

No. 828,430.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

J. W. SLATER.
TIE FOR WIRE FENCING.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 11, 1905.

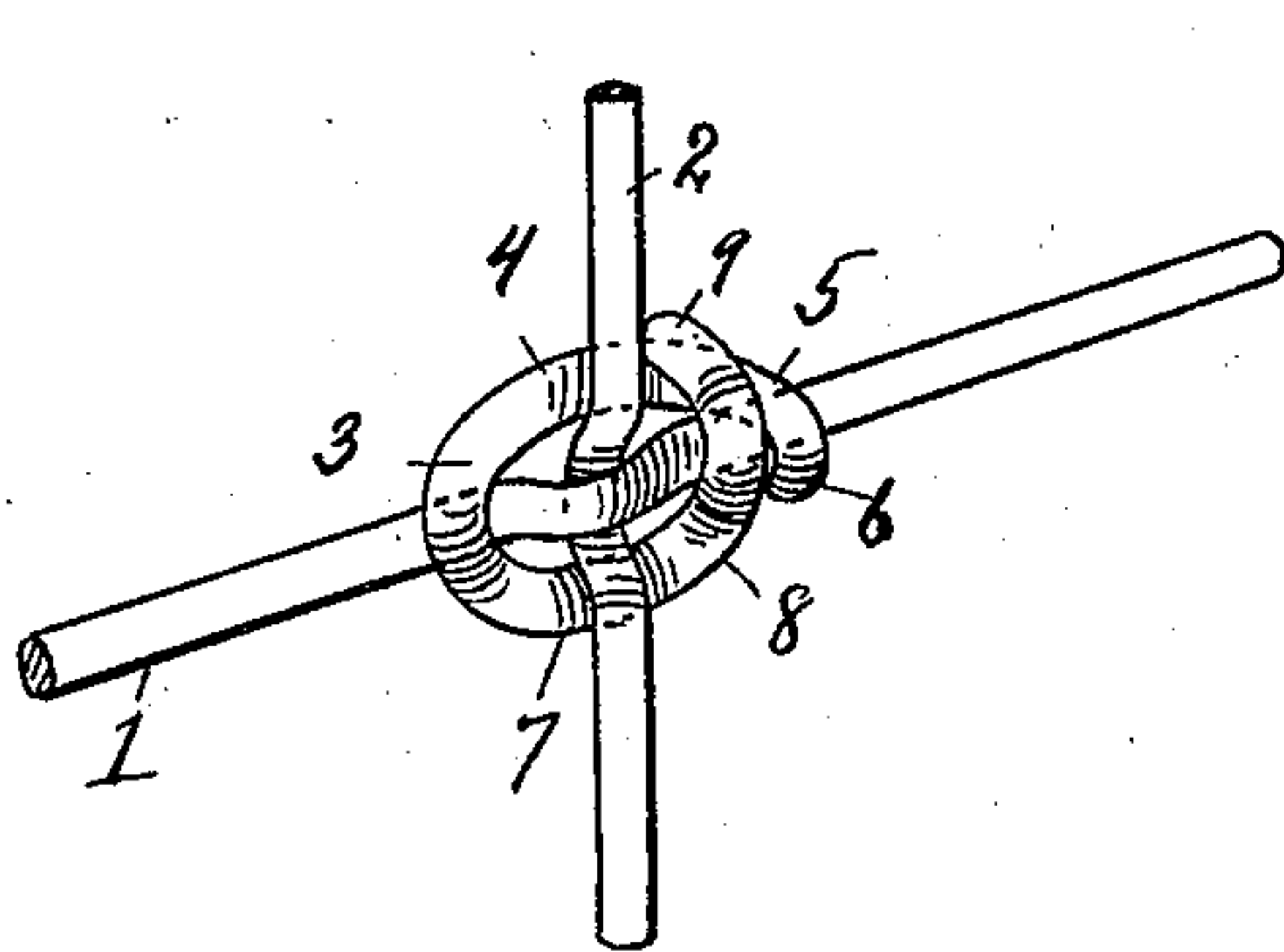


Fig. 1.

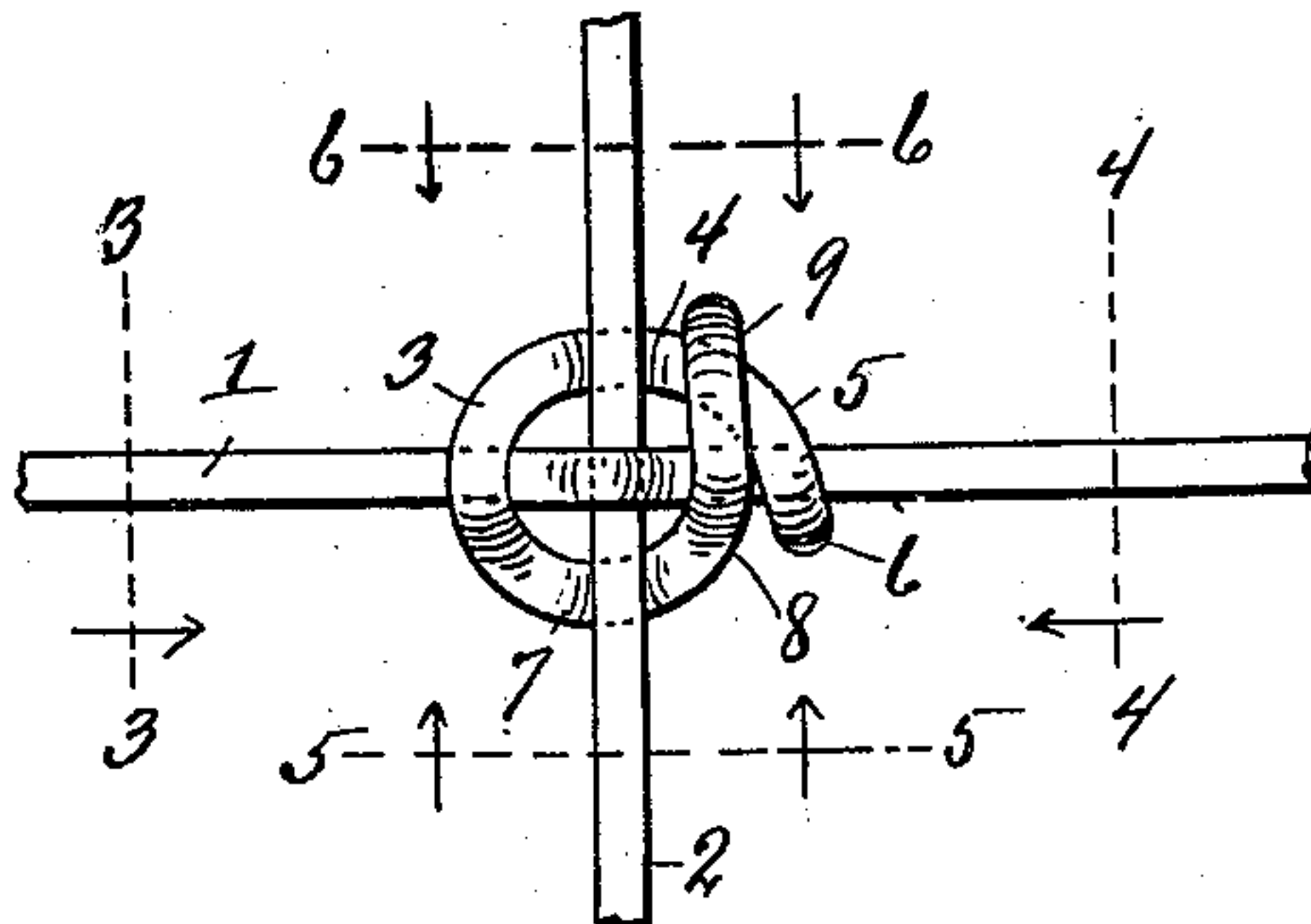


Fig. 2.

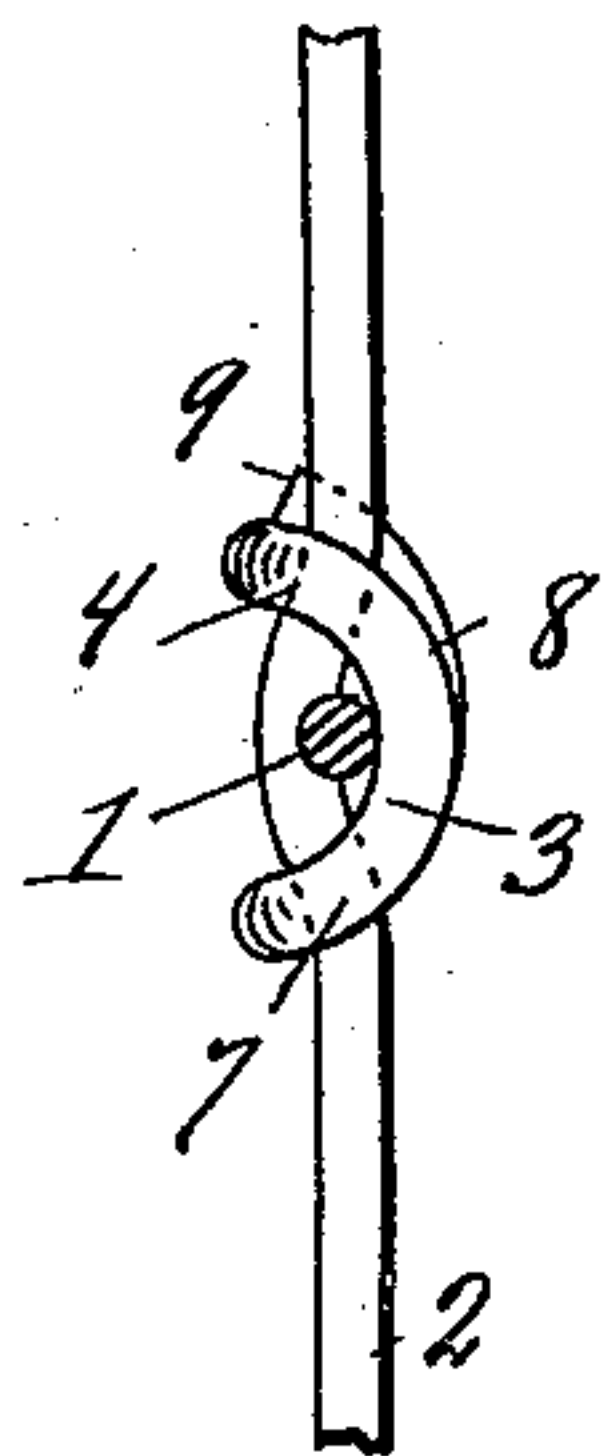


Fig. 3.

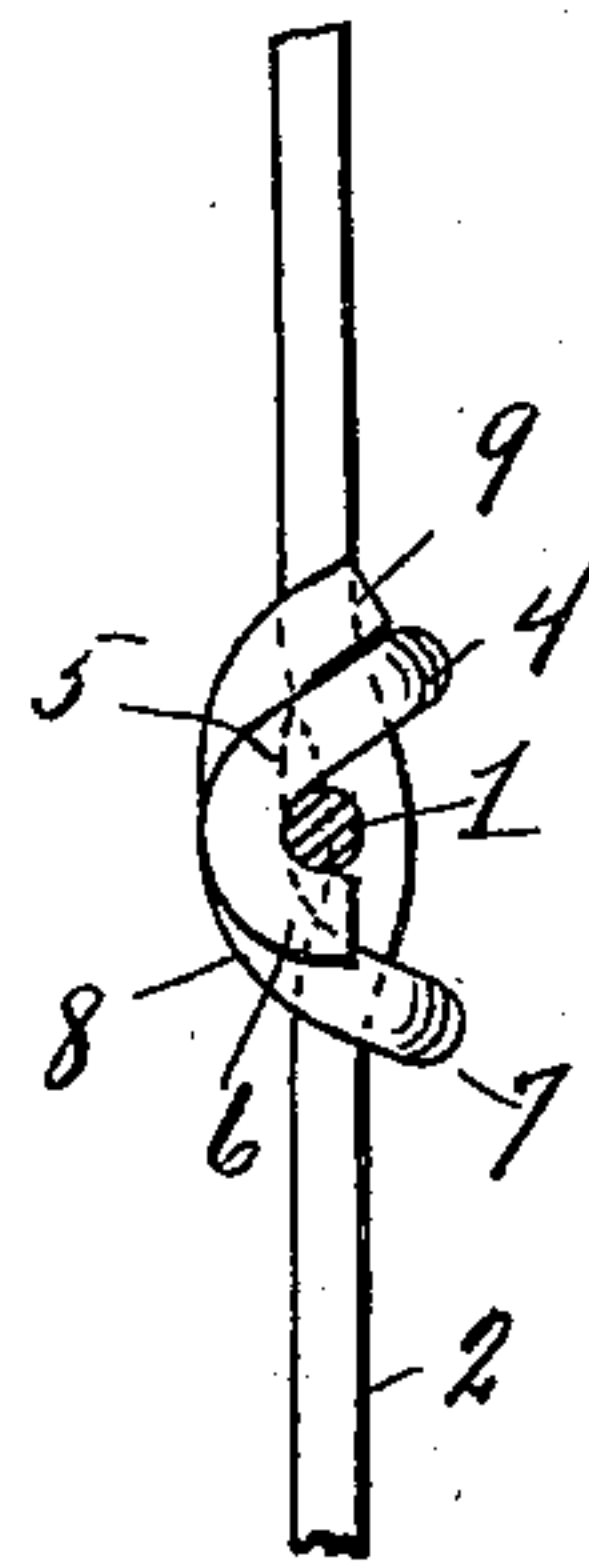


Fig. 4.

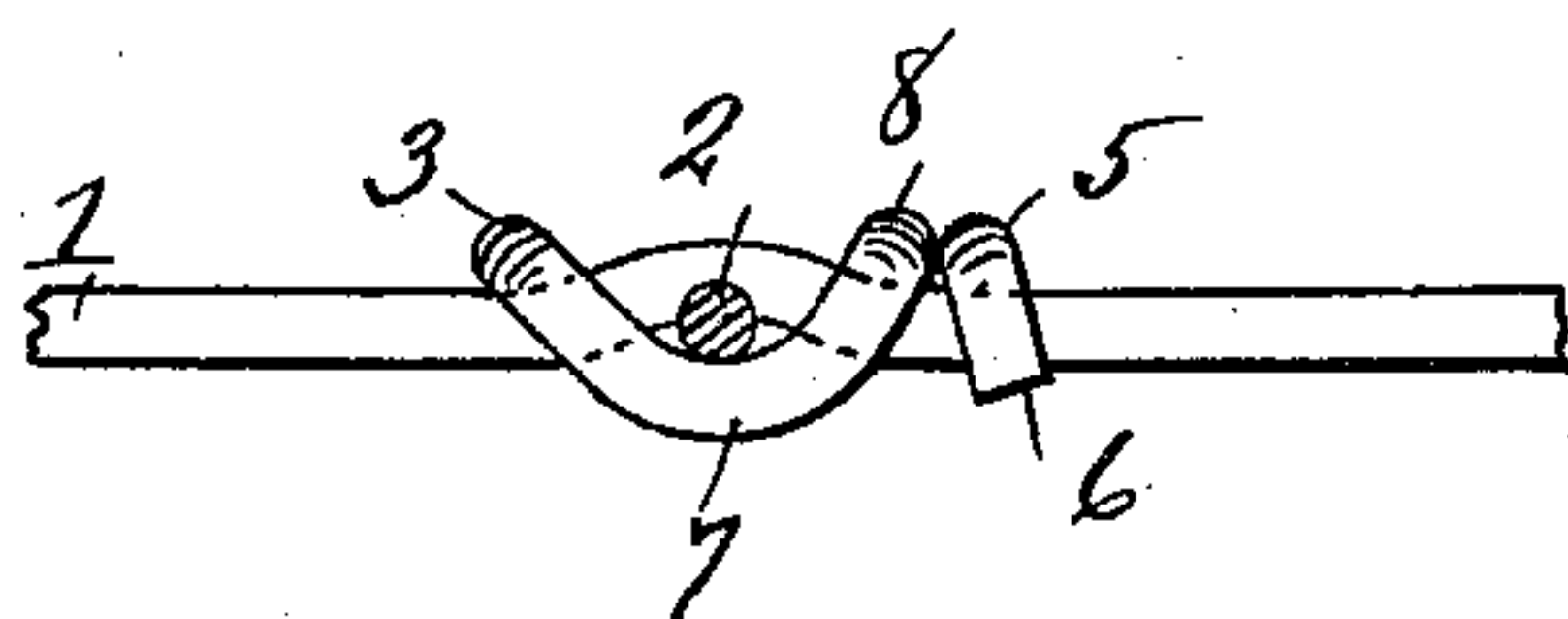


Fig. 5.

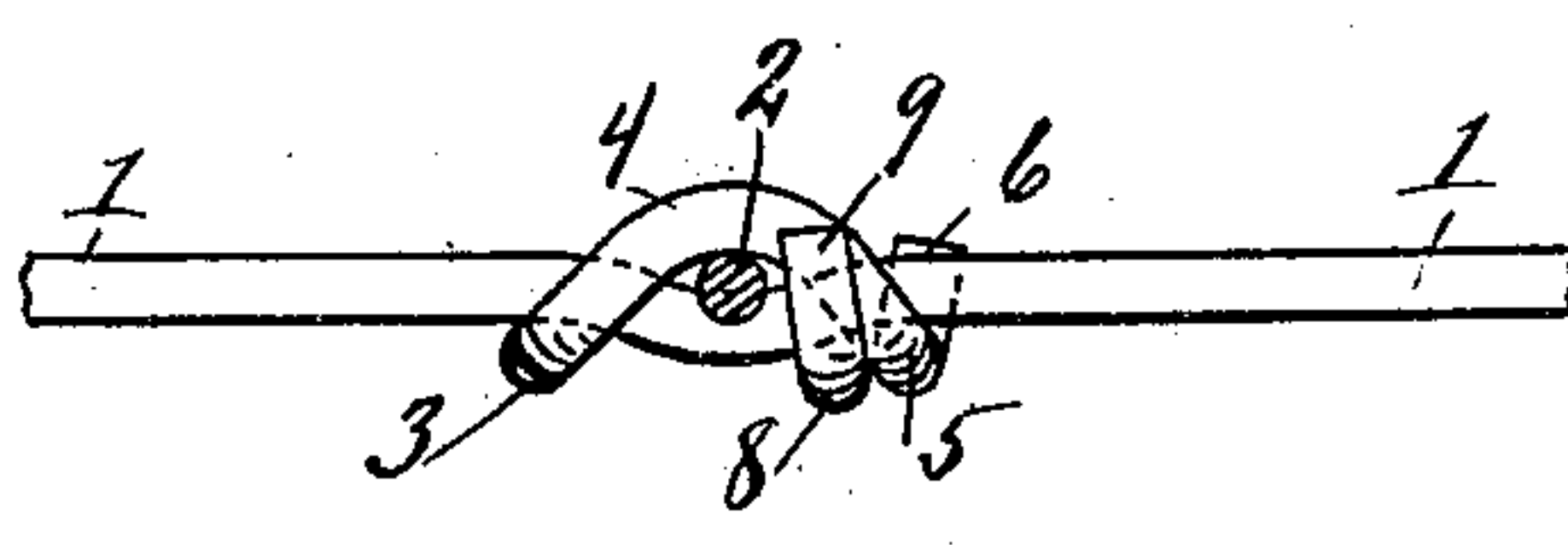


Fig. 6.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TIE FOR WIRE FENCING.

No. 828,430.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed November 11, 1905. Serial No. 286,786.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. SLATER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee, 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 hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide simple and efficient means for joining the crossed strands of a wire fencing or fabric at the junction thereof, so as to firmly unite said strands and hold them against lateral displacement, the formation of the tie being such as to enable it to be driven between suitable dies, wherein it is forced around said strands to hold them together, as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tie embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a sectional view as on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view as on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional view as on line 5 5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a sectional view as on line 6 6 of Fig. 2.

In forming a tie of the character described it is essential that the terminals of the legs of the tying-staple be so disposed of as to obviate undue resistance to the driving of the tie and at the same time join the strands in a secure manner.

Referring to the characters of reference, 1 designates the longitudinal wire, and 2 the cross or stay wire, of a wire fencing, said wires crossing at right angles and being crimped at their point of crossing, as is common in the art.

The tie is made in the form of a staple and is driven between suitable dies, (not shown,) which embrace said crossed wires and wherein the legs of the tie or staple are directed about said crossed wires to tie them together.

In the operation of driving the tie or staple the loop end 3 is caused to lie upon and cross

the strand-wire 1, and the leg 4 of the staple to pass in the rear of the stay-wire 2, the terminal portion 5 of said leg being directed over and obliquely across the strand-wire, the end thereof being hooked partially around said wire, as shown at 6. The leg 7 of the staple also passes in the rear of the stay-wire, and its terminal portion 8 is directed upwardly across the strand-wire nearly at right angles thereto, the extreme end 9 thereof continuing across the leg 4 of the staple and bending downwardly into engagement therewith, whereby the terminals of the tying-staple are disposed of in a manner to securely lock the tie upon the crossed wires, at the same time obviating undue resistance to the driving of the staple. By directing the terminal 6 of leg 4 obliquely across the line-wire sufficient stock is left in the tie between the channel which receives the terminal of said leg and the channel which directs the terminal of leg 7 to prevent the entrance of the end of leg 7 into the channel of leg 4 when the tie is being formed.

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 the tie-wire consisting of a staple having its loop end contacting the strand-wire, legs passing in the rear of the stay-wire, the terminal of one leg crossing obliquely over and hooking partially around the strand-wire beyond the stay-wire, the terminal of the opposite leg crossing over the strand-wire at right angles and obliquely over the first-mentioned leg, approximately parallel with the stay-wire.

2. In a fence-tie, the combination with the crossed strand and stay wires, of a tying-staple having its loop lying upon the strand-wire, legs passing in the rear of the stay-wire, the terminal of one leg crossing in front of the strand-wire beyond the stay-wire obliquely to the strand-wire, and having its end portion formed partially therearound, the other leg of the staple passing in front of the strand-wire beyond the stay-wire and crossing the strand-wire nearly at right angles, the extreme end of said last-mentioned leg also crossing the oblique portion of the first-mentioned leg and bending rearwardly into contact therewith.

3. In a wire fence, the combination with
the intersecting line and stay wires, of a sta-
ple having its loop in contact with the face of
the line-wire at one side of the stay-wire and
5 its legs passed in rear of the stay-wire and
thence converging and crossing the face of
the line-wire one leg crossing the line-wire at
a point more remote from the stay-wire than
the point of crossing of the other leg, and the
10 other leg having its terminal passed at an an-

gle across the face of the leg disposed on the
opposite side of the line-wire to its major por-
tion.

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

JAMES W. SLATER.

Witnesses:

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