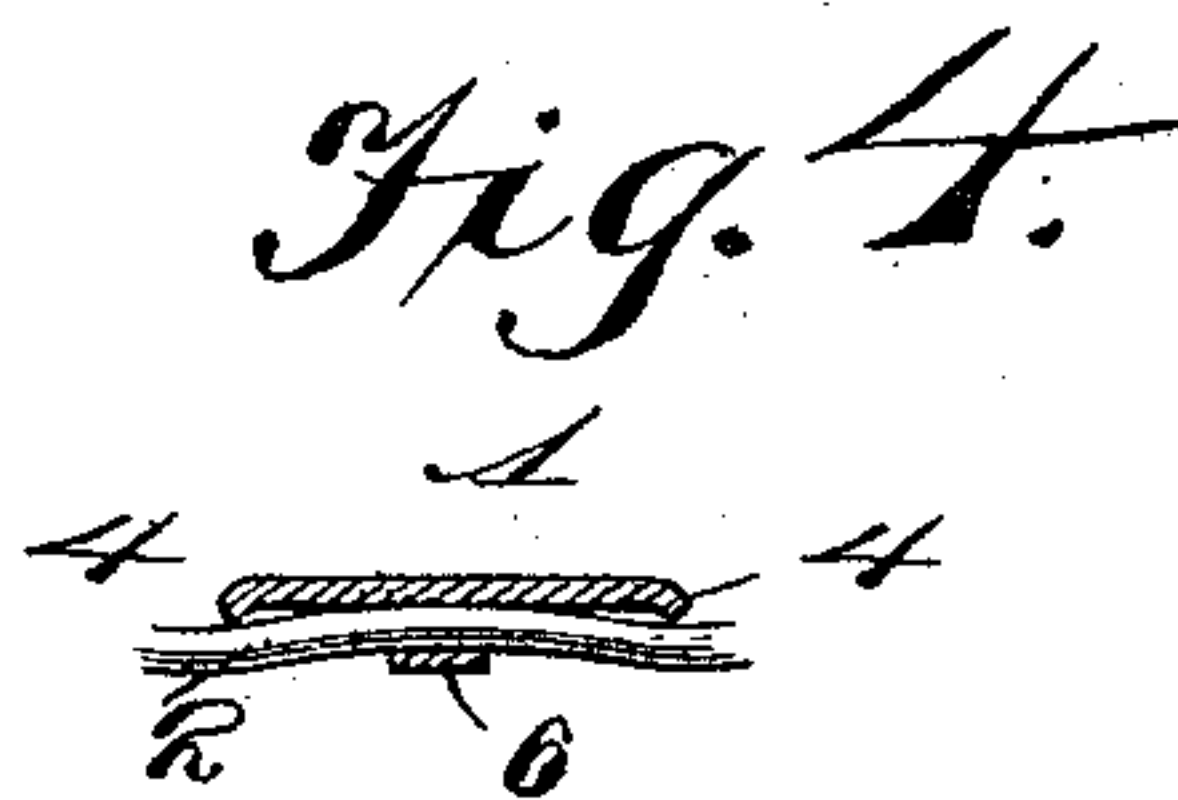
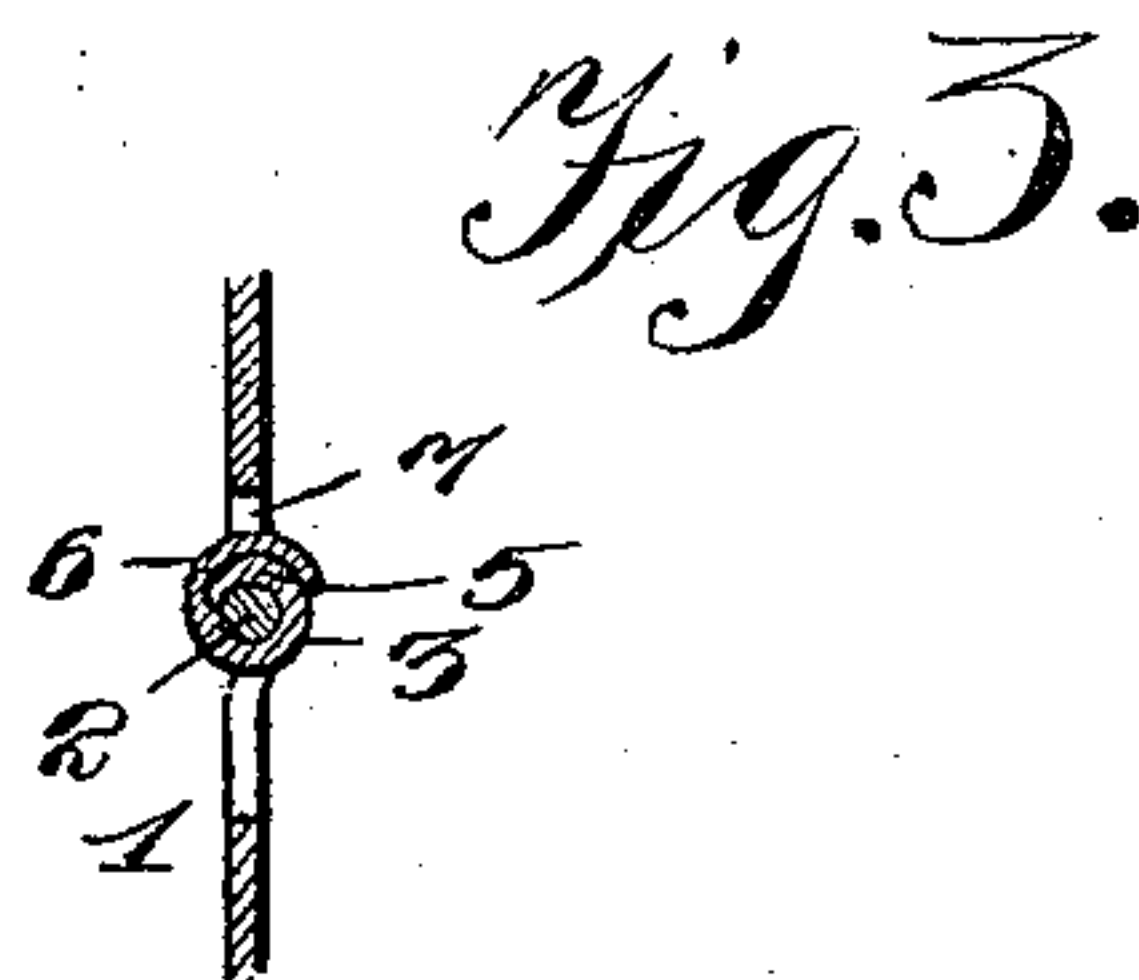
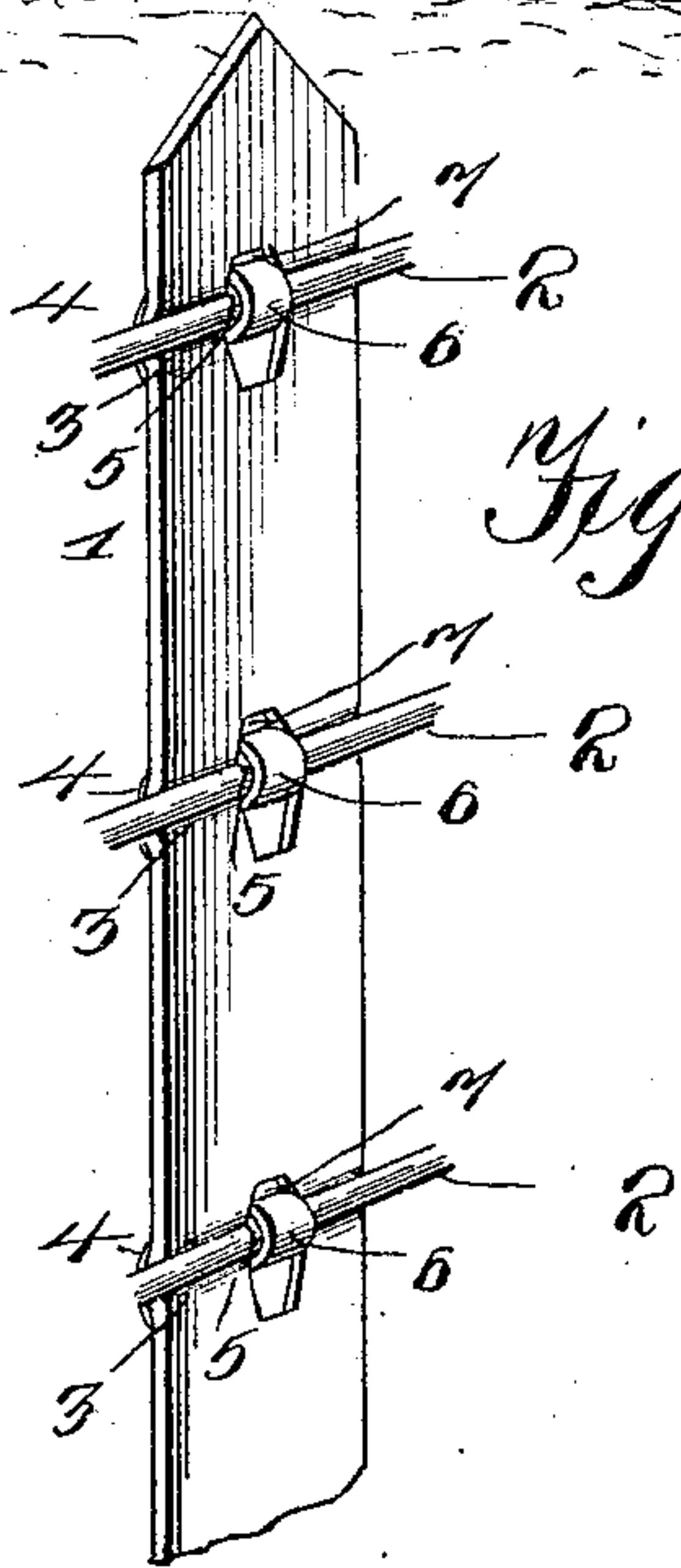
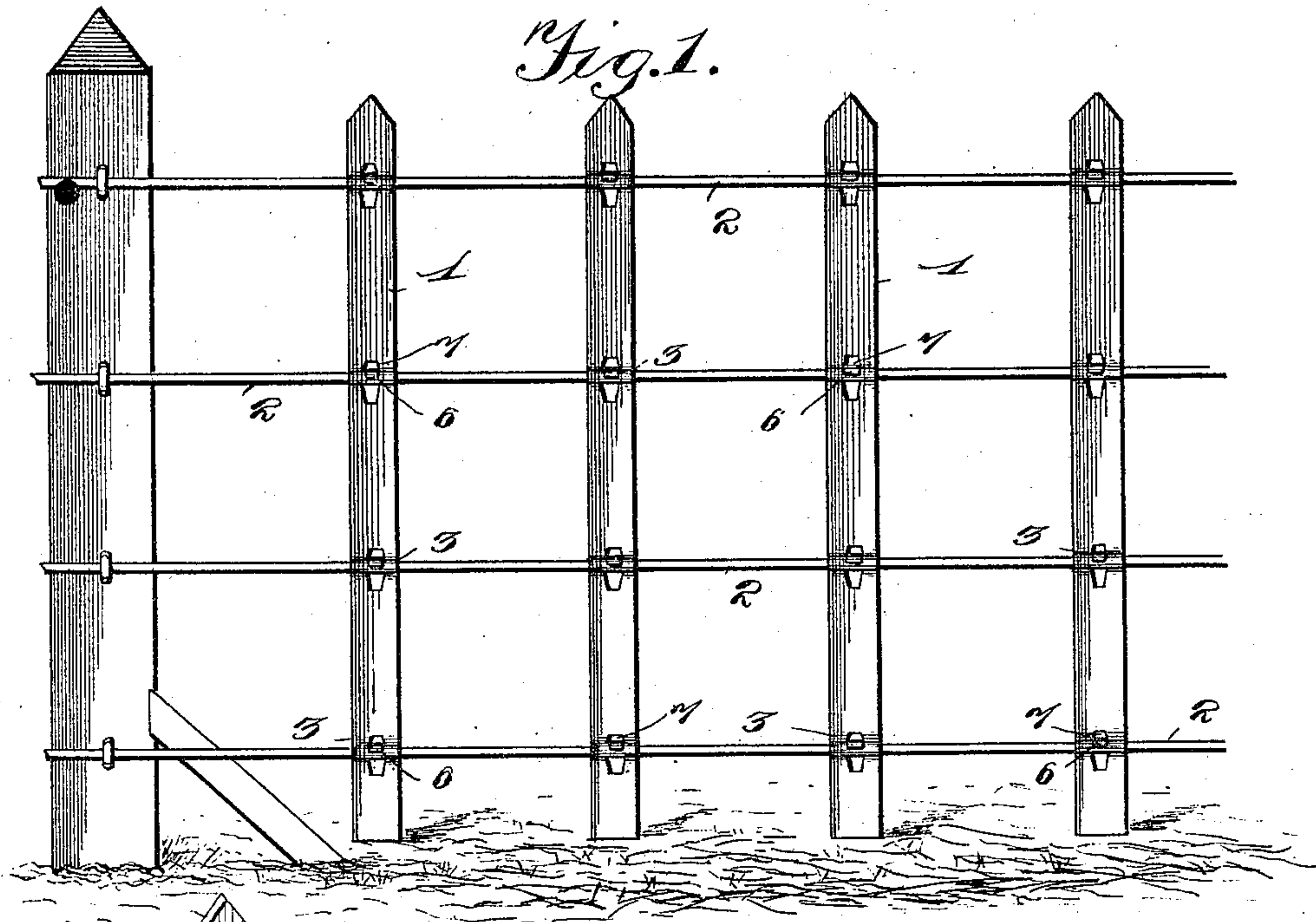


(No Model.)

H. H. BRANDES & F. W. HIRONIMUS.
FENCE.

No. 575,541.

Patented Jan. 19, 1897.



Witnesses
J. F. Pattison
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN H. BRANDES AND FRED W. HIRONIMUS, OF CORYDON, KENTUCKY,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-HALF TO THOMAS J. O'NAN AND CHRISTIAN SCHNABEL, OF SAME PLACE.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,541, dated January 19, 1897.

Application filed June 26, 1896. Serial No. 597,022. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERMAN H. BRANDES and FRED W. HIRONIMUS, citizens of the United States, residing at Corydon, in the county of Henderson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to fences, and particularly to stays for connecting fence-runners at intermediate points; and the object in view is to provide a simple, strong, and efficient stay, adapted to be applied with facility and held by its fastening devices from movement parallel with the length of the runners.

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 provided with stays constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view in perspective of a stay, showing the contiguous portions of runners engaged thereby. Fig. 3 is a detail transverse section of the stay at its point of connection with a runner to show the manner of seating the runner therein.

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

The stay 1, which may be of any desired configuration to produce either a plain or an ornamental fence, is provided at intervals corresponding with the spacing of the runners 2 with transverse grooves or seats 3, which are depressed at their centers, as shown clearly in Fig. 3. This depression of the intermediate portion of the groove or seat is preferably attained, as shown in the drawings, by providing upstruck flanges or lips 4 at the extremities of the groove or seat, said lips being adapted to bite into the surface of the wire when the latter is forced at an intermediate point into the groove or seat.

The means which we employ for bowing the portion of the runner between the biting-lips into the depressed portion of the seat consist of upstruck tongues 5 and 6, the former of which is short and is arranged above the groove or seat to curve downwardly over the outer side of the runner, while the latter is

of greater length, preferably about twice as long as the tongue 5, and is arranged below the plane of the groove or seat. This longer tongue is adapted to be folded upwardly around the runner after the upper short tongue has been folded downwardly, said longer tongue inclosing or folding over the short tongue and being inserted at its extremity in the opening 7, from which the short tongue is struck, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Thus the longer tongue serves to fasten the short tongue, and the extremity of the long tongue is locked by its insertion in the opening from which the short tongue is struck.

From the above description it will be seen that the forcible bending of the tongues over the exterior side of the runner forces the intermediate portion of the latter to the floor or bottom of the groove or seat in which it is arranged, while the contiguous portions of the runner on opposite sides of said intermediate point are held firmly in contact with the upstruck lips at the extremities of the groove or seat. This construction forms a positive connection of the stay with the runners and prevents the movement of the stays parallel with the runners.

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—

1. A fence-stay having transverse grooves or runner-seats terminating in upstruck lips adapted to engage the surfaces of the runners, and means for engaging the runners between said lips, substantially as specified.

2. A stay provided with transverse grooves or runner-seats having depressed central portions, and means, as tongues, located contiguous to said depressed portions of the grooves or seats to engage the runners and bow the same thereinto, substantially as specified.

3. A stay provided with transverse grooves or runner-seats and having upstruck tongues arranged upon opposite sides of said grooves or runner-seats, said tongues being of different lengths and the longer tongue being

adapted to fold over and bear upon the exterior surface of the shorter tongue, substantially as specified.

4. A stay provided with upper and lower
5 upstruck tongues of different lengths adapted to be folded over a runner arranged in contact with the stay between said tongues, the longer tongue being adapted to be folded over to bear against the exterior surface of the
10 shorter tongue and being engaged at its extremities in the opening from which the

shorter tongue is struck, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures 15 in the presence of two witnesses.

HERMAN H. BRANDES.
FRED W. HIRONIMUS.

Witnesses:

H. B. WALTON,
E. S. KING.