

No. 641,413.

Patented Jan. 16, 1900.

A. W. SPRAGUE.
WIRE FENCING.

(Application filed Nov. 24, 1896.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

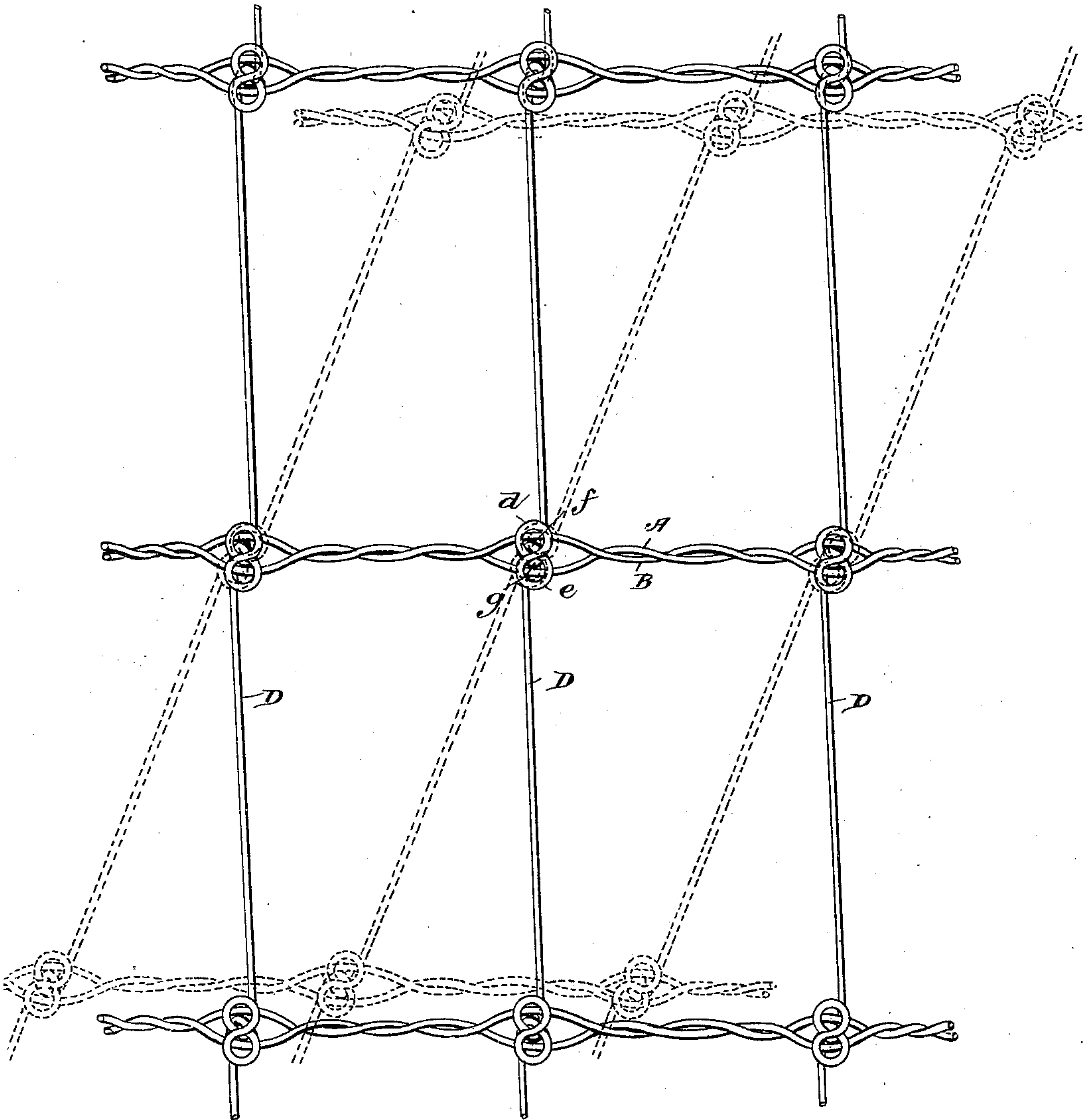
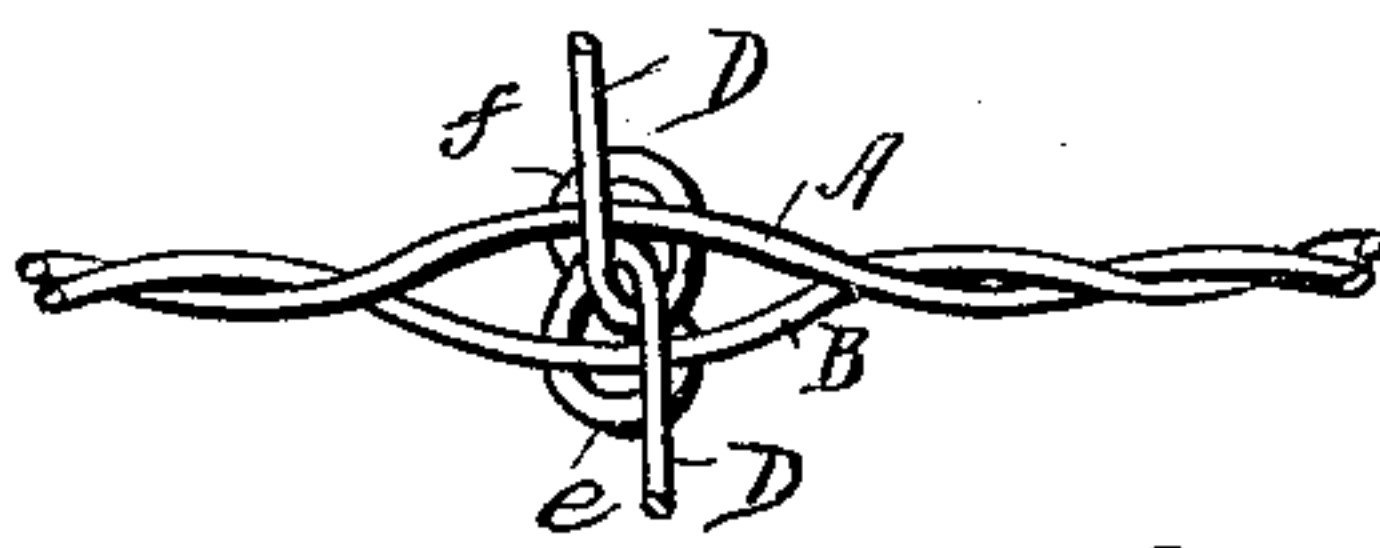


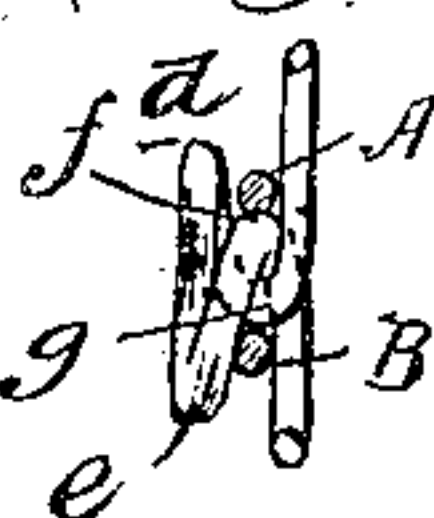
Fig. 2.



Witnesses,

F. D. Mann,
Frederick Goodum

Fig. 3.



Inventor,

Arthur W. Sprague

By *Offield Towle* *Attorney*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. SPRAGUE, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WIRE FENCING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,413, dated January 16, 1900.

Application filed November 24, 1896. Serial No. 613,258. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR W. SPRAGUE, of De Kalb, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of fencing in which a series of tie or stay wires are interwoven with wire cables constituting the longitudinal strands of the fencing; and the object of the invention is to provide a fencing of this character in which the tie or stay wires are so constructed and interwoven with the cable-strands as to prevent the separation of the parts and to make a strong and efficient fence.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of fencing constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail of one of the joints, the view being taken from the side opposite to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the joint, showing the strand-wires in section.

In carrying out my invention I employ for the longitudinal strands of the fence a series of cables each composed of a plurality of wires A B, twisted together. Said cables are connected transversely at intervals by ties or stays D, said ties or stays each consisting of a single wire having formed therein at intervals corresponding to the length of the spaces between the cables loops or eyes *d e*. It will be noted that these loops are laterally offset from the body of the wire D, and the bodies of the loops are disposed in planes parallel to the plane of the cables. In the formation of these loops or eyes it will be observed that the portions *f g* are offset laterally from the body D and by crossing each other are interlocked. The loops being disposed in planes parallel to the bodies of the ties or stays and to the cables, the cable-strands are drawn into the spaces between the loops and the bodies of the stay-wires and twisted together between adjacent ties or stays, thus tightly embracing the interlocked portions *f g*, while the loops serve as guards to prevent the lateral separation of the tie or stay and the cable. It will also be noticed that the spaces between the

bodies of the loops and the bodies of the tie or stay wires are about equal in diameter to the diameter of the strand-wires, and from this it results that the cable-wires are effectually held; but it will also be obvious that the joint or connection is of such character as to afford the necessary flexibility in stretching the fabric up over uneven ground. It often happens in erecting fencing of this character that the longitudinal cables are so stretched as to cause the tie or stay wires to assume a diagonal position, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and this is made possible by the character of the connection.

The loops of the stay-wire are, it will be noted, not only disposed in planes parallel to the plane of the cables—i. e., the general plane of the fence—but also located in practically the same plane, both of said loops being on the same side of the plane of the fence and lying parallel therewith, thus entirely obviating the projection of the loops on one side of the fence and reducing this projection to a minimum on the other side thereof.

It will be noted that the guard-loops present in outline the form of the figure 8, the loops being circular; but of course the exact outline of the loop is immaterial, and its contour will depend upon the character of the machine upon which it is formed.

I claim—

A wire fencing comprising in combination a plurality of longitudinal cable-strands and a plurality of transverse ties or stays, said ties or stays each consisting of a single wire having its body portion crossed upon itself and twisted to provide oppositely-projecting loops lying in the same plane parallel with the plane of the fence, said crossed portions being offset from the plane of the body of the stay-wire and embraced by the cable-wires, the latter being twisted together between adjacent stays, substantially as described.

ARTHUR W. SPRAGUE.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN SEARLES,
FAY L. TERWILLIGER.