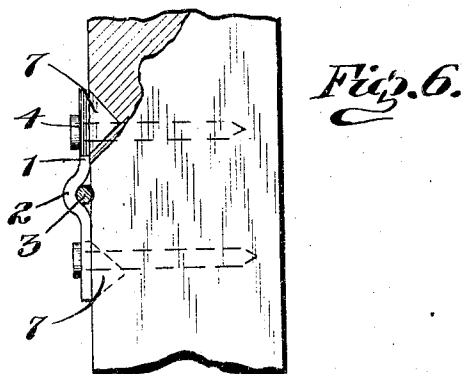
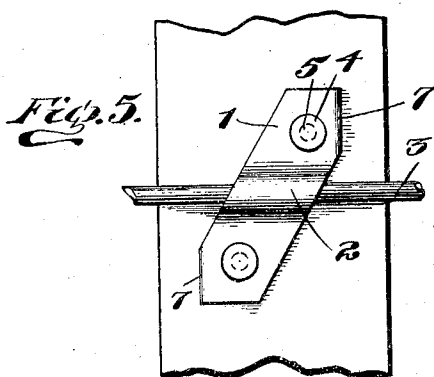
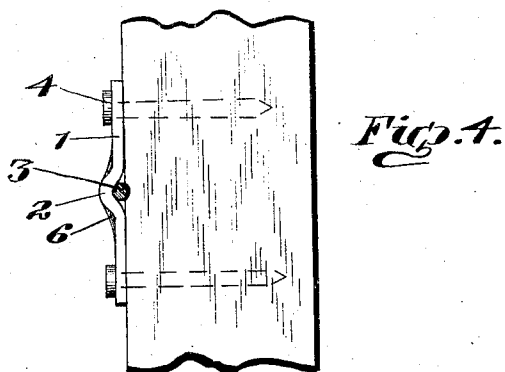
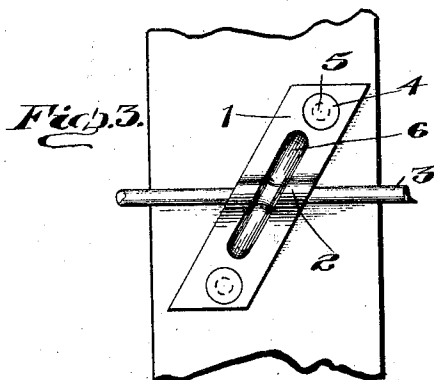
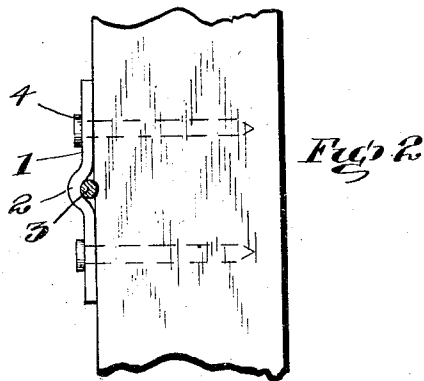
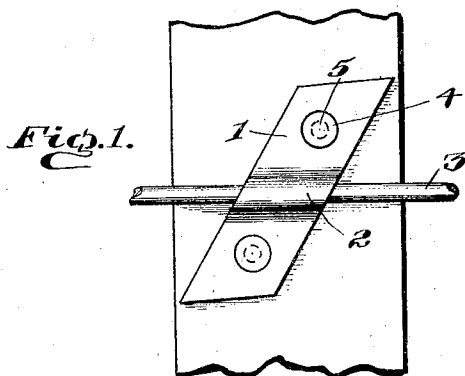


No. 828,205.

PATENTED AUG. 7, 1906.

A. E. GLASCOCK.
CLIP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 17, 1905. RENEWED JUNE 28, 1906.



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CLIP.

No. 828,205.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 7, 1906.

Application filed April 17, 1905. Renewed June 28, 1906. Serial No. 323,894.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED E. GLASCOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clips, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to clips adapted especially to be used as a substitute for staples for securing wire to posts for fencing purposes; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts, as hereinafter shown and described.

As stated, the object of this invention is to form a substitute for staples in wire-fence construction, and in order to fully understand the advantages of my invention some of the disadvantages of the staple may be stated. In the first place the use of my clip permits the use of the ordinary wire nail as a securing means between the clip and the post. Wire nails are much cheaper than the staples now upon the market. In the use of staples many are twisted and bent out of shape in the operation of driving, and consequently such bent staples must be withdrawn and thrown away, which constitutes a waste of time and material. The staple is provided with a rounded end which makes it impossible to apply the force of the hammer directly to the legs or ends of the staple, and consequently the staples are liable to bend in hard wood, and almost invariably do so if one of the ends should strike a knot in the wood. By the use of the wire nail the force of driving is direct, and such nails will not bend when driven into the hardest wood, and should the point of the nail strike a knot in the wood the direction of the point of the nail is simply deflected and the nail need not be withdrawn. Furthermore, the shape and construction of the clip are such as to present a maximum amount of metal to the wire, and by providing the grooves as will be hereinafter explained the wire is less liable to slip longitudinally under the clip than it is under a staple properly driven.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of the clip, shown as securing a strand of wire to a post. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of the form of the invention as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of another form of the invention, shown as securing a strand of wire to a post. Fig. 4

is an edge elevation of the form of the invention as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of still another form of the invention, shown as securing a strand of wire to a post; and Fig. 6 is an edge elevation of the form of the invention as shown in Fig. 5.

The clip consists of a strip of sheet metal 1, which is provided with a groove 2, which extends transversely across the strip and at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of the same. The said groove 2 is adapted to receive the wire 3. The depth of the groove is not quite as great as the diameter of the said wire, so that when the clip is applied to the wire and secured by the nails 4 the said groove presses the wire firmly against the post and holds the same. On each side of the groove 2 the said strip is provided with one or more nail-perforations 5. (Indicated in dotted lines in Figs. 1, 3, and 5.)

In the form of the invention as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the clip is provided with the longitudinally-extending groove 6, which extends along the central longitudinal axis of the clip and crosses the groove 2. This provision, however, may also be embodied in the form of clip shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and 5 and 6 and is for the purpose of adding rigidity to the clip and also for adding strength to the groove 2, in order that the last said groove may have a tendency to indent the wire 3, and thereby prevent longitudinal slip of the same.

In the form of the invention as shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the diagonally opposite ends of the strip are bent down substantially at right angles to the under face of the clip. The said bent ends are designed to be driven into the grain of the wood post, and thereby make the clip more rigid with the post when secured and less liable to lateral twist when under strain. This idea of bending down the diagonally opposite ends of the clip at substantially right angles may likewise be carried out in the form of clip represented in Figs. 1 and 2 and also the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A clip for securing wire to a post consisting of a strip of metal adapted to pass diagonally over the wire, and having on opposite sides of the wire nail-perforations.

2. A clip for securing wire to a post consisting of a strip of metal having a transversely-extending groove extending at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of the clip; and adapted to receive the wire and nail-perforations located on opposite sides of said groove.

3. A clip for securing wire to a post consisting of a strip of metal having its corners bent at an angle to the face of the strip and suitable nail-perforations.

4. A clip for securing wire to a post consisting of a strip of metal having a transversely-extending groove, and a groove extending along its longitudinal axis.

5. A clip for securing wire to a post consisting of a strip of metal having a trans-

versely-extending groove located at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of the strip, and a groove extending in the longitudinal axis of the strip.

6. A clip for securing wire to a post consisting of a strip of metal having a transversely-extending groove located at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of the strip, and a groove extending in the longitudinal axis of the strip, said grooves crossing each other.

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

ALFRED E. GLASCOCK.

Witnesses:

E. W. VAN DYKE,
HARVEY S. IRWIN.