

No. 649,863.

Patented May 15, 1900.

A. E. ROBERTS.

WIRE FENCE.

(Application filed Dec. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)

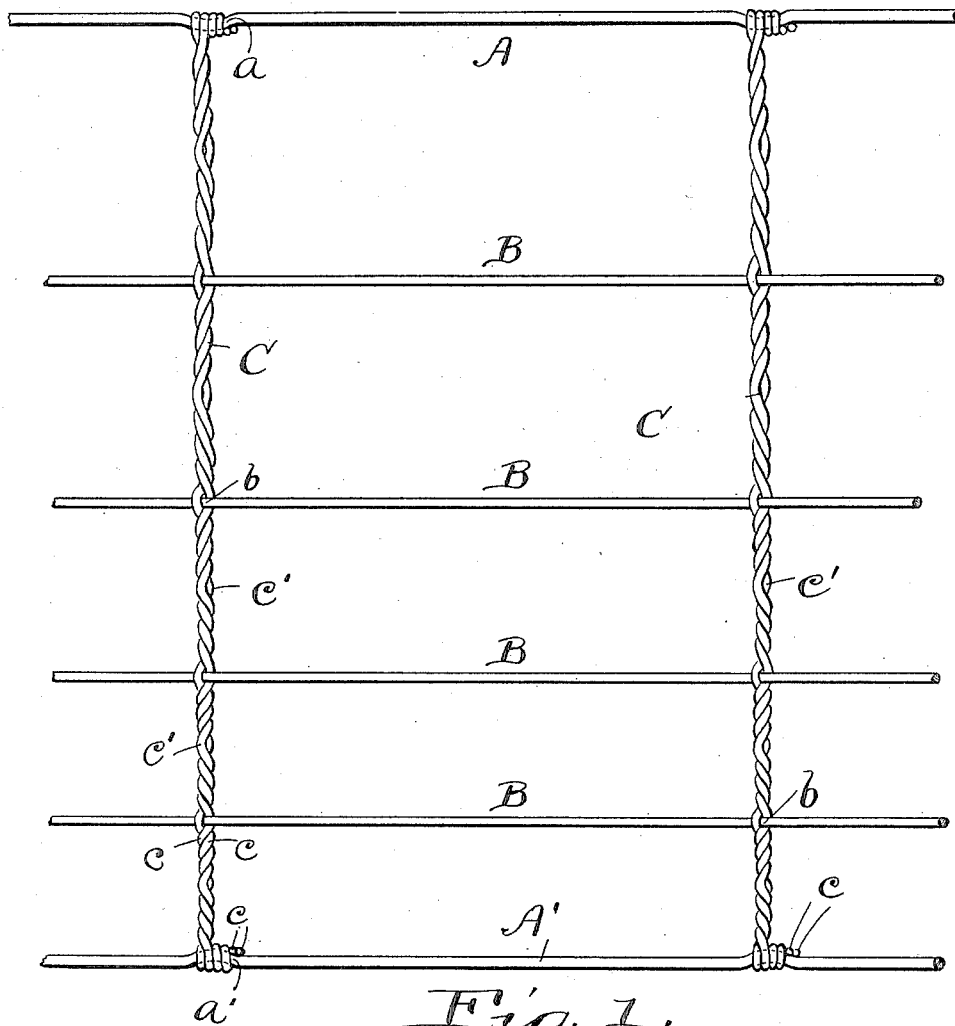


Fig. 1.

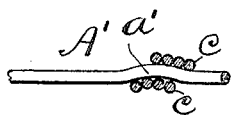


Fig. 2.

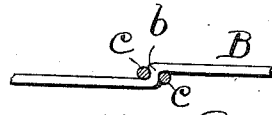


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT E. ROBERTS, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

## WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,863, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed December 18, 1899. Serial No. 740,635. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT E. ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wire Fences, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to provide a wire fence which shall be very simple and cheap in construction and efficient in service and which is adapted to be built by a suitably-constructed machine and rolled up for market, being sold in any desirable or convenient length.

The fence consists of a plurality of parallel running-wires, of which the outside running-wires are crimped inward at intervals in a vertical plane and the intermediate wires crimped at intervals in a substantially-horizontal plane, and vertical stays, each consisting of two wires which lie on opposite sides of the intermediate running-wires and are in engagement with the crimped parts thereof and have their ends wound about the crimped parts of the outside running-wires, said stay-wires being twisted together between the running-wires. A fence having the characteristics described will maintain its shape and the stay-wires will be prevented from being moved along any of the running-wires.

The drawings clearly disclose my improved fence.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the fence. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through one of the stays where it wraps around the running-wire, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through one of the stays above an intermediate wire.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents the top running-wire and A' the bottom running-wire. Each of these wires is bent or crimped in a vertical plane to receive the ends of the stays and prevent their slipping along the running-wires. The crimp *a* in the top running-wire is downward, while the crimp *a'* in the bottom running-wire is upward.

B represents the intermediate running-wires, of which there may be any desired number. These are crimped or offset in a horizontal plane, as at *b* in Fig. 3, the crimp being preferably quite abrupt, as shown.

C represents the stays, which are composed of two wires *c c*, which lie on opposite sides of the intermediate running-wires in the angles made by the crimped portion *b* and are twisted together between these wires. The twist is made, preferably, from the center of the space between two running-wires and runs in each direction from this center instead of a twist continuously in one direction from one running-wire to the next. This is clearly shown in the drawings, where *c'* represents that part of one of the stay-wires (half-way between the intermediate wires) where they diverge in each direction. This construction allows the stays to be twisted in the several panels of the fence at once, whereby the fence may be made much more rapid than if the stay were twisted in a continuous direction from one end to the other.

At the top and bottom of the fence the ends of the stays are wound around the running-wires, as shown, the two wires *c c* being here not twisted together, but lying side by side in the crimps or bows in the wires A and A'.

It will be seen that the stays are locked both to the top and bottom wires and to the intermediate wires. No creeping of the intermediate wires by expansion or otherwise is allowed, and a very compact and strong fence is made.

Having described my invention, I claim—

A wire fence consisting of a plurality of parallel running-wires, of which the outside running-wires are crimped inward at intervals in a vertical plane, and the intermediate wires are crimped or offset at intervals in a substantially-horizontal plane, and a plurality of stays each consisting of two wires which lie on opposite sides of the intermediate running-wires and in engagement with the crimped parts thereof and having their ends wound about the crimped parts of the outside running-wires, said stays being twisted together between the running-wires, substantially as described.

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

ALBERT E. ROBERTS.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. BATES,  
E. L. THURSTON.