

No. 773,624.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

E. BARTHOLOMEW.
WIRE FENCE STAY FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.

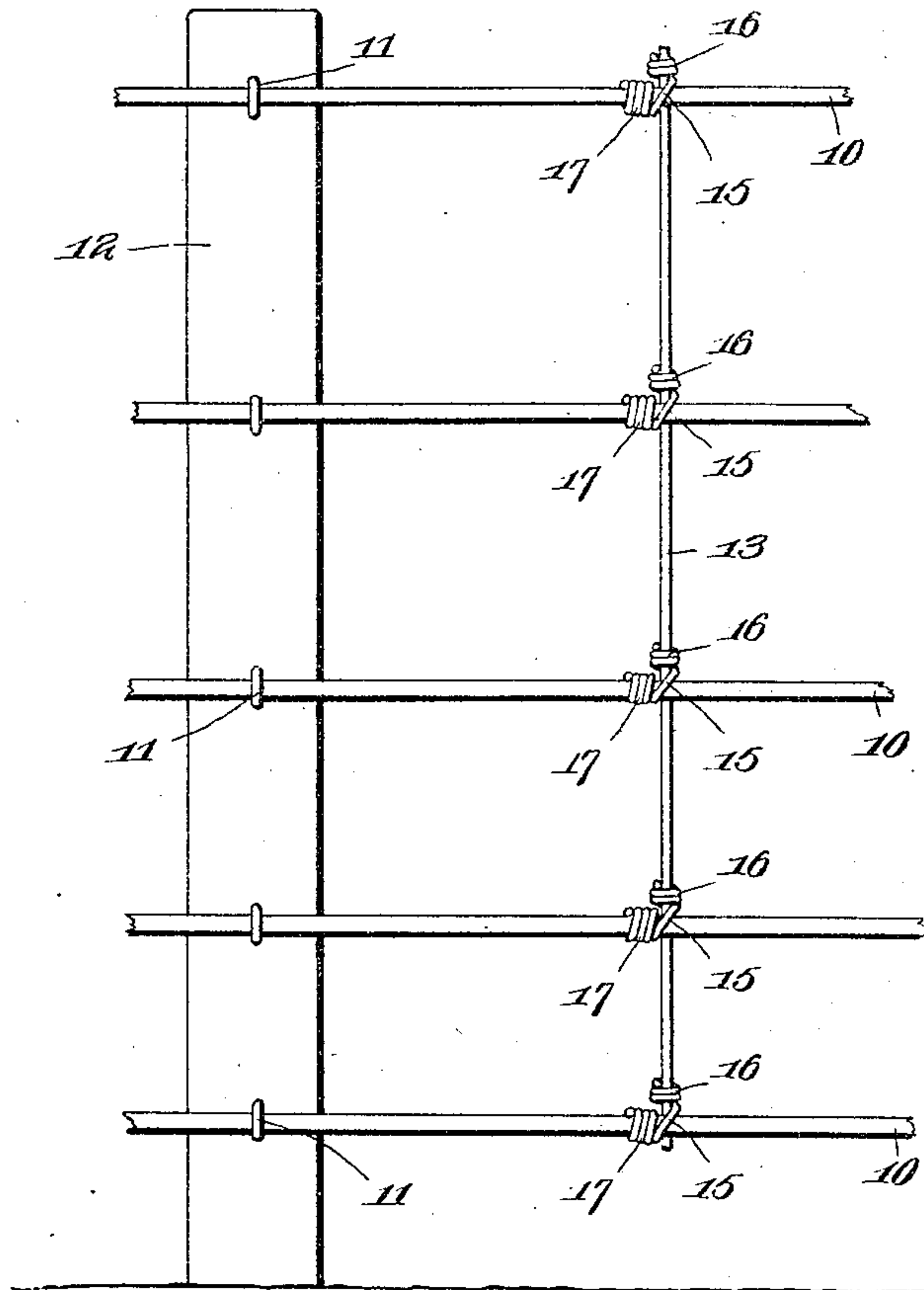


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

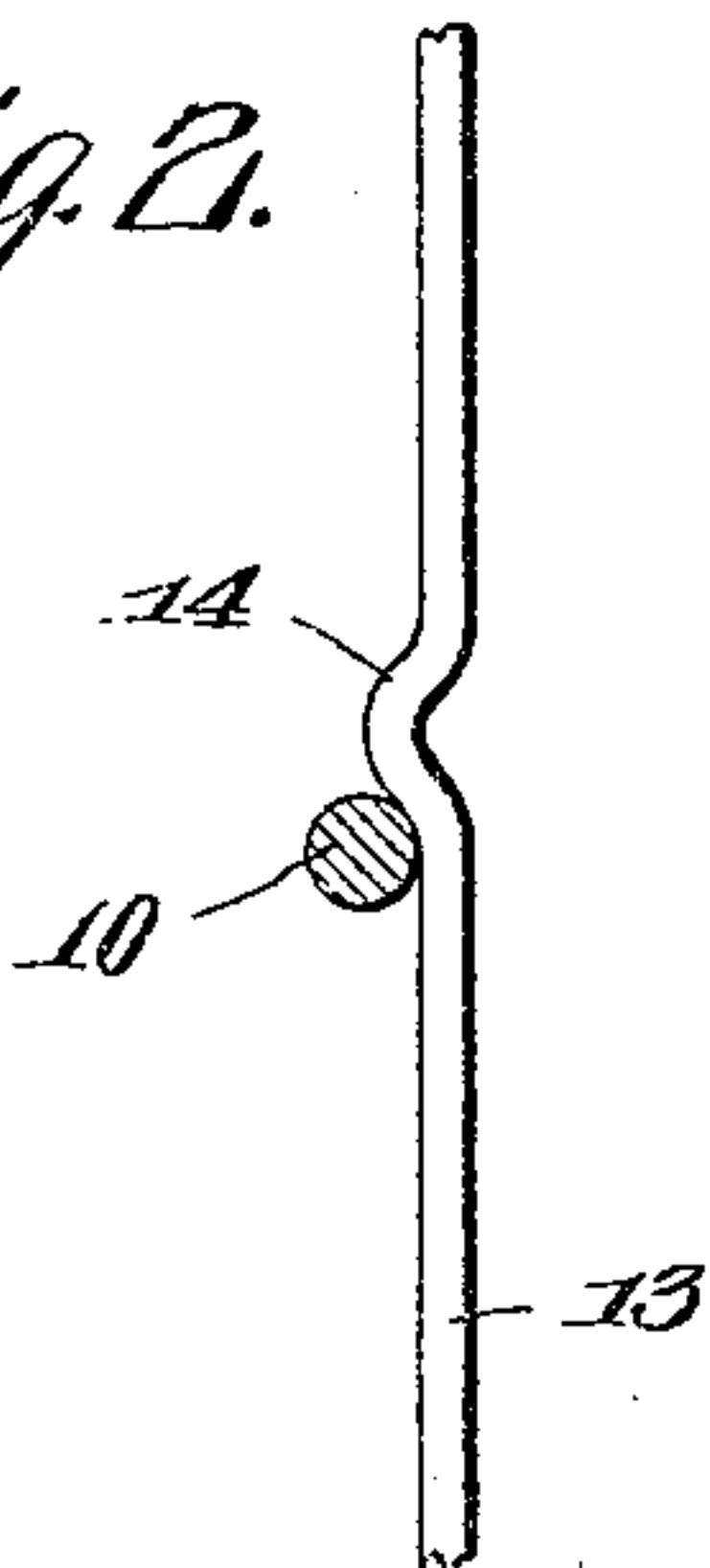


Fig. 3.

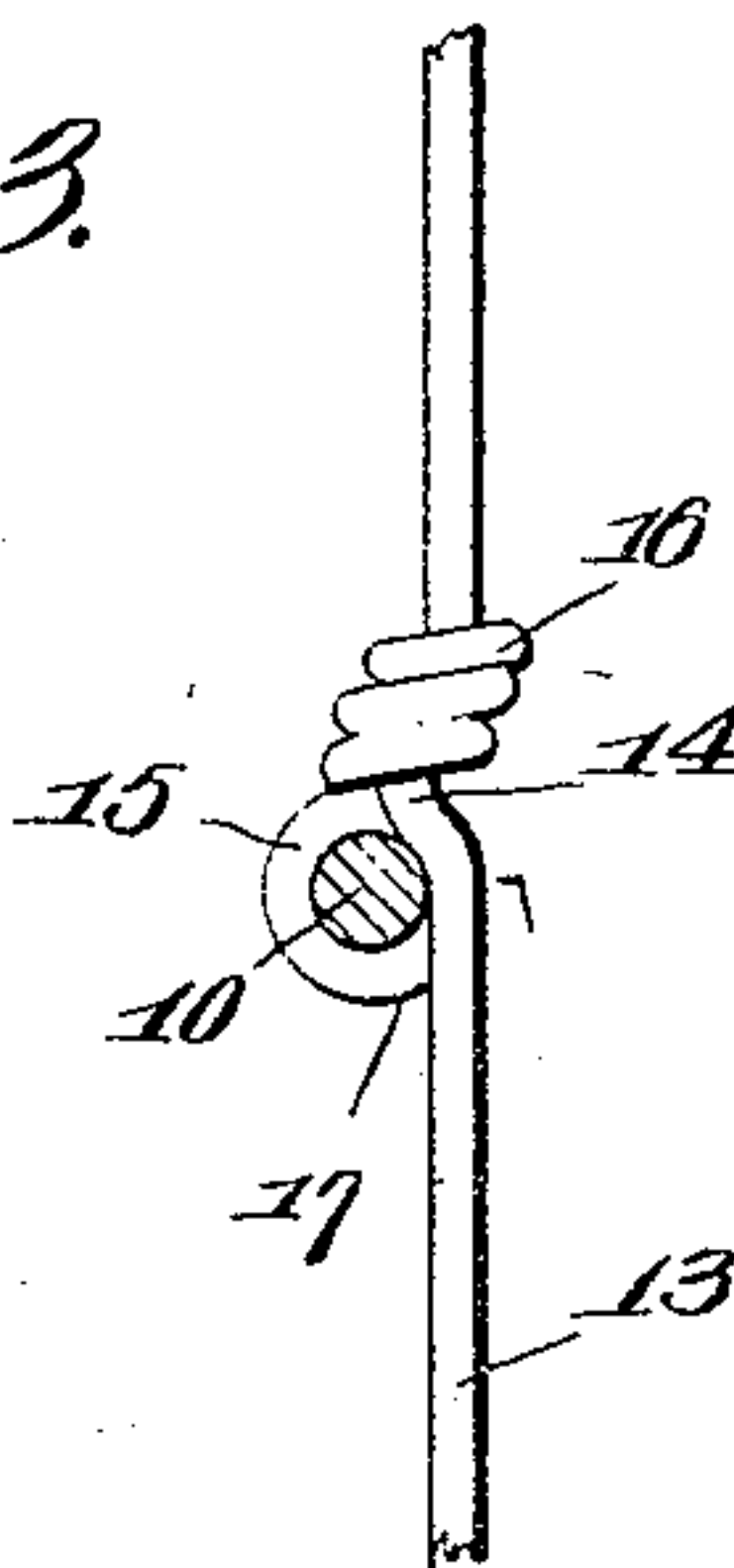
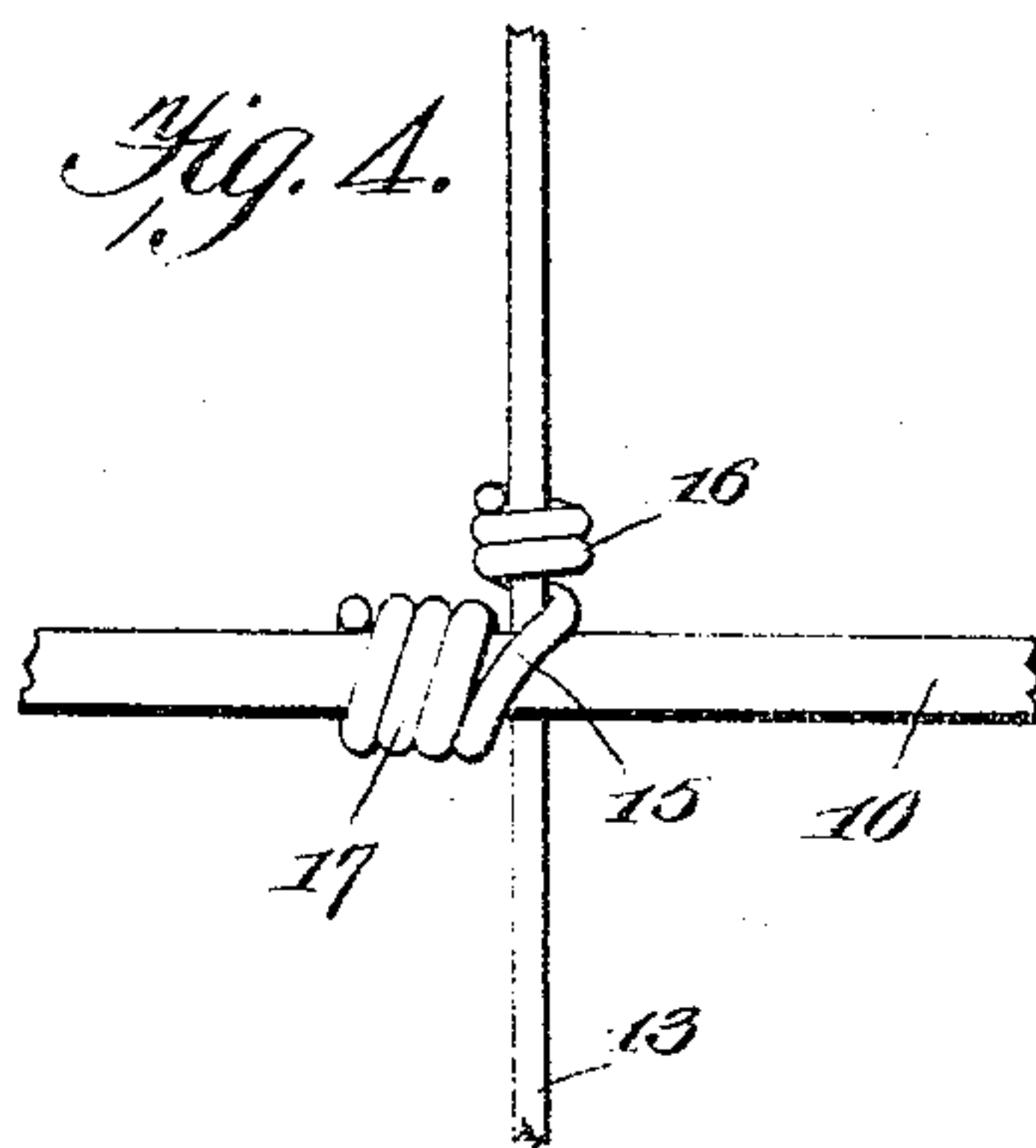


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL BARTHOLOMEW, OF WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

WIRE-FENCE-STAY FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,624, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed June 25, 1904. Serial No. 214,143. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARL BARTHOLOMEW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waukegan, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Wire-Fence-Stay Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire fences, more particularly of the class constructed of parallel spaced horizontal strand-wires and spaced vertical stay-wires and suitable connecting means for uniting at their crossing-points, and has for its object to improve the construction and increase the strength and durability.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions, and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a side view of a section of a fence embodying the improved construction. Fig. 2 is a view of portions of one of the strand-wires and one of the stay-wires at their crossing-points. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side view, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged front view, of a portion of the improved fence structure, illustrating more fully the manner of coupling the strand and stay wires.

In fences of this character the horizontal strand-wires 10 are disposed in parallel lines and connected, as by staples 11, to spaced posts 12, the wires being spaced at any desired distance apart and the vertical stay-wires 13 disposed across the strand-wires at required distances apart. The strand-wires are generally of heavier gage than the stay-wires, and in the improved fence structure herein described the stay-wires are formed with lat-

eral bends 14 just above each strand-wire, as shown.

The means employed for coupling the strand and stay wires consist of tie-wires 15, first bent into elongated U shape and passed diagonally across the strand-wire opposite the point where the stay-wire crosses and secured in position by tightly coiling one end 16 around the stay-wire within the bend 14 and close against the strand-wire and the other end coiled tightly around the strand-wire close to the stay-wire. By this simple means the two sets of wires are firmly bound together, and by reason of the lateral bends 14 the tie-wires are not only effectually prevented from moving longitudinally of the stay-wires, but the strand-wires are firmly bound in position and held up against the bends, and thus prevented also from moving longitudinally of the stay-wires or moving toward or away from each other. The result is a very stiff strong fence which no concussion short of a breaking force can disturb or displace.

Any suitable coiling tool or machine may be employed for applying the tie-wires, and the simplicity of the form renders it an easy matter to apply the same.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

In a wire-fence tie, the combination of intersecting strand and stay wires, the latter being provided with bends or crimps at a point adjacent to each wire, but disposed in a horizontal plane different from that in which the strand-wire is disposed, and tie-wires, the opposite ends of which are coiled, respectively, in opposite directions, one end of the wire being coiled around the strand-wire and the other being coiled around the bent or crimped portion of the stay-wire, said bent or crimped portion forming an extensive winding-surface for the tie-wire, and being disposed in a plane at an angle to the general plane of the stay-wire.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EARL BARTHOLOMEW.

Witnesses:

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B. T. BOWER.