No. 755,637. PATENTED MAR. 29, 1904.

W. M. DILLON.

WIRE FENCE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

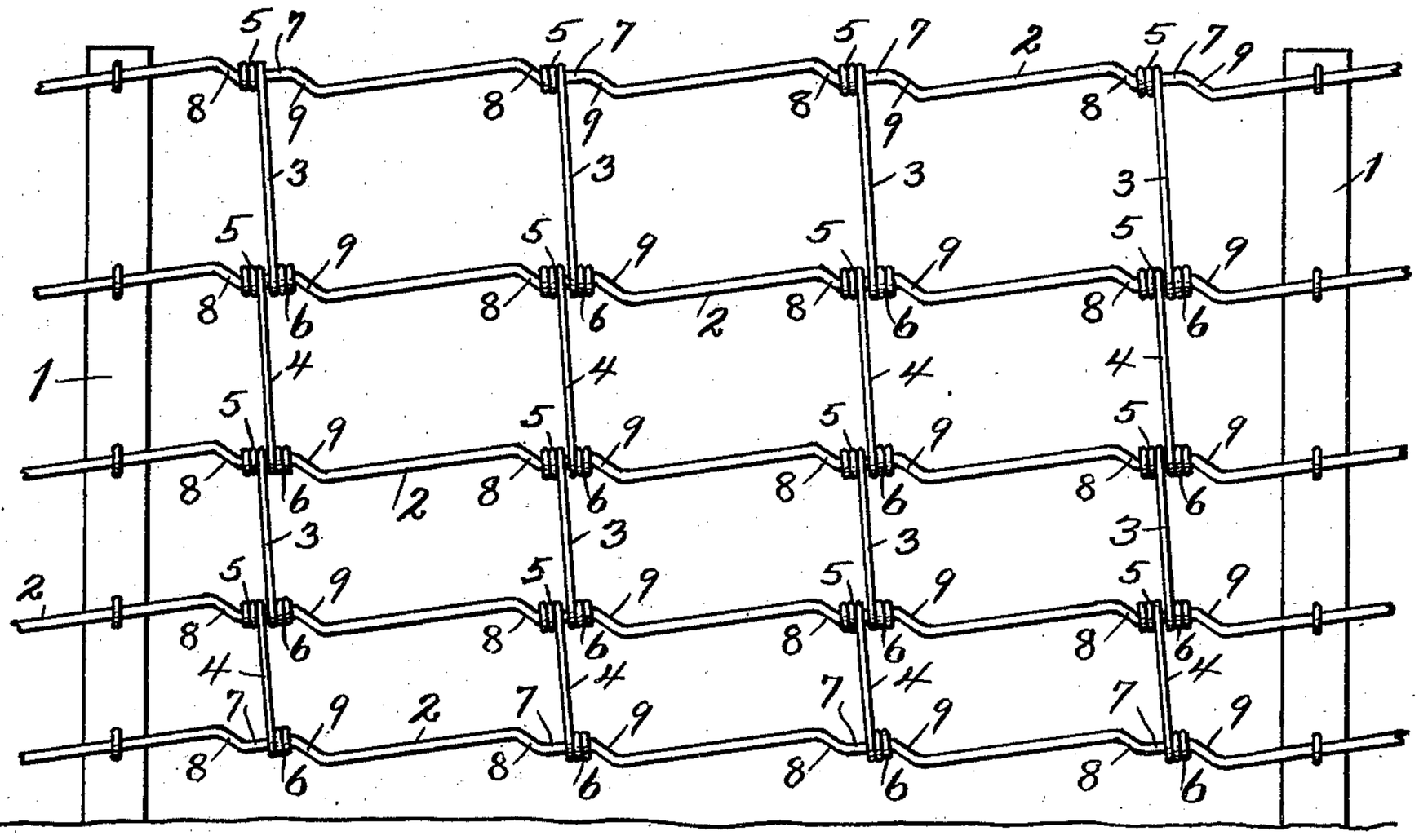

Fig. 2.

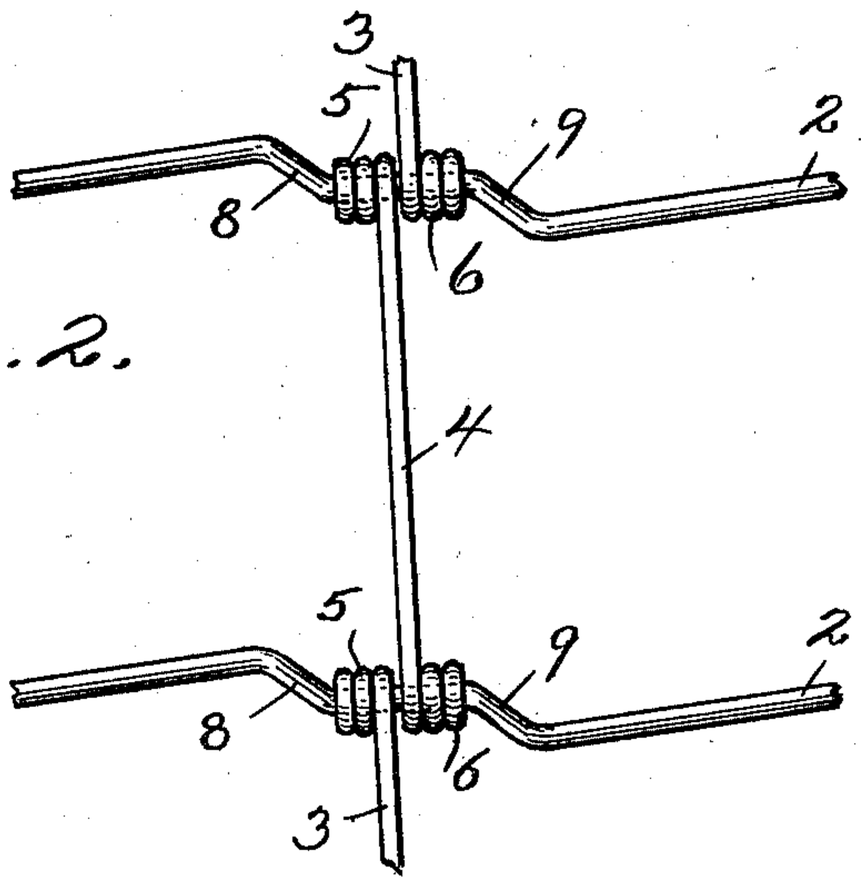

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
R. J. Jacker
L. L. Weaver.

Inventor:
Washington M. Dillon.
By Walter N. Haskell.
Atty.

No. 755,637. Patented March 29, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON M. DILLON, OF STERLING, ILLINOIS.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,637, dated March 29, 1904.

Application filed January 31, 1903. Serial No. 141,379. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WASHINGTON M. DILLON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sterling, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; 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 has reference to wire fences, and more particularly to the construction of that kind of a fence comprising a series of parallel longitudinal strand-wires held together at regular intervals by series of stay-wires, each pair of adjacent strand-wires being united by an independent stay-wire, all of the stay-wires in a series being in approximate alinement transversely of the fence.

The chief advantages of my construction consist in the alternate coiling of the ends of each of the stay-wires in opposite directions upon the strand-wires, so that at each junction of two stay-wires upon a strand-wire such stay-wires come in contact with each other and have their ends oppositely projected and coiled upon the strand-wire. By this means the ends of two adjoining stays hold each other from movement in one direction upon the strand-wire. To prevent the movement or slipping of the end of either of such stays in a contrary direction or away from the other stay, a guard is formed in the strand-wire. This results in a fence of great firmness, in which the stay-wires are securely locked from lateral movement on the strand-wires. At the same time the junctions of the stay-wires upon the strand-wires result in a hinge formation, rendering the fence quite flexible in the vertical plane thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a panel of fence of my construction. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of a section thereof. Fig. 3 is a detailed view of that portion of one of the strand-wires which furnishes a seat for the stay-wire coils.

Upon a pair of fence-posts 1 1 is secured in the usual way a series of strand-wires 2 2, united by several series of stay-wires 3 and 4. The ends of each stay-wire are secured to two adjacent strand-wires by means of oppositely-projected coils 5 and 6, any two adjoining stay-wires on the intermediate strand-wires being in contact at the point of junction and having their coils oppositely projected in a direction away from the point of contact. The coils 5 and 6 alternate throughout the series, causing the stay-wires to run in a slightly zigzag fashion across the fence. The said coils are loosely coiled around the strand-wires, thus producing hinged joints and rendering the fence flexible in a vertical plane, thereby allowing the same to give slightly to a lateral pressure and tending to maintain the fence in its normal shape.

At each point upon the strand-wires where the ends of the stay-wires are coiled thereon such strand-wires are provided with straight portions or seats 7, at each end of which the strand-wires are formed into guards 8 and 9, the guard at either end of a stay-wire being formed by inclining a small portion of the strand-wire away from the line of such stay-wire in a line slightly greater than a right angle thereto.

It will be seen that each stay-wire is held from movement in one direction by one of the inclined guards and in the other direction by the adjoining coil, back of which is another guard. It is impossible for the coil 5 to move outwardly upon the adjacent guard 8, for the reason that the coil 6 of the same stay-wire is anchored on the next adjacent strand-wire, and the coil 6 is similarly locked by the guard 9 adjacent thereto. This construction produces a very rigid fabric, in which it is impossible for the stay-wires to get out of position. Such tendency of the stay-wires to get out of place, increasing the intervals between the same, frequently results in the destruction of the fence.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a wire fence, a plurality of horizontal strand-wires, seats formed in said strand-wires, guards projecting in opposite direc-

tions from opposite ends of the seats, the guard at one end of each seat projecting upwardly and the guard at the other end of the seat projecting downwardly, both guards extending in parallel diagonal planes, and stay-wires coming from opposite directions in diagonal planes meeting in the center of said seats and coiled loosely around the seats in opposite directions whereby the whole fence is rendered flexible in a vertical plane, the coils of the said stay-wires completely filling the seats and abutting the parallel guards to prevent longitudinal movement and forming a hinge-joint, substantially as described.

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

WASHINGTON M. DILLON.

Witnesses:

PAUL W. DILLON,

JOHN SCHROEDER.