

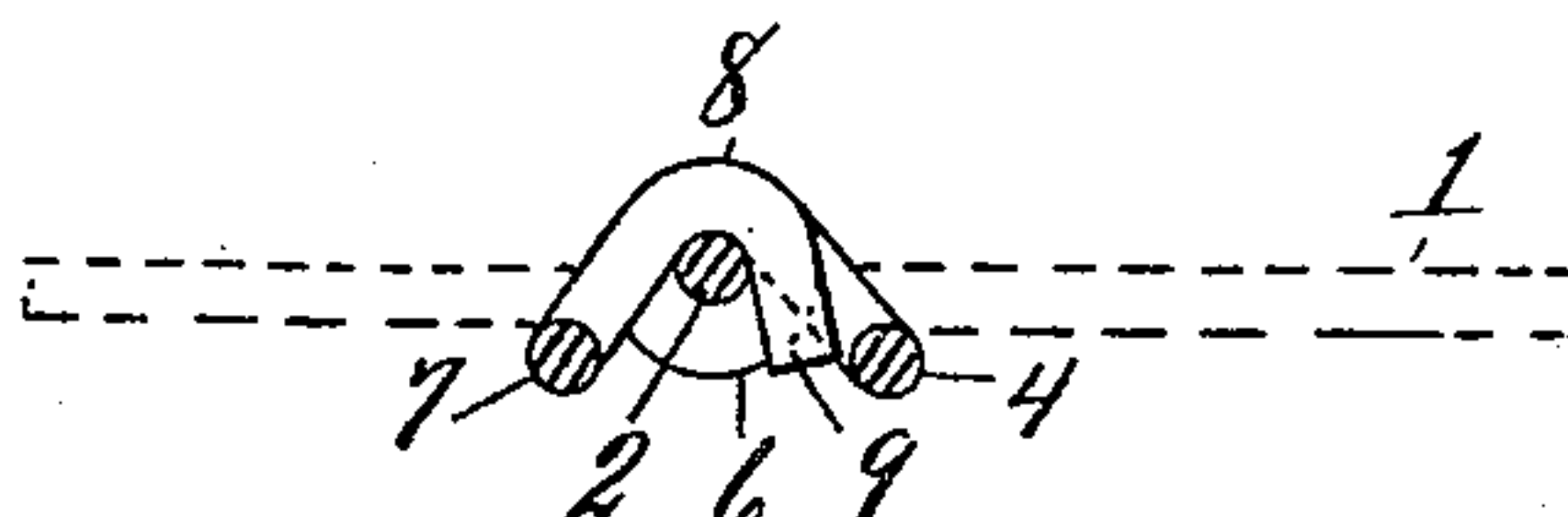
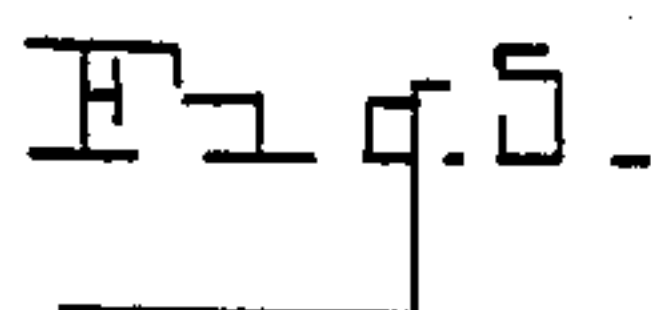
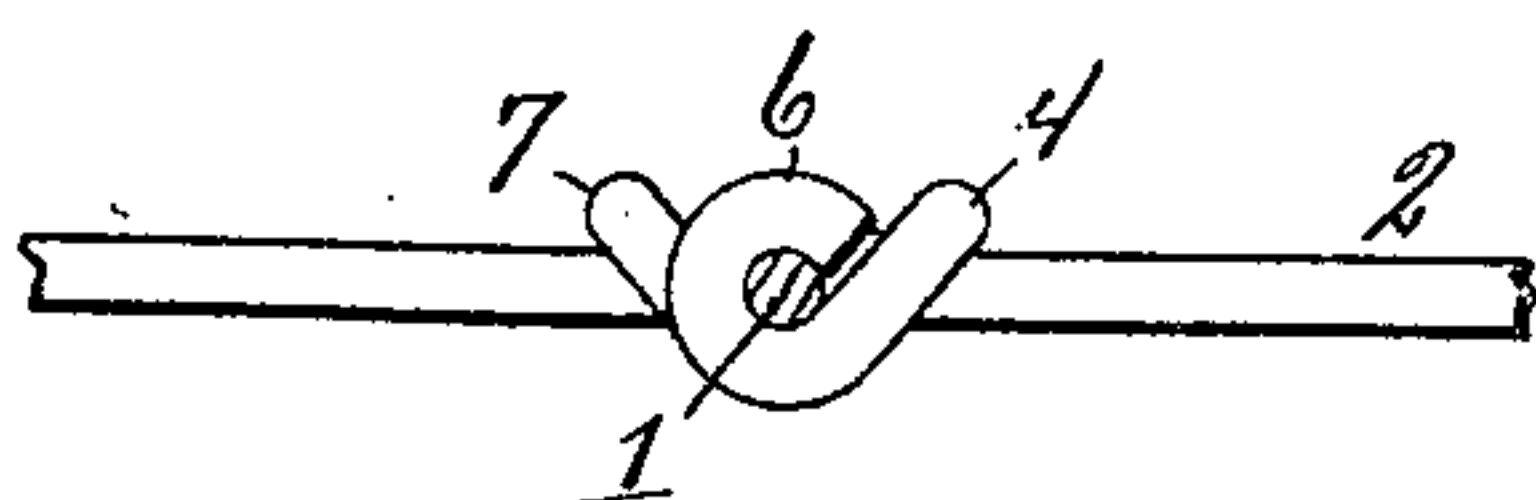
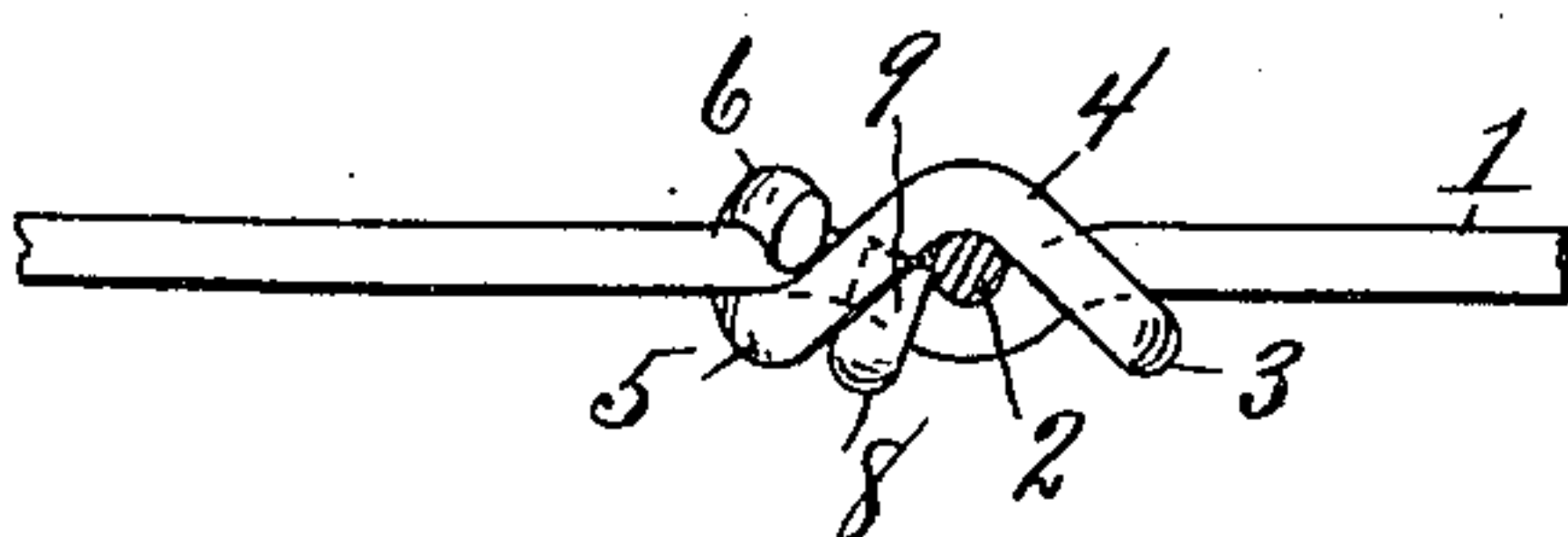
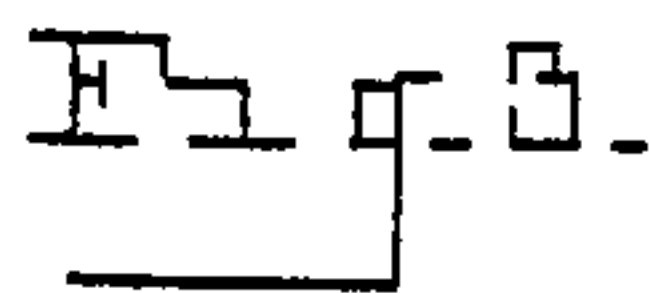
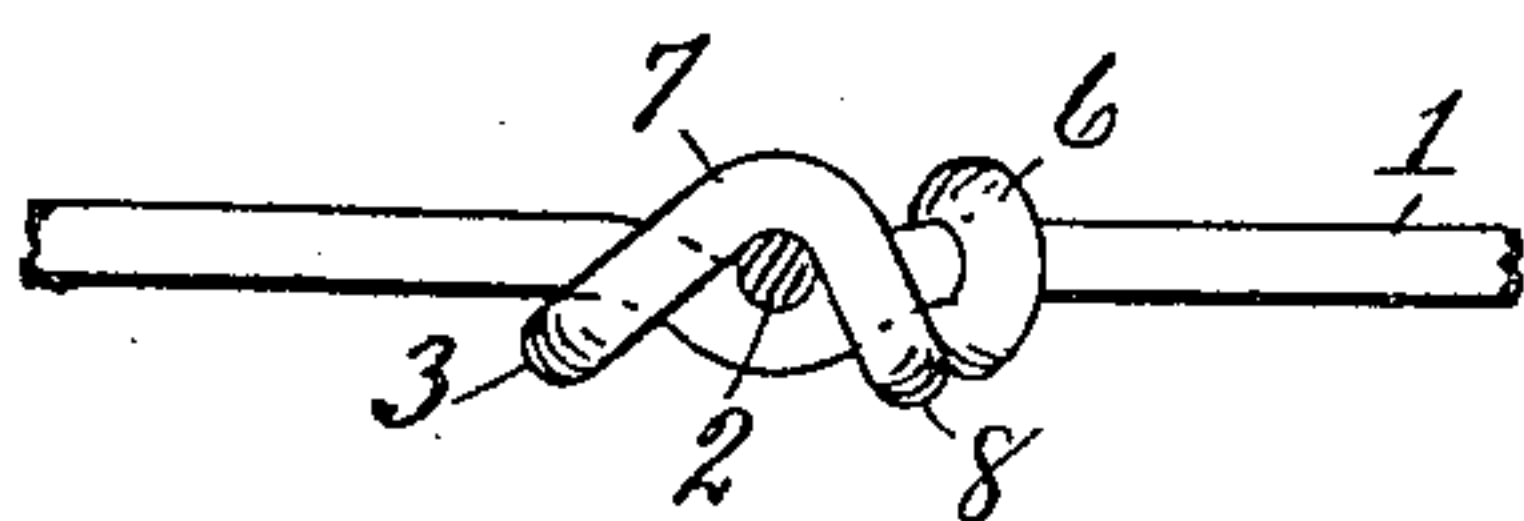
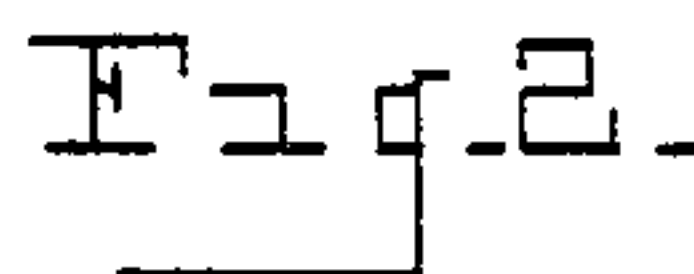
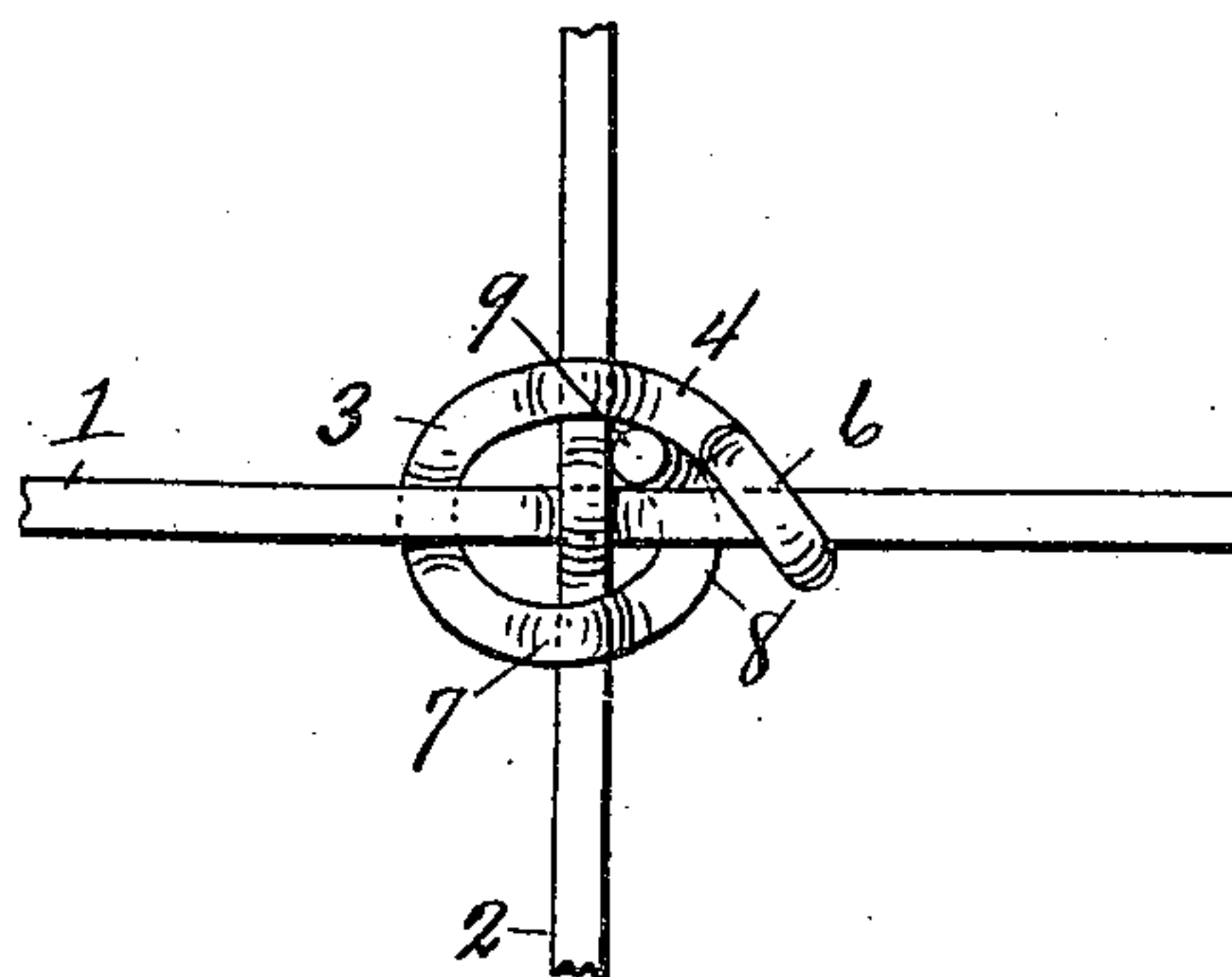
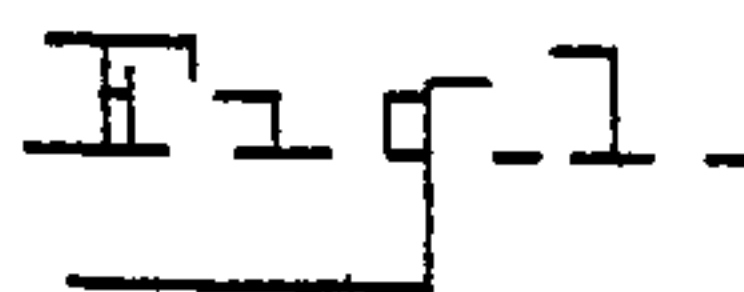
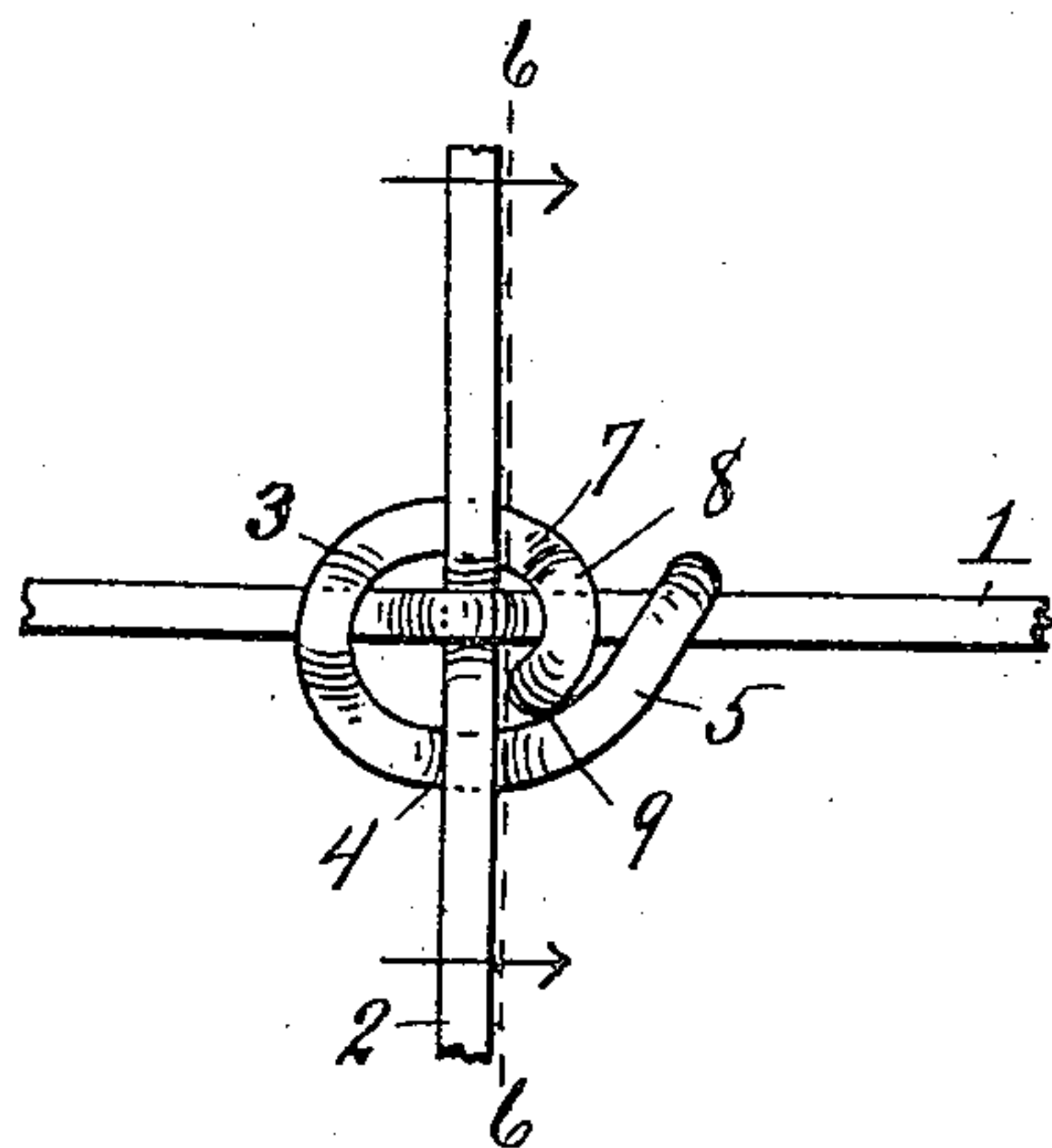
No. 816,210.

PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

F. H. BENEDICT.

TIE FOR WIRE FENCING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1905.



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK H. BENEDICT, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## TIE FOR WIRE FENCING.

No. 816,210.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed May 18, 1905. Serial No. 261,085.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK H. BENEDICT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ties for Wire Fencing; 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.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in ties for wire fencing; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out particularly in the claims.

The object of the invention is to provide a tie for wire fencing of simple and compact construction which will unite the crossed strands of the fabric in a firm manner and which may be easily driven in forming dies employed to direct and shape the tie around the crossed strands of the fabric in the manufacture thereof.

The above object is attained by the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the tie uniting the crossed strands of a wire fencing or fabric. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of said tie. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of Fig. 2 looking from the right. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of Fig. 2 looking from the left. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of Fig. 2 looking from the top. Fig. 6 is a transverse section as on line 6 6 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the characters of reference, 1 indicates the longitudinal or strand wire, and 2 the cross or stay wire, of the fabric or fencing. These wires, as is common in the art, are crimped at their point of crossing to prevent lateral displacement. The tie-wire, which unites the crossed strands of the fabric, is driven, preferably in the form of a staple, between suitable embracing-dies, (not shown,) between the faces of which the crossed strands lie and which direct the legs of the staple, so as to form them upon and around the crossed wires to produce the tie herein shown in a manner well understood in the art.

In the completed form of the tie the loop 3 of the tie-wire lies upon and crosses the strand-wire with the leg 4 passing in the rear of the stay-wire, the terminal of said leg curving in-

wardly and upwardly, as at 5, and crossing the strand-wire obliquely, the extreme end portion of said leg being formed into an eye 6, that embraces the strand-wire and lies in the plane of that portion thereof which crosses the outer face of the strand-wire obliquely. By directing the terminal of the leg 4 obliquely across the strand-wire and turning the eye 6 around the strand-wire in the plane of said oblique portion the tie may be easily driven, because the general course of the direction followed by said leg in driving is not abruptly changed, and by causing the eye to cross the rear face of the strand-wire obliquely in the plane of the portion of the leg crossing the outer face of the strand-wire a protrusion of the end of the eye is obviated, producing a smoother effect. The opposite leg 7 of the tying-staple also passes in the rear of the strand-wire, and the terminal thereof curves upwardly and across the strand-wire, as at 8, its free end being bent downwardly between the side of the curved portion 5 of leg 4 and the sides of the crossed strands 1 and 2 adjacent the junction thereof, as shown at 9, and contacting said strands and leg. This disposition of the end of leg 9 conceals and guards said end and at the same time affords a bearing for the long curved portion 5 of leg 4 between its point of contact with the crossed strands 1 and 2, forming a compact structure of extreme rigidity.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tie for wire fencing, the combination with the crossed strand and stay wires, of a tie-wire in the form of a staple having its loop end crossing and contacting the strand-wire, legs passing in the rear of the stay-wire, the terminal of one leg curving outwardly and obliquely across the strand-wire beyond the stay-wire, its end portion being formed into an eye which embraces the strand-wire and which lies in the plane of that portion of said leg which crosses said wire obliquely, the terminal of the other leg curving outwardly and across the strand-wire between the stay-wire and the eye of the first-mentioned leg, the terminal of said last-mentioned leg being bent downwardly between the side of the first-mentioned leg and the sides of the strand and stay wire and contacting said wires and leg.

2. In a fence-tie, the combination with the intersecting line and stay wires provided with crimps or bends at their point of cross-



ing, of a looped fastening-wire having its  
bight engaged over one side of the line-wire,  
and its opposite side legs passed behind the  
stay-wire respectively above and below the  
5 crimp therein, one of said side legs being pro-  
vided at its end with an intumed clenching-  
hook partly coiled about the line-wire and en-  
gaging against the crimp of the stay-wire, and  
the other side leg of the fastening-wire being  
10 likewise provided at its end with a clenching-

hook extending over the same side of the line-  
wire as the other clenching-hook, but coiled  
in a reverse direction thereto.

In testimony whereof I sign this specifica-  
tion in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK H. BENEDICT.

Witnesses:

E. S. WHEELER,  
I. G. HOWLETT.