

No. 749,714.

PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

J. S. BARNES & C. A. WILLMARTH.

FENCE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1902.

NO MODEL.

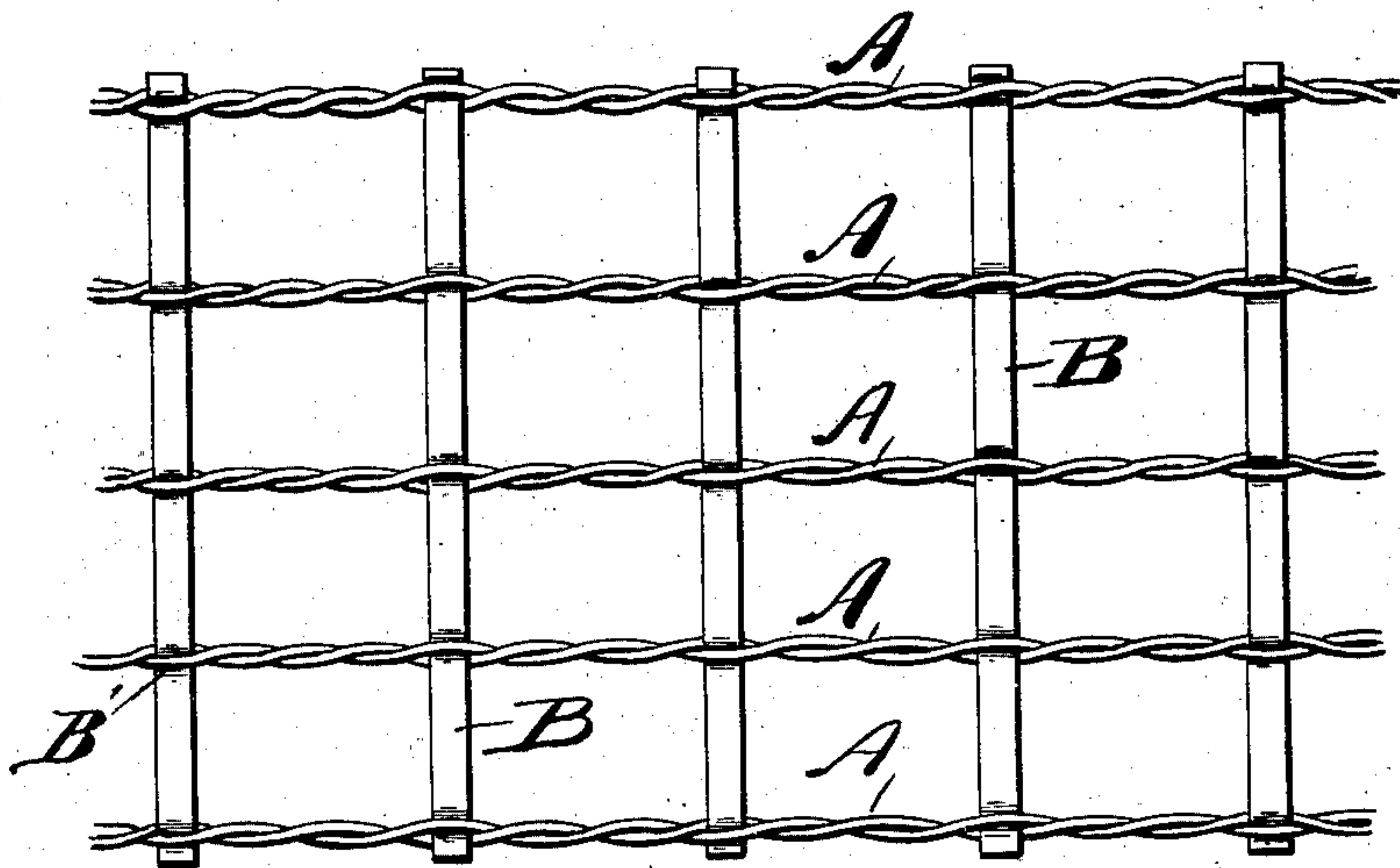


Fig. 1.

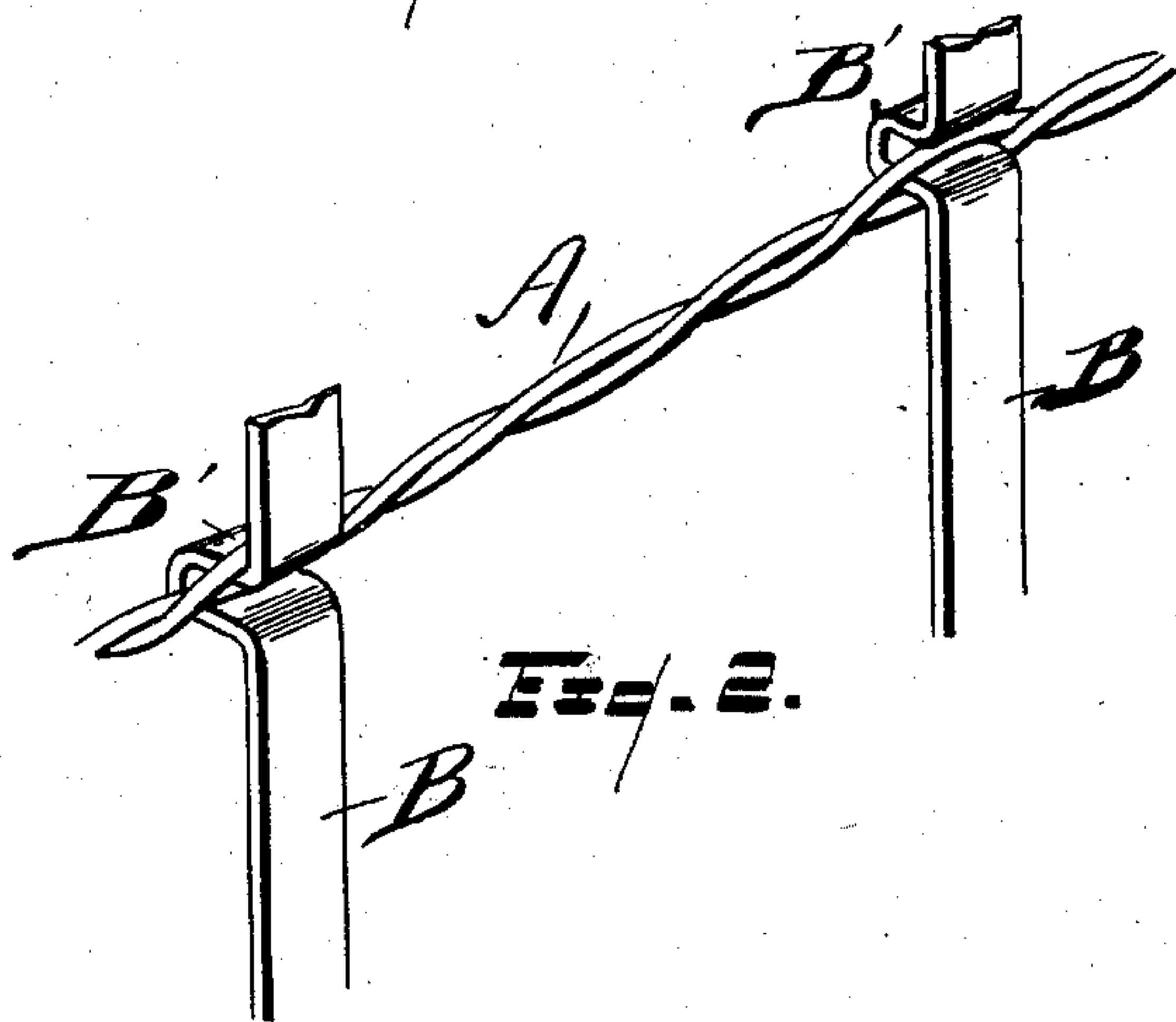


Fig. 2.

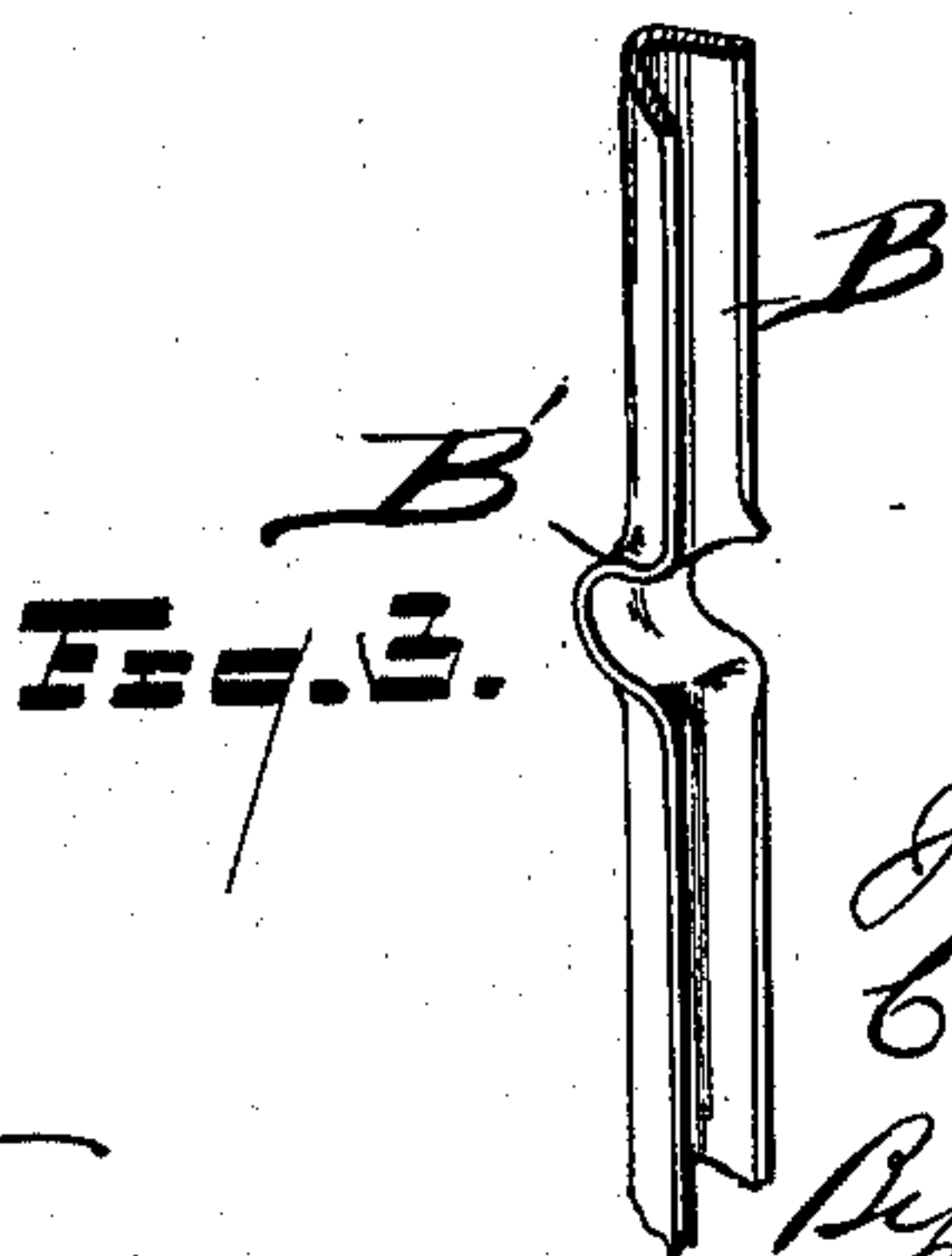


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. BARNES AND CHARLES A. WILLMARTH, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE MAJESTIC
WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,714, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed October 6, 1902. Serial No. 126,062. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN S. BARNES and CHARLES A. WILLMARTH, citizens of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fences; and we 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 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in fences, one object being to produce a simple, rigid, and highly-efficient structure.

Another object of the invention resides in the formation of peculiarly-formed stays whereby twisted strands forming the line-wires may be firmly secured thereto in such a manner that supplemental parts or clips are entirely eliminated from the structure.

A still further object of the invention lies in the provision of a structure wherein the stays are arranged independently one of another, each stay terminating immediately above the twisted strands forming the uppermost line-wire.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully explained, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a fence built in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view illustrating the manner of joining the line-wires and stays, and Fig. 3 is a detail view of a variation in the form of stay.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, A A designate the line-wires, composed of two or more strands twisted together, and B indicates the stays, which obviously may be flat, V-shaped, or of any other desired form. Each of these stays is provided with a single offset portion B' at the point of intersection with a line-wire. It will thus be seen that the structure shown comprises runners formed of twisted strands and individual

flat metallic stays intersecting the runners, each stay at its point of intersection with the runner being provided with an offset portion forming broad flat bearing-surfaces, and that one strand of each runner passes through the offset portion of one stay and externally across the corresponding offset portion of the adjacent stay and in contact with the upright body portion thereof, while the other strand passes externally across the first-mentioned offset portion and also in contact with the straight upright body portion thereof and then through the offset portion of said next adjacent stay, whereby twisting of the stays is prevented. By this arrangement a highly-rigid structure is produced, for any possible twisting of the strands or line-wires between the stays or the twisting of one stay will cause one stay to act as an agent to prevent the untwisting of the strands against the action of the adjacent stay.

We claim—

A wire fence comprising runners formed of twisted strand-wires, and individual flat metallic stays intersecting the runners, each stay terminating immediately above the top strand-wires and at its point of intersection with each runner being provided with a single offset portion forming broad, flat bearing-surfaces for the strands, one strand of each runner passing through the offset portion of one stay and externally across the corresponding offset portion of the adjacent stay and in contact with the straight upright portion thereof, and the other strand passing externally across the first-mentioned offset portion and in contact with the upright portion thereof, and then through the offset portion of said next adjacent stay, said strands contacting with the straight upright portions of the stays to prevent twisting of the latter.

In testimony whereof we sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN S. BARNES.

CHARLES A. WILLMARTH.

Witnesses:

S. E. THOMAS,

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