

(Model.)

N. FRYMAN.
FENCE.

No. 564,607.

Patented July 28, 1896.

Fig. 1.

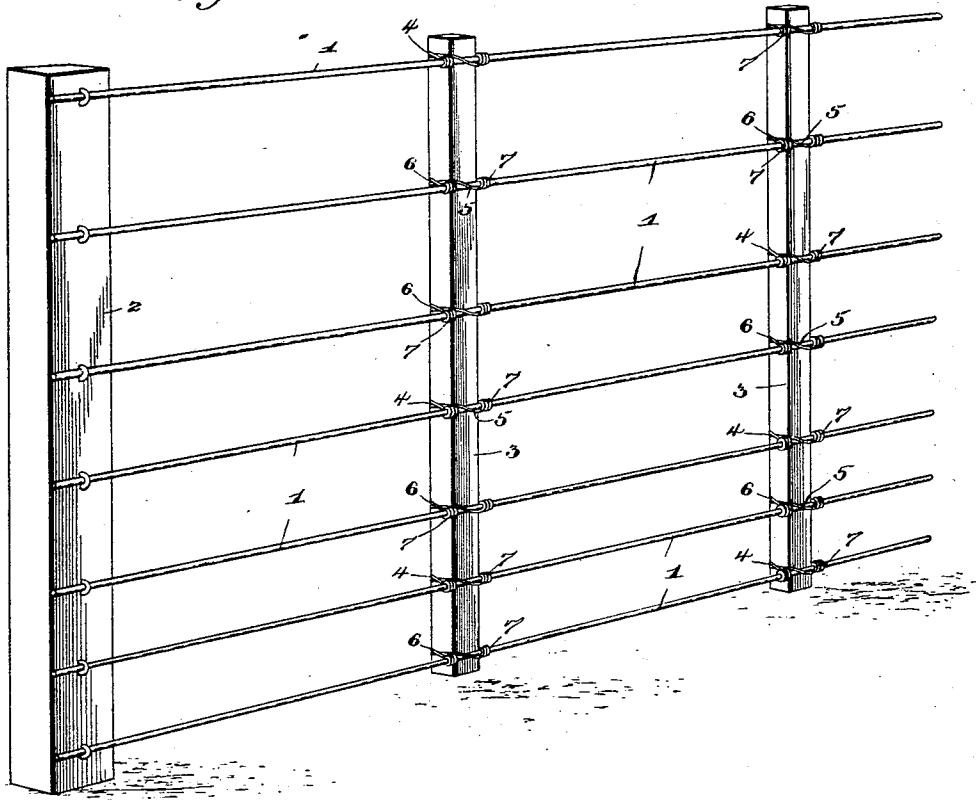


Fig. 2.

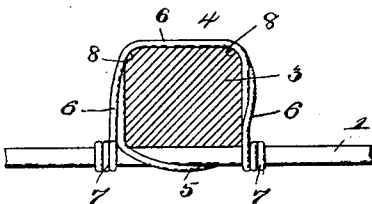
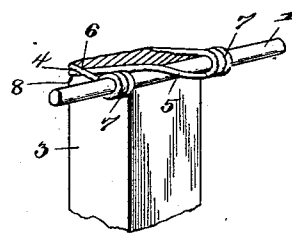


Fig. 3.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS FRYMAN, OF LANDIS, OHIO.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,607, dated July 28, 1896.

Application filed November 3, 1894. Serial No. 527,784. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS FRYMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Landis, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to fences, and the object in view is to improve the construction of wire fences by providing simple and inexpensive means for firmly securing pickets to horizontal runners.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail sectional view illustrating the construction of one of the ties. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a series of horizontal runners stapled or otherwise secured to suitable fence-posts 2, and provided at intervals with stays or pickets 3, which may be of any desired construction, either wood or metal, and which are secured to the runners by ties 4, whereby said stays are supported solely by the runners. Each tie 4 consists of a single continuous strand of wire, doubled to form a loop 5, encircling the stay or picket in an inclined position, intersecting the plane of the runner, the closed end of the loop traversing that side of the stay in contact with which the runner is arranged and extending over the runner to bind it against the stay. The legs 6 of the loop, after leaving the runner, extend, respectively, in upwardly and downwardly inclined directions around to the opposite or rear side of the stay, where they are arranged in parallel horizontal planes approximately in the plane of the runner, and, after crossing the rear side of the stay, the legs are again brought forward in oppositely-inclined directions and coiled at their extremities around the runner close to the stay. These coils serve to tighten the tie and take up slack in the runner at the same time, and as the legs

of the tie at the rear angles of the stay are embedded in notches 8 the vertical movement of the stay through the tie is prevented. Obviously the tie is held from vertical movement with relation to the runners by reason of the loop of the tie having its legs arranged respectively in oppositely-inclined positions.

The leg of the tie which starts at the upper side of the runner extends rearwardly and downwardly therefrom, occupies a horizontal position at the rear side of the stay, and again approaches the front side of the stay in an upwardly-inclined direction, the extremity thereof being coiled forward at the upper side of the runner; and the other leg of the tie, which starts at the lower side of the runner, inclines upwardly toward the rear side of the stay, crosses the latter horizontally above the plane of the other leg, and approaches the runner in a downwardly-inclined direction, the extremity thereof being coiled forward at the lower side of the runner. This arrangement causes the tie to occupy inclined positions both at the front and sides of the stays, whereby slipping is prevented. Furthermore, this arrangement of tie arranges the side portions thereof in inclined positions extending, respectively, upward and downward from both the upper and lower sides of the runner at each side of the stay, a pair of side portions being arranged at each side of the post in oppositely-inclined positions, whereby both upward and downward deflection of a runner at its points of attachment to a stay are prevented.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a fence, the combination of runners and intersecting stays, and a separate tie for securing the stays at each intersection with the runners, each tie consisting of a single looped strand of wire arranged at its closed end in an inclined position intersecting the plane of the runner, the legs of the tie extending rearwardly, respectively, from the upper and lower sides of the runner in downwardly and upwardly inclined directions, crossing the

rear side of the stay in parallel horizontal
planes and extending forward upon opposite
sides of the stay in respectively upwardly
and downwardly inclined directions and
5 coiled in opposite directions around the run-
ner, whereby the looped portion of the tie
occupies an inclined position in front of the
stay and the side portions thereof incline re-
spectively upward and downward from the
10 lower and upper sides of the runner, in pairs

at both sides of the stay, substantially as
specified.

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

NICHOLAS FRYMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. LANDIS,
CHAS. H. SHEPHERD.