

(No Model.)

J. F. HAGER.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 565,744.

Patented Aug. 11, 1896.

Fig. 3.

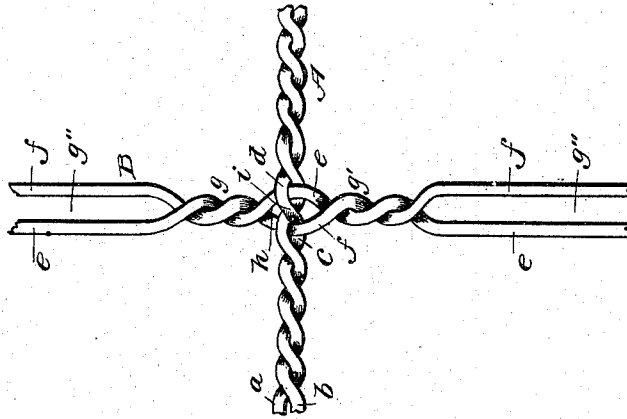


Fig. 2.

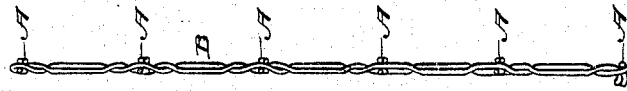
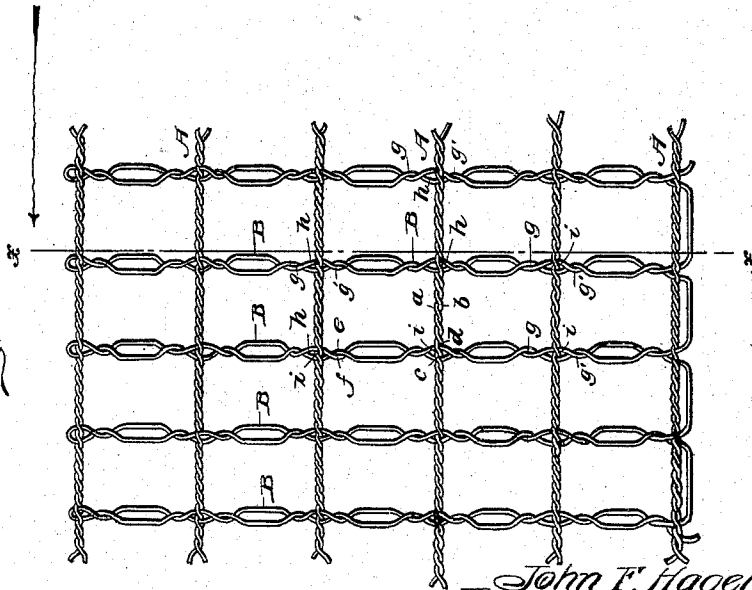


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

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WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,744, dated August 11, 1896.

Application filed April 5, 1894. Serial No. 506,461. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. HAGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Le Roy, in the county of Genesee and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; and I do hereby 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.

The nature of this invention is an improvement in wire fences, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

My improved wire fence is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the fence fabric. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof on the plane indicated by the dotted line *xx* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view illustrating the manner of joining the line-strands and vertical stay-wires together in a manner to effectually prevent slipping or displacement of the wires one on the other.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates the longitudinal strands, and B the cross stay-wires, which are woven and interlocked together in a manner to prevent displacement of the wires one upon the other and produce an improved fence fabric of ornamental pattern which can be readily stretched and fastened to the posts and which will not sag and get out of shape when in use. A series of these longitudinal strands A are employed, and they are spaced at suitable intervals from each other, being disposed parallel, as shown, the number of the strands A employed depending upon the width of the wire fabric and the height of the fence.

Each strand A is composed of a pair of wires *a b*, which are twisted or bent together, and at suitable intervals along the length of each strand I so bend the wires *a b* as to produce two loops or eyes *c d*, the openings through which are vertical.

The cross or stay wires B are formed from a continuous length of wire which is inter-

woven with the strands A during the operation of weaving the fence, and each cross-stay B consists of two members *e f*, which are bent or twisted together between the strands A and are interlocked with the loops *c d* in the manner shown by Fig. 3 to prevent displacement of the wires one upon the other. Each cross-stay B has its members *e f* twisted together between each pair of longitudinal strands A A, thus forming the twists *g g'* and the loop *g''* between the twists *g g'*. These twists *g g'* of each cross-stay are close to the strands A A, and the members *e f* of the cross-stay are then carried through the loops *c d*, as follows: the stay members are separated after the twist *g'* is formed, the member *e* is passed through the loop *c*, the member *f* is passed through the loop *d*, and the two members *e f* are then twisted together at *g* on the opposite side of the strand A.

It will be observed that a smaller loop *h* is formed in the cross-stay at the point where the stay B and strand A are joined by thus separating the wires *e f* and passing them through the loops *c d*, and that said wires *a b*, forming the eyes *c d*, cross each other at *i* within the loop *h* of the stay B. The twists *g g'* in the cross-stay on opposite sides of each strand A effectually prevent the strand A from moving either up or down, and the loops *c d*, with the twist *i* of the twisted wire strand A, serve to prevent horizontal or lateral deflection of the cross-stay on the line-strand. As the wires A B are loosely interlocked together, they are free to have such expansion and contraction as may take place under the varying changes in temperature, but at the same time the wires A B are so woven together as to prevent any material displacement of the cross-stays and line-strands on each other, whereby the fence fabric is prevented from sagging.

My improved fence fabric presents an ornamental appearance, is simple and durable in construction, and can be woven or manufactured at a low cost.

Changes in the form and proportion of parts and in the details of construction can be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of my invention, and I

therefore reserve the right to make such modifications as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the horizontal runners composed of intertwisted wires, and the vertical stays composed of intertwisted wires the said stays intersecting the said runners by each wire of the stay projecting through a loop formed of the wires of the horizontal runners, and each wire of the horizontal runners projecting through a loop formed of the wires of the stay.

2. The combination of the strand A having its wires *a*, *b*, twisted together and formed with the loops *c*, *d*, and a cross-stay, the members *e*, *f*, of which are passed through the loops *c*, *d*, and twisted together, at *g*, *g'*, on opposite sides of the strand, the wires *a*, *b* crossing each other at *i* within the loop *h*

formed by the separation of the stay members *e*, *f*, as and for the purposes described.

3. A wire fence consisting of the series of longitudinal strands A each composed of two wires *a*, *b*, which are twisted together and formed with the pairs of loops *c*, *d*, and the cross-stays B each having its members *e*, *f*, bent together at *g*, *g'*, on opposite sides and close to the strands A and forming the loops *g''* between each pair of strands A, the stay members *e*, *f*, being separated at *h* between the twists *g*, *g'*, and passed through the loops *c*, *d*, and the strand-wires *a*, *b*, being crossed at *i* within the loop *h*, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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

JOHN F. HAGER.

Witnesses.

SOLOMON SHUMWAY,
EDGAR L. MILLER.