

(No Model.)

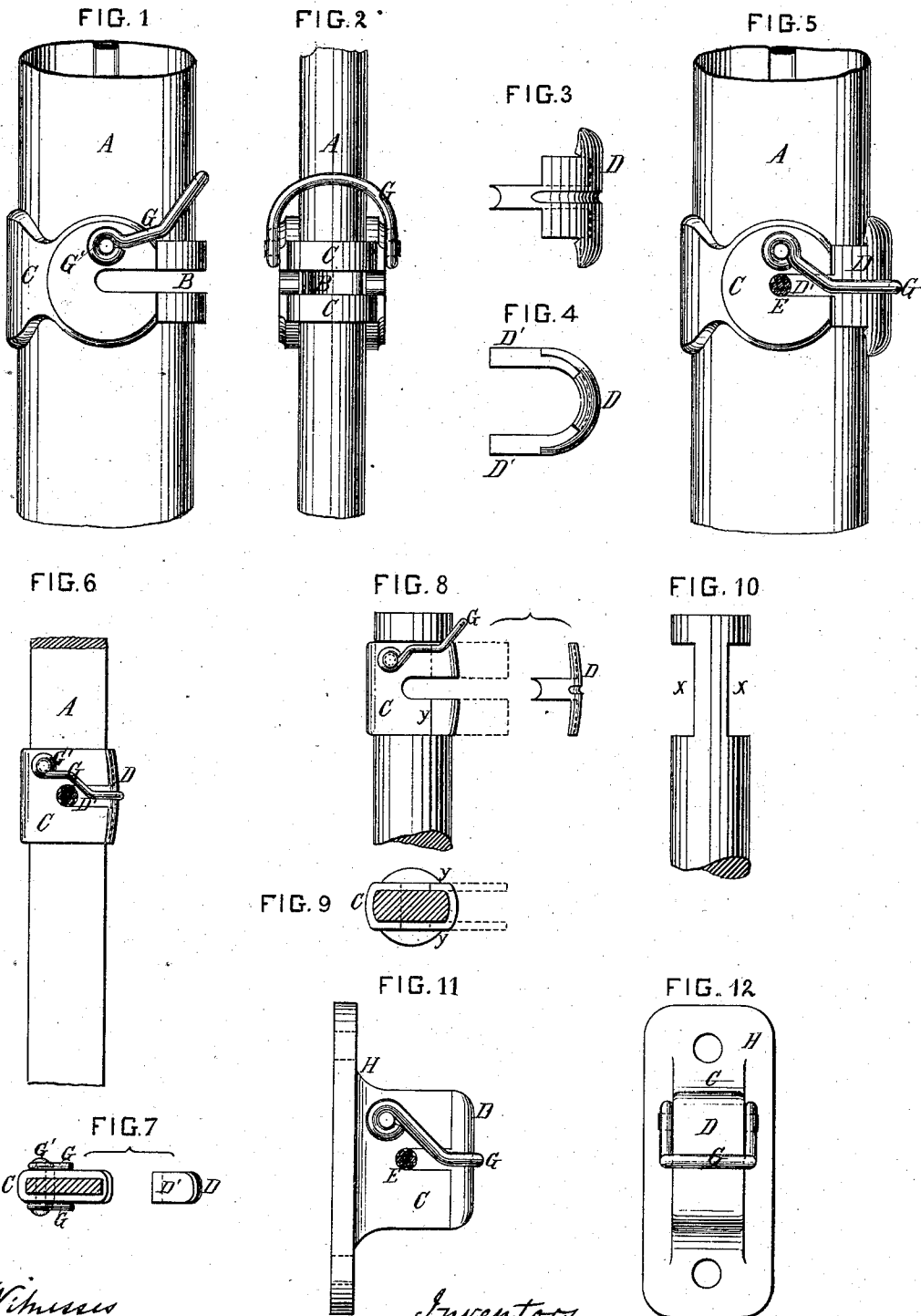
2 Sheets—Sheet 1

F. BRABY & B. SCARLES.

Means for Securing Fence Wires.

No. 239,083.

Patented March 22, 1881.



Witness
J. M. Baxwell
J. H. Smith

Inventors
Frederick Braby & Benjamin Scarles
by their Attys
Baxwell & Smith

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 13

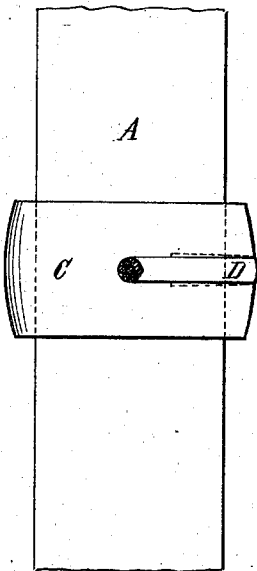


FIG. 14



FIG. 15

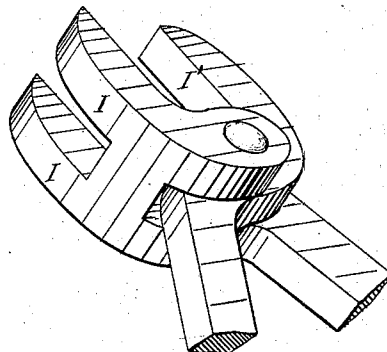


FIG. 16

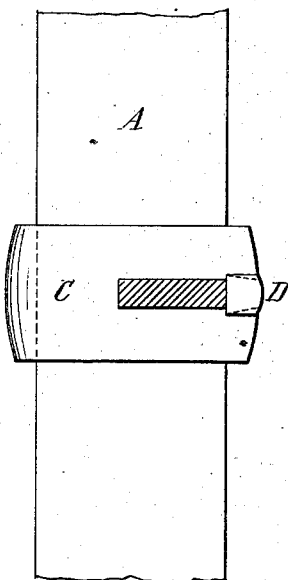


FIG. 17

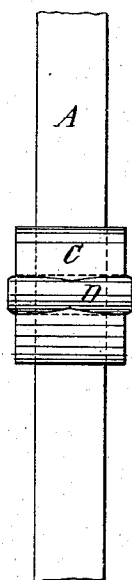
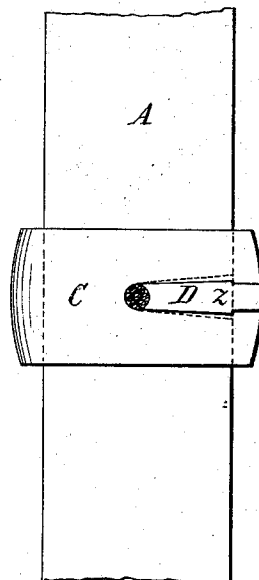


FIG. 18



Witnesses
J. H. Baxwell
Jno R. Smith

Inventors
Frederick Braby } by their Attys
Benjamin Scarles } Baxwell & Co

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK BRABY AND BENJAMIN SCARLES, OF 356 EUSTON ROAD,
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

MEANS FOR SECURING FENCE-WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,083, dated March 22, 1881.

Application filed December 8, 1880. (No model.) Patented in England January 14, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK BRABY and BENJAMIN SCARLES, both of No. 356 Euston Road, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented a new and useful improved appliance for securing metal wires, strands, rods, or bars to posts and other supports for fencing, hurdles, and other purposes, (for which we have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 173, bearing date January 14, 1880,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention has more particularly for its object to afford a ready and simple means whereby the wires, strands, rods, or bars of fencing may be secured to the posts and be again detached when required.

According to our present invention the wire, strands, rods, or bars, instead of being threaded through holes in the posts, are passed laterally into a slot extending from the one side of the bar transversely into the body of the post, in which slot the wire, strand, rod, or bar is held by means of a loose filling-piece, which is afterward introduced and secured by a locking device, so that the filling-piece and wire can be readily removed when required. By this means the fixing and removal of the wires, bars, or rods may be effected with great facility and consequent saving of labor, and barbed wire can be secured to metal posts as easily as other wire. For this purpose, according to one arrangement, we form in the post a transverse slot, and we fix upon or around it a similarly-slotted socket, ferrule, or double cheek, which strengthens the post sufficiently at the sides and back to compensate for the weakening by the slot. The wire, rod, or bar having been inserted in the slot, a loose filling-piece is introduced and is secured in the manner to be presently described. According to another modification the post or support is not slotted, but has a projecting slotted bracket fixed thereto, in the slot of which the wire is secured, as described.

Although we have described the said invention as particularly applicable to wire fencing, yet it is also applicable with great advantage to other purposes, such as the manufacture of iron hurdles, when these are intended for transport, in order to enable the cross-bars of the

hurdles to be readily connected to and detached from the standards, so that the whole of the separate parts can be packed within a comparatively small compass.

Figures 1 to 9 of the accompanying drawings show the arrangements which we prefer to employ when applying our invention to fencing and hurdles.

Fig. 1 shows a part side view, and Fig. 2 a front view, of a tubular metal post, A, having a transverse slot at B, and having fitted around it at that point the slotted ferrule or double cheek C, which is provided with a loose piece, D, (shown separately in elevation and plan at Figs. 3 and 4,) which is fitted with its two horns, D', into the slot when the wire has been inserted, and is secured in its place by a wire loop, G, pivoted to the cheek at G', and having a certain amount of spring action, so that when it is drawn down over the head of the loose piece D it will spring into the notch thereof, as shown at Fig. 5, and will press the loose piece against the wire with sufficient nipping action to hold it firmly.

Figs. 6 and 7 show, respectively, a side elevation and plan of the same construction applied to a flat bar post, the loose piece D having in this case a single horn, D', of the full width of the bar and cheek.

The ferrule or cheek C may be secured to the post or bar by galvanizing, soldering, or brazing; or it may be fixed by passing the pin G', forming the pivots for the wire loop, right through the post and cheeks; or the cheeks may be secured in the manner shown in side elevation and plan at Figs. 8 and 9, which show the same applied to a solid round bar having portions punched out, so as to form notches, as shown at *xx*, Fig. 10. In this case the cheek is made open in front, as indicated by dotted lines, and after being slid into the notch from the back has its front ends bent round the front edge of the bar, as indicated at *y y*, the upper part being, by preference, arranged to lap over from the one side, while the lower part laps over from the other side.

It will be evident that the above-described method of securing wires, rods, or bars in slots in posts might be employed without the use of the ferrule or cheek C, the filling-piece D be-

ing applied to the slot of the post itself, to which also the wire loop G is fitted; but we prefer to use the strengthening-cheek in combination.

5 Figs. 11 and 12 show, respectively, a side and front view of the device applied to a bracket, H, which may be fixed upon posts, walls, trees, or other convenient objects.

10 It will be evident that, in place of the pivoted wire loop in the above arrangements, there might be employed a ring or closed loop passing round the back of the post, or a piece of wire might be bent round and secured by twisting its ends together.

15 Fig. 13 shows a side view, and Fig. 14 a front view, of a modification in which the loose filling-piece D is secured without the aid of the wire loop G. For this purpose it is made with a slight swell toward the middle of its width, as indicated by dotted lines, and the slot of the cheek is correspondingly hollowed, the swell and hollow being made to taper off toward the front, so that when in place the filling-piece D, being held in a dovetail, cannot
20 be drawn out. For introducing it into its place in the groove it is pushed in sidewise, the swell being sufficiently slight to allow the cheek to spring open to that extent when pressure is applied and to close up again afterward. The slot of the post or bar may
25 either be correspondingly hollowed, or it may be made entirely of the full width of the swell, so that it does not require to be sprung open.

30 For facilitating the insertion of the filling-piece its side edges may be of slightly less width than the slot, as indicated at Fig. 14, and it may be introduced and removed by the aid of a tongs, such as indicated at Fig. 15, having two claws, I I, on one side, with a space
35 between them corresponding to the width of the slot, and having a single claw, I', on the other side, opposite to and slightly less in width than the said space. Thus it will be seen that by bringing the double claw to bear on the

one side of the cheek, while the single one is made to press the piece D inward from the other side, it will be readily forced into its place, while, if the pressure of the single claw be continued, it will force the filling-piece out again on the opposite side.

50 Figs. 16 and 17 show the same device applied to the fixing of a rectangular bar, the filling-piece D being in this case slightly hollowed, instead of being formed with a swell.

55 In the modification shown at Fig. 18 the slot and filling-piece are made to widen out toward the outer edge up to the point Z, where shoulders are formed, preventing the filling-piece from being drawn outward.

60 Having thus described the nature of our invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we claim—

1. The combination, with a bracket, post, or support having a slot for receiving a wire, of a detachable filling-piece for securing the wire and a locking device, substantially as described, for preventing the displacement of the filling-piece, substantially as specified.

2. In combination with a post or support having a lateral slot for the reception of a wire, strand, rod, or bar, a slotted cheek or ferrule having a loose filling-piece and a locking device, arranged and operating substantially as herein set forth.

3. A device for securing wires, strands, rods, or bars to posts or supports, consisting of the piece C with slot B, operating in combination with the loose filling-piece D and wire loop G, as herein described.

75 In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1880.

FRED. BRABY.

BENJAMIN SCARLES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. D. ABEL,

JNO. P. M. MILLARD.