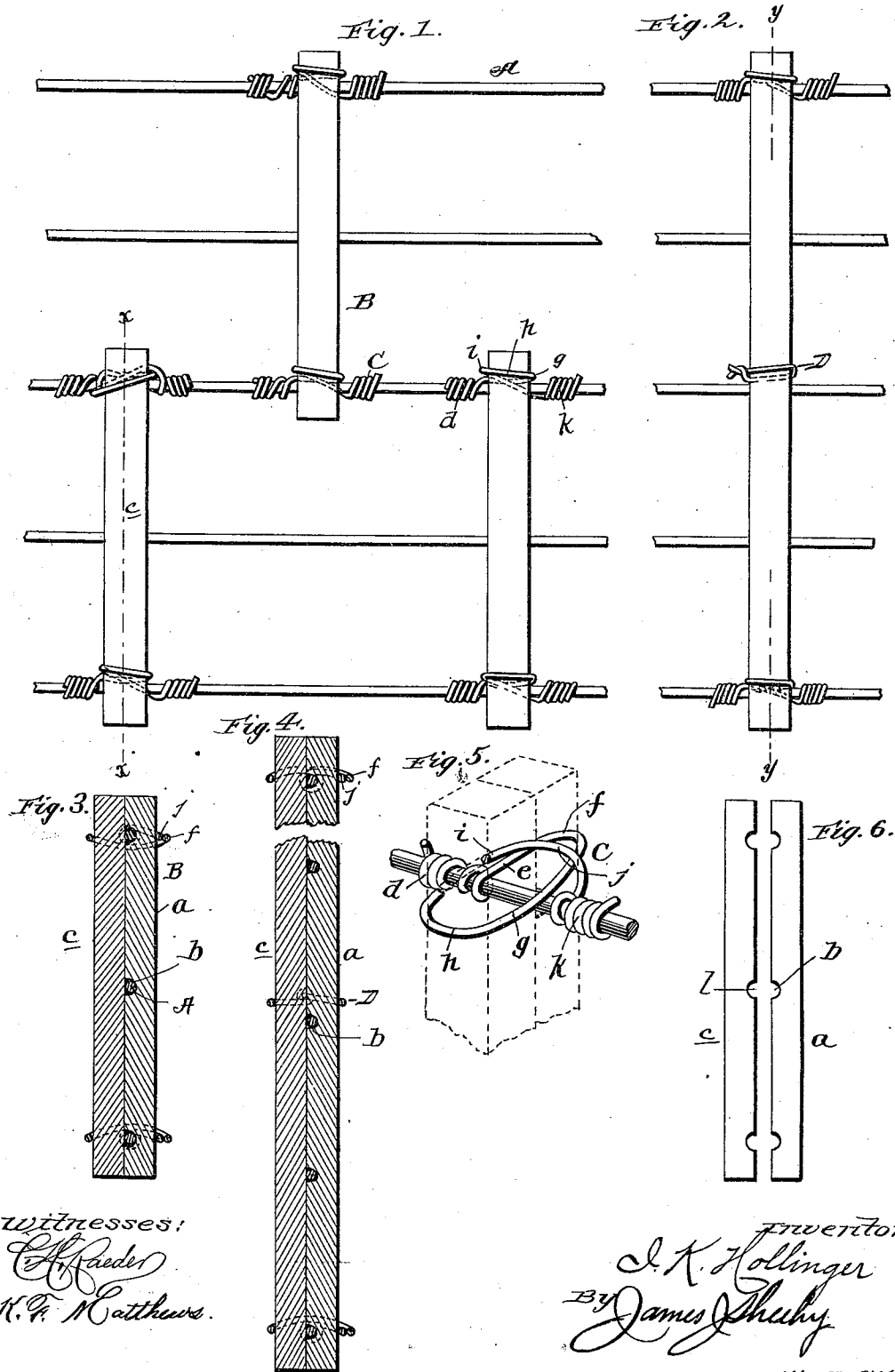


(No Model.)

I. K. HOLLINGER.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 549,964.

Patented Nov. 19, 1895.



witnesses:
C. Raeder
H. P. Catthaus

Inventor
I. K. Hollinger
By *James Shuey*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC K. HOLLINGER, OF GREENVILLE, OHIO.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,964, dated November 19, 1895.

Application filed February 8, 1895. Serial No. 537,717. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC K. HOLLINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenville, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; 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.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of wire fences in which stiff or rigid stays are used, and its novelty will be fully understood from the following description and claim, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a part of a fence with my improvements applied. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating a continuous stay extending from top to bottom of the fence. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *x x* on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on the dotted line *y y* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a part of a runner and the securing-wire, with the stays illustrated in dotted lines; and Fig. 6 is an edge view of two stay-sections, illustrating a slight modification.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A indicates the runner-wires, B the stays, and C the wires for securing the stays to the runners.

The stays are preferably composed of wood, although they may be made of other suitable material, and they comprise a section *a*, having notches *b* on one side to receive within them the runners A, and a section *c*, which is placed against the section *a*, so as to keep the runners seated in the notches *b*. The notches *b* are sufficiently large to receive within them the runners, so that the said runners may be tightened or drawn through the stays, when desired, without displacing said stays or moving them out of proper position.

After the runners have been placed on posts in the usual manner and the section *a* of the stays placed on the runners the section *c* is then placed against the section *a*, as before described, and the whole secured by the wire C. In applying this wire I take one end thereof and wrap it around the runner on one side of the double stays, as shown at *d*. I then carry the wire along one side of the stay, as

shown at *e*, around the same, as shown at *f*, thence around the opposite side, as shown at *g*, around the front, as shown at *h*, thence around the two sections of the stay and across the runner, as shown at *i*, and again back of the runners, as at *j*, and wrap the end around the runner, as shown at *k*. It will thus be seen that I make one complete turn of the wire around the two sections of the picket, cross the wire, and wrap one end to the runner on each side of the stay.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings I have shown the section *a* of the stay with notches *b* of less depth than those shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and I provide the section *c* with corresponding notches *l*, so that when the two sections are brought together the runner-wires will lie partly in each notch, and the notches as combined are sufficiently large to permit the runners being drawn, for the purposes before mentioned.

The stays may be formed of pieces of material sufficiently long to extend continuously from the bottom to the top runner, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, or they may be made sufficiently short to extend any height of the fence, and the long stays may be used alternately with the short ones, or the respective stays may be used separately, as found most desirable.

The stays are fastened to the runner-wires so securely by the tie-wires C that when the runner-wires which the tie-wires engage are drawn taut the stays will be moved with said runner-wires. When, however, the runner-wires which are not engaged by the tie-wires C are drawn taut, they will draw through the stays, which will be held stationary by the tie-wires. In this way the runners may be tightened much more easily than when every runner is tied to the stays, and the fence may be conveniently kept rigid and strong.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

The fence described consisting essentially of upper and lower and intermediate runner wires, the stays composed of two sections arranged on opposite sides of the runner wires; one of said sections having notches to receive the runner wires, and the securing wires C, wrapped a number of times around the upper and lower runners on one side of the stays as

indicated by *d*, then carried around the stay sections and across and above the upper and lower runner wires on the opposite sides of the stays as indicated by *e*, *f*, and *g*, and *h*, then
5 carried below the wraps *d*, on the runner wires, then carried partly around the stays above the loop *e*, *f*, *g*, as indicated by *i*, and *j*, and finally wrapping the securing wires around the runner wires a number of times as indicated by
10 *k*, on the opposite sides of the stays with respect to the wraps *d*, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC K. HOLLINGER.

Witnesses:

FRANK S. GORDON,
WILL. C. GRANT.