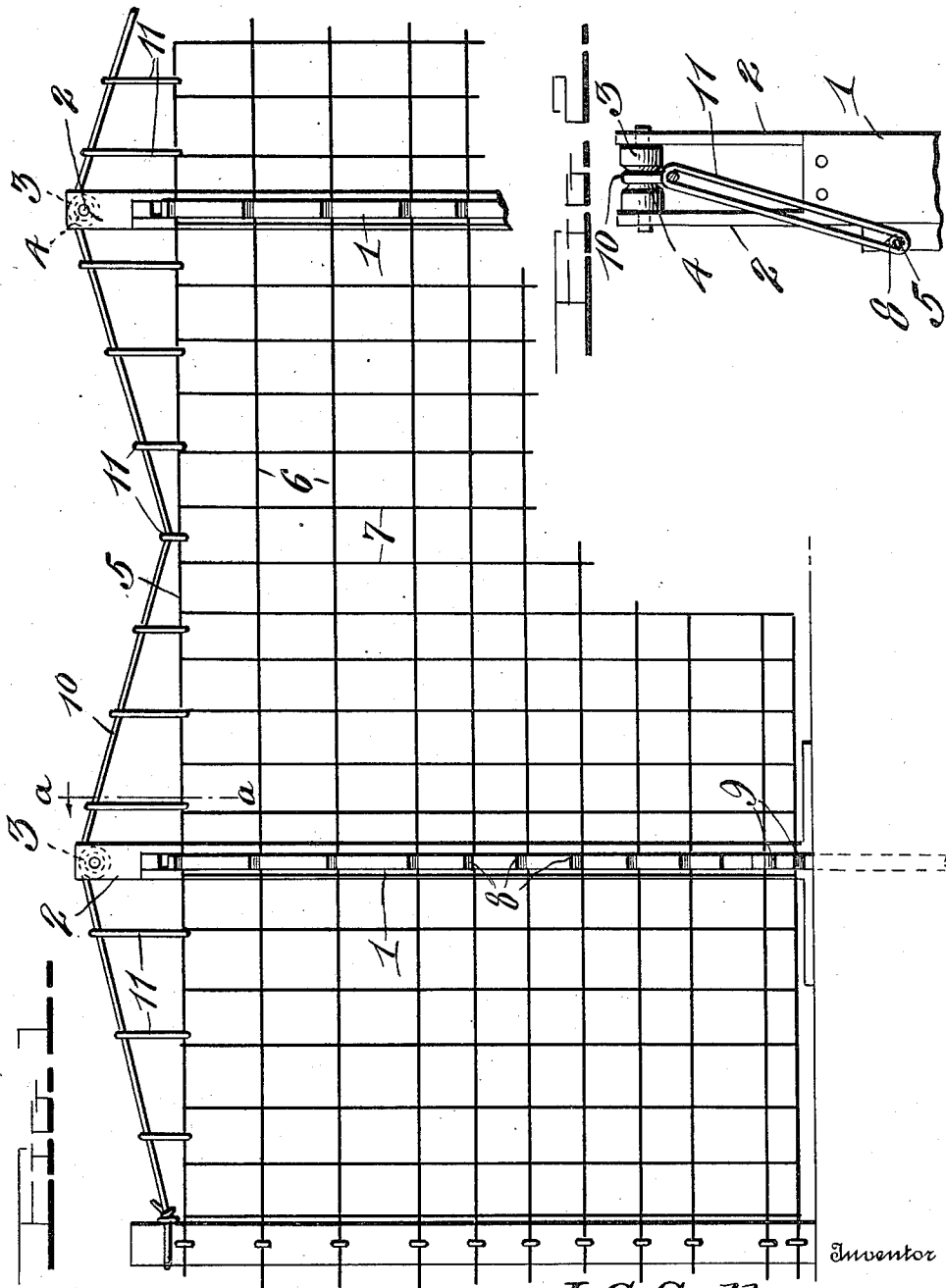


J. C. CALHOUN.
 WIRE FENCE SUPPORTING TRUSS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1911.

1,034,416.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.



Witnesses

Chas. L. Griestauer.
 L. H. Ellis.

J. C. Calhoun,

By Watson E. Coleman.
 Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, OF MIDVILLE, GEORGIA.

WIRE-FENCE-SUPPORTING TRUSS.

1,034,416.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Application filed March 1, 1911. Serial No. 611,603.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. CALHOUN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Midville, in the county of Burke and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Fence-Supporting Trusses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to improvements in wire fences and especially with reference to the provision of trusses for supporting the fence fabric at points between the posts so as to enable the posts to be set farther apart than has been ordinarily done, and to support the fence fabric between the posts so as to prevent the same from sagging.

15 My invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

20 In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a fence in which the wire fence fabric is supported by truss wires in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same on the plane indicated by the line *a-a* of Fig. 1.

25 The fence posts 1 are provided at their upper ends with vertical extensions 2, which are spaced apart and between which is mounted a supporting roller 3 which has a central peripheral groove 4.

30 The fence fabric 5 which comprises the runner wires 6, and the stay wires 7, that connect the runner wires, has its runner wires engaged with suitable hooks 8, 9 with which the fence posts are provided on their outer sides, the hooks 8 are upwardly directed and the hooks 9 which engage the lower runner wires are downwardly directed, and hence the wire fabric is securely held by the posts. A truss wire 10 extends above the wire fabric and engages the rollers on the upper ends of the posts.

In practice, the truss wire, under tension, 45 is connected between the posts to the upper runner wire of the fence fabric by means of wire loops 11. The connecting loops 11 are disposed at suitable distances apart, and together with the truss wire, serve to support 50 the reaches of the wire fabric between the posts so as to prevent the wire fabric from sagging, and hence the truss greatly strengthens the construction of the fence and also enables the fence posts to be disposed much farther apart than has heretofore been commonly done, thus effecting a material economy and enabling a slightly, strong and exceedingly durable fence to be built at comparatively small cost. The 60 truss wire 10 may be tightened from time to time should it become necessary to do so, in order to prevent the fence fabric from sagging.

I claim:—

65 The herein described fence comprising posts each having wire engaging devices on one side and also provided at its upper end with a pair of spaced vertical extensions, peripherally grooved rollers mounted for rotation in the spaces between the vertical extensions of the posts, a fence fabric comprising runner wires and stay wires, the runner wires of the fabric being attached to the wire engaging devices of the posts, a truss 70 wire engaging the rollers and extending between the posts and above the fence fabric, and links slidably connected to the upper runner wire of the fence fabric at points between the said stay wires and also slidably connected to the truss wire and admitting of the tensioning of said truss wire.

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

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Witnesses:

W. C. MULLING,
J. B. MURPHREE.