(No Model.)

W. WAIT.

WIRE FASTENER.

No. 556,521. Patented Mar. 17, 1896.

Fig. 1

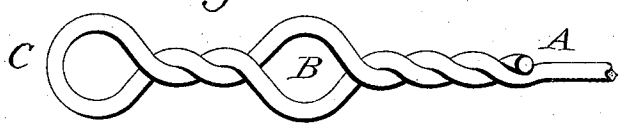


Fig. 2.

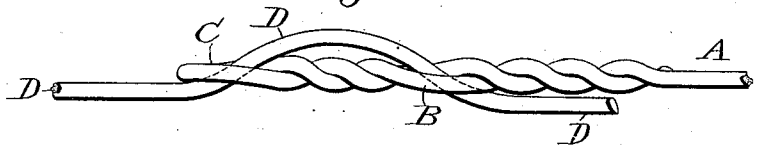


Fig. 3.

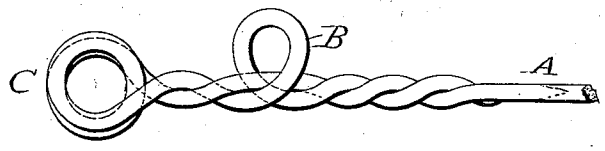
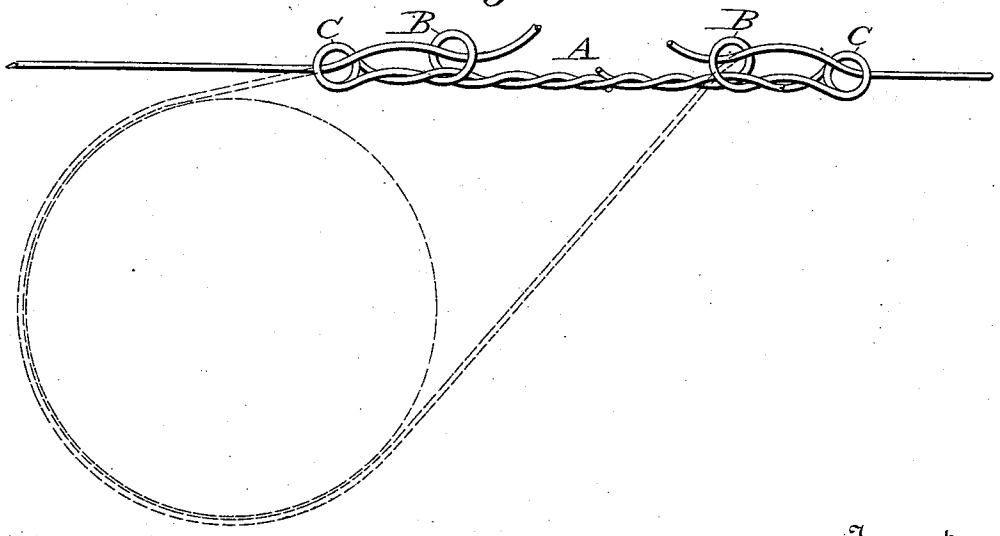


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
C. C. Burdine
C. B. Bull.

Inventor:
Wesley Wait,
by Dodger Sons,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY WAIT, OF NEWBURG, NEW YORK.

WIRE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,521, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed November 8, 1895. Serial No. 568,339. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WESLEY WAIT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newburg, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to joining or fastening wire, the method and means by which I accomplish the same being hereinafter set forth.

In the accompaning drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of the fastening device; Fig. 2, a side view showing a wire in engagement with the fastening device; Fig. 3, a face view showing a modified form, and Fig. 4 a view illustrating a special application of the device.

The special object of my invention is to produce a simple and efficient bale-tie, one which needs no special tool to fasten it, nor the employment of any separate or independent part, while at the same time the tie need not be of any determinate length. Manifestly, these considerations are equally desirable in many instances other than bale-ties.

Fig. 1 shows the simplest embodiment of my invention, which consists in so bending and twisting the end of a wire A that there are formed two loops or eyes B and C. Preferably the loops will be separated by two or more twists and so formed that they lie in a common plane.

D indicates the free end of a bale-tie or the end of any wire which is to be connected to the wire A. The end of D is passed through the loop C and drawn until the wires are tight or under the desired tension. The end is then passed through the loop B and drawn down close to the loops, as shown in Fig. 2. When in this position it is impossible to separate the wires by any direct strain. No twisting of the free end D is necessary other than the passing of it through the loops.

The bends which are made in the free end D as it passes through the loops are sufficient to hold the parts in position and prevent all slip.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a slightly different form from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this construction the loop B is formed to one side of the body of the wire A, and the loop C is formed by two coils *a* and *b* of the wire, one resting upon the other.

Fig. 4 illustrates the invention when used as a connector for the two ends of a wire or for connecting the ends of two wires. In this instance there are two loops B and C formed upon each end of the wire A. This construction is useful in connecting the ends of a broken strand in a wire fence, or, as shown in dotted lines, as a fastening device for guy-wires or stays. So, too, the device is applicable to fastening the end of a wire to a post, wall, or the like, all that is necessary being to form the loops at one end of a pointed piece of wire which is heavy enough to be driven into the object to which it is desired to fasten the end of the line.

The forms in which the device may be embodied are numerous, and I do not wish to limit myself to the exact forms shown.

The uses to which the invention may be applied are likewise numerous, and I do not wish to restrict myself to the application of the invention to bale-ties.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. An all-wire bale-tie comprising the wire A having the loops B, C in the same plane formed on one end thereof, the free end of the tie D being interwoven through said loops, said free end being held in said loops without being twisted or bent upon itself or the body of the wire A.

2. A wire-connecting device comprising the wire A having two loops formed upon each end thereof, said loops lying in approximately the same plane.

3. In an all-wire bale-tie, the combination of the loops B and C formed on one end thereof, said loops being in a common plane, the loop C formed by two turns of the wire one resting upon the other, and the loop B formed of a single coil at one side on the main body of the wire.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WESLEY WAIT.

Witnesses:

EUGENE A. BREWSTER,

HENRY W. CHADEAYNE.