

(No Model.)

J. HAISH.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 570,752.

Patented Nov. 3, 1896.

Fig. 1.

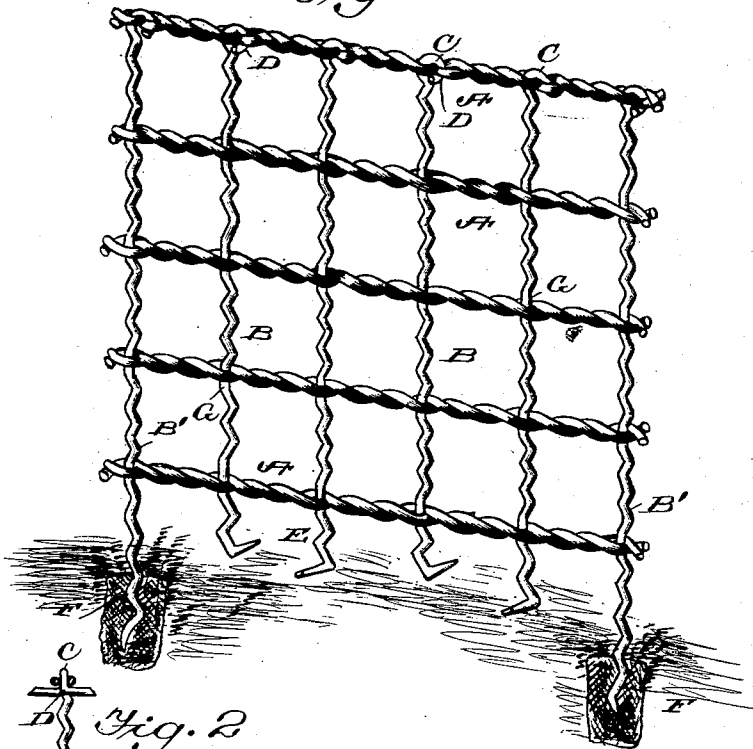


Fig. 2.

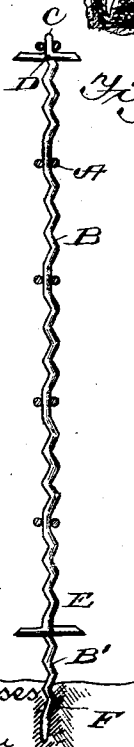
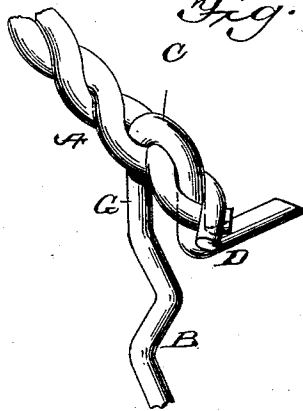


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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JACOB HAISH, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE HAISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,752, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed September 5, 1896. Serial No. 604,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB HAISH, a citizen of the United States, residing at De Kalb, in the county of De Kalb and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to that class of wire fences in which the structure consists of horizontal main wires, or "runners," as they are termed, and vertical stays inserted between the strands of said runners at suitable intervals, and in which the runners, for the purpose of grasping and holding the vertical stays, are constructed of two or more wires mutually twisted into a cable. The advantages of this construction are that the completed fence has the quality of being adapted to the conformation of the surface over which it runs without buckling or bagging. The tightening of the fence is a straight pull on the cables or runners, and there are no diagonal brace-wires to pull zigzag or interfere with the tension. It is capable of being made in any desired width, so as to meet any desired height or to form part or the whole of the fence, and pressure against any portion of the fence is distributed equally in all directions therefrom, whereby the resiliency of the parts returns the structure to its normal condition after the pressure has ceased.

The objects of my invention are to secure permanently the proper mutual relation of the parts, to protect the fence from undue pressure or rubbing by animals, to prevent animals attempting to get over or under the same, to steady the structure by the frequent insertion into the earth of vertical stays, and thereby also provide a ground discharge for any electricity passing along on the fence. I attain these objects by the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a slightly-oblique perspective of

a fence embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail of the formation and attachment of the upper end of the stays.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A A are the horizontal cables, constructed of two or more single wires intertwined in the usual mode. These cables may be of such number and have such intervening intervals as may be desired. In fact, as the fence is adapted to be used for different purposes in the manufacture thereof there will consequently be a variance in the number of the cables A employed and in the width of the intervals between them. The fence is supported by attaching in any suitable mode the cables A to vertical posts at such frequency as may be desired.

B B are the vertical stays, which are preferably corrugated, except where they pass through said cables, and in the manufacture of the fence passed in a direct line through all of the cables between the strands of the latter and held in place by the subsequent intertwisting of said strands.

The upper end of each stay B is formed into a loop C and the extremity turned downward through the upper cable A, such end projecting a short distance through said cable.

To prevent a casual dropping downward of the stay B, which might occur if the short downward turn D thereof passed downward through the same mesh or opening in the cable A, occupied by the main stem of the stay B, I interpose one twist of the strand of the cable A between the main stem of the stay B and such downward insertion of the downturned end D. Said interposed twist engages the lower surface of the loop C and wholly prevents said downward slipping of the stay B.

To protect the upper edge of the fence from being borne down upon or crowded against by stock, I turn the portions of the end D, which project below the upper cable A, alternately inward and outward from the fence and substantially at right angles thereto. The extremity of these projections is sharp enough

to prick and thus deter stock from coming in contact therewith. This degree of sharpness is secured by the oblique severing of the ends of the stay in the process of manufacturing.

The lower ends of the stays B project below the lower cable A, forming ends E E, which in like manner with the ends D aforesaid are sharpened and alternately turned in and out from the fence in a horizontal position perpendicularly to the fence. The projections E prevent hogs or other small animals from attempting to crawl or burrow through under the lower cable A from either side of the fence.

To provide additional stiffness to the fence, I permit an occasional stay B' to extend perpendicularly into the earth, as at F. These insertions F may occur with any desired frequency, and in addition to their imparting stiffness to the fence serve as ground-wires to relieve the latter from any excess of electricity, which is often fatal to stock lying along the line of the fence during a storm. In order to permit the cables to follow in parallels the inequalities of the ground and yet the stays B remain vertical, I retain about an inch of each stay at the locality of each projection of the latter through each cable in smooth and uncorrugated surface G. This will permit the stays and cables to slip on each other sufficiently to enable the cables to rise and fall with the surface of the earth

without forcing the stays from their vertical position.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a wire fence, the combination of the cables A, and vertical stays B intertwined therewith, and projected through the lower cable A and turned horizontally from the latter and perpendicularly thereto, substantially as shown and for the purpose described.

2. As an article of manufacture, a wire fence composed of horizontal cables A, and vertical stays B intersecting, and intertwined with said cables, the upper ends of said stays projecting through the upper cable A and turned downward through an adjacent interval in the latter, and extended alternately in and out from the line of said fence, and suitably sharpened at their extremities, and said stays B being also projected through the lower cable A and extended horizontally in and out therefrom and having pointed extremities, and the interspersed longer stays B' adapted to be inserted at their lower ends in the earth, substantially as shown and for the purpose described.

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

JACOB HAISH.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. SALISBURY,
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