

No. 686,232.

Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

W. MAHER.
WIRE FENCE FASTENING CLIP.

(Application filed May 16, 1901.)

(No Model.)

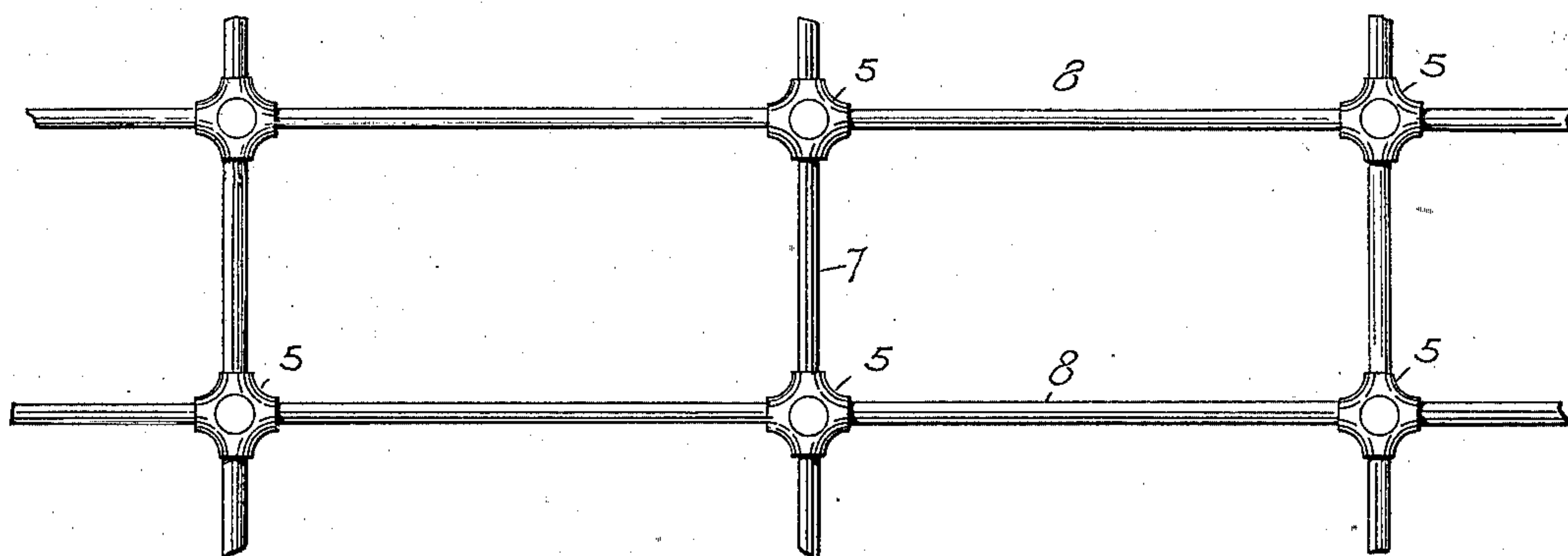


FIG. 1

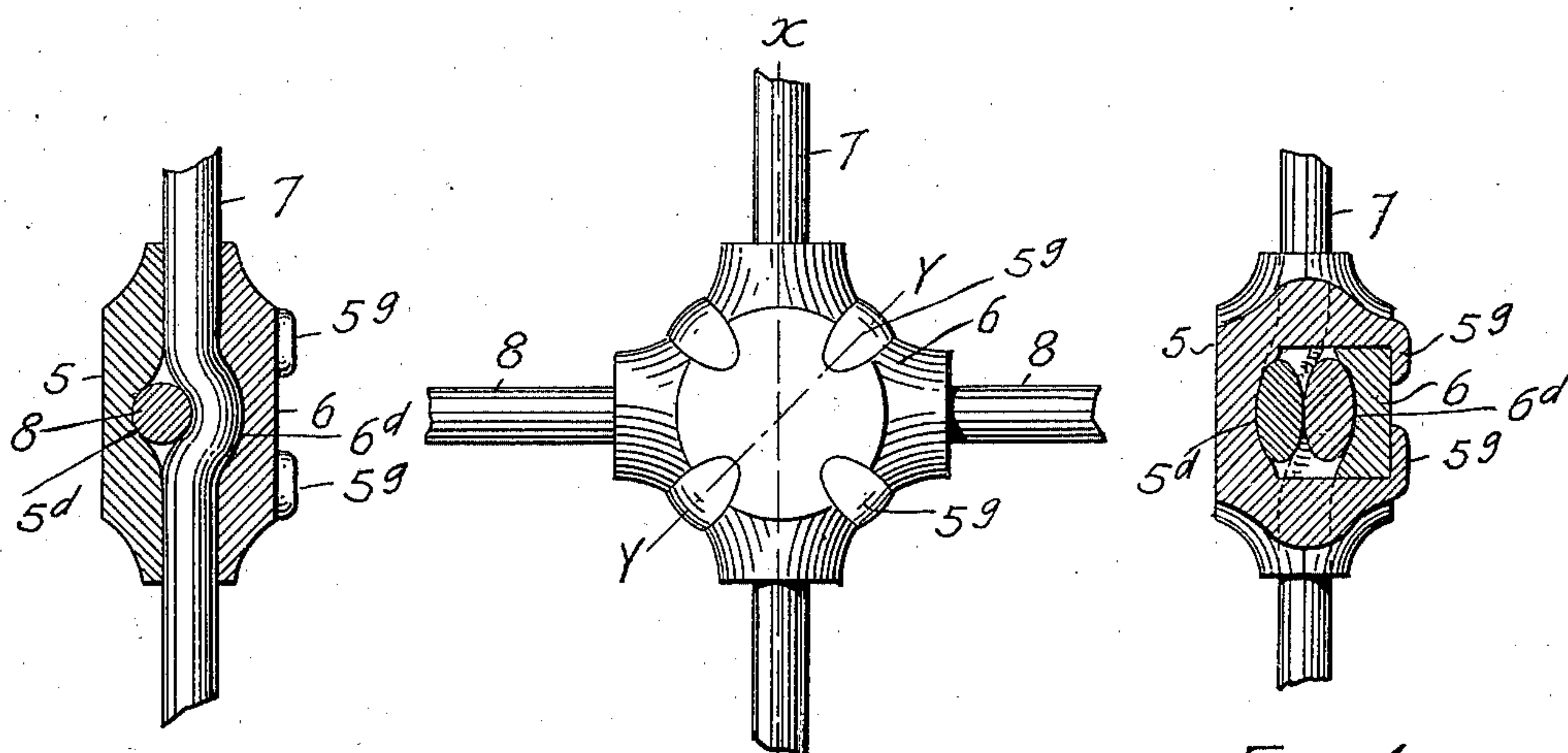


FIG. 3

FIG. 2

FIG. 4

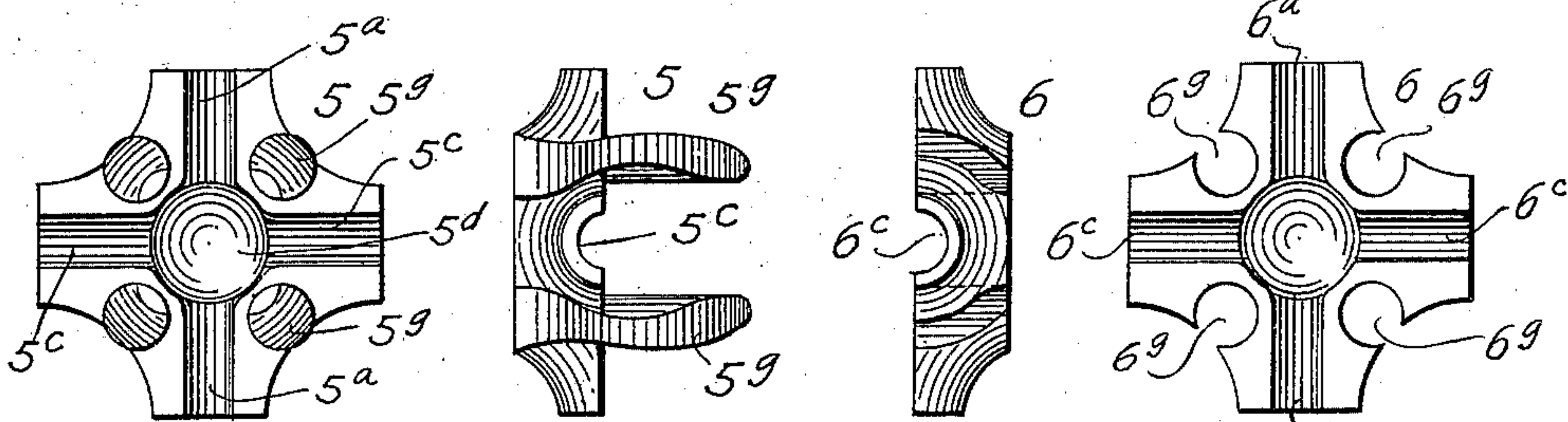


FIG. 5

FIG. 6

FIG. 8

FIG. 7

WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM MAHER, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE WESTERN WIRE FENCE COMPANY, OF DENVER, COLORADO, A CORPORATION OF COLORADO.

WIRE-FENCE FASTENING-CLIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,232, dated November 5, 1901.

Application filed May 16, 1901. Serial No. 60,597. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MAHER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Fastening-Clips; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fastening-clips for wire fences, my object being to provide means for fastening the wires and stays together, which means shall be simple in construction, easily applied, reliable, durable, and efficient in use; and to these ends the invention consists of the features, arrangements, and combinations hereinafter described and claimed, all of which will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing my improved clip in use. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a single clip applied to a wire and stay, the parts being shown on a larger scale. Figs. 3 and 4 are sections taken on the lines $x x$ and $y y$, respectively, of Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are front and side elevations, respectively, of one of the clip members. Figs. 7 and 8 are similar views of the other clip member.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numerals 5 and 6 respectively designate the two parts of my improved clip. The member 5 is provided with grooves or recesses 5^a and 5^c , which terminate at their inner extremities in a central cavity 5^d of greater depth than the grooves. There are two grooves 5^a in line with each other and two grooves 5^c in line with each other. These grooves 5^a and 5^c , as shown in the drawings, extend at right angles to each other. The member 6 is provided with similar grooves 6^a

and 6^c and a central cavity 6^d . These two members are spider-shaped—that is to say, provided with projections extending from a central portion, where the wire and stay cross each other at right angles. The grooves are formed in these projections. The two members are arranged to be placed together so that their grooves 5^a and 6^a shall be in line and form a seat for the wire 8. Either set of grooves may, however, form a seat for the stay and the other set of grooves for the wire. The wire and stay cross each other in the center of the clip between the two members and hold the members apart until a tool (not shown) is applied and the members forced together, whereby the stay and wire are bent in opposite directions into the cavities 5^d and 6^d of the clip members, whereby the wire and stay beyond the clip occupy the same or approximately the same plane. In practice this exactness may be observed or not, as may be desired. The bends in the wire and stay where they cross in the center of the clip lock or anchor the said parts in place and prevent movement of either when the clip members are fastened together. When the parts are assembled, the two clip members are supposed to be in contact with each other, though this is not absolutely necessary.

As shown in the drawings, the member 5 is provided with four arms 5^s , adapted to embrace the member 6 and lock the two members together. The arms 5^s are located between the projections of the member 5 and embrace the member 6 between its projections. As shown in the drawings, the member 6 is provided with grooves 6^s , adapted to receive the arms 5^s of the other member. The arms 5^s are of sufficient length to project beyond the member 6, so that they may be bent down thereon to lock the members together. (See Fig. 2.)

It must be understood that I do not limit the invention to the details of construction herein shown, as I am aware that many modifications may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention. For instance, instead of forming the locking-arms all on one member two of the arms may be

formed on each member, and instead of having four arms, which is preferable, any other suitable number of arms may be employed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A wire-fence clip composed of two co-operating members, each having a central part and four radial projections, the central part having a cavity, and the projections having grooves of less depth than the cavity, the projections of both members being of the same size, the members being arranged on opposite sides of the wire and stay, the grooves of the projections forming seats for the parts to be connected and the central cavities being adapted to receive the opposite bends of the two parts at their intersection, the projections of the two members having faces which are oppositely located when the parts are assembled, one of the members having arms located intermediate its projections, which arms are adapted to embrace and clench upon the other member whereby the two parts are securely locked together.
2. A wire-fence clip composed of two co-operating members, each having a central part and four radial projections, the projections of both members being of uniform size and arrangement, the central part of each member having a cavity, and the projections

of each member having grooves leading outwardly from the said cavity and of less depth than the cavity, the two members when the parts are assembled, being arranged to embrace the wire and clip from opposite sides, and provided with oppositely-located faces, one of the said members having arms located between its projections, which arms embrace and clench upon the central part of the other member.

3. A wire-fence clip composed of two co-operating members, each member having grooves extending at right angles to each other, and a central cavity deeper than the grooves, the grooves forming seats for the wire and stay, and the central cavities permitting the wire and stay to bend in opposite directions whereby they occupy the same plane beyond the clip, one of the clip members having arms and the other member having grooves adapted to be engaged by the arms which project beyond the grooved member far enough to clench, whereby the two members are locked securely in place.

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

WILLIAM MAHER.

Witnesses:

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MARY C. LAMB.