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WIRE FENCE FASTENER.
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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WIRE-FENCE FASTENER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK H. SHUFLIN and JOSEPH C. WHITE, citizens of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in wire-fence fasteners.

The object of the invention is to provide a fastener for firmly securing the strand and stay wires together without distorting or crimping the wires in any way.

Still another point of novelty resides in the provision of a fastener which is adapted to be engaged about the vertical stay-wires and securely fastened thereto by having its opposite ends spread and partially coiled in opposite directions about the stay-wire.

Finally, the object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive fastener which may be readily and expeditiously formed from a single piece.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel details of construction and operation, a preferable embodiment of which is described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the intersection of a stay and strand wire, showing our fastener in position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the blanks from which the fastener is formed, and Fig. 5 is a view of the fastener bent into form and ready to apply to the wires.

It is to be understood that in constructing a fence fasteners will be provided wherever it is deemed necessary; but as each fastener is the duplicate of the other and the manner of applying is the same a description of one of the fasteners and its manner of application will be sufficient for a full and clear understanding of the invention.

In carrying out our invention we provide an elongated metal blank, which is indicated in the drawings by the numeral 1. Near the opposite ends and from opposite sides U-shaped openings 2 are cut in from the side edges of the blank, so as to provide on diagonally opposite corners tongues 3. These openings may be formed in any suitable manner; but we prefer to stamp out the openings when the blank is formed, thus making only a single operation necessary, as will be apparent. The blank is next bent centrally, so as to give it a V shape, as shown in Fig. 5. The bent portion is rounded, as indicated at 4 in Figs. 2 and 5, so as to snugly receive the strand-wire 5. The fasteners having been brought to the shape shown in Fig. 5 are now ready to be applied to the fence, and it is obvious that the fasteners may be manufactured and delivered in this shape, as so to be readily applied, thus saving the user the expense and labor of forming the fastener.

In applying the fastener the same is engaged about the wires at the intersection of the strand and stay wires 5 and 6, so that the former is received in the rounded portion 4 and the latter in the openings 3. The tongues 3 are now suitably bent about the stay-wire 6 above and below the strand-wire 5. In bending the tongues they are spread and partially coiled about the stay-wire, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. In fact, the entire fastener is spread so that the wires are drawn firmly into contact with each other and the fastener itself caused to closely impinge the stay-wires, so that a rigid connection is had. By observing Fig. 3 it will be apparent that the stay-wire is engaged by the inner edges of the tongues 3, which so closely impinge and contact with the said wire that vertical displacement is practically impossible, while the binding action of the fastener and the stay-wire on the strand-wire 5 prevents lateral displacement.

Great stress is laid on spreading and partially coiling the tongues 3 about the stay-wire in a substantially spiral direction, as the parts are more rigidly bound and fastened together than where tongues are merely coiled or bound about the wire at substantially right angles thereto. The reason for this is that unless the fastener is spread or the wires crimped or bent, which is undesirable, the fastener can neither be brought into such close contact with the wires or the wires engaged with sufficient firmness to prevent displacement. It is obvious that where the flat side of the tongue is engaged with the wire it is impossible to provide such a rigid contact as where the edge of the tongue is engaged, which is accomplished in the application of our fastening.

What we claim is—

1. A wire-fence fastening comprising a fastener bent so as to engage a wire in its bent
portion, and tongues extending from the opposite ends of the fastener adapted to be coiled in a spiral about another wire and spread apart so as to draw the wires and the fastener together.

2. Means for fastening the intersecting wires of a fence comprising a fastener having a bent body portion snugly engaging one of the wires and provided with tongues spread apart, and coiled about the other wire with their edges in engagement therewith.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses,

FRANK H. SHUFLIN.

JOSEPH C. WHITE.

Witnesses:

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