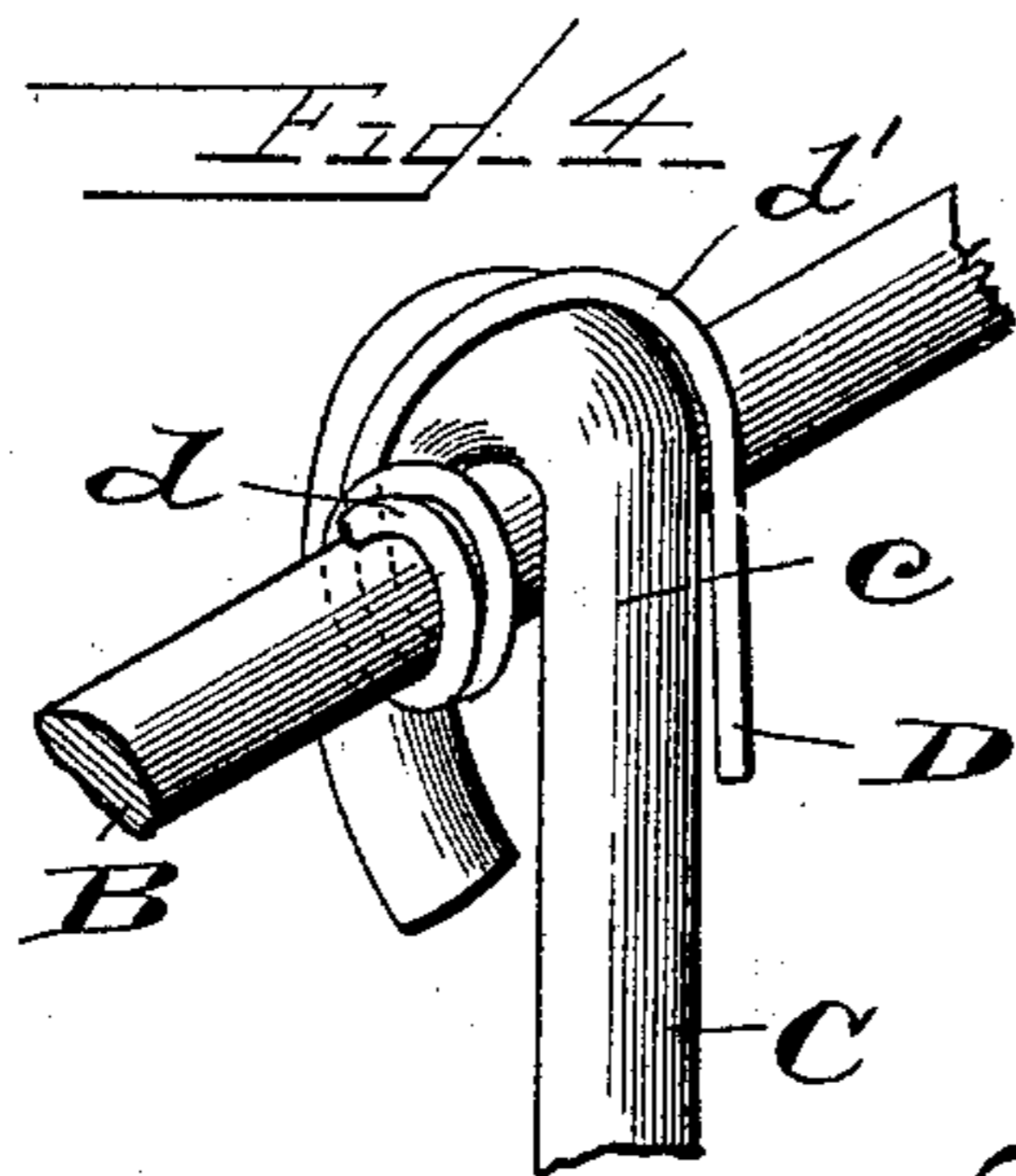
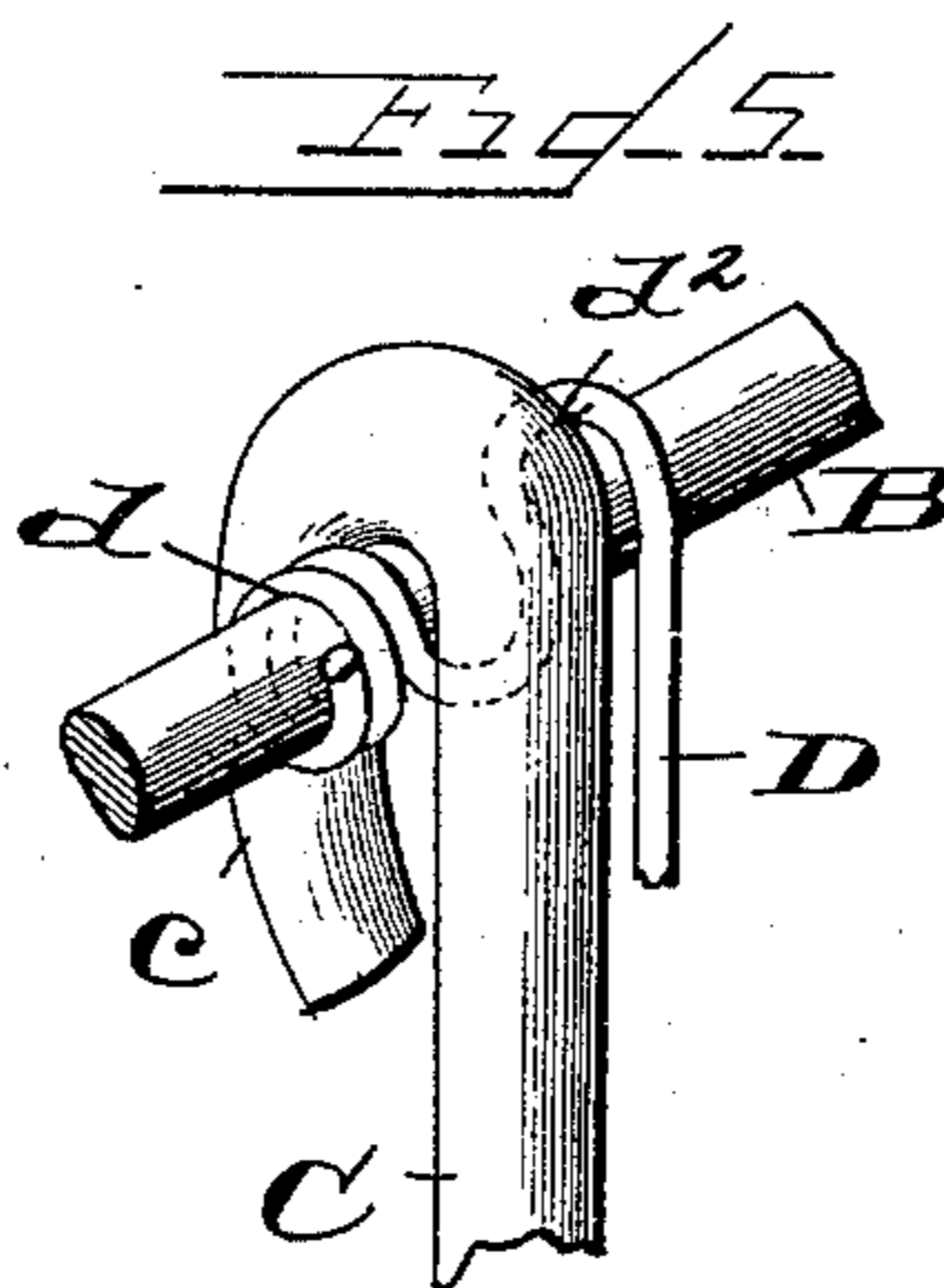
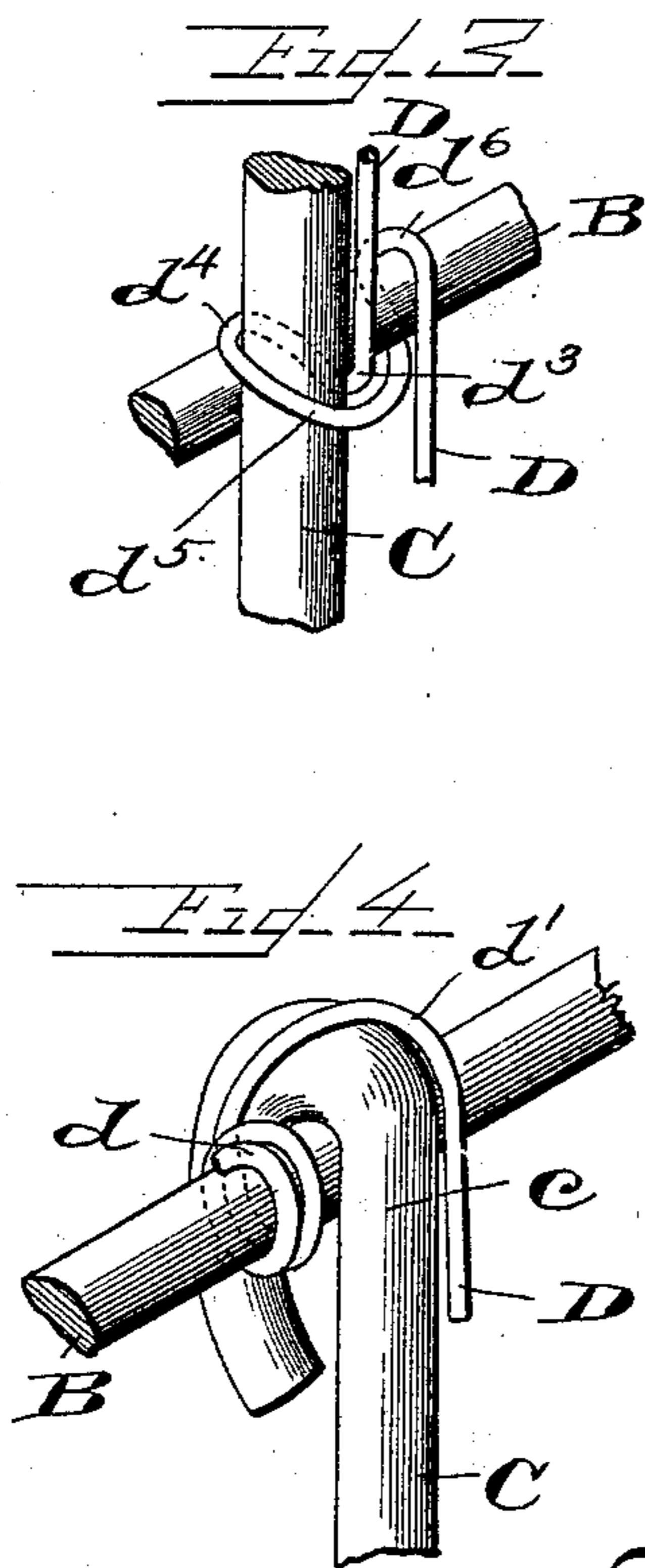
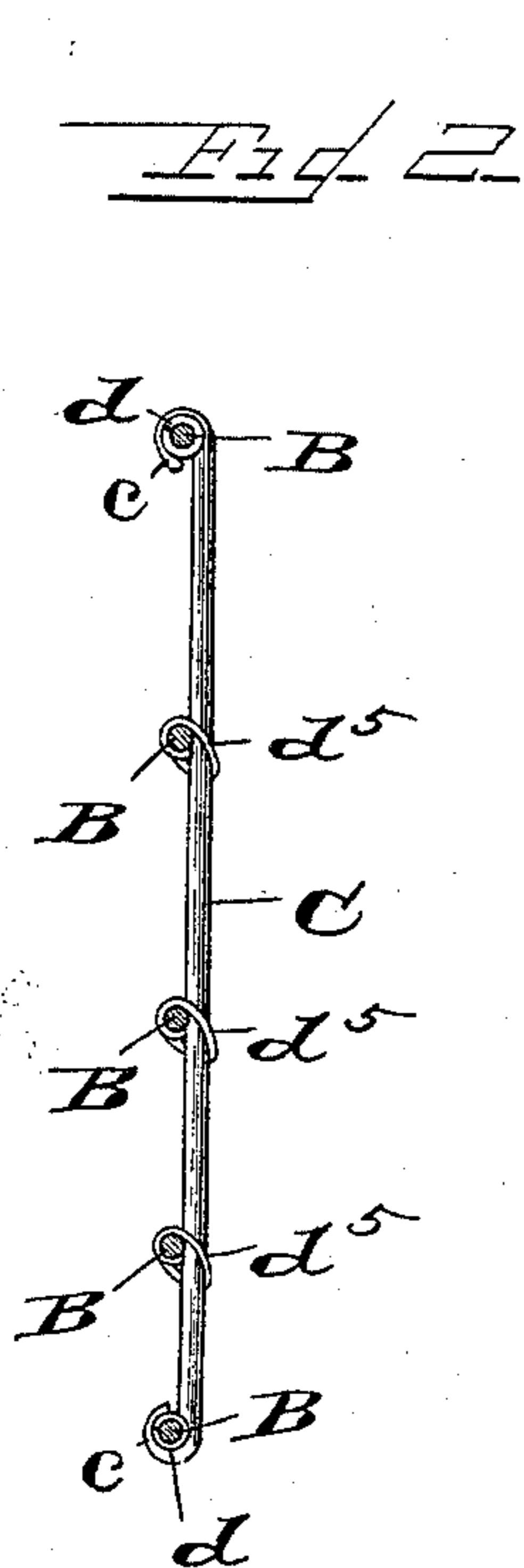
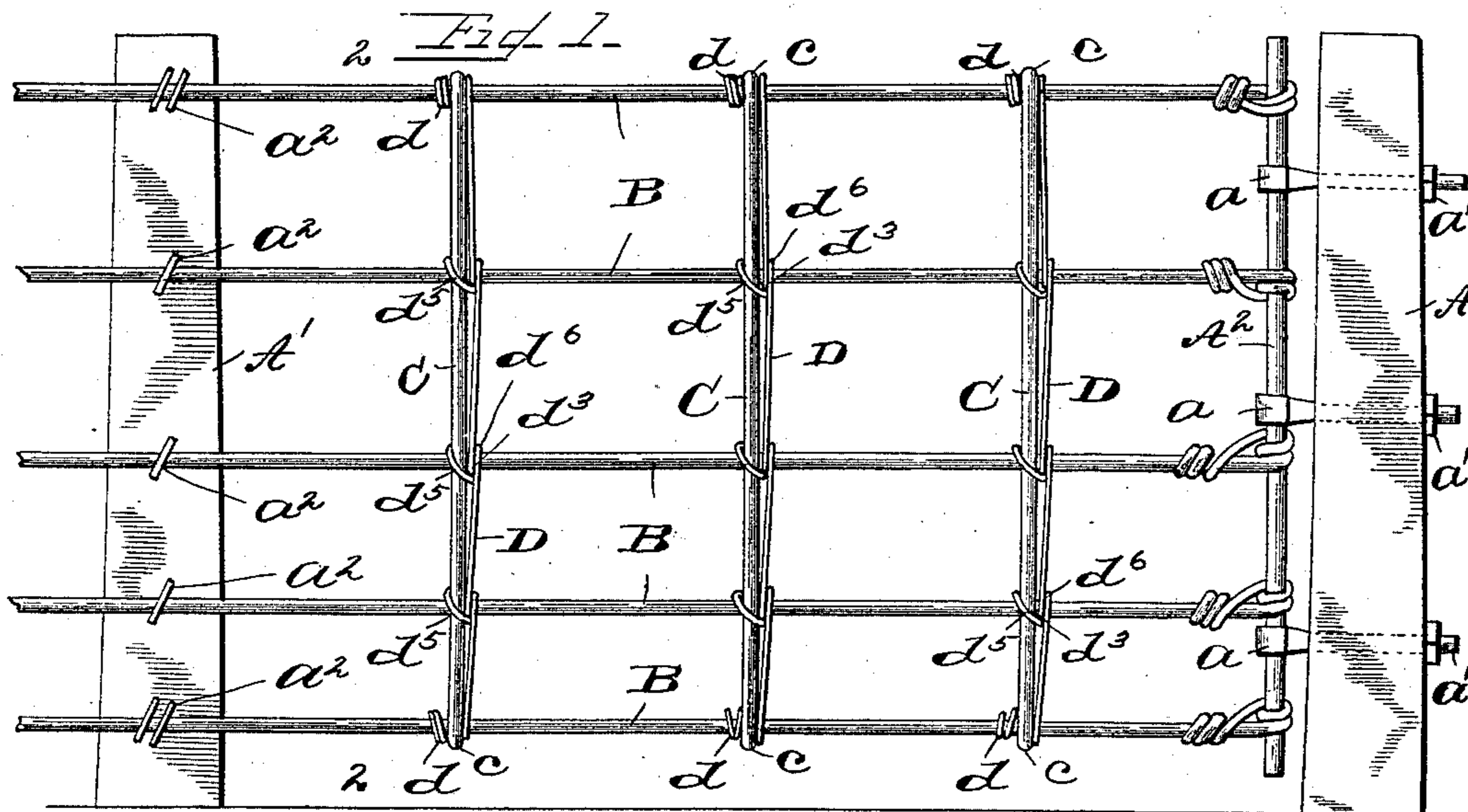


(No Model.)

P. NOVESKY.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 578,654.

Patented Mar. 9, 1897.



Witnesses
J. A. Fauberschmitt,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER NOVESKY, OF ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,654, dated March 9, 1897.

Application filed March 21, 1895. Serial No. 542,645. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER NOVESKY, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one form in which I have contemplated embodying my invention, and said invention is fully disclosed in the following description and claim.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a panel of fence constructed according to and embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, looking to the right. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail perspective views illustrating the manner of securing the vertical stay-wires to the horizontal fence.

In the drawings, A represents the post at one end of a section of fence, and A' represents the next adjacent post.

B B represent the horizontal fence-wires, of which there may be any desired number. Instead of securing the ends of these wires B B directly to the post A, I secure them to a vertical bar A², preferably of iron, which is secured to the post A adjustably by means of hook-bolts *a a a*, having hook portions for engaging said bar and screw-threaded portions extending through apertures in the post and provided with adjusting-nuts *a'* on the side of the post opposite said hook portions.

The wires B B are secured to the post A' and other intermediate posts in any desired way, or, as shown, by means of staples *a*².

Between each two posts I provide the wires B B with one, two, or more vertical stay-wires C, three being shown in the drawings. These wires C are of a length slightly greater than the distance from the top wire to the bottom one, and the ends of the stay-wire C are bent around the upper and lower wire, forming the loops *c c*, as shown in the drawings, Fig. 2. Each of these stay-wires is locked to the

wires B B of the fence by an additional locking-wire D, which extends from the top of the fence to the bottom and secures the stay-wire C to every one of the wires B B.

In order to make the joints or places of contact between the wires B B and stay-wire C as rigid as possible, the locking-wire D is first given several coils about the top wire B on one side of the loop *c* of the stay-wire C, as shown at *d*, Figs. 1 and 4, which securely locks it to the wire B. It is then passed over the loop *c* of the stay-wire and carried down on the opposite side of the wire B, as shown at *d'* in Fig. 4, or it may be passed under or through the loop *c* and coiled once over the wire B on the other side of the stay-wire, as shown at *d*² in Fig. 5. In either case the locking-wire D has a bearing on the fence-wire B on each side of the loop *c*. The locking-wire is then carried down to the second wire B of the fence and is passed under the wire B on one side of the stay C, as shown at *d*³, Fig. 3, thence around the wire B to the other side of the stay C, as at *d*⁴, then around the stay C, as shown at *d*⁵, thence up and around the wire B, as shown at *d*⁶, and thence down to the next wire B, where the same tie is made.

It will thus be seen by reference to Fig. 3 that the locking-wire D has a bearing on the wire B at each side of the stay-wire besides passing around said stay-wire, and it will also be seen that the locking-wire first passes around the wire B in one direction at *d*³, and then after passing around the stay-wire it passes around the wire B in the opposite direction, as at *d*⁶. By this means the locking-wire is enabled to exert a great binding or clamping effect both on the stay C and fence-wire B, and the result is that it is not possible to move the stay-wire with respect to the fence-wire nor the fence-wire with respect to the stay. The portion of the locking-wire D extending from one wire B to the other also tends to stiffen the construction and increase the rigidity of the fence. The locking-wire will be used at each intersection of the stay-wire and fence-wires, as shown in Fig. 1, and will finally be secured to the bottom wire in the same manner as to the top wire, as shown in either Figs. 4 or 5. It will be readily seen that by placing these stay-wires at proper in-

tervals and locking them to the fence-wires, as before described, a fence is formed which has a very great amount of strength and rigidity. I prefer to employ a locking-wire D 5 which is slightly smaller in diameter than the fence or stay wires, but this is not essential if the locking-wire is of such diameter that it will work properly.

It frequently happens that in very cold 10 weather the longitudinal wires of a fence will contract so much as to endanger the stability of the end posts and it is desirable to loosen the wires to relieve the posts of undue strain. In my improved fence it is only necessary to 15 loosen the adjusting-nuts a' a' (see Fig. 1) and the hooks a will move through their apertures, loosen the bars A^2 , and allow the wires sufficient slack. In hot weather when the wires expand greatly the nuts can be 20 screwed up, thus drawing the bars A^2 nearer the fence-post A and tightening the wires. By attaching the wires to the bar A^2 and connecting said bar to the post by adjusting devices a less number of adjusting devices need 25 be used than there are wires in the fence. Two will ordinarily be sufficient, although three are shown in the drawings for greater strength.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a wire fence, the combination with a series of horizontal fence-wires, of a series of vertical stay-wires secured at their ends to the top and bottom fence-wires by being 30 turned about the same to form retaining-loops, and a locking-wire for each stay-wire, the said locking-wire being first coiled around the top fence-wire on one side of the stay-wire, thence around the fence-wire on the 35 other side of the stay-wire, thence downward and under the next fence-wire and under and diagonally upward and across the same, thence diagonally downward and around the stay-wire and under and around the fence-wire, 40 thence over the fence-wire and downward to the next fence-wire, and so on throughout the entire series, the lower end of the stay-wire being finally secured to the bottom fence-wire, substantially as described. 45

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 50 in presence of two witnesses.

PETER NOVESKY.

Witnesses:

GEO. NOVESKEY,
R. B. ROBBINS.