

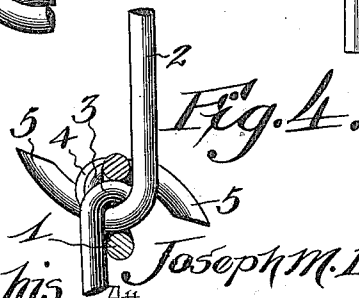
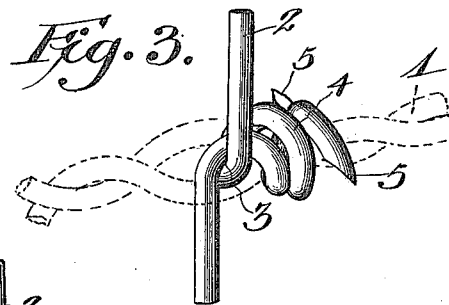
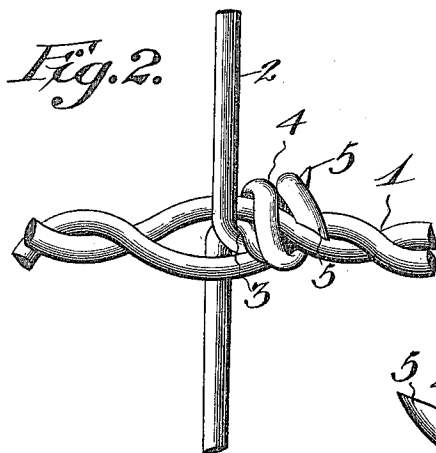
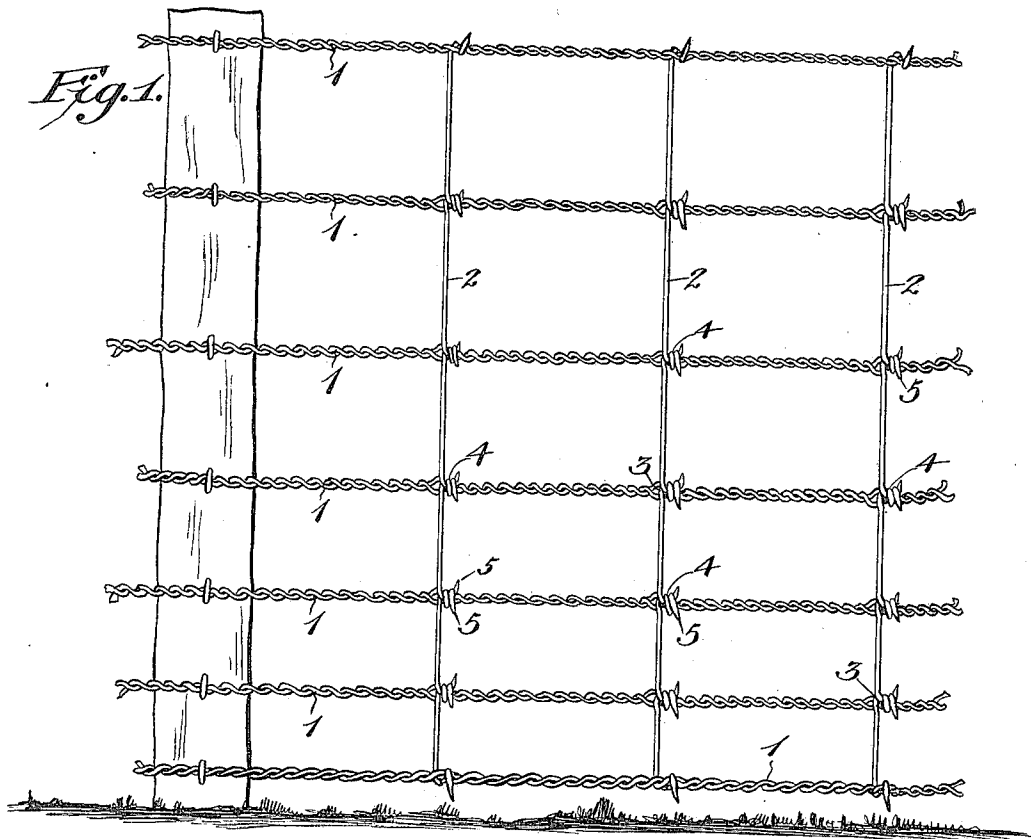
No. 617,084.

Patented Jan. 3, 1899.

J. M. DENNING.
WIRE FENCE.

(Application filed June 21, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH M. DENNING, OF ESTHERVILLE, IOWA.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,084, dated January 3, 1899.

Application filed June 21, 1898. Serial No. 684,081. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. DENNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Estherville, in the county of Emmet and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fences, and particularly to wire fences, wherein a series of parallel runners or longitudinal members are connected by intersecting stays or transverse members; and the object in view is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient construction of stay or transverse member, whereby a limited independent lateral movement of the longitudinal members is possible, and also to provide efficient means for interlocking the contiguous extremities of the stay members and engaging the same with the runner members or strands.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a fence constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view in perspective of one of the locks formed between the contiguous extremities of stay members and showing the contiguous portion of the intersecting runner. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the runner omitted. Fig. 4 is a side view of the lock, showing the runner in section.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The longitudinal members or runners 1 of the fence fabric embodying my invention are connected by the sectional transverse fabric members or stays 2, each transverse fabric member or stay consisting of a number of sections or members equal to the number of intervals between the longitudinal members or runners. I preferably employ twisted or plural-strand runners and single-strand stays, and the contiguous ends of adjoining stay-sections are provided with interlocking loops 3, which are engaged between slightly-separated portions of the runner-strands. Beyond these interlocking loops the extremities of the stay-sections are coiled, as at 4, around both

runner-strands, said ends being coiled, preferably, in the same direction and terminating in sharpened points, which project from the plane of the fabric to form barbs 5. The coiling of the stay-section extensions around the runner-strands provides for a relative swinging movement of the connected stay members, which allows a limited deflection of each runner from the plane of the fabric when strained, and thus gives a certain amount of flexibility to the structure, which is desirable in this art. It is obvious that the interlocking loops at the contiguous ends of the connected stay-sections will swing upon each other, while the coils will turn upon the runners as centers.

An important advantage of the structure above described resides in the fact that the fabric is not only flexible, but a firm attachment of each end of each stay-section to the adjacent runner is attained. Furthermore, the breakage of a stay-section does not involve the replacement of the entire stay, but simply that portion thereof by which adjacent runners are connected. Furthermore, a stay-section may be replaced without disengaging the contiguous ends of adjacent stay-sections from the runners.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A wire fabric having plural-strand longitudinal members and intersecting sectional transverse members, the adjoining sections of each transverse member being provided at their contiguous ends with interlocking loops, one of which passes between separated or spread portions of the strands of the intersected longitudinal member, and the said sections of the transverse member having extensions coiled around all of the strands of the longitudinal member, substantially as specified.

2. A wire fabric having plural-strand longitudinal members and intersecting sectional transverse members, the adjoining sections of each transverse member being provided at their contiguous ends with interlocking loops,

and coiled extensions wrapped around the strands of the longitudinal member, substantially as specified.

3. A wire fabric having plural-strand longitudinal members and intersecting sectional transverse members, the adjoining sections of each transverse member being provided at their contiguous ends with oppositely-disposed loops interlocked between spread or separated portions of the strands of the intersecting longitudinal member, and said sections of the transverse member being extended beyond the loops to form coils, each of which engages all of the strands of the longitudinal member, substantially as specified.

4. A wire fabric having plural-strand longitudinal members and intersecting sectional

transverse members, the adjoining sections of each transverse member being provided at their contiguous ends with interlocking loops, and extensions coiled around all of the strands of the longitudinal member and projected perpendicularly from the plane of the fabric to form barbs, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH M. DENNING.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH FLANAGAN,
ED F. ALLEN.