

(No Model.)

J. R. PECK.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 543,890.

Patented Aug. 6, 1895.

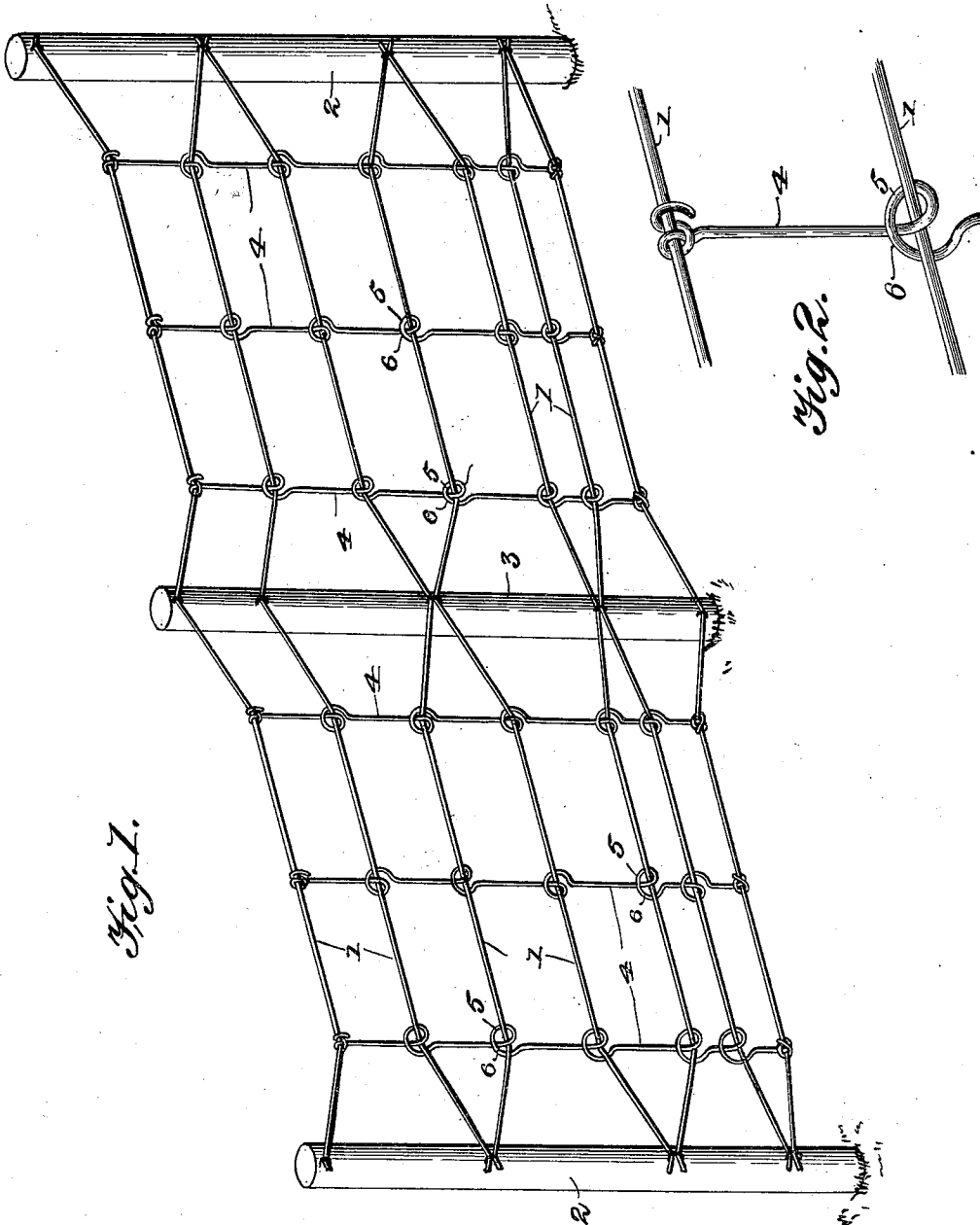


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUDSON R. PECK, OF ATLANTA, NEW YORK.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,890, dated August 6, 1895.

Application filed August 15, 1894. Serial No. 520,391. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUDSON R. PECK, 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.

The invention relates to improvements in fences.

The objects of the present invention are to improve the construction of wire fences and to provide resilient stays capable of yielding to expansion by heat and contraction from cold without liability of breaking and without materially affecting the tension of the fence-wires.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fence constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail perspective view of a portion of one of the stays.

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

1 designates a series of fence-wires, secured to end posts 2 and an intermediate post 3 and connected and supported at intervals by vertical stays 4. The vertical stays 4 are constructed each of a single piece of resilient wire, which is provided adjacent to the intermediate fence-wires with spirally-coiled spring-loops, each consisting of a coil 5 and a curved extension 6, crossing that portion of the stay lying above the fence-wire. The terminals of each stay are twisted around and thereby secured to the top and bottom fence-wires, and in forming the resilient fence-wire-embracing loops the wire of the stay is extended downward below the intermediate fence-wire, and is then bent upward around the fence-wire across the adjacent upper portion of the stay, as above described. The stay-wire, after the loop is formed, is extended downward to the next fence-wire, where a reversely-disposed loop is formed. These loops are alternately reversely arranged; but, as illustrated in the drawings, it will be readily apparent that they may be similarly located,

if desired, and the same result will be produced.

In constructing the fence the longitudinal wires are first attached to the fence-post. The points of attachment of the top wire are in the same horizontal plane, and the points of attachment of the other wires are at different elevations, so as to incline each one of these wires from one fence-post to the other, and the adjacent wires are oppositely inclined. The stays are then attached to the top wire, which is drawn downward to produce the desired tension, and the next longitudinal wire is stretched upward to obtain the desired tension, the resilient loop loosely encircling this second wire and being capable of permitting the wire to yield or slacken to avoid breakage. The next or third wire from the top is forced downward, and the fourth wire is drawn upward, each being received within a resilient loop, and this operation is continued, the longitudinal wires being alternately drawn upward and downward to obtain the proper tension. This construction provides a very durable fence, and the parts mutually contribute to support one another. After the fence is completed the longitudinal wires are inclined adjacent to the post, as shown, but the portions between the stays are substantially horizontal and parallel.

The horizontal fence-wires 1 are angularly bent at 8, adjacent to the fence-post, and they are retained at the desired tension by the loops of the stays through which they pass, and are capable of yielding with the stays to avoid breakage through contraction by cold.

It will be seen that the fence is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it may be readily built, and that the resilient loops of the stays are easily formed.

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

What I claim is—

In a fence, the combination of fence posts, longitudinal wires secured to the posts and inclining upward and downward therefrom in opposite directions, and the stays arranged at intervals and connecting the fence wires and offsetting the same alternately in opposite

directions to produce the desired tension in
them, and provided with series of resilient
loops loosely encircling the wires, and capa-
ble of expansion and contraction to permit
5 the longitudinal wires to slacken to avoid
breakage, said stays holding the central por-
tions of the fence wires substantially parallel
and horizontal, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 10
the presence of two witnesses.

JUDSON R. PECK.

Witnesses:

C. S. LINCOLN,
EDMUND C. CLARK.