

(No Model.)

B. SCARLES.
WIRE FENCING.

No. 586,869.

Patented July 20, 1897.

Fig. 1.

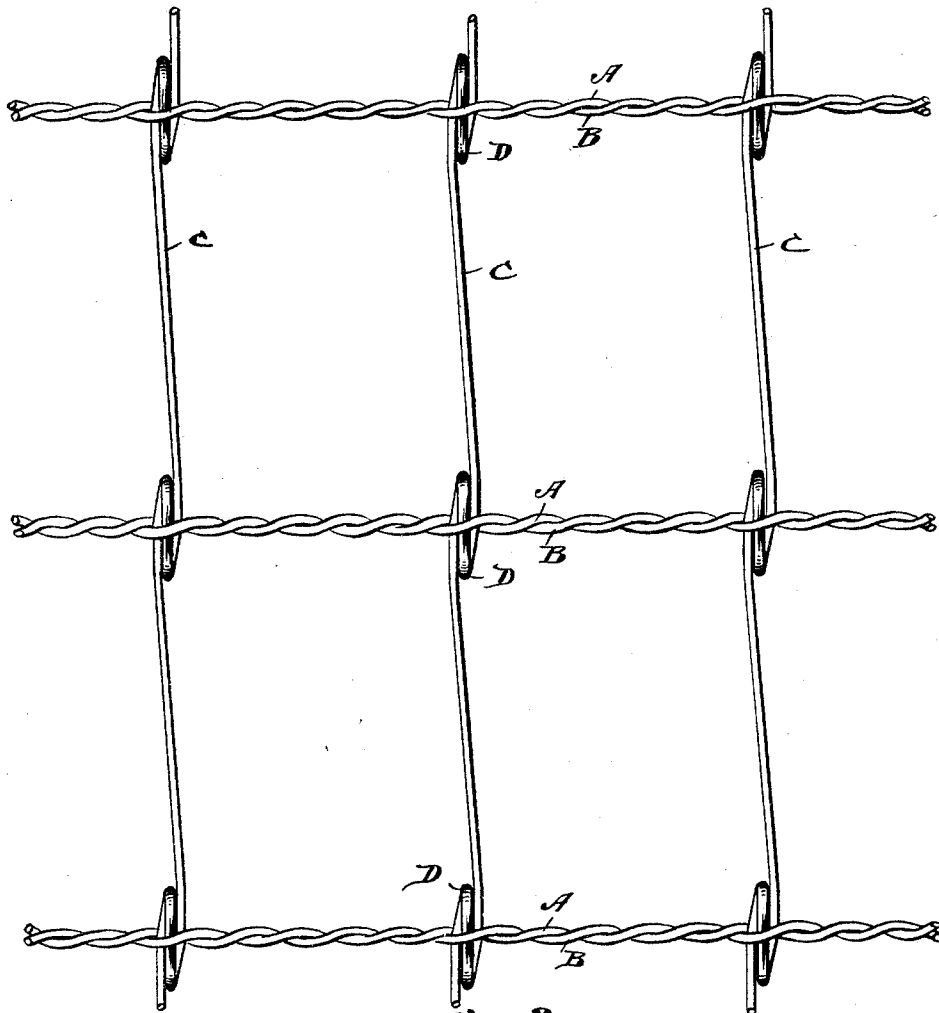
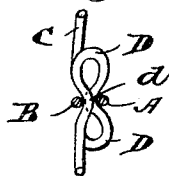


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN SCARLES, OF DE KALB, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE I. L. ELLWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE FENCING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,869, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed November 24, 1896. Serial No. 613,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN SCARLES, of De Kalb, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wire fencing which is composed of parallel cables constituting the longitudinal strands of the fence and tie or stay wires transversely connecting said cable-strands; and the invention consists in a peculiar construction of the tie or stay wires whereby they are adapted to be interwoven with the cables in such manner as to prevent the separation of the latter, while the ties or stays are also prevented from longitudinal movement upon the cables.

The invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in two views, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of the fencing; Fig. 2, a detail view of the joint.

In the drawings, let A B represent wires which are twisted together to form cables, which cables constitute the longitudinal strands of the fence. At suitable intervals there are interwoven with the said cables tie or stay wires C. Said tie or stay wires have their bodies bent to provide vertically-elongated loops D, and the sides of said looped portions

are laterally and inwardly offset. These offset portions overlap each other, so as to close the loop at its middle portion and to form seats *d* for the reception of the wires A B. This construction of the tie or stay wires is exceedingly simple, and it affords a secure tie or stay for the fencing. The end portions of the loops are of such transverse diameter that they will not pass between the cable-wires under the strains to which the fencing is likely to be subjected, while the movement of the stays longitudinally of the fencing is prevented by the twisting together of the cable-strands.

I claim—

A wire fencing comprising in combination a series of longitudinal cable-strands and a series of tie or stay wires, each tie or stay wire having its body bent to provide vertically-elongated looped portions, said looped portions being oppositely and inwardly offset whereby to provide seats for the reception of the strands of the cable, substantially as described.

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