

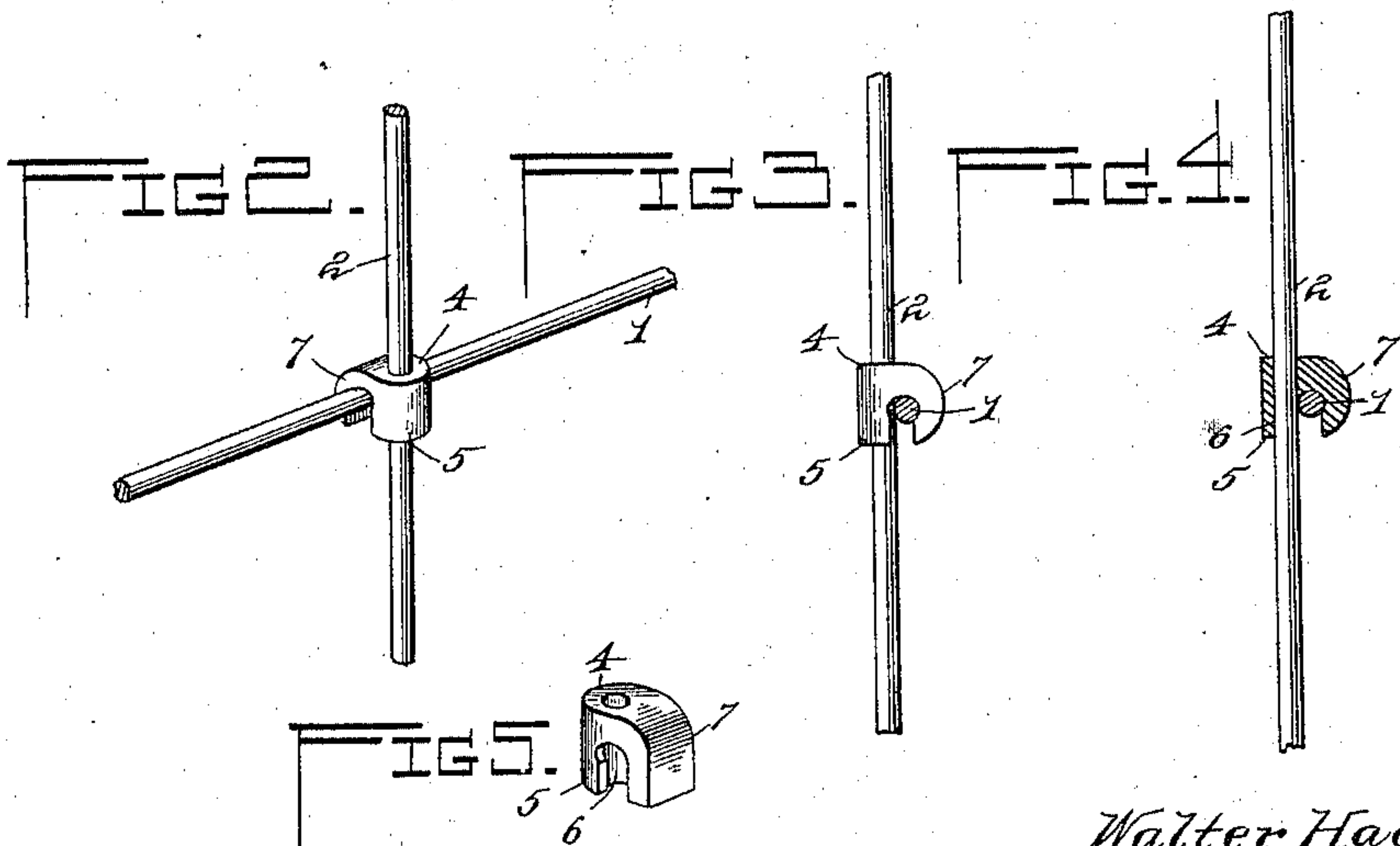
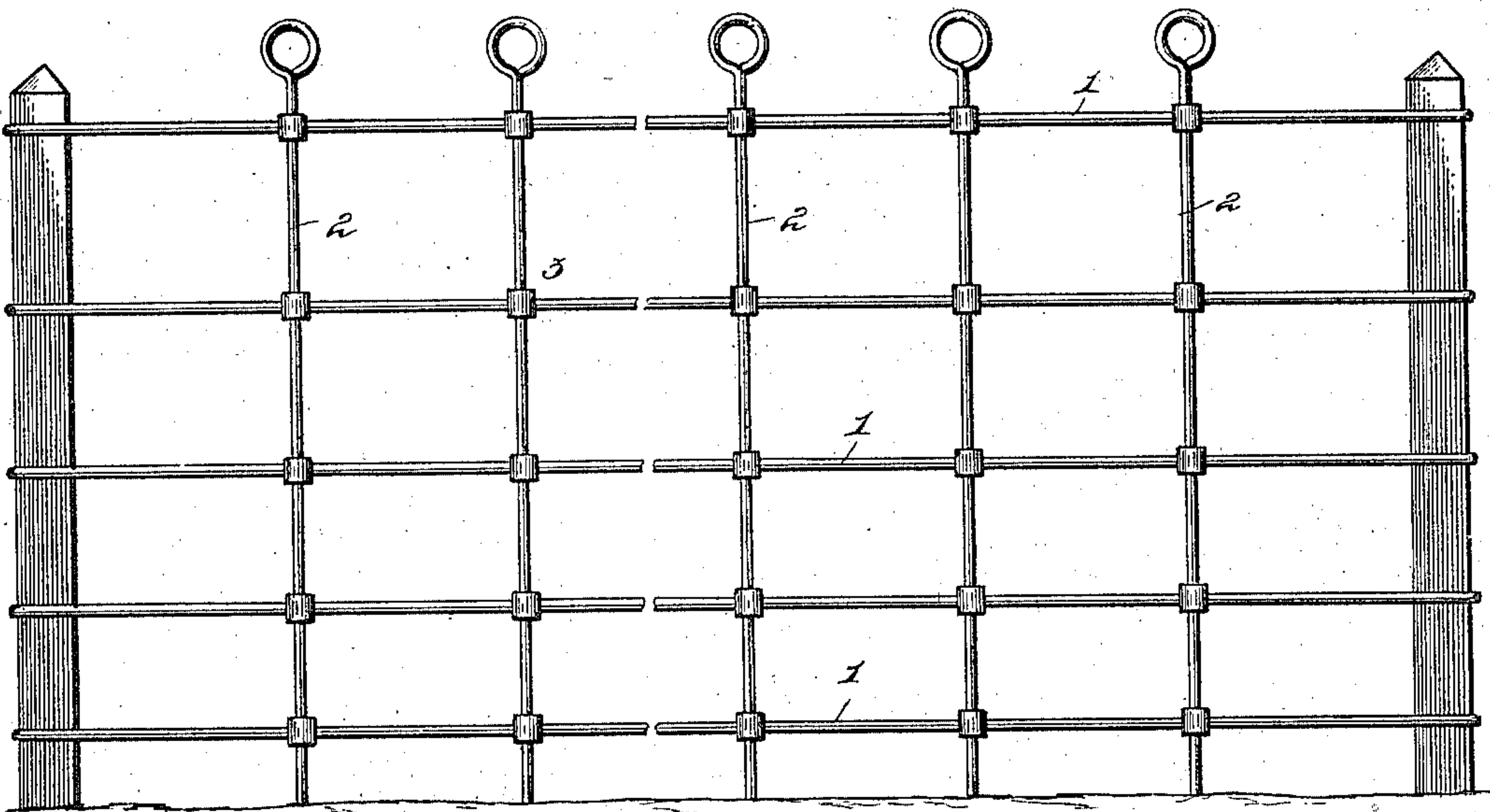
(No Model.)

W. HAGAMAN & E. D. CARY.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 575,234.

Patented Jan. 12, 1897.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER HAGAMAN AND ERWIN D. CARY, OF FRONTIER, MICHIGAN.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,234, dated January 12, 1897.

Application filed September 26, 1896. Serial No. 607,099. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER HAGAMAN and ERWIN D. CARY, citizens of the United States, residing at Frontier, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to wire fences, and particularly to a lock for securing stays to the runners of a fence at their points of intersection therewith; and the object in view is to provide a lock or fastening device of simple construction which may be applied with facility and is adapted to prevent independent movement of the contiguous portions of the connected members.

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 view of a fence having its stays and runners connected by locks constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improved lock applied to the contiguous portions of a runner and stay. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the lock detached.

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

1 designates fence-runners intersected at intervals by stays 2, both of which are preferably constructed of wire, and 3 represents the lock embodying our invention, by which the intersecting portions of the runners and stays are secured. The lock comprises a tubular body portion or eye 4, in alinement with which is arranged an ear or extension 5, provided with a groove 6, arranged in alinement with the bore of the eye and adapted for the reception of a stay, and a lateral arm or claw 7, integral with said eye, which extends outwardly and is curved to form a runner-seat between its extremity and the inner surface of the ear or extension 5. The groove 6 is of less depth than the diameter of the wire form-

ing the stay, whereby the latter projects beyond the groove and into the runner-seat for contact with the runner which extends there-through, and the arm of claw 7 is pliable to provide for the subsequent inward bending of the extremity thereof to crowd the runner into close frictional contact with the stay, and thus lock both parts against independent movement. It will be seen that prior to crimping or closing the lock the extremity of the engaging arm or claw is arranged approximately parallel with the axial ear or extension in which the stay is fitted, and projects below the plane of the under side of the runner; and hence after the locking arm or claw has been crimped its extremity is folded inwardly under the runner and prevents downward displacement thereof. Fig. 5 shows the construction of the lock prior to application, while Figs. 3 and 4 show the position of the extremity of the locking arm or claw subsequent to the crimping operation above described.

The extension 5 of the eye 4 forms a grip with which one jaw of a pair of pincers may be engaged when the clamping arm or jaw 7 is being bent to engage the transverse wire 1, said clamping-arm terminating short of the lower end of the extension 5. Hence the engagement of the lock with the wire is accomplished without pressure upon the wires, and hence without deflecting or distorting the latter in any way, while the frictional contact caused between the wires by the bending of the clamping-arm is such as to secure both wires against movement through the lock.

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—

A lock for intersecting wires comprising an eye having an extension provided with a groove in alinement with the bore of said eye and of less depth than the diameter of the wire to be fitted therein, and an integral pliable clamping arm or claw extending laterally from the eye and curved to form a wire-seat,

whereby intersecting wires arranged respectively in said eye and seat are adapted to be held in frictional contact by the inward bending of the extremity of said clamping arm
5 or claw, the clamping-arm terminating short of the lower end of the extension substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as

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

WALTER HAGAMAN.
ERWIN D. CARY.

Witnesses:

JONATHAN SHERMAN,
ERVIN BLOUNT.