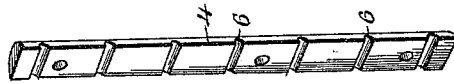
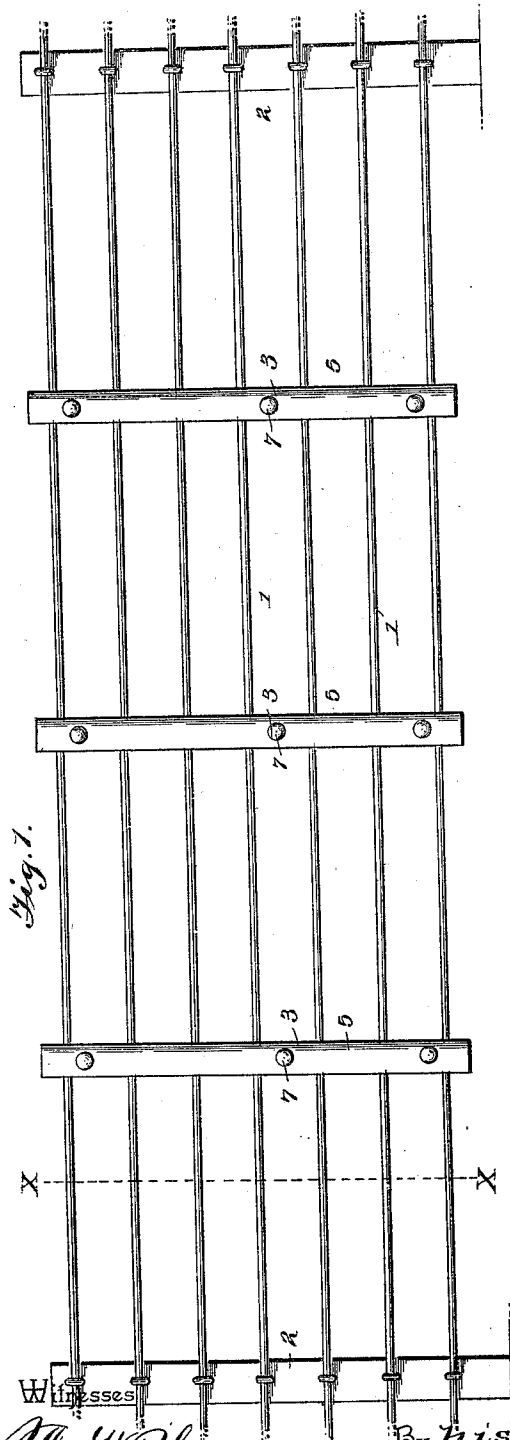


(No Model.)

E. J. LITT.
FENCE WIRE STAY.

No. 561,407.

Patented June 2, 1896.



Witnesses
Thos. W. Riley
U. B. Hillyard.

By his Attorneys,

Inventor
Edward J. Litt.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD JOHN LITT, OF ROSTOCK, CANADA.

FENCE-WIRE STAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,407, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed December 31, 1895. Serial No. 573,949. (No model.) Patented in Canada June 30, 1895, No. 49,241.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD JOHN LITT, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Rostock, in the county of Perth, Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Wire-Fence Stay, (for which I have obtained a patent in Canada, dated June 30, 1895, No. 49,241,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stays for wire fences; and the primary object of the improvement is to rigidly secure the line-wires to the stays, whereby a downward or upward pressure on any fence-wire will be resisted by the other wires, so as to distribute the strain evenly upon the panel, whereby rupture and distortion of the fence are wholly obviated.

A further object of the improvement is the provision of a stay which will be symmetrical in appearance and which can be fitted to a fence comprising any number of wires and having the wires arranged at any relative distance apart and which can be used with wires of any gage and will securely and firmly grip them and prevent their longitudinal and vertical displacement, which is a desideratum in the construction of wire fences.

Other objects and advantages are aimed at and will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art of wire-fence construction as the nature of the invention is disclosed; and to this and such other ends as belong to the invention the latter consists of the novel features which hereinafter will be more fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a length of wire fencing, showing the invention applied. Fig. 2 is a section on the line X X of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of the complementary parts which unitedly form a stay.

Like numerals of reference denote corresponding and similar parts in all the figures of the drawings, in which—

1 designates the fence or line wires, 2 the fence-posts to which the wires are attached in any approved manner, and 3 the vertical or fence stays.

Each stay is formed of two parts or members 4 and 5, presenting a uniform appearance and which are rounding on their outer sides, the inner faces or sides being flat. A

series of transverse indentures or grooves 6 are formed in the part 4 and are sufficiently shallow, so as not to admit of the smallest gage fence-wire becoming wholly seated therein and coming flush with the flat side of the part 4, yet of sufficient depth to prevent the vertical displacement of the fence-wires after the latter are fitted in the indentures and clamped between the parts of the stay. These transverse indentures or grooves 6 are provided at intervals in the length of the part 4 at about an inch apart, thereby adapting the stay to a fence of any required number of wires and to approximately the position of the said wires, as will be readily understood. These indentures or grooves 6 are provided in the flattened side of the part 4 in any convenient way, so as not to distort the external appearance of the stay, which would be the case if the part 4 were kinked or bent opposite the indentures, and by this construction the completed stay will present a uniform and symmetrical appearance, and its exposed sides will be straight and unbroken, thereby giving to the fence a neat and graceful appearance. The part 5 is straight, and its flattened side is continuous and uninterrupted and is designed to bear against the fence-wires and hold the latter in the transverse indentures or grooves 6. The parts 4 and 5 are placed upon opposite sides of the fence-wires and have the latter clamped between them by means of bolts 7, which pass through registering openings in the component parts of the stays. After the fence-wires have been placed between the parts of the stays by fitting them against the opposite sides thereof the said wires can be clamped by any required pressure by tightening the bolts 7, which can be effected by a wrench or other tool in the usual way, thereby preventing any relative vertical or longitudinal movement of the stays and wires. By locating the transverse indentures or grooves 6 at short distances apart the stays can be applied to fences having their line-wires differently positioned and of varying number, and by making them shallow the said line-wires can be firmly and securely clamped between the component parts of the stays, as herein explained.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A fence-stay for universal application in the construction of wire fences having any number of line-wires of varying gage and having the said wires differently located, the same
5 comprising complementary parts or bars of equal width, each having its outer side rounding between its edges and symmetrically formed and having its inner side straight and flat, and one of the parts only having a se-
10 ries of transverse indentures or grooves of less depth than the diameter or gage of the fence-wires to be fitted therein at short distances apart in its length, the other part be-

ing smooth, and bolts passing through registering openings in the said parts for clamping them against the opposite sides of the fence-wires, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 20

EDWARD JOHN LITT.

Witnesses:

J. M. BEST,
J. C. SMITH.