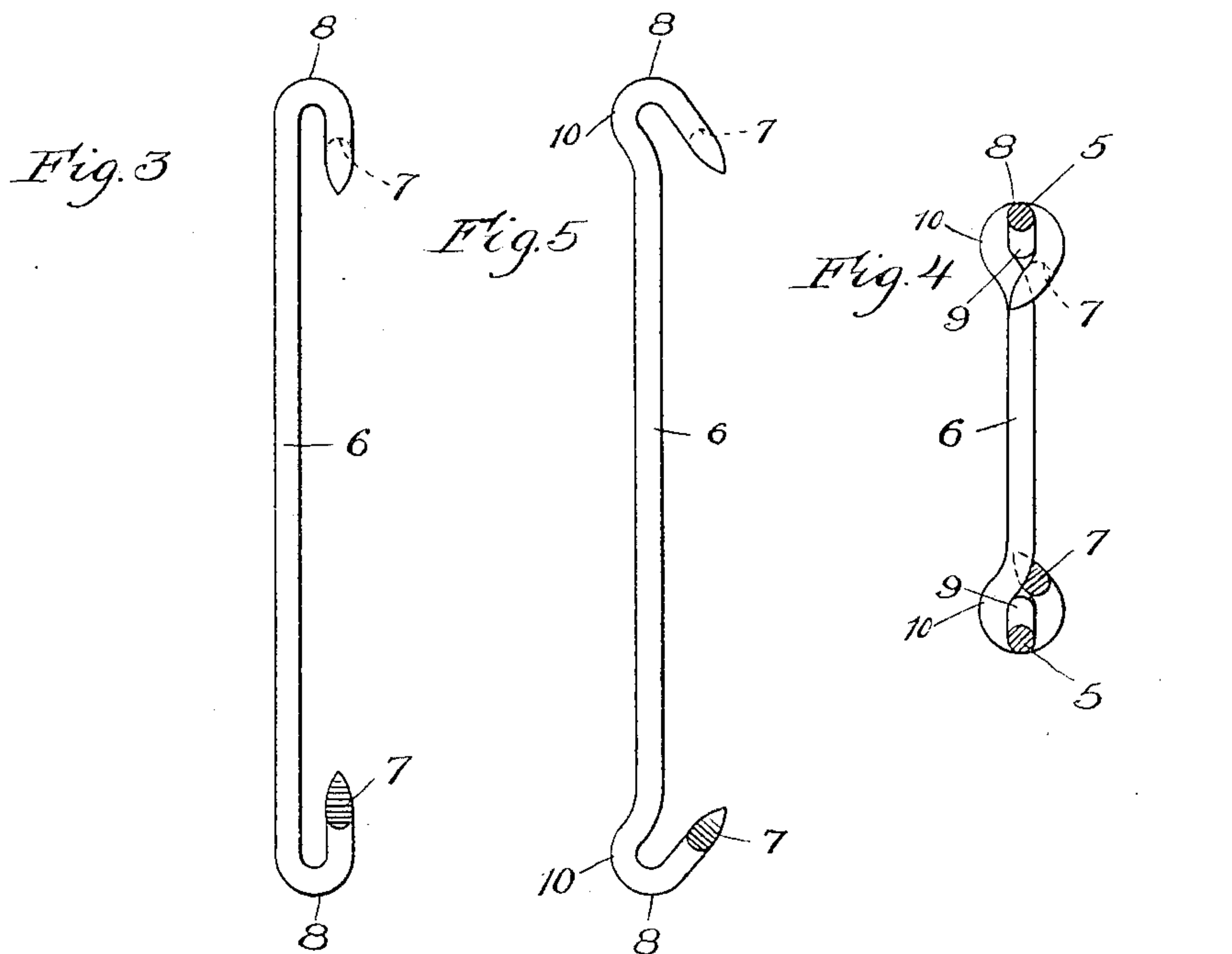
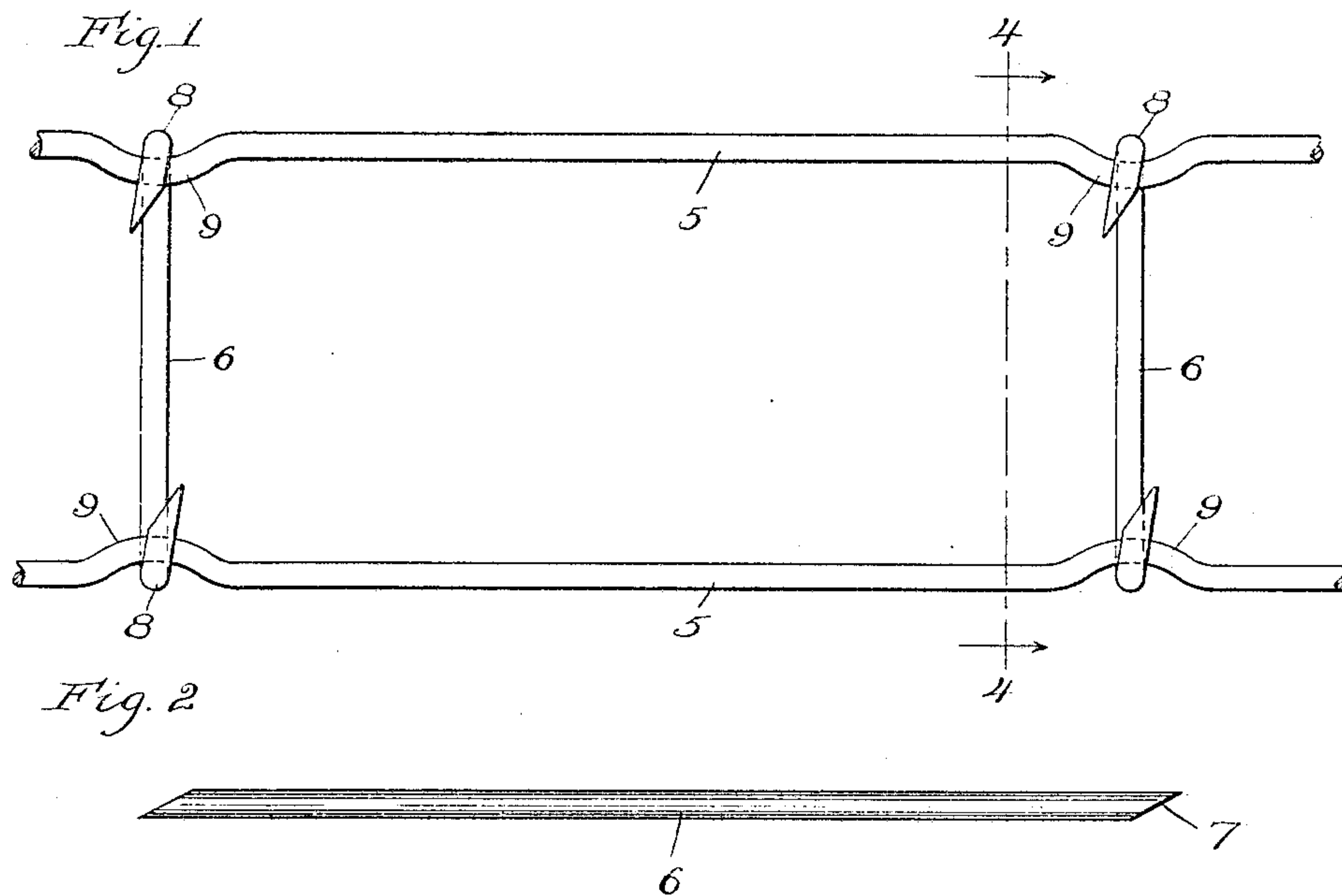


No. 781,602.

PATENTED JAN. 31, 1905.

J. HEWITT.
WIRE FENCE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1902. RENEWED AUG. 8, 1904.



Witnesses.

Wm. Geiger
A. M. Munday

Inventor:
John Hewitt

By *Munday, Everts & Adcock*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HEWITT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,602, dated January 31, 1905.

Application filed July 21, 1902. Renewed August 8, 1904. Serial No. 219,913.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HEWITT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have
 5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of wire fences wherein the fence-
 10 wires are united together by short wire stays having their ends wrapped around the fence-wires.

The invention is intended more particularly to facilitate the act of wrapping the ends of the
 15 stays around the fence-wires; and it consists in the novel features hereinafter set forth, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of my improved fence. Fig. 2
 20 shows the stay as it appears when first cut. Fig. 3 shows the stay as bent preparatory to application to the fence-wires. Fig. 4 is a section of the fence on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a modification of the construction
 25 shown at Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings, 5 5 represent the fence-wire strands, and 6 6 the stays by which the wires are united. The stays are made
 30 or diagonal cuts, as will be understood from Fig. 2, forming the bevel-points 7 at the ends. After being thus cut both ends are doubled over so as to form the hooks 8, as shown at Fig. 3, the bending at both ends being in the
 35 same direction—that is, upon the same side of the stay and in such direction as to bring the bevels 7 at the side rather than at the inner or outer face of the hooks. This also clearly appears in Fig. 3. The hooks 8 enable the
 40 stays to be readily placed in position on and between adjacent strand-wires, and after the stays are thus positioned the hooks are closed into eyes by bending the beveled extremities of the hooks by any suitable tool, so that the
 45 eyes completely inclose the fence strand-wires and bind the latter securely. In imparting this closing-bend to the points I carry them far enough and at the same time deflect them laterally, so they pass or lap by the body of
 50 the stay upon opposite sides of the same, as

seen at Figs. 1 and 4, and in this operation the bevels play an important part, because their extremities do not need to be deflected by the closing-tool in order to enable them to avoid
 interference with the body, or at all events 55 they need but little aid in the deflecting movement. This is due to the fact that the body and point are so shaped that they coact in imparting or assisting the deflection, the wrapping taking place in a direction sidewise rather
 60 than facewise of the bevels, so that the extreme point of the bevel first encounters the rounded side of the stay and is deflected laterally thereby as it is forced around the fence-wire. 65

The bevels 7 not only facilitate the closing of the stays upon the fence strand-wires, as stated, but they also economize the amount of wire used in them, both the points 7 at each cut being formed from a length of the wire
 70 no longer than the points themselves.

The tool for closing the stay-eyes is preferably adapted to impart the bend 9 to the fence-wire and the bend 10 to the stay. At the same time it bends the points around the wire and
 75 only needs to be applied in reversed position in order to bend the points 7 in the opposite directions.

Instead of forming the bend 10 in the stay at the time of fastening it to the fence-wires
 80 it may be formed at the same time the hooks are formed on the stays, as illustrated at Fig. 5.

I claim—

1. In a wire fence, the combination of the adjacent strand-wires, with stays connecting
 85 said strands, each stay consisting of a single length of wire having its extremities beveled as at 7, 7, the bevels facing in opposite directions and on opposite sides of the wire, and its ends bent into hooks adapted to embrace the
 90 strand-wires of the fence, and closed into eyes by bending the beveled ends around the strand-wires and toward and against the body of the stays, the said bevels, when the eyes are closed, contacting with and partially lapping past
 95 the body of the stay on opposite sides thereof, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of adjacent parallel wire-fence strands having opposite lateral
 bends at adjacent points; with stays connect- 100

ing the adjacent bends of the strands, each stay
comprising a single length of wire having its
ends bent into eyes and its extremities beveled
as at 7, the eyes being engaged with the oppo-
5 site bends of adjacent stay-wires, and closed
with their beveled extremities toward and
against the body of the stay, the said bevels
being in contact with and lapped past the body

of the stay, and retaining the strand-wires se-
curely, substantially as and for the purpose is
described.

JOHN HEWITT.

Witnesses:

H. M. MUNDAY,
EDW. S. EVARTS.