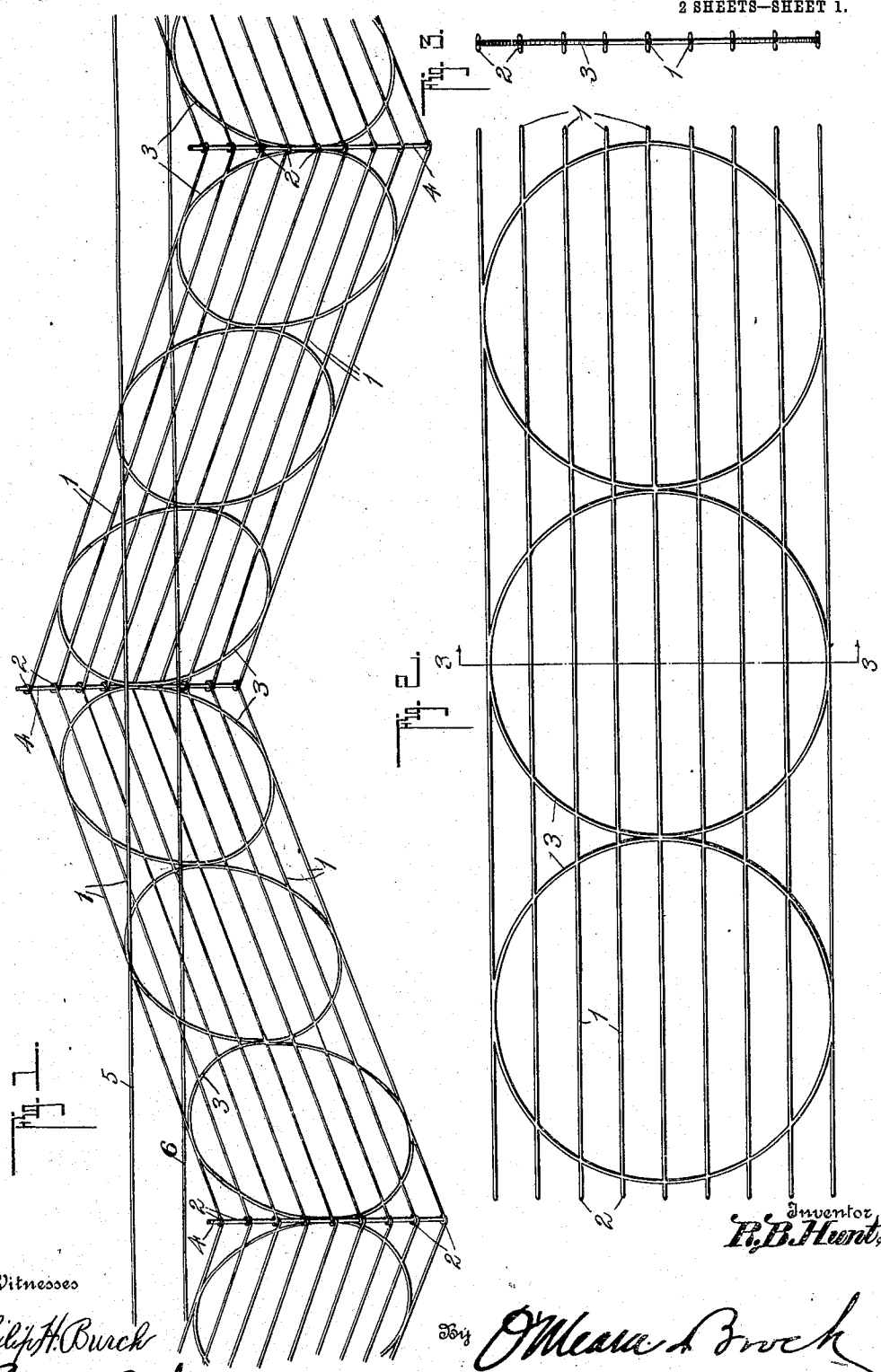


R. B. HUNT.
WIRE FENCE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1909.

937,072.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



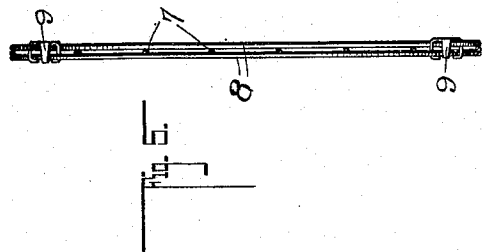
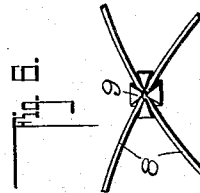
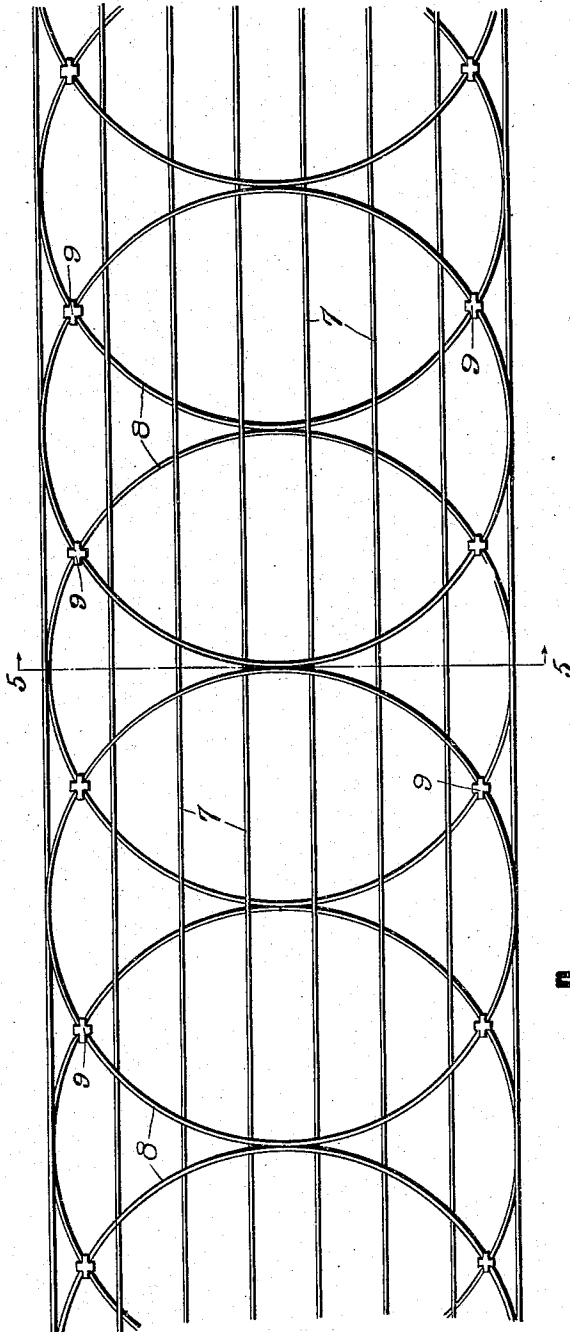
Witnesses
Philip H. Burch
E. B. McBath

Inventor
R. B. Hunt
By O'Meara & Brock
Attorneys

R. B. HUNT.
WIRE FENCE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1909.

937,072.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

Philip H. Burch
C. B. McBeth

Inventor
R. B. Hunt

By J. Meana & Brock
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT BENTON HUNT, OF MOUNT ORAB, OHIO.

WIRE FENCE.

937,072.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

Application filed February 3, 1909. Serial No. 475,821.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT BENTON HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Orab, in the county of Brown and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wire fence, and the object of the invention is to increase the stability of a wire fence without making a material increase in the size of the wire or weight of the fence per foot, thereby decreasing the number of posts required, and at the same time providing a fence which will not sag at the top or buckle longitudinally as is common with mesh fences.

The invention consists of a fence composed of a plurality of parallel strands connected by rings, said rings having a diameter equal to the height of the fence, each ring intersecting all of the parallel strands.

In the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the fence formed in panels, said panels being arranged upon a zigzag line. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side view of one of said panels. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail side view of a modified construction. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a detail view illustrating the manner of securing in position the rings as shown in Fig. 4.

In these drawings 1 represents panels formed of a number of strands of horizontally arranged parallel wires and the ends of the wires are bent to form eyes 2. In order to connect and brace the horizontal wires of each panel a plurality of rings 3 also formed of wire and having a diameter equal to the height of the panel are arranged upon one side of said panel and the wire rings are welded or otherwise secured to the horizontal wires. The top of each ring is secured to the top wire of the panel and the bottom of each ring is secured to the bottom wire. The rings are arranged along the panel in succession, each ring being in engagement with an adjacent ring, and the rings are also welded or otherwise secured together at their points of contact. The panels as previously stated have a height equal to the diameter of one ring and have preferably a length equal to the sum of the diameters of all of the rings carried by said panel. A panel three feet in height would carry three rings of three feet in diameter

and the panel will be nine feet in length. When the panels are placed in position they are preferably arranged along a zigzag line, said line preferably covering a strip of ground three feet in width, and the eyes at the end of one panel overlap the eyes of another panel and the two panels are secured together by means of a vertical rod 4 which passes through said eyes. By arranging the panels in zigzag style it is only necessary to employ corner posts, no intermediate posts being required. To reinforce and strengthen the fence thus set up two single wires 5 and 6 are run from post to post and these wires intersect the panels midway their ends, the wire 5 being fastened to the top wire and also to the middle ring of the panel, provided the panel carries an odd number of rings, and the wire 6 is secured to the third wire from the top of the panel. These wires brace the panels and prevent any leaning or swaying of the panel.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6, I have shown a form of my fence which is adapted to be put up along a straight line instead of a zigzag line. This form can be made either in panels of any desired length or in continuous strips, and is intended especially for farmers and others who desire to construct their own fences. It consists of a fence having a plurality of parallel horizontally arranged wires 7 and a plurality of rings 8, said rings being of a diameter equal to the height of the fence and these rings are arranged upon the fence in the same way as upon the panels previously described. The essential difference is that in the modified construction twice as many rings are employed as in the panel construction, the rings being divided into sets, one set being placed upon one side of the fence and the other set of rings upon the opposite side, and the two sets are staggered with respect to each other so that their respective rings are secured to each other by means of star shaped clips 9 the prongs of which are bent over the intersecting rings. The rings being upon opposite sides of the fence and bound together will in combination with the horizontal wires make a much stronger fence than the wires would by themselves. It is understood of course that with a home-made fence of this kind posts are employed at suitable intervals for supporting the horizontal wires. Where a very strong fence is required or where a panel is desired for use as a gate, the two sets of

rings are employed with the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in which case the number of rings in one set will be one less than in the other set to prevent any of the rings from overlapping the ends of the panels. It will also be understood that the construction shown in Fig. 4 can be placed upon the market with the rings welded to each other, and to each intersecting horizontal wire, thus providing a fence with which few posts would be required and it will also be obvious that this fence, by cutting it into strips of suitable length could be used exactly like the fence shown in Fig. 1. Any number of horizontal wires and rings may be employed and the horizontal wires may be spaced according to the use to which the fence is to be put.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a fence formed of strands of parallel wires, of vertically arranged rings, said rings being divided into sets and placed upon opposite sides of said wires, and means for fastening the rings of one set to those of the other.

2. A fence consisting of a plurality of panels, said panels being formed of parallel horizontally arranged wires, and vertically arranged rings secured to said wires, the diameter of each ring being equal to the height of the panel, and the sum of the diameters of the rings being equal to the length of the panel.

3. In a wire fence, a plurality of horizontally arranged strands, rings having a diameter equal to the height of the fence, said rings being arranged vertically and in engagement with the horizontal wires, the said rings being divided into sets, the sets being arranged upon opposite sides of the wires the rings of one set overlapping the rings of the other set, and the rings of one set being secured to those of the other set.

4. A wire fence comprising a plurality of vertically arranged contacting rings, and horizontally arranged wire strands intersecting said rings and secured thereto, the uppermost and lowermost wires being tangentially arranged with respect to the rings.

5. A fence comprising a plurality of panels, each panel consisting of horizontally arranged wires, the wires being bent to form eyes at the panel ends, the eyes of one panel overlapping those of an adjacent panel, vertical rods passing through said eyes, vertically arranged rings secured to said wires, each ring touching the uppermost and lowermost wire, the said panels being arranged upon a zigzag line, and horizontally arranged wires arranged one above the other, said wires intersecting and being secured to each panel midway the ends of the panel.

ROBERT BENTON HUNT.

Witnesses:

CHARLES DAUGHERTY,
ORA JONES.