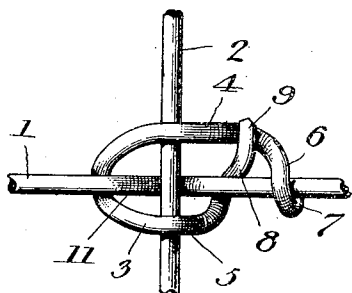


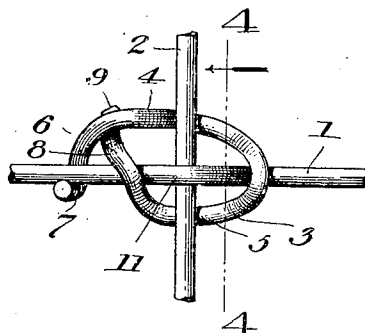
No. 809,395.

PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

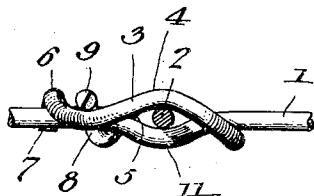
E. T. POCKLINGTON.  
LOCK FOR CROSSED WIRES.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1905.



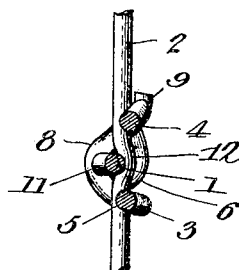
*Fig. 1.*



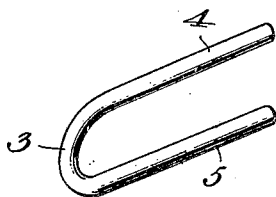
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER T. POCKLINGTON, OF CLAYTON, MICHIGAN.

## LOCK FOR CROSSED WIRES.

No. 809,395.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed January 6, 1905. Serial No. 239,954.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELMER T. POCKLINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clayton, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Lock for Crossed Wires, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for fastening crossed or intersecting wires, and has for its object to provide an improved form of wire-lock particularly adapted for connecting stay and runner wires of wire fences at their points of crossing or intersection.

It is furthermore designed to provide a simple and inexpensive lock of the character described which may be conveniently applied to the crossed wires and which is effective to prevent lateral movement of each wire upon the other without offering any objectionable projections.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the wire-lock of the present invention applied in position to connect a pair of crossed wires. Fig. 2 is an elevation looking at the opposite side of the lock. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the original form of the lock before being bent upon the wires to be connected.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

In explanation of the present invention there have been shown in the accompanying drawings two crossed wires 1 and 2, which may be a longitudinal or runner wire of a fence and an upright or stay wire.

The original form of the present lock, as best shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, is in the nature of a substantially U-shaped staple 3, which is placed astraddle of one of the wires—say, for instance, the runner-wire 1—

with said wire and extending across the wire 2 at the opposite side of the wire 1. The longer side or member 4 of the staple is bent toward the opposite side 5, so as to cross the wire 1 across the opposite side thereof from the original bend of the staple, as indicated at 6, and then the extremity of this side is rebent to form a hook 7, snugly embracing the wire 1. The other member 5 of the lock extends across the wire 2 and is then bent beneath the wire 1, so as to pass upwardly across the opposite side thereof, after which it is passed back between the wire 1 and the side 4 of the lock, as at 8, with the extremity 9 of the portion 8 hooked around the side 4 of the lock.

It will here be explained that the wires 1 and 2 and the lock in its staple form are subjected to the action of dies to bend the wire-lock around the crossed wires, as hereinbefore explained, the dies serving to produce opposite bends or kinks 11 and 12 in the wires 1 and 2, which, together with the gripping action of the lock, effectually prevents side slipping of either wire upon the other, as well as endwise movements of the wires.

A very important feature of the present form of lock resides in the fact that one terminal 7 thereof snugly grips the wire 1, so as to obviate an objectionable projection, and the same thing is true of the opposite extremity 9 of the lock, which similarly embraces the side 4 of the lock. By this arrangement the lock encircles the joint between the crossed wires, and the extremity 9 of the lock is rigidly engaged with the opposite side thereof, so as to prevent spreading of the loop formed in the lock, while the opposite extremity 7 of the lock is anchored upon the wire 1, so as to prevent slipping of the lock upon the wires and also to prevent separation of the extremities of the lock.

In its applied form the lock snugly hugs the crossed wires and is comparatively flat, wherefore projections are obviated, and the lock is not a menace to stock, while at the same time the crossed wires are locked in a snug embrace in an exceedingly simple, efficient, and inexpensive manner.

Although the extremity 7 of the lock has been shown engaged with the runner-wire 1, it will of course be understood that the arrangement may be changed to engage the extremity 7 with the stay-wire 2, as may be found most convenient or desired in the construction of the fence or other article.

Having fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. The combination with a pair of crossed wires, of a substantially U-shaped lock there-  
5 for having its bend straddling one of the wires with its sides substantially parallel therewith and crossing the other wire at the opposite side of the first wire, the end portion of one of the sides of the lock being bent  
10 transversely across the first-mentioned wire upon the same side thereof as the original bend of the lock and engaged with the other side of the lock, the end of said other side of the lock being bent transversely across the  
15 adjacent side of the first-mentioned wire and hooked around the same.

2. The combination with a pair of crossed wires, of a substantially U-shaped lock having its bend placed astraddle of one of the  
20 wires with its sides extending across the other wire at the opposite side of the first-mentioned wire, one side of the lock lying entirely upon one side of the first-mentioned

wire with its extremity hooked about the same, and the other side of the lock bent 25 transversely across the first-mentioned wire and engaged with the first-mentioned side of the lock.

3. The combination with a pair of crossed wires, of a substantially U-shaped lock hav- 30 ing its bend straddling one of the wires with its sides crossing the other wire at the opposite side of the first-mentioned wire, the sides of the lock being bent inwardly across the adjacent wire upon opposite sides there- 35 of, one side of the lock being hooked about the adjacent wire and the other side being hooked about the first-mentioned side of the lock at the opposite side of the wire.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 40 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ELMER T. POCKLINGTON.

Witnesses:

EDWARD M. PALMER,  
F. MAY CULBERTSON.