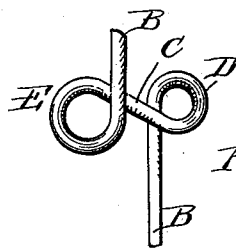
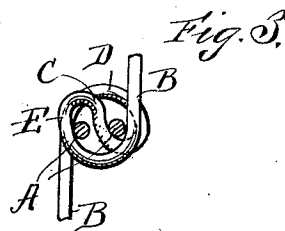
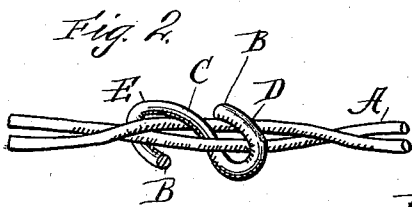
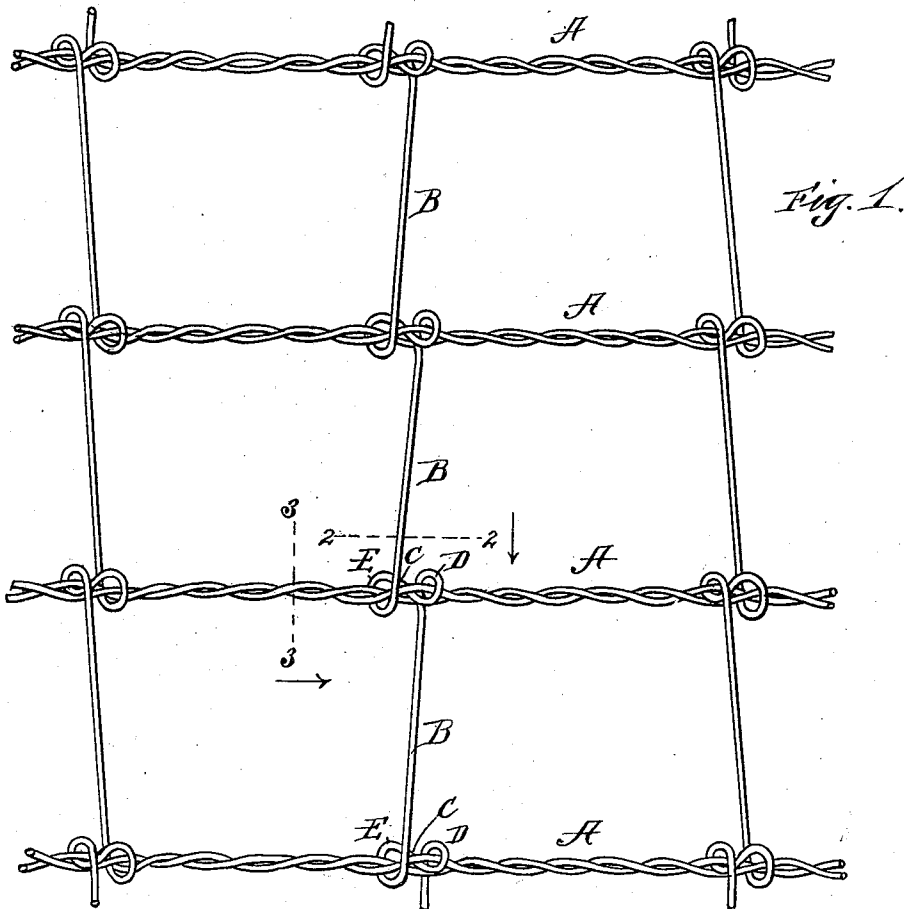


(No Model.)

C. D. SHELLABERGER.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 555,666.

Patented Mar. 3, 1896.



Witnesses
W. C. Corlies
Jas. A. Christianson.

Fig. 4. Inventor
Charles D. Shellaberger
By Coburn Thacher
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES D. SHELLABERGER, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,666, dated March 3, 1896.

Application filed August 21, 1894. Serial No. 520,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. SHELLABERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at De Kalb, in the county of De Kalb and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wire Fences, which is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a section of the fence; Fig. 2, a transverse section taken at the line 2 2, Fig. 1, looking down; Fig. 3, a transverse section taken at the line 3 3, Fig. 1, looking to the right; Fig. 4, an elevation of a portion of one of the picket or tie wires detached from the strand or cable of the fence, showing a complete loop at each end of the offset.

The object of my invention is to make a wire fence in which the main strands of wire are composed of two or more wires twisted together and interlacing vertically in these twisted strands a picket or tie wire which holds the strands or cables in their places at a uniform distance apart. This fencing is more especially adapted for inclosing chicken-yards and hog-pastures, but may be used anywhere where it is desired to keep the main strands or cables at a uniform distance apart, and thus prevent animals from crawling through between the strands.

My invention consists of the special loops and offsets in the picket or tie wires in combination with the twisted strands of fence-wire, whereby they are securely held in place.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the main strands or cables of the fence, and B represents the picket or tie wires. The tie-wires have bent in them at intervals an offset having a loop at each end of the offset, as clearly shown in the drawings. This offset is clearly shown in Fig. 4, in which C is the offset and D is the loop at one end of the offset and E the loop at the other end of the offset. These loops are not entirely closed, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2, which enables me to place the picket or tie wire between the wires which are twisted together to form the strands or cables of the fence in such way that the offset passes between the two wires, and one or both of the wires of each strand or cable pass through the loops at the ends of the offset, as clearly shown in the drawings. By bending these loops at the end of the offsets and leaving them open and

weaving them between the wires which constitute the strands or cables of the fence the picket or tie wires are held securely in place, so that they cannot move laterally on the strands or cables of the fence, and the cables are held at a uniform distance apart.

The connection between the picket or tie wires and the strands or cable-wires is sufficiently loose to enable the fence to expand and contract and be placed at different angles in fencing fields.

The offsets in the picket or tie wires form two complete loops in the tie-wire, each loop being formed by bending the tie-wires so as to make a complete circle in it, and these loops when formed are on opposite sides of the tie-wire, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4, thereby making a long bearing for the strands or cables of the fence, which when woven into the tie-wires pass through both of these loops, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The fact that these offsets are extended out on opposite sides of the tie-wire, thereby constituting a long double bearing for the cables or strands of the fence and bearings beyond and on each side of the tie-wire, not only enables me to make a smooth fence when completed, with no loops or bends in the tie-wire sticking out from the plane of the fence, but I am able to firmly support the cables or strands of the fence in this long bearing produced by the double loops of the offsets in the tie-wires.

Having fully described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A wire fence composed of two or more strands or cables, each having a plurality of wires; and picket or tie wires having offsets made therein, each offset having two complete loops, the loops being on opposite sides of the picket or tie wires, the ends of the offsets forming a long bearing for the strands or cables which pass through the loops of these offsets, the offsets being substantially in the same plane as the strands or cables of the fence, that portion of the tie-wire between the two offset loops being threaded between the wires that compose the aforesaid strands or cables substantially as specified.

CHARLES D. SHELLABERGER.

Witnesses:

ALOYSIA HELMICH,
A. A. MURRAY.