

No. 871,438.

PATENTED NOV. 19, 1907.

G. PRARIE.
FENCE TIE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1906.

Fig. 1.

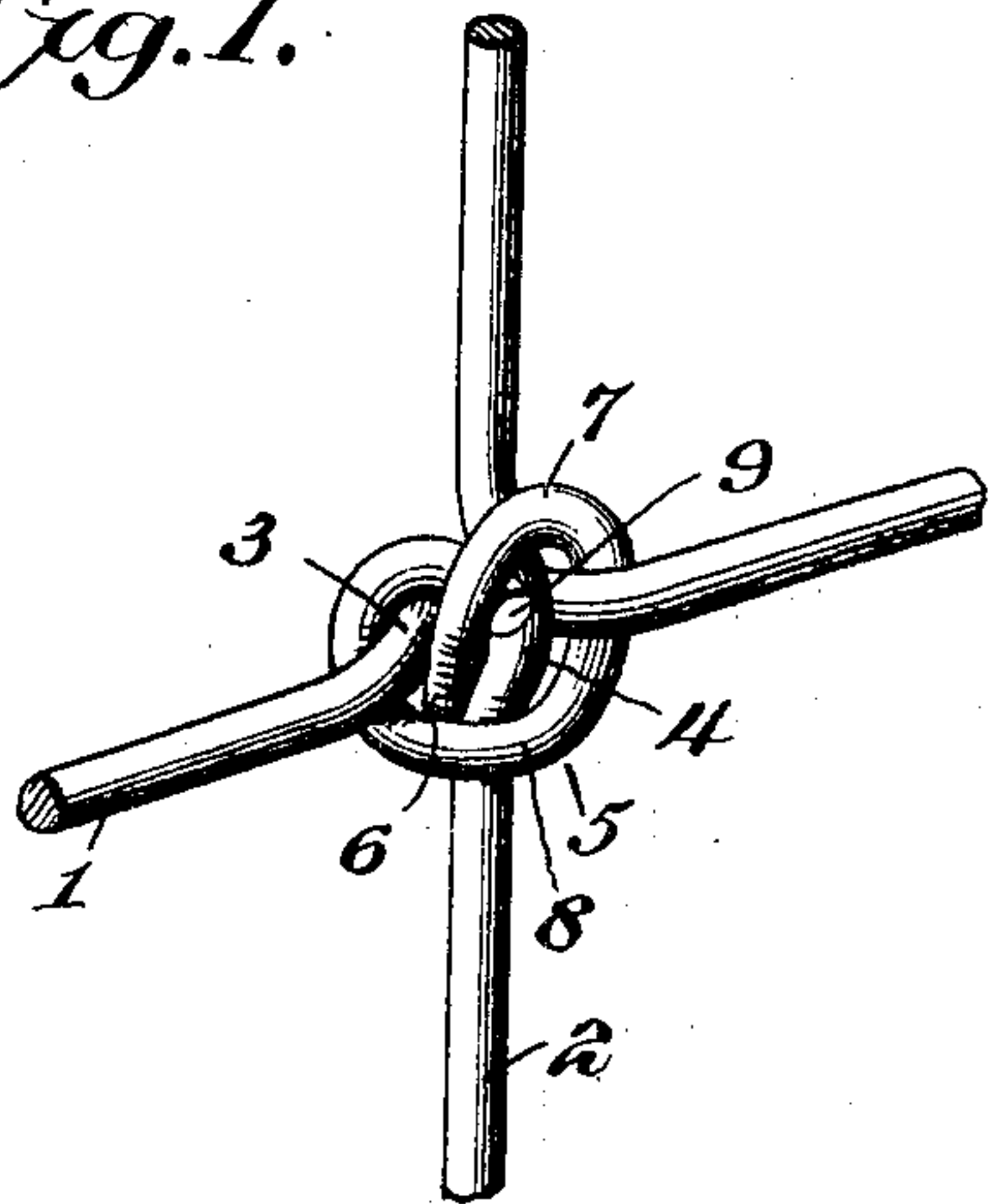


Fig. 2.

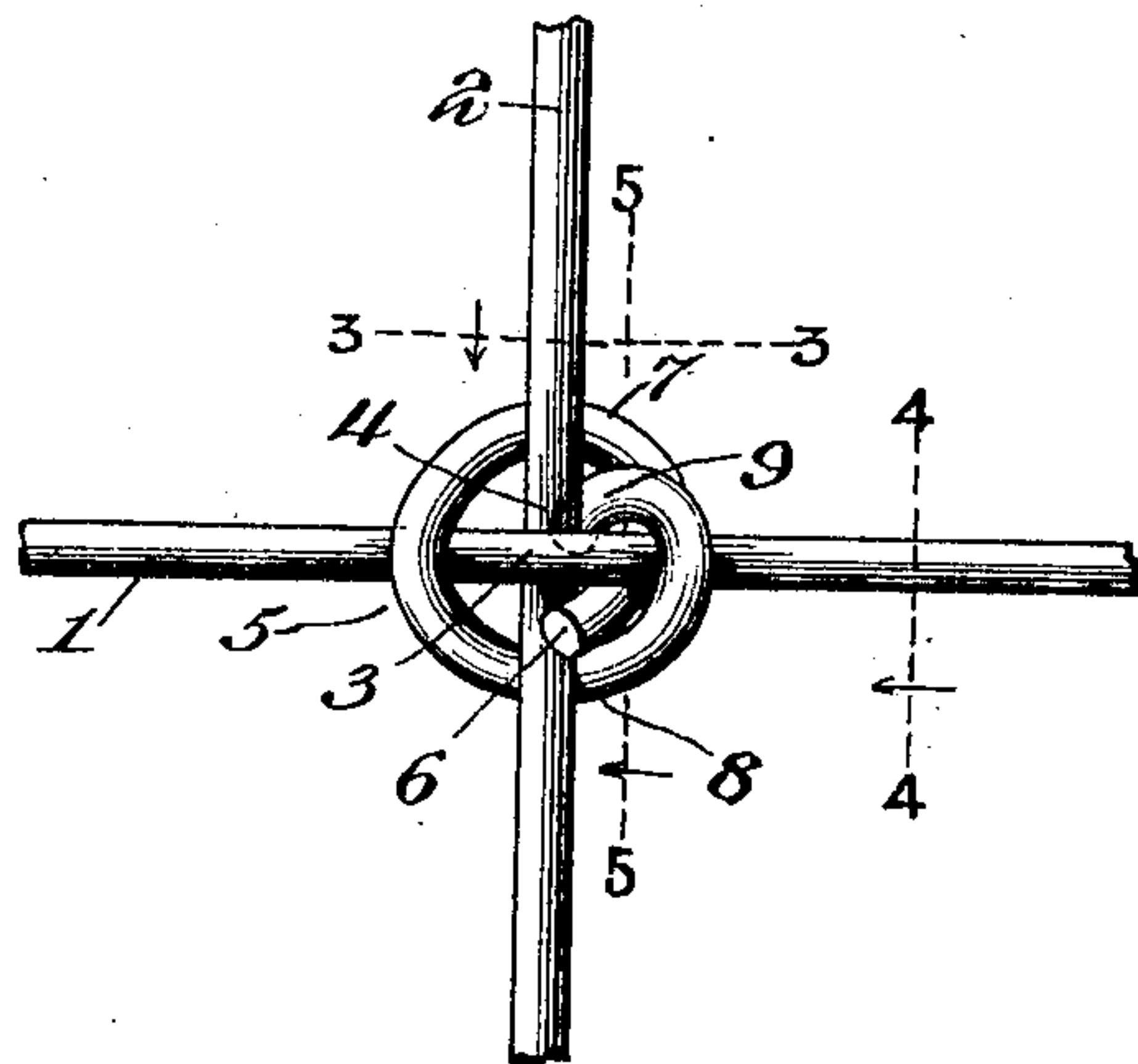


Fig. 3.

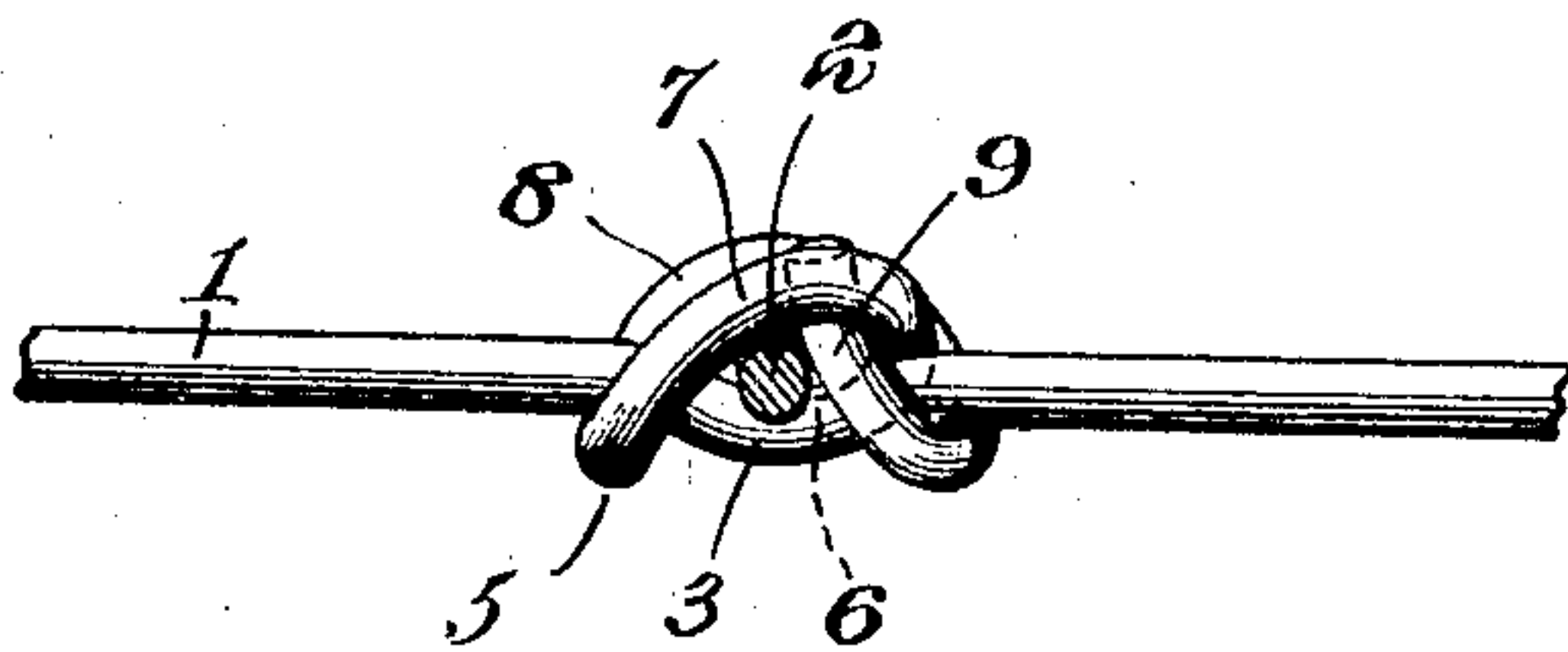


Fig. 4.

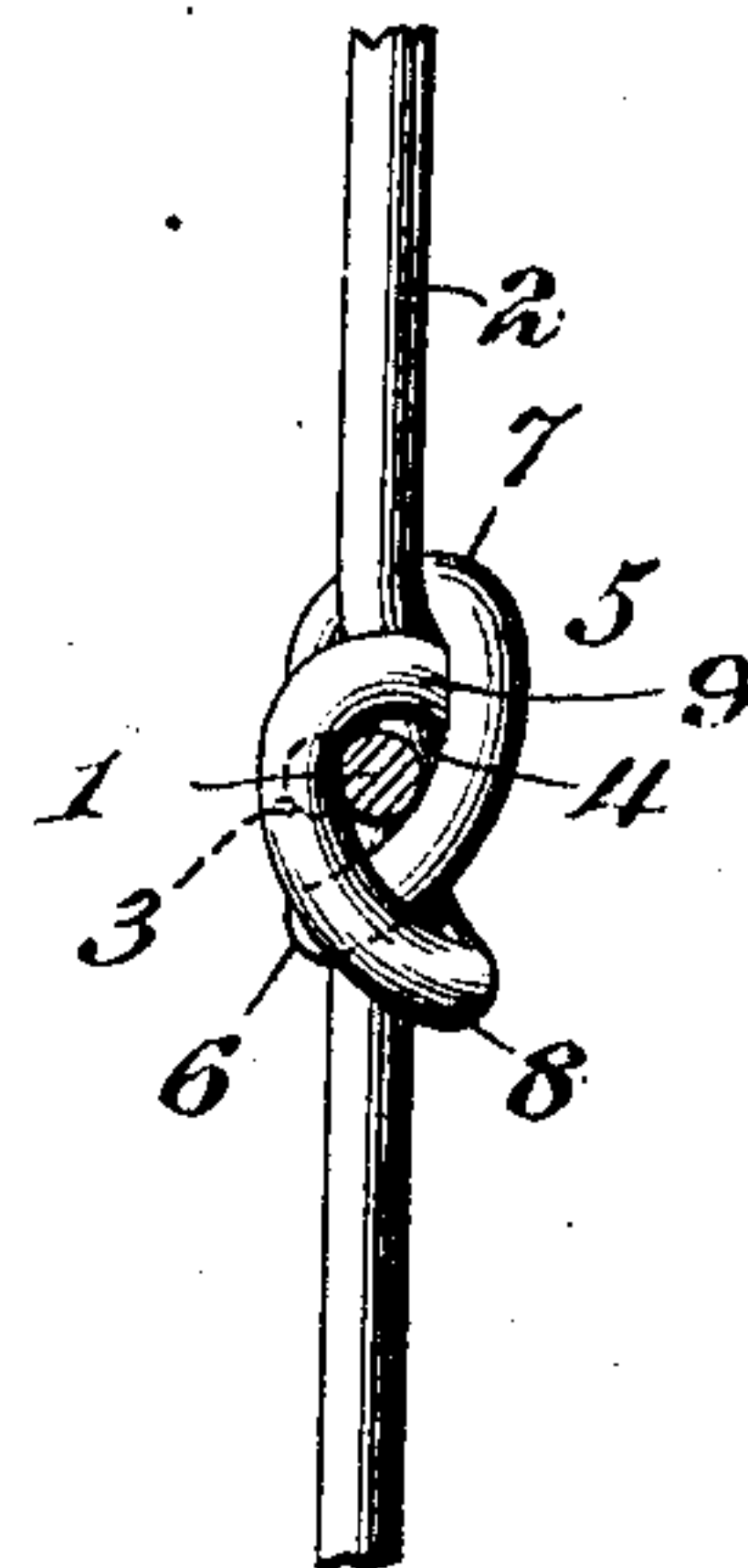
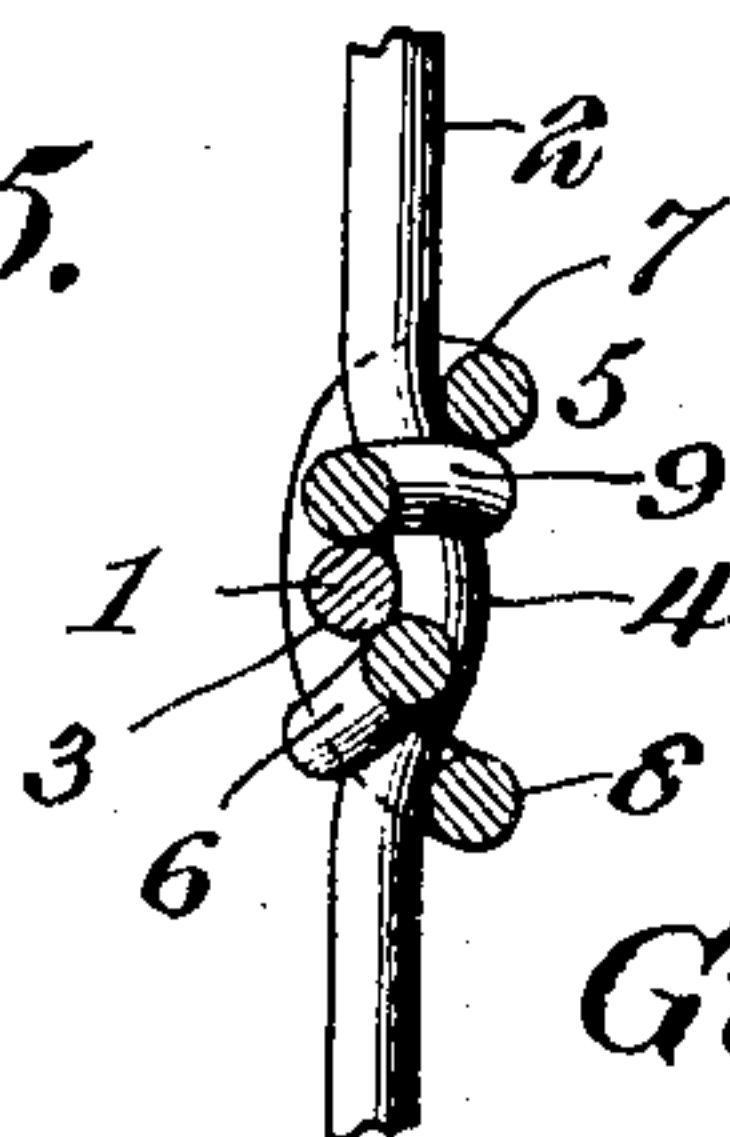


Fig. 5.



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GILBERT PRARIE, OF ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO E. G. SIGGERS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FENCE-TIE.

No. 871,438.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1907.

Application filed June 30, 1906. Serial No. 324,201.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT PRARIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Fence-Tie, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in ties for wire fences.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of fence ties, and to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient fence tie designed to be constructed by dies of a wire fence machine, and capable of se-
15 curely fastening the vertical stay wire to the horizontal line wires and capable of being rapidly applied to the same.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and
20 novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and
25 minor details of construction, within the scope of the claims, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire fence tie, constructed in accordance with this invention, and shown applied to a portion of a fence. Fig. 2 is an elevation, showing the opposite side of the tie. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional
35 view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, the tie being shown in plan view. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, the tie being shown in edge view. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view on the line 5—5 of
40 Fig. 2.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawing.

1 designates a horizontal line wire of a
45 fence, and 2 one of the vertical stay wires, the wires 1 and 2 being provided with oppositely bent or bowed portions 3 and 4 where they cross each other. The crossed wires 1 and 2 are secured together by a wire
50 tie or staple 5, which in practice will be applied to the wires 1 and 2 by means of suitable dies, or by any other suitable means.

The crossed wires 1 and 2 form upper and lower angles, and the end 6 of the tie is ar-
55 ranged in the lower right angle of Fig. 2 of

the drawing, in frictional contact with the vertical stay wire, which is extended upward in rear of the line wire 1, and across the vertical stay wire in rear of the same, and at a point above the horizontal line wire. The
60 top portion 7 of the fence tie is approximately semi-circular, and the tie extends downward across and in front of the horizontal line wire, and is then curved downward, passing
65 in rear of the vertical stay wire at a point below the horizontal line wire 1. The lower portion 8 of the tie is also approximately semi-circular, and the terminal portion 9 is hooked over the horizontal line wire 1 at
70 the right hand side of the stay wire, the ends being arranged in the upper right hand corner, or angle, in frictional contact with the vertical stay wire at the side and back thereof. The terminals 6 and 9 are crossed
75 below and above the horizontal line wire, and form a crotch to receive the stay wire, which is locked in the crotch by the approximately circular body portion of the tie, which engages the rear face or side of the
80 stay wire, above and below the line wire, and which engages the front face of the latter at the left hand side of the stay wire. It will thus be seen that the staple or tie has its loop contacting with the line wire and its
85 legs passed in rear of the stay wire and thence converging, one crossing over and one crossing under the line wire. The terminals of the legs embrace the opposite sides of the line wire and lie within the contiguous space,
90 formed by the crossed wire and the major portion of the other leg. By this construction, the line wire and the stay wire are securely locked together.

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

1. The combination with a line wire, and a stay wire crossing the line wire, of a wire tie consisting of a substantially circular body portion encircling the crossed portions of the
100 line and stay wires, and engaging the rear face of the stay wire above and below the line wire and the front of the line wire at one side of the stay wire, the terminals of the wire tie crossing the line wire above and below the
105 same and extended to points at the opposite side of the stay wire and forming a crotch, which receives and frictionally engages the stay wire, said crotch being located at the line wire and the stay wire being confined
110

in the crotch by the circular body portion of the tie.

2. The combination with a line wire and a stay wire, said wires being crossed and forming upper and lower angles, of a fence tie constructed of a single piece of wire and consisting of a body portion engaging the rear face of the stay wire above and below the line wire and engaging the front face of the line wire at one side of the stay wire, the terminals of the wire being located at the opposite side of the stay wire, one of the terminals being extended downwardly and forwardly beneath the line wire and into the lower angle and frictionally engaging the stay wire at the side and front thereof, and the other terminal of the tie being extended upwardly and rearwardly over the line wire and fitting in the upper angle and engaging the stay wire at the side and rear thereof.

3. In a fence wire tie or lock, the combination with the crossed line and stay wires having oppositely bent or bowed portions where they cross each other, and a tie wire made of a single piece encircling the bowed portions of

the line and stay wires, the ends of the tie being brought respectively under and over the line wire at one side of the stay wire, one terminal extending backward and engaging the side and rear of the stay wire, above the line wire, and the other terminal extending forward and engaging the side and front of the stay wire below the line wire.

4. In a wire fence, the combination with the crossed wires, of a staple having its loop contacting the line-wire, its legs passing in rear of the stay-wire and thence converging with one crossing over and one crossing under the line-wire and the terminals thereof embracing opposite sides of the line-wire and lying within the contiguous space formed by the crossed wires and the major portion of the other leg.

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

GILBERT PRARIE.

Witnesses:

E. N. SMITH,

CHAS. E. HUBBARD.