

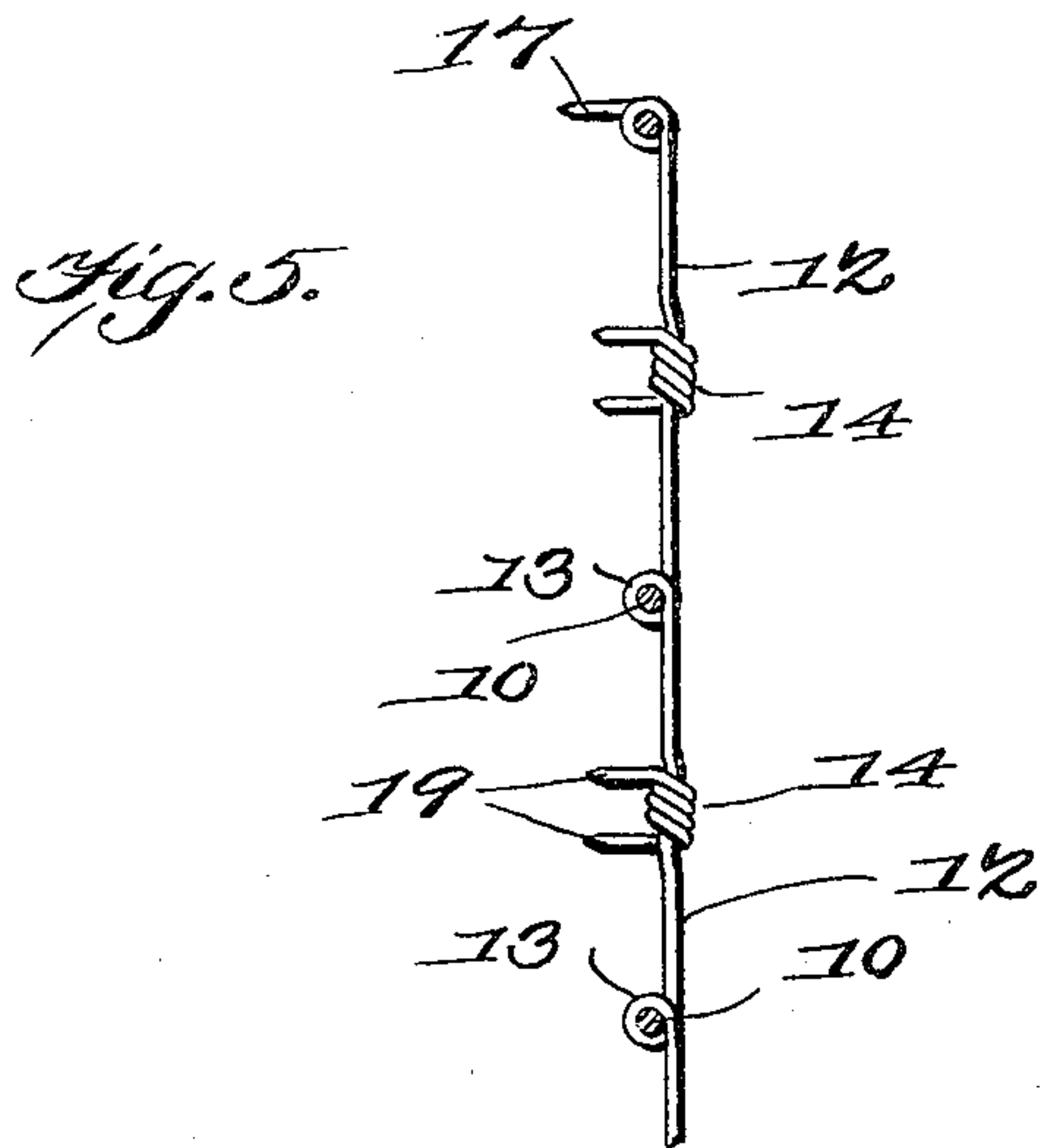
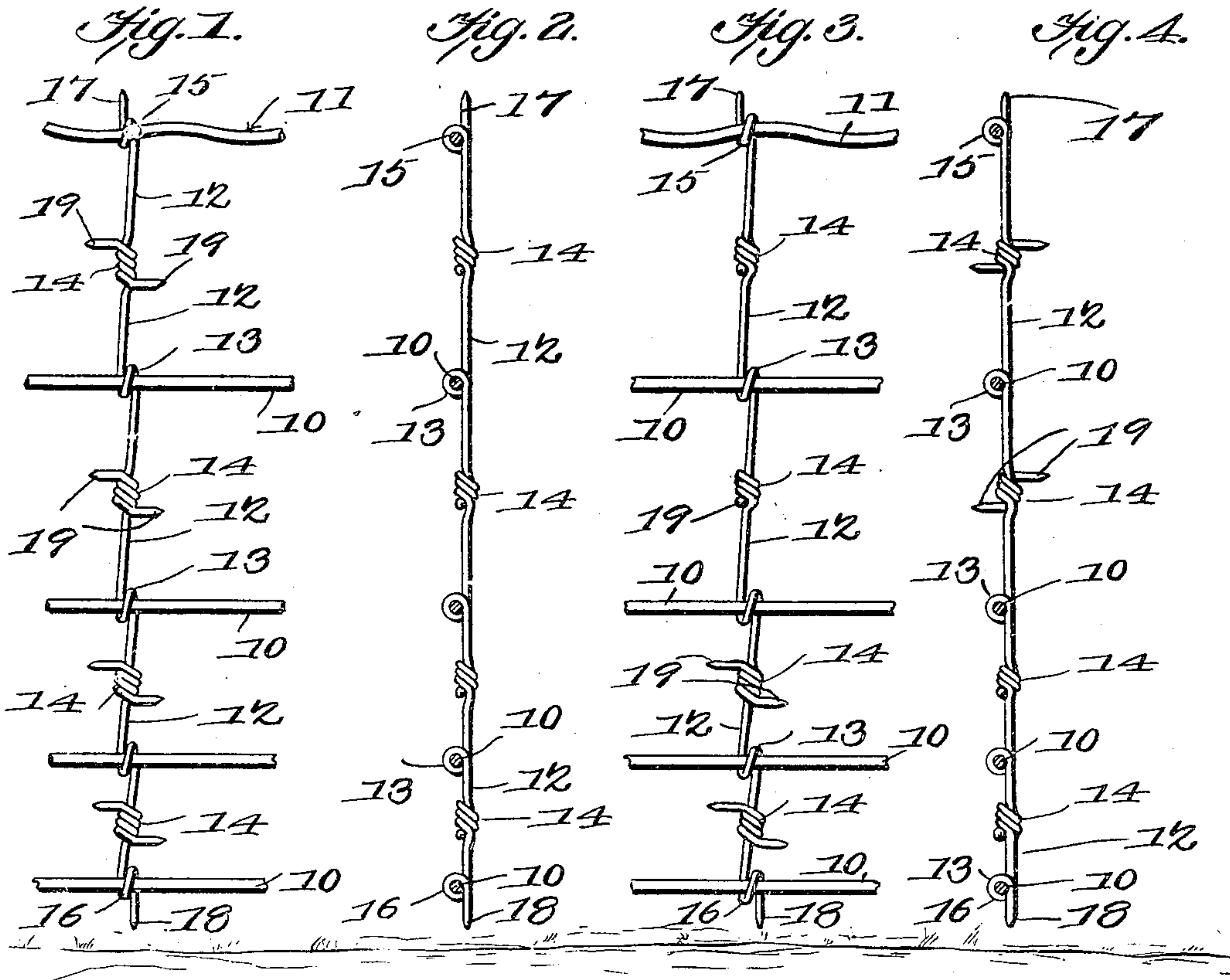
No. 801,417.

PATENTED OCT. 10, 1905.

A. W. SWENDER.

WIRE FENCE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1904.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT W. SWENDER, OF CARROLL, IOWA.

WIRE FENCE.

No. 801,417.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. SWENDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire fences, more particularly to the "stay" members of this class of fences, and has for its object to improve the construction and increase the durability and strength of the fence without increase in cost or in the time or labor required to construct or install.

Another object of the invention is to construct a stay member having barbs disposed intermediately of the strand-wires and adapted to be turned in alinement with the strand-wires or transversely thereof, as may be required.

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 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 elevation, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section, of a portion of a fence, illustrating one form of the improved structure. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views illustrating a modified form of construction. Fig. 5 is a transverse section similar to Figs. 2 and 4, illustrating another modified form of the construction.

In the improved fence structure the strand-wires (represented at 10) are of the usual form and spaced apart to any required extent and one or more "crimped," as indicated at 11, to provide for the expansion and contraction caused by heat and cold. The stay members are formed of a plurality of relatively short wire sections 12, enwrapped or coiled at their centers about the strand-wires, as at 13, and with the adjacent ends of the sections entwisted about each other, as at 14. The upper and lower stay-sections are coiled, re-

spectively, at 15 16 to the upper and lower strand-wires, thus completing the connection and forming a very strong, durable, and easily-applied stay member. The ends of the stay-wire sections are extended into barbs, one set extending above the upper strand-wire, as at 17, another set extending below the lower strand-wire, as at 18, and the remaining barbs disposed between the strand-wires, as at 19. The barbs may be turned in any desired direction, the upper and lower barbs in a vertical position, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, or transversely of the strand-wires, as in Fig. 5, and the intermediate barbs may be disposed in longitudinal alinement with the strand-wires, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or transversely thereof, as in the lower part of Figs. 3 and 4, or all the barbs turned transversely of the strand-wires, as in Fig. 5. By this means of construction several forms of fence may be provided without structural change, as will be obvious. For instance, in Figs. 1 and 2 all the intermediate barbs are disposed in longitudinal alinement and the upper and lower barbs are in vertical alinement with the fence, while in Figs. 3 and 4 the intermediate barbs are disposed transversely of the fence near the upper portion and in alinement with the strand-wires near the lower part, this form of fence being of especial advantage in turning hogs and similar animals, who will be prevented by the inturning barbs from "rooting" at the fence in their efforts to break through.

In Fig. 5 the barbs are all shown extended laterally from one side, leaving the opposite side of the fence "smooth" or without barbs, and this form of fence will be found of great advantage in many localities.

It is thus obvious that a variety of forms of fence may be constructed, so far as the direction of the barbs is concerned, without structural change in any of the parts, as all that is necessary is to give the terminals of the stay-wire sections an extra one-fourth turn when twisting them about the strand-wires to cause the barbs to point in any direction desired.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a wire fence, a stay member formed of a plurality of wire sections each coiled intermediately thereof about a strand-wire and with the contiguous ends of the wire sections entwisted about each other and with the terminals extended into barbs.

2. In a wire fence, a stay member formed of a plurality of wire sections each coiled intermediately thereof about a strand-wire and with the contiguous ends of the wire sections
5 entwisted about each other and with the upper and lower sections entwisted by their ends about the upper and lower strand-wires and the terminals extended into barbs.

3. In a wire fence, a stay member formed
10 of a plurality of wire sections each coiled intermediately thereof about a strand-wire and with the contiguous ends of the wire sections entwisted about each other and with the terminals extended into barbs and with the up-
15 per and lower sections entwisted by their ends about the upper and lower strand-wires and extended therefrom into barbs.

4. In a wire fence, a stay member formed of a plurality of wire sections each coiled inter-
20 mediatey thereof about a strand-wire and with the contiguous ends of the wire sections entwisted about each other and with the terminals extended into barbs and with the upper and lower sections entwisted by their ends
25 about the upper and lower strand-wires and extended therefrom into barbs, a certain num-

ber of the barbs extending from the joints uniting said stay-wire sections disposed in longitudinal alinement with the strand-wires and the remainder transversely thereof. 30

5. In a wire fence, a stay member formed of a plurality of wire sections each coiled intermediately thereof about a strand-wire and with the contiguous ends of the wire sections entwisted about each other and with the ter- 35 minals extended into barbs and with the upper and lower sections entwisted by their ends about the upper and lower strand-wires and extended therefrom into barbs, with the barbs which extend from the joints of the stay-wire 40 sections at the lower portion of the fence disposed in longitudinal alinement with the strand-wires and the corresponding remaining barbs disposed transversely thereof.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 45 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT W. SWENDER.

Witnesses:

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