

(No Model.)

J. M. DENNING.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 542,185.

Patented July 2, 1895.

Fig. 1.

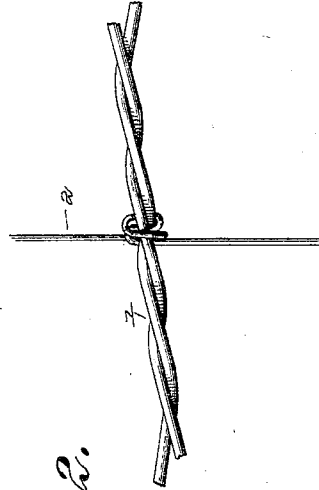
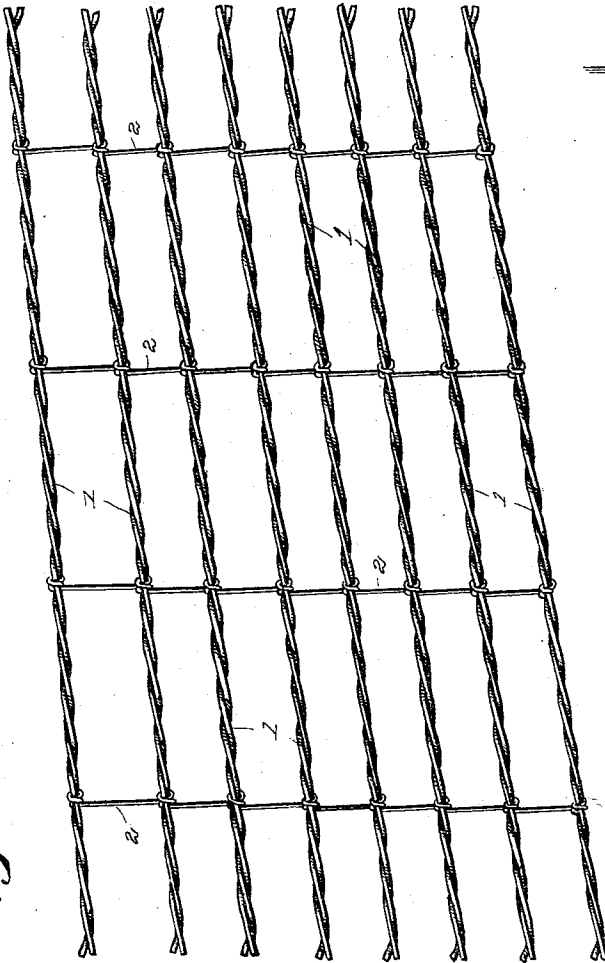
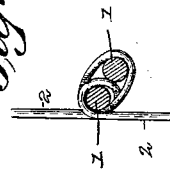


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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By *his* Attorneys.

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JOSEPH M. DENNING, OF ESTHERVILLE, IOWA.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,185, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed November 16, 1894. Serial No. 529,040. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. DENNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Estherville, in the county of Emmet and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of wire fences wherein a series of running wires are provided and associated with stays extending vertically from one wire to the other, and secured to the running wires at each intersection.

The invention also relates to that class of fences which are designed particularly for the inclosure of hogs; and in this class of fences the closeness of the wires is a ruling desideratum, owing to the fact that hogs are able to pass very small spaces and to spread apart the wires of fences to a degree greater than other animals.

The object of this invention is, therefore, to provide a fence which will be generally efficient and durable, and which will be, with specific reference to the inclosure of hogs, capable of effectually withstanding the efforts of said animals to pass. To this end it is necessary to direct particular attention to the connection between the running and stay wires, so as to make it impossible for the latter to be spread apart or moved longitudinally on the running wires, which operation will enlarge the spaces between the wires of the fence and make it possible for the hogs to pass. Therefore, my invention may be said to reside in the peculiar manner of arranging the stay-wires in relation to the running wires; or, in other words, in the connection between the running and stay wires, whereby the above prerequisites are attained, and a highly efficient and otherwise desirable fence produced.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of a fence constructed after the manner of my invention; Fig. 2, an enlarged perspective of one of the connections between the running and stay wires; Fig. 3, a sectional view showing the arrangement of the stay-wire on the running wire.

Like numerals of reference designate cor-

responding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a series of horizontal cables, which may be of any desired number, and which are composed of two strands of wire closely twisted, as shown.

2 indicates the vertical stay-wires, which are arranged at equidistant points throughout the length of the fence, and which may also be of any reasonable number, and they may be disposed at various distances from each other, which distance is best determined by the purpose to which the fence is to be put.

The stay-wires 2 are secured to the running wires at each intersection therewith, and the arrangement of the wires at this point is duplicated throughout the fence. The stay is first coiled around each cable to embrace the same, and is then passed through this coil or loop at the bottom of the cable, and is then coiled around one of the wires of the cable, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings. This connection binds the two wires of the cable firmly together, and by having the tie or stay interlaced between the strands of the cable and coiled around one of them the stay is securely clasped at the desired point, and is locked against any shifting longitudinally of the cable. If the stay were coiled around only one of the strands of the cable or simply passed through the strands, any pressure against the fence would cause a separation of the strands of the cable; but the coiling of the stay around the complete cable prevents this separation and binds the strands together. If the stay were simply coiled around the cable without being passed through the strands, and coiled around one of them, in addition to the encircling loop, the stay might be shifted longitudinally of the cable.

The several loops or bends in the stay-wire should be formed tightly and made to closely embrace the running wire, so that the longitudinal movement of the stay-wire on the running wire will be an utter impossibility. This is so by reason of the fact that the bends or twists in the strands composing the running wire will bind against the stay and make the sliding thereof impossible. It is equally obvious that vertical movement of the running

wires in a line longitudinal with the stays cannot take place without the destruction of the bends or loops in the stays, which is clearly an impossibility.

- 5 It will be observed that the essential features of the connection between the running and stay wires are two embracing loops or bends in the latter wires, one bend of which embraces a single wire of the two composing
10 the particular running wire, and the remaining bend of which crosses and partially embraces the first bend and the entire running wire or both of its component strands. Such an arrangement completely attains all the
15 objects of my invention, and produces a fence as efficient and desirable as may be required.

Having described the invention, I claim—
In a fence, the combination with horizontal

cables, composed of twisted wires, of a vertical stay constructed of wire and coiled around 20 each cable to form an encircling loop and passed through each loop at the bottom of the cable and interlaced between the wires of each cable and closely coiled around one of them, whereby the stay is securely fastened against 25 movement longitudinally of the fence and the wires of each cable are bound firmly together, and are prevented from separating, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 30 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH M. DENNING.

Witnesses:

GEO. FULLINWEIDER,
FRANK CARPENTER.