

No. 609,945.

Patented Aug. 30, 1898.

J. R. PECK.
WIRE FENCE.

(Application filed Jan. 27, 1898.)

(No Model.)

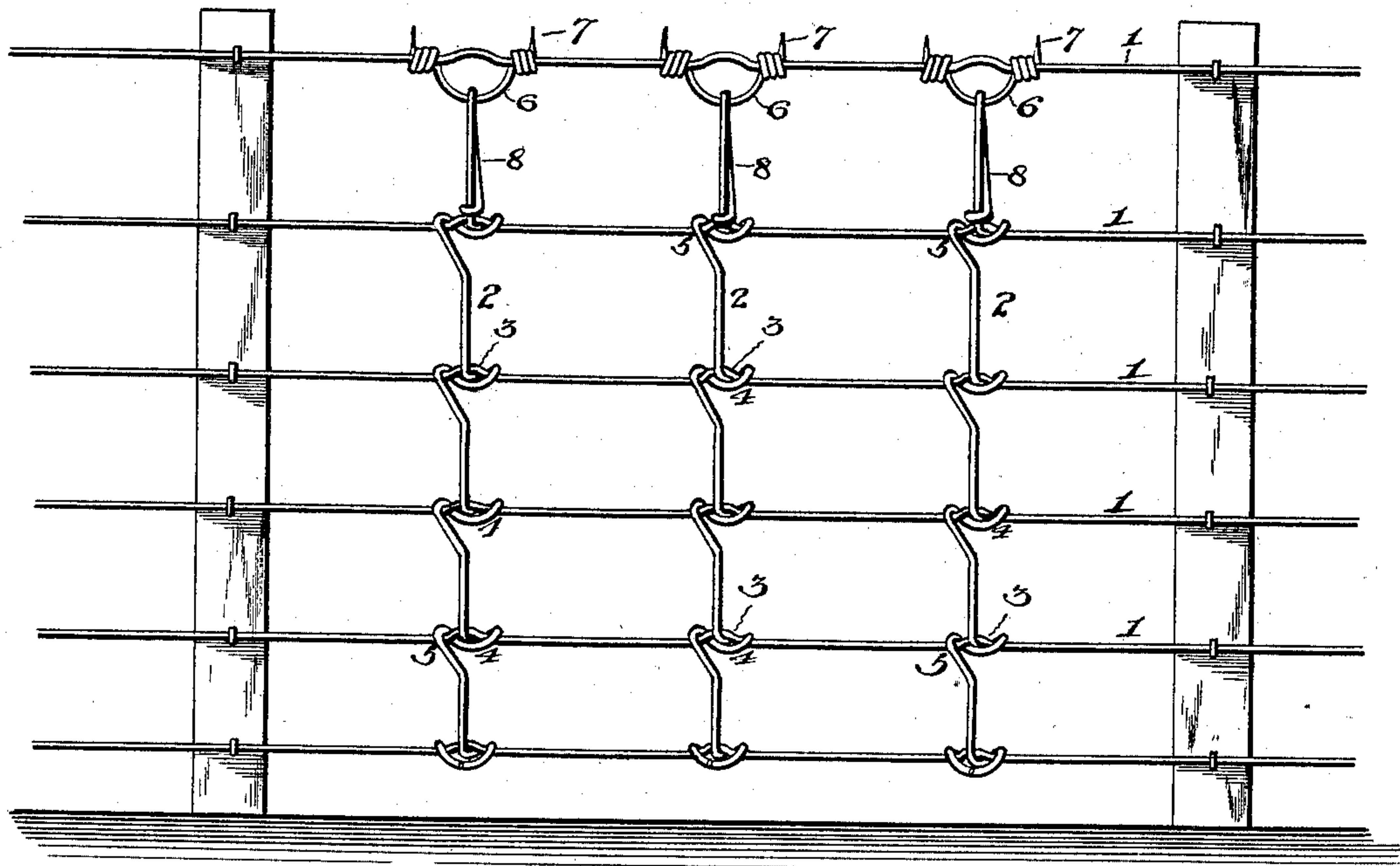


Fig. 1.

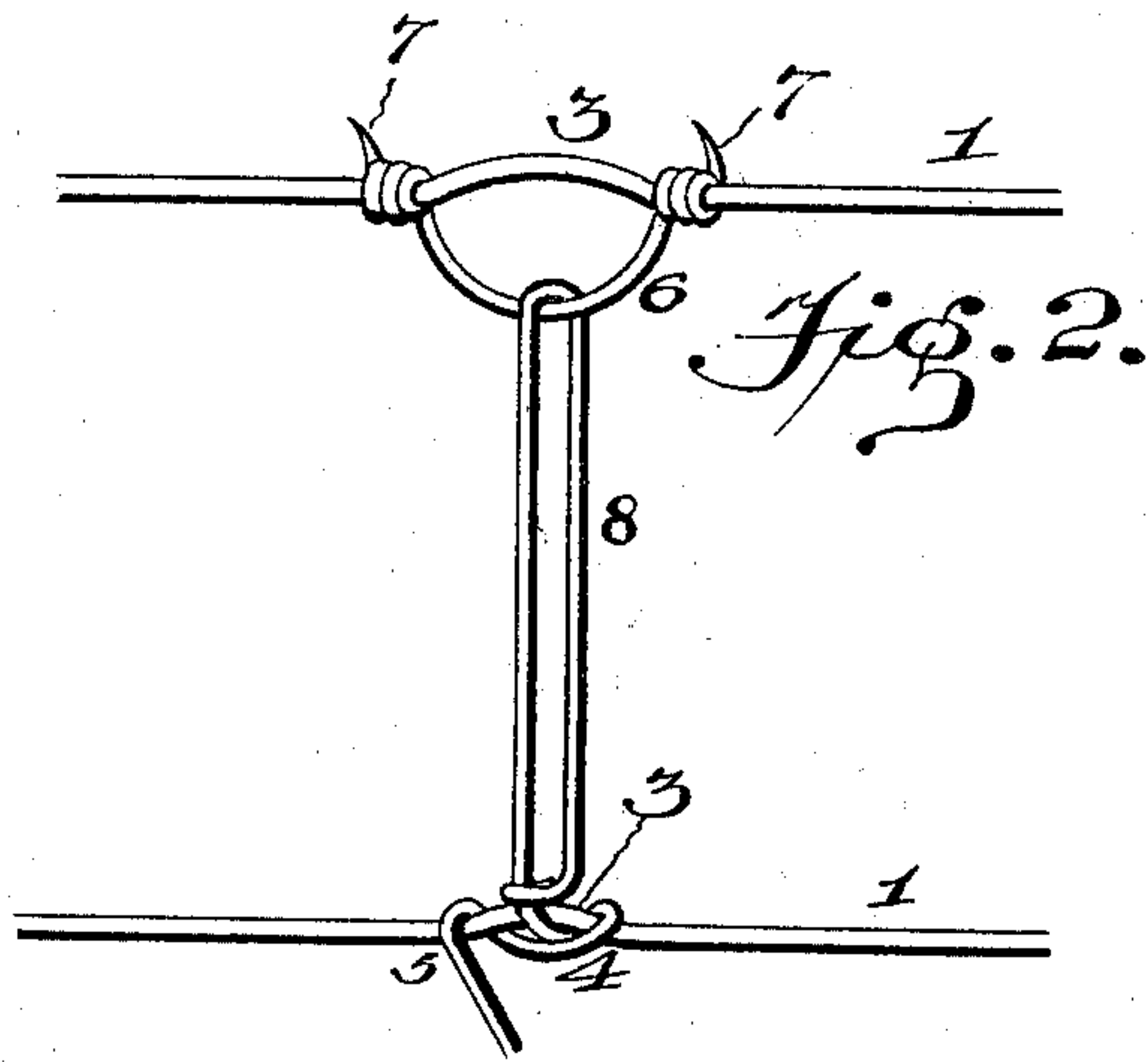


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Witnesses

A. Roy Appleman
J. E. Hoff

By his

Attorneys,

Judson R. Peck.

Cashnow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUDSON R. PECK, OF NAPLES, NEW YORK.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,945, dated August 30, 1898.

Application filed January 27, 1898. Serial No. 668,199. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUDSON R. PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Naples, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wire fences, and particularly to a simple and improved construction of stay and lock by which the stay is connected with the longitudinal fence members or runners intersected thereby.

The 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 portion of a fence constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the upper portion of a fence-stay, showing the connection thereof with the uppermost runner and the contiguous intermediate runner. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the locks, showing the contiguous approximately straight connecting portion of the stay in section.

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

The longitudinal members or runners 1 of the fabric are intersected at suitable intervals by transverse members or stays 2, each stay being connected with the runners at its point of intersection therewith by means of locks consisting of looped portions of the stay engaged with crimps 3 of the runners. The crimps are preferably extended upwardly in the vertical plane of the runners, and the stay is provided with a transverse approximately horizontal loop 4, arranged below the plane of the uppermost point of the runner-crimp and engaging or extending around one side of the crimp contiguous to the line of the straight portion of the runner. In forming this loop or eye 4 the stay-wire is passed under the most elevated point of the crimp 3, is carried to the opposite side of the runner from the contiguous upper straight portion of the stay, is then extended laterally or horizontally parallel with the runner, and is looped around one side of the crimp, after which said stay-wire is again extended under the crimp and also under the previously-bent portion of the stay and is carried to the opposite side of the

plane of the runner from said upper connected straight portion of the stay. From this point the stay-wire is looped over the opposite side of the crimp from that which is engaged by the loop 4 to form a suspending-loop 5, from which the stay extends in an approximately vertical direction downward to the next lower longitudinal member of the structure.

The approximately horizontal loop 4 performs the function of a holding-eye to prevent displacement of the lock longitudinally of the runner, while the suspending-loop 5, which passes over the opposite side of the runner-crimp from said holding-eye, also serves to prevent relative displacement of the parts, and the approximately straight or continuous portion of the stay between two contiguous runners is offset or bowed toward a straight line connecting the centers of the locks to maintain the loop 5 in contact with the inclined portion of the runner-crimp.

In order that the uppermost runner or marginal longitudinal member of the structure may have a movement in the plane of the structure independently of the stay in order to avoid buckling the stay in the event of heavy pressure being applied thereto, I provide said marginal longitudinal member with a stirrup or inwardly-extending bow 6, preferably consisting of a separate blank or strand of wire, of which the arms upon opposite sides of the stirrup are coiled around the marginal strand and terminate, when the fabric is designed for use as a fence, in outwardly-extending or upturned projections 7, constituting barbs, which are thus disposed respectively upon opposite sides of the plane of the stay. The body portion of the stay, after leaving the contiguous intermediate runner, is provided with a vertically-elongated guide-loop 8, engaged with said stirrup and adapted to allow movement of the latter parallel with the loop.

From the above description it will be seen that the crimps in the runners are formed by offsetting the several runners in a common direction, such direction, while preferably upward, being controlled by the direction in which the stay is applied to the runners. For instance, said deflection is upward when the stays, if manually applied, are engaged pri-

marily with the intermediate runner which is adjacent to the upper marginal runner and is then extended downwardly to successively engage the lower runners of the structure.

5 Obviously the crimps in the runners provide for expansion and contraction when the members of the fence are exposed to varying degrees of temperature, whereby the use of independent means of adjustment is avoided.

10 The lateral offsets or bows of the stays between the planes of the runners also allow for a slight expansion and contraction for a like purpose.

An important advantage of the construction of lock between the longitudinal and transverse members of the fabric, as herein described, resides in the fact that any strain applied by the transverse members to the runners, as in communicating a strain applied to one runner to the other runners of the fence, will not serve to straighten the crimps in the longitudinal members. On the other hand, such strains applied to the transverse members will serve to increase the crimps from the fact that one of the approximately straight stay portions passes under the most elevated point of the crimp, (the latter being arranged in the plane of the fabric,) thence laterally to engage one side of the crimp and in the opposite direction to engage the other side of the crimp, and then downwardly to form the suspending-loop 5. It will be seen that straining the approximately straight portions of a transverse member in opposite directions from the plane of an intermediate runner will increase the altitude of the crimp in the longitudinal member, owing to the peculiar relative arrangement of the parts.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a wire fabric, the combination of intersecting longitudinal and transverse members, the former being provided, at the points of intersection, with crimps extending in the plane of the fabric, each transverse member, at a point of intersection, extending under the

crimp at its most elevated point, thence parallel with the longitudinal member and looped to engage one side of the crimp, thence under the crimp and across the plane of the longitudinal member and doubled upon itself to form a loop 5, engaged with the other side of the crimp, the intermediate portions of the transverse member being approximately straight, substantially as specified.

2. In a fence, the combination of runners provided with transversely-alined crimps, an inwardly-bowed stirrup carried by the upper marginal runner, and a stay provided at its upper end with an elongated guide-loop engaged with said stirrup, and provided, at each point of intersection with the remaining runners, with locks of which each consists of a horizontally-extended closed loop or eye engaging one side of a runner-crimp, and an approximately vertical suspending-loop engaging the other side of the crimp, and at the opposite side of the line of the stay from said horizontal loop, substantially as specified.

3. In a fence, the combination of runners provided with transversely-alined crimps, a stirrup carried by and arranged approximately in the vertical plane of the upper marginal runner, and consisting of a blank of wire having its arms coiled around said runner and terminally extended to form barbs, and a stay provided at its upper extremity with an elongated guide-loop engaged with said stirrup, and, at its points of intersection with the runners, with locks engaging said crimps, each lock consisting of a laterally-extended holding-loop and an oppositely-extended suspending-loop, respectively engaged with opposite sides of the runner-crimp, 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.

JUDSON R. PECK.

Witnesses:

W. P. WISEWELL,
E. C. CLARK.