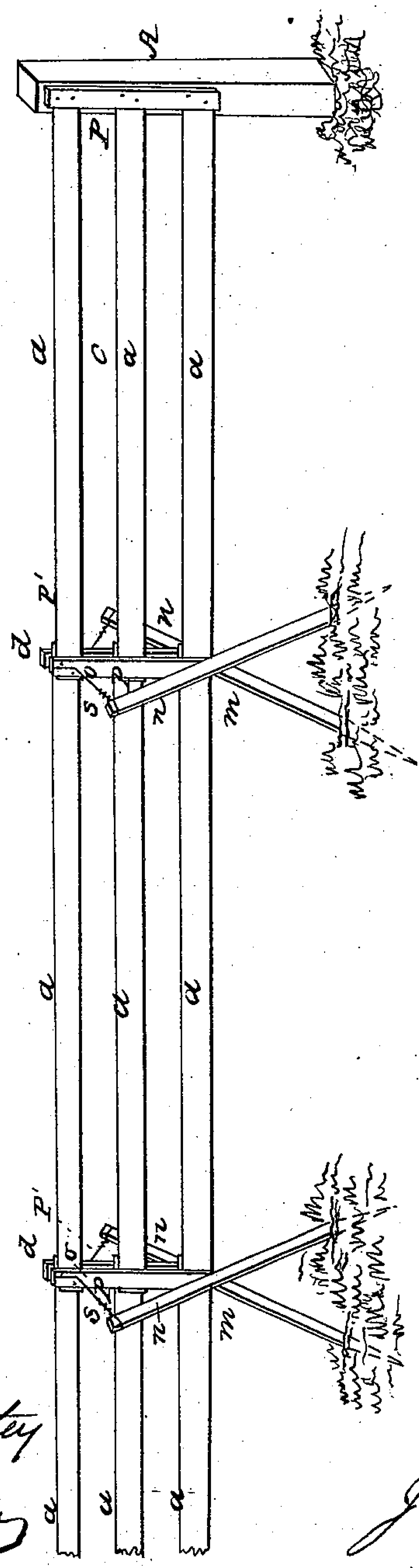
J. B. REYMAN.

Fence.

No. 14,518.

Patented March 25, 1856.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. B. REYMAN, OF SALEM, INDIANA.

FIELD-FENCE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,518, dated March 25, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. B. REYMAN, of Salem, in the county of Washington and State of Indiana, have invented an Improvement in Constructing Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and application to fences of an improved support or substitute for posts consisting of two stakes forming an X, or cross, with their upper ends connected to each other and to the upper part of the fence by a wire (or small iron rod,) the stakes and wire being so arranged that the act of driving the stakes into the ground secures together two adjacent panels of fence and at the same time binds them firmly in the proper position and to the support, while the support itself is completed by the operation.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my improved fence, the following description is given.

The accompanying drawings show the application of the support to what is generally known as a "three board" fence, being perhaps better adapted to this than any other kind of fence, though it can be used to advantage in picket fences, or wire and picket, or common wire fences, and generally in all fences where posts are commonly used.

a, *a*, *a*, are the boards; they are such as are commonly used for fencing. Preparatory to putting up the fence, the boards are made into panels, consisting of three boards each, by nailing across them near their ends and at right angles to them, the uprights P and P′. These uprights are simply strips of board of length sufficient to a little more than reach across the panels and in width and thickness are similar to those of the panels, though they should generally be narrower. The lower ends of the uprights are beveled so as to fit snugly in the crotch formed by the stakes. A small projection *m*, is left on one corner, so as to cause them better to keep their places, in the crotch.

n, *n*, are two stakes; they should be of durable wood, about five feet long, three inches wide and one and one half inches thick, sharpened at one end so as to be easily driven into the ground; a notch should be cut on the other end to receive the wire S. This wire fastens the upper part of the panels together, while the lower part is confined by the crotch formed by the stakes and the projection *m*. A notch *d*, is cut across the uprights P and P′, in which is placed the middle of the wire S. Both ends of the wire is then bent down and passed through the hole *o* to the opposite side of the fence, and is then fastened to the ends of the stakes.

Construction.—The panels being made as before described, a post, A, is set at the beginning of the fence, (posts are used at the beginning and ending of a fence, for the purpose of better strengthening it in the direction of its length, and for the convenience of making corners or angles,) one end of a panel is nailed to the post in proper position, and the stakes *n n* are driven into the ground a few inches, crossing each other directly underneath the lower end of the upright P. Another panel is now placed with the foot of the upright P′ in the crotch and lapping the first so as to bring the uprights P and P′ opposite each other. The uprights are now both on the outside, with the ends of the boards lapping each other between them. A second pair of stakes are now driven as before at the end of the second panel and thus holds it in its place. The notch *d* is next made, and the hole O, bored through both the uprights and the ends of the boards between them. The wire is then placed in the notch, the ends bent down and put through the hole and fastened to the stakes. The stakes are then driven hard, tightens the wire, and binds the whole firmly together. A large nail may be driven through the stakes at their crossing and thus make the support more secure. The same course is pursued to the end or corner of the fence, when another post is set as at first.

To apply this support to a close board fence, or one containing four or five boards to the panel and with the uprights reaching near the ground, the uprights should be narrow and the panels lapped until the stakes will pass between them, and thus cross each other at the proper height from the ground. To apply it to picket fences, three rails should be used, with the middle ones made to lap and rest in the crotch formed by the stakes.

I do not claim forming a crotch, or bearing, for the support of fences, by means of angularly placed stakes, as such are well known; nor do I claim of itself, the angular position of the stakes, *n*, *n*, separately and alone considered; but

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Forming a support for fences by means of the angularly placed stakes, *n*, *n*, in combination with the mode of connecting them together, and to the fence; by means of the wire S, or its equivalent, the stakes and wires being so proportioned and arranged that the act of driving the stakes into the ground shall tighten the wires and bind the whole together, the different parts being arranged substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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