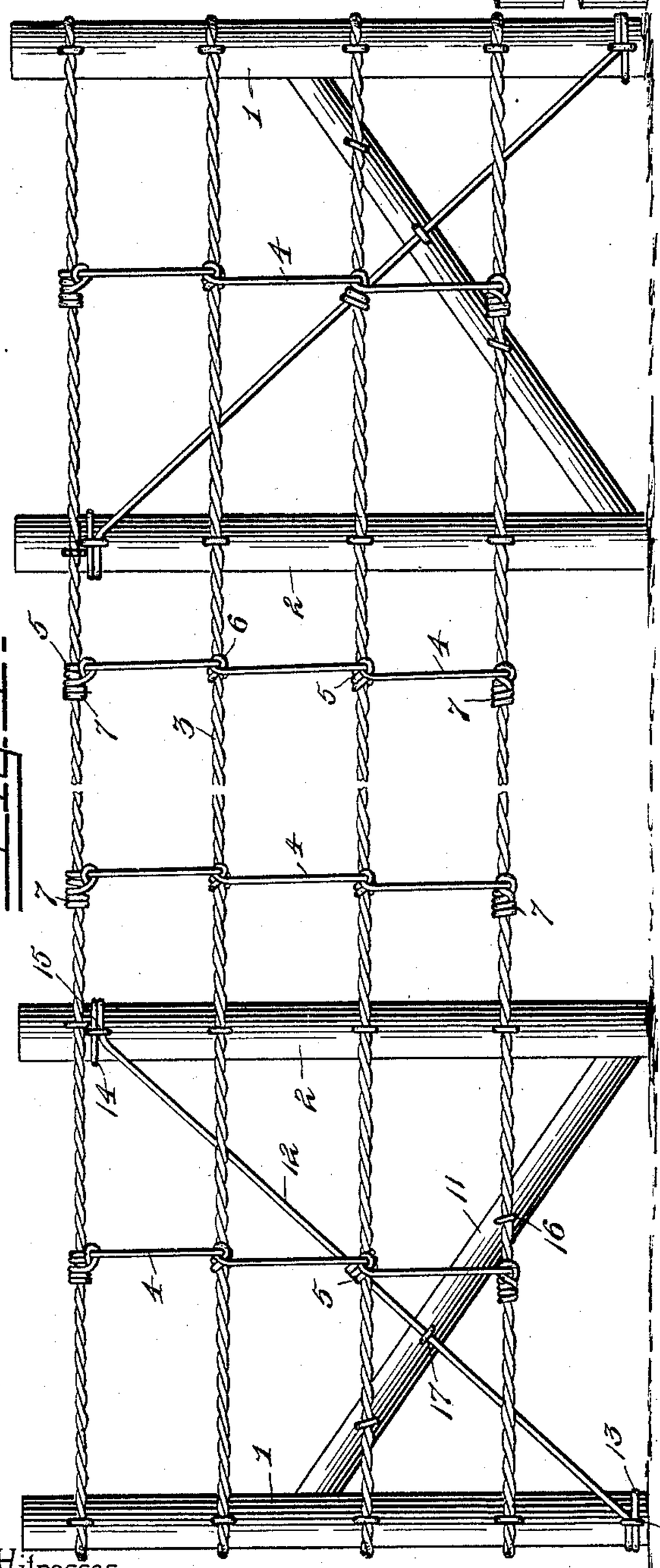

Fig. 1.

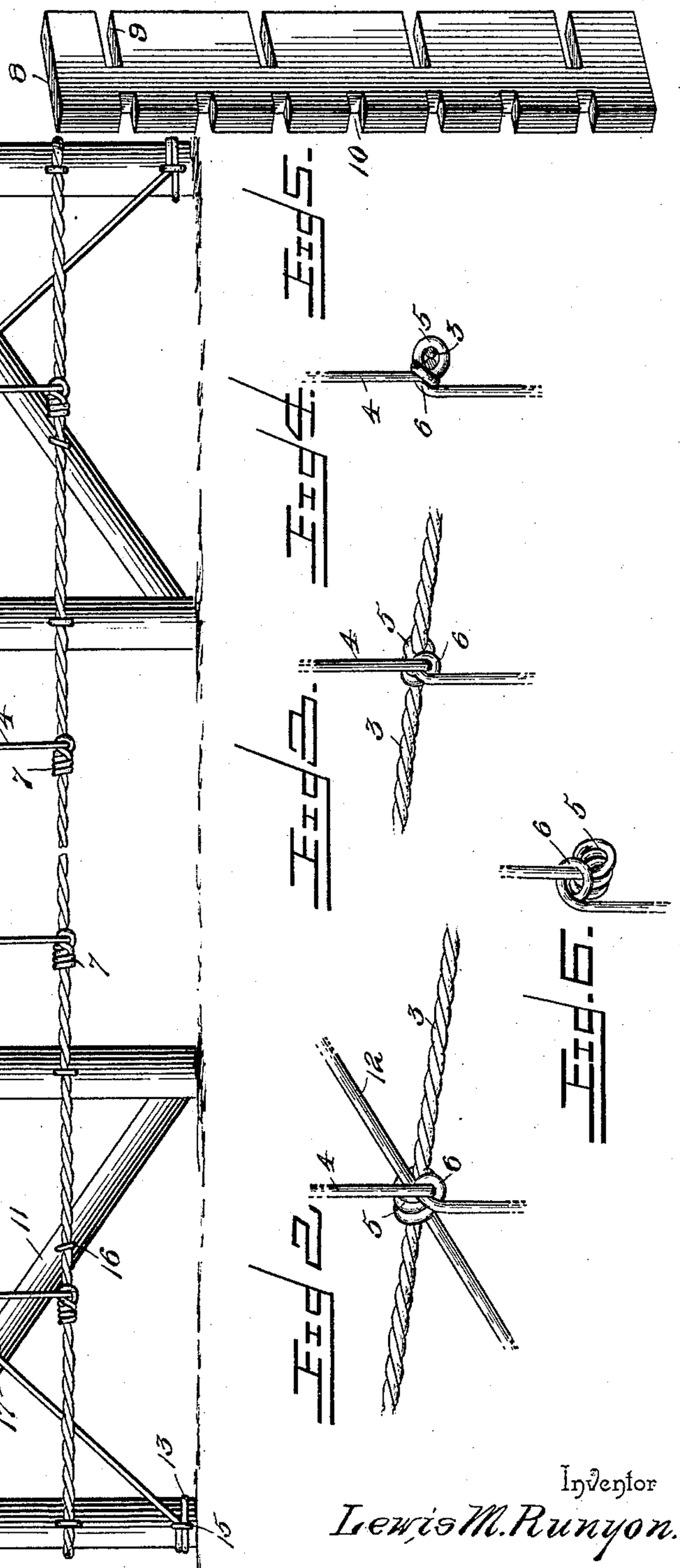

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Witnesses
W. J. Lavarre.
[illegible]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS M. RUNYON, OF ALLAMUCHY, NEW JERSEY.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,567, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed August 26, 1896. Serial No. 604,007. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS M. RUNYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Allamuchy, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fences of that class having simple or multiple-strand runners connected by intersecting stays, and the objects in view are to provide an improved construction of stay and means for securing the same at its points of intersection with the runners, to prevent longitudinal displacement without the use of clips or auxiliary fastening devices, and, furthermore, to provide improved means for bracing or strengthening the terminal panels of the fence.

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 claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a fence constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view in perspective of a portion of one of the stays and the contiguous portion of a runner, to show the manner of securing said parts to a fastening-brace. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the lock employed for securing a stay to a runner. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same, showing the runner in section. Fig. 5 is a detail view of a gage employed in the construction of the improved fence. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the stay-lock, with the runner omitted, showing the position of the engaging loop prior to the tightening thereof by a strain applied to the stay.

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

The terminal and intermediate posts 1 and 2, respectively, are connected by runners 3, which in the construction illustrated are of the multiple-strand type, and these runners are connected at intervals between the planes of the posts by means of intersecting stays 4.

The stays are of single-strand construction, and the lock by which they are secured to the runners at each point of intersection therewith consists, essentially, of a coil 5, formed by wrapping the stay-wire a plurality of times around the runner, and a loop 6, formed by carrying the stay around itself and thence downwardly to the next lower runner. The loop connected with the lock in engagement with each intermediate runner is held closed, and hence in tight frictional contact with the contiguous straight portion of the stay below said runner, said portion below the runner being attached by means of a similar lock to the next lower runner.

The locks which engage the terminal or the upper and lower runners are identical in construction with those which engage the intermediate runners, with the exception that the extremities of the tie-wire, after being wrapped around the contiguous straight portion of the stay to form the loop 6, are again coiled around the runner, as shown at 7, thus forming an efficient and, at the same time, ornamental finish at each end of the stay. The advantage of this form of lock resides in the fact that the body portion thereof is engaged in the plane of each runner by a loop which is exposed to and is held tight by the constant strain upon the contiguous portion of the runner, but inasmuch as the stay must be strained in its application, in order to secure good results, it is necessary, during the construction of the fence, to apply a gage, such as that illustrated in Fig. 5, to the runners contiguous to the plane of the stay about to be affixed, with its spaced notches in engagement with the runners, to hold the latter at the desired intervals. Inasmuch as it is necessary, in constructing fences for different kinds of stock, to vary the intervals between the runners, I preferably employ as a gage a bar 8, provided in its opposite edges with wire seats or notches 9 and 10, spaced at different intervals.

In order to strengthen the terminal panels of the fence, I employ a rigid strut-brace 11, of timber or its equivalent, between the terminal post at an intermediate point and the adjacent intermediate post near its lower end, as shown in Fig. 1, and in connection with this strut-brace I employ a tension-brace 12, of wire or its equivalent, which is coiled at its extremities around the terminal post near its bottom, as shown at 13, and around the intermediate post near its top, as shown at

14, said coils being secured by means of staples 15 or their equivalents. The strut-brace is stapled, as shown at 16, to each intersecting runner, and is also stapled to the tension-brace, as shown at 17, at the point of intersection thereof, and in order to still further increase the rigidity of the terminal panel I preferably engage the coils 5 of one of the stay-locks around the tension-brace and the runner which it intersects contiguous to the plane of the stay, as shown in Fig. 1 and in detail in Fig. 2.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A fence comprising supporting-posts, runners secured to said posts, and stays intersecting and connecting the runners at intermediate points, each stay consisting of a continuous wire blank provided with a plurality of coils embracing each runner and a loop formed by carrying the stay-wire around the contiguous straight portion of the stay and held taut by strain upon the portion by which the loop is formed, the extremities of the stay-wire, after forming said loops, being coiled around the contiguous portions of the terminal runners, substantially as specified.

2. A fence having terminal and intermediate posts, runners secured to the posts, continuous wire stays intersecting the runners at intervals and provided at each point of intersection with a lock consisting of a plurality of coils engaging the runner and a loop engaging the contiguous straight portion of the stay, an inclined strut-brace interposed between a terminal and the contiguous intermediate post, and an oppositely-inclined tension-brace connecting said terminal and intermediate posts and extending through the stay-lock which engages one of the intermediate runners at a common point of intersection, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS M. RUNYON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. M. TOWNSEND,

FORD N. STAPLES.