

No. 689,465.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

S. C. DAVIS.
STAY FOR WIRE FENCES.
(Application filed Sept. 13, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

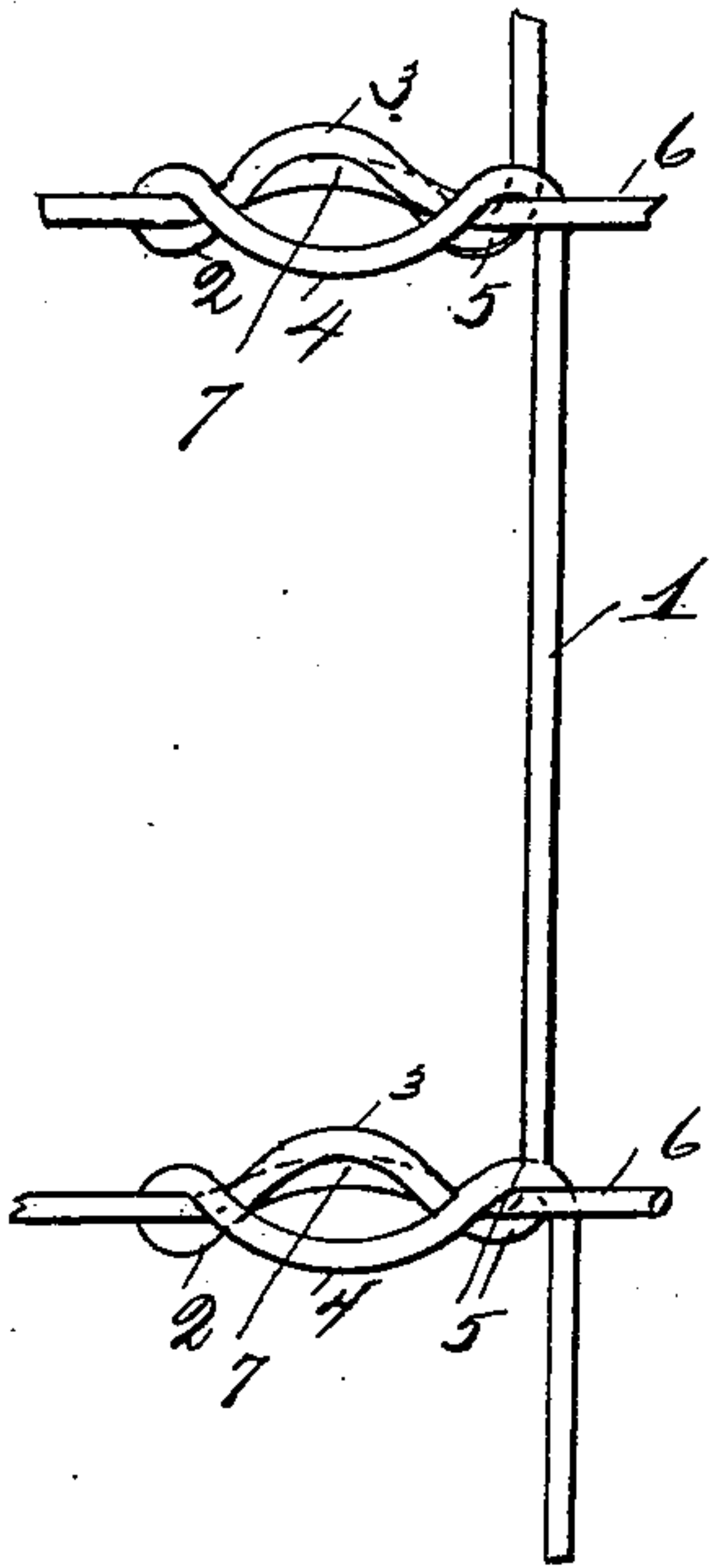


Fig. 3.

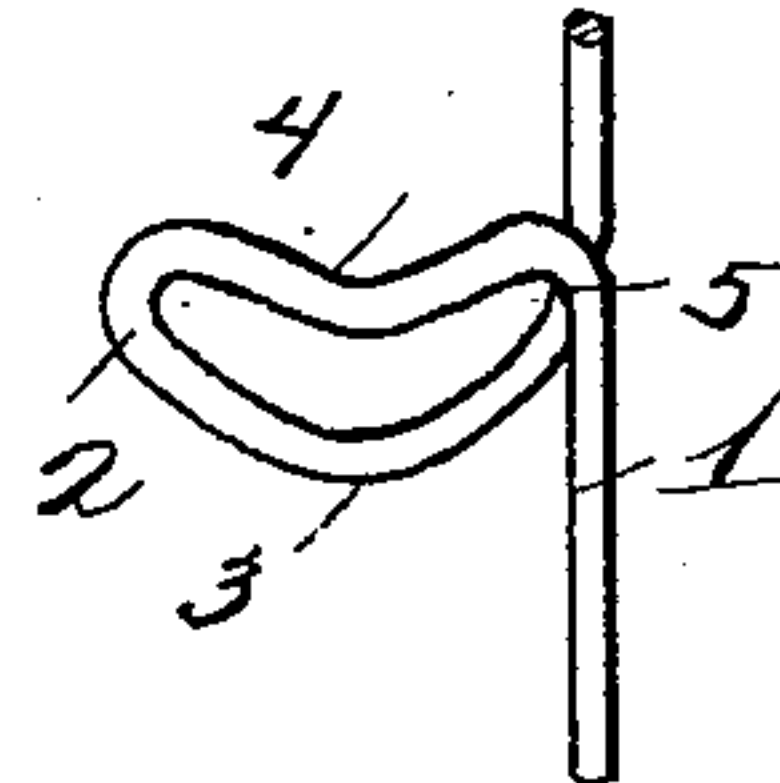
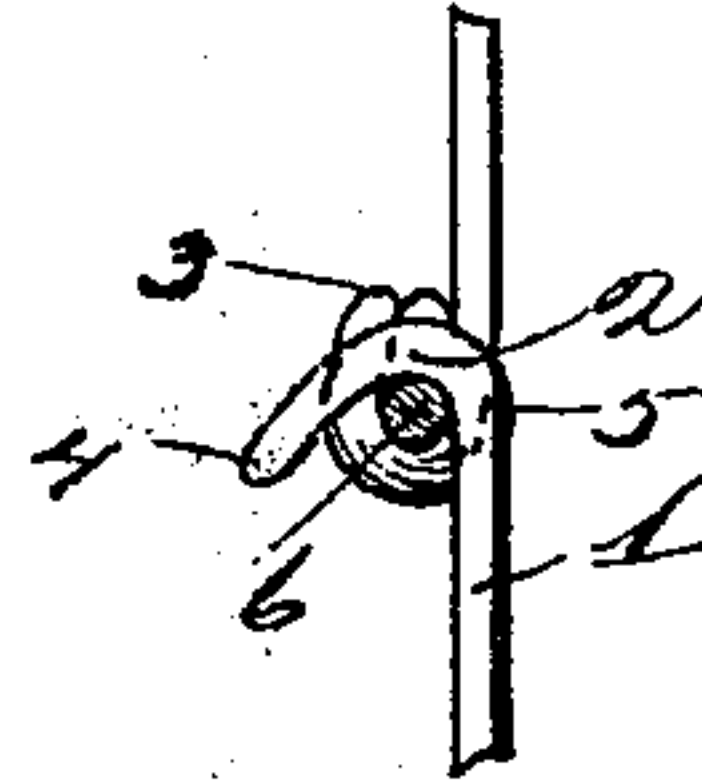


Fig. 2



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STAY FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,465, dated December 24, 1901.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMEON C. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stays for Wire Fences, of which I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in fence-stays, the object of the invention being to provide a stay composed of a single wire, to which the line or horizontal wires can be securely fastened by means of integral loops formed in the stay-wire and adapted to interlock with the line-wires at the points of crossing therewith.

My invention consists in a single-wire stay provided with twisted and bent loops integral therewith and projecting from one side thereof at predetermined intervals to support the line-wires, which are preferably nearer together at the bottom than at the top of the fence. The line-wires are also preferably connected at the point of engagement with the loops to prevent any side movement of the stay-wires.

My invention further consists in the form of loop and manner of securing the same about the line-wire and in the detail construction hereinafter described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the complete loop secured to the line-wire. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 shows a detail view of a single loop.

In the views, 1 is a stay-wire; 3 and 4, the side portions of the loops formed in the stay-wires, which are shown as projecting horizontally entirely upon one side thereof and of regular oval shape, such side portions 3 and 4 being bent outward at nearly a right angle. The loop is twisted where it leaves the stay-wire to form two end secondary loops 2 and 5, tightly fitting said wire and forming a backing and support at each end therefor.

6 represents the line-wires of the fence, which are passed between the angular pro-

jecting sides of the loop portions 3 and 4 and rest upon the lower sides. The line-wires are then rigidly locked with the loops by pressing the angular sides of the loops about them. This constitutes a perfect lock for the line-wire, with the exception of possible longitudinal movement, to avoid which the crimp or bend 7 is made on the line-wire within the loop intermediately of said secondary loops to engage the extremities thereof and is formed automatically by the act of compressing the loop, thus indenting the wire.

The lock shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is adapted to be made in the finished fence at a rapid rate by machinery in the factory and in extremely large quantities. It can, however, be made in the field with a crimping-tool slowly and in small quantities, if necessary, for short lengths of fence or restoring fence destroyed.

It is obvious that the wire-crossings locked in this manner have many advantages. Paramount among these will be seen the advantage of forming a positive lock for the crossings of large continuous wires out of integral portions of the wires themselves. In this manner greater economy of construction and equal endurance of all the parts are secured, also enabling its manufacture in the factory rapidly at slight initial cost.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed provided the means stated by any one of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention—

1. In a wire fence, a joint consisting of a closed loop formed upon one wire and a second wire laid transversely of the first-named wire and resting upon opposite ends of said loop, the loop portion intermediate of said ends being bent over and upon said transverse wire and one upon the other, the latter wire being provided with a bent portion intermediate of the two loops whereby longitudinal displacement of said wire is prevented.

2. In a wire fence, a joint consisting of a closed loop formed upon one wire and a sec-

ond wire laid transversely of the first-named wire and resting upon opposite ends of said loop, the two sides of the latter bent forming a secondary backing and supporting loop at
5 each end, the one side of the primary loop being bent over and upon the other side thereof, said transverse wire provided with a bent portion intermediate of said secondary loops, whereby longitudinal displacement thereof is prevented.

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