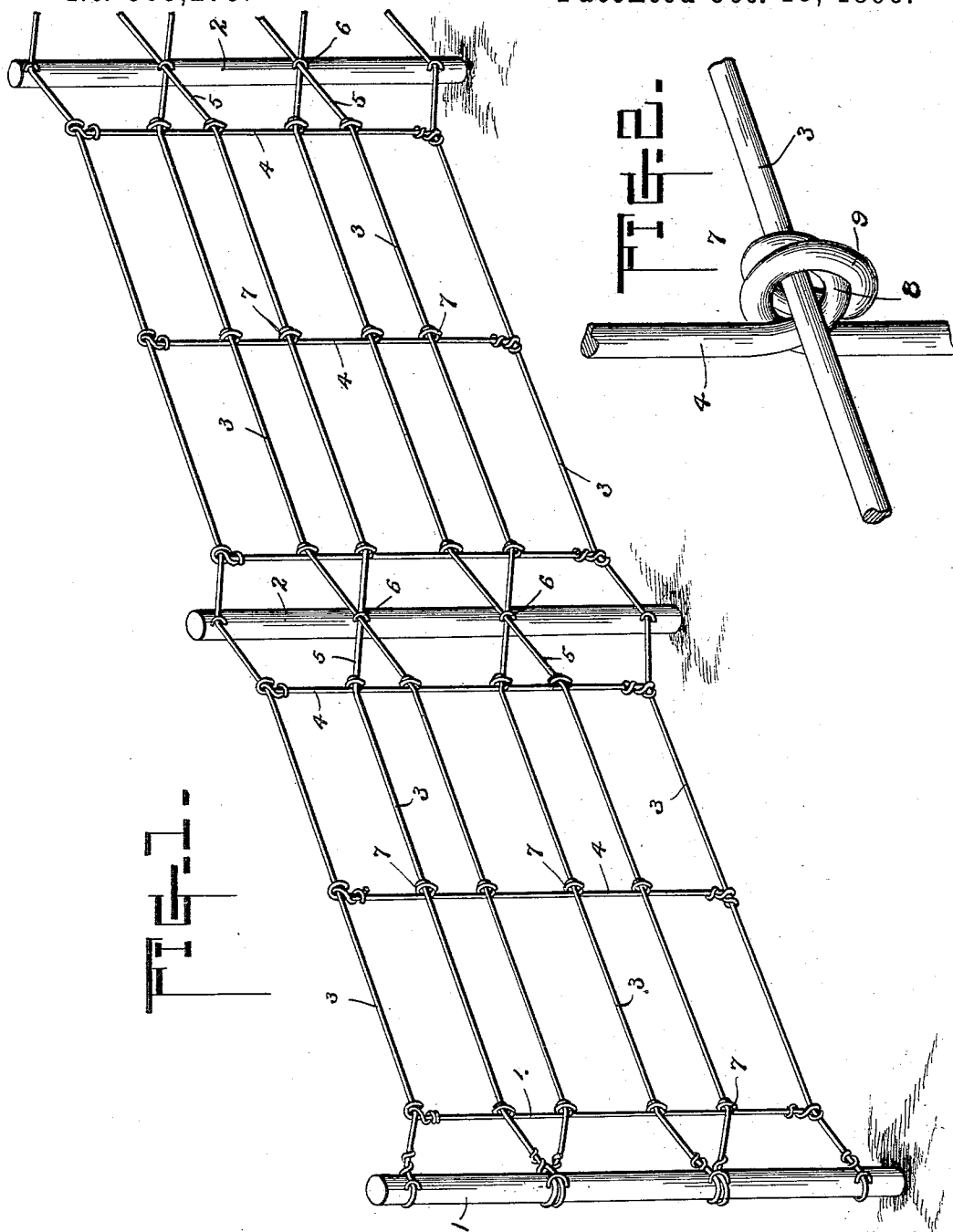


(No Model.)

W. CONRAD.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 569,275.

Patented Oct. 13, 1896.



Inventor

William Conrad,

Witnesses

A. M. Foynter.
E. E. Foynter.

By *his* Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CONRAD, OF ATLANTA, NEW YORK.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,275, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed July 31, 1896. Serial No. 601,198. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CONRAD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wire fences, and has for its object to provide a device consisting of runners and connecting-stays applied to the intermediate posts in such a manner as to be automatically compensating, whereby looseness of one or more of the runners will be taken up and straining of one or more runners will be accomplished by yielding of the others to maintain an even tension throughout and thus avoid distortion.

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 of the connection between an intermediate runner and the intersecting stay.

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

1 designates a terminal, and 2 an intermediate post, to the former of which are attached the extremities of the runners 3, said runners being arranged in parallel lines and being connected at intervals by intersecting stays 4.

In the construction illustrated in the drawings a stay is arranged at the center of each panel, and similar stays are located between the central stay and each post upon opposite sides thereof, the portions of the runners between the stays located, respectively, upon opposite sides of a post being arranged in inclined positions, as shown at 5. These inclined portions of the runners are formed by causing the same to intersect in the plane of the post, whereby of two parallel runners the upper is inclined downwardly and the lower upwardly to intersect in the plane of the contiguous post. Hence the upper runner of a

pair arranged in one panel becomes the lower of the same pair arranged in the adjoining panel, and these intersecting portions of the runners extend loosely through a guide-eye or staple 6, supported by the post. Therefore, in case the fence is strained unequally at different points, the runners are adapted to yield freely through the guide-eyes or staples to accomplish the above-mentioned compensation and enable the different members of the fence to mutually support each other.

The lock or connection 7, which is employed at the intersection of each stay with a runner, is formed by coiling the stay around the runner one or more times and finally arranging the last coil to pass over or intersect the previous coils, thus causing the last-named coil to compress the first-named coil or coils upon the runner and prevent longitudinal displacement of the runner. Referring to the detail view, Fig. 2, it will be seen that the inner or first-named coil 8 is intersected by the outer or last-named coil 9, whereby the continuous or vertical portion of the stay above the runner is separated from the inner coil 8 by the interposed straight portion of the stay which extends below the runner, thereby binding the parts securely to the runner to prevent relative displacement.

The above-described lock applies particularly to the attachment of the stays to the intermediate runners, but it will be seen by reference to the drawings that the attachment of the extremities of the stays to the uppermost and lowermost runners is similar, with the exception that the terminals of the stays are coiled, subsequent to the formation of the lock, around the contiguous straight portion of the stay.

From the above description it will be seen that if either of the runners is strained the remaining runners, and particularly the twin runner, or that which extends through the same guide-eye or staple, will yield and equalize the strain upon all of the runners, thus maintaining a uniform tension throughout the structure.

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. In a fence, the combination with posts, of parallel runners arranged in pairs, the members of each pair intersecting each other in the planes of the posts and extending
10 loosely through guide-eyes or staples supported thereby, whereby the upper runner of each pair in one panel becomes the lower runner of the same pair in the adjoining panel, and stays intersecting the runners at
15 intervals and permanently secured thereto at their points of intersection, substantially as specified.

2. In a fence, the combination with posts, of parallel runners arranged in pairs of which
20 the members intersect each other in the

planes of the posts and extend loosely through guide-eyes or staples supported thereby, and stays intersecting the runners at intervals and provided at each point of intersection with a lock, consisting of an inner coil embracing the runner and an outer coil intersecting said inner coil, whereby the straight portion of the stay at one side of the plane of the runner is intersected by the straight portion at the other side of the runner, to secure the parts against relative displacement, substantially as specified. 25 30

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

WILLIAM CONRAD.

Witnesses:

W. CLARK,
C. CLARK.