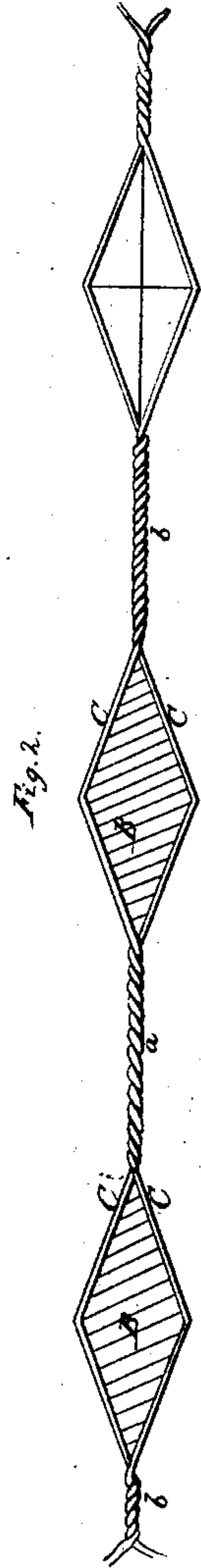
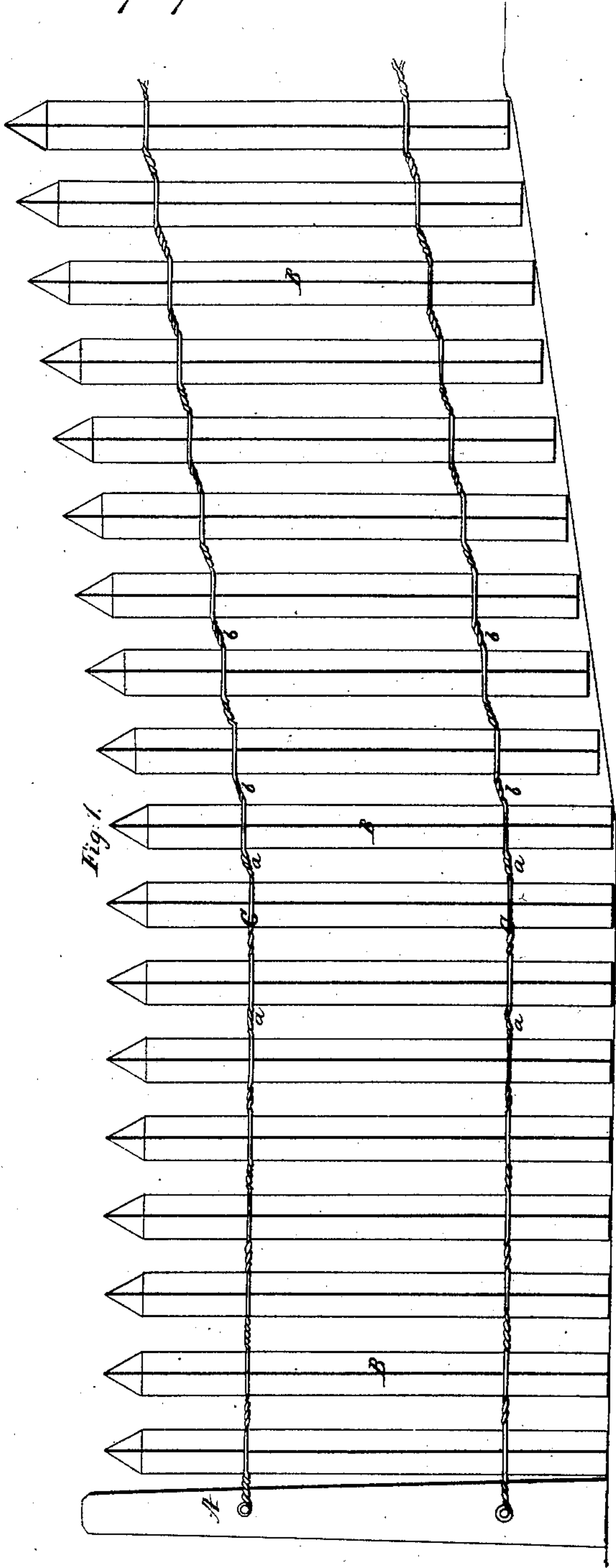


J. Moore,
Wire Fence,

N^o 17,692.

Patented June 30, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MOORE, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

FENCE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,692, dated June 30, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES MOORE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Fence; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an elevation of my improvement. Fig. 2, is a horizontal section of ditto.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

My invention consists in securing vertical slats of a lozenge form or shape between wires twisted in such a manner as to hold the slats permanently, the wires being twisted in an alternate direction in the spaces between the slats and secured at proper intervals to post, the whole arranged as will be hereinafter fully shown and described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents one of the posts which are sunk into the ground at proper distances apart; and B, represents slats which transversely are of lozenge form or shape, as plainly shown in Fig. 2. The posts and slats may be of any suitable height or length.

C, C, represents two wires which are twisted at regular distances apart, the slats B, being between the twisted portions. Every alternate twist of the wires C, C, is in one direction, the intermediate twists being in the opposite direction, that is, the twists (a), are what may be termed right-handed twists and the twists (b), left-handed ones. By this means the slats B, are firmly secured between the wires, and as the sides or edges of the slats are beveled to a sharp edge the

wires clamp them tightly. This will be understood by referring to Fig. 2. It will be seen by referring to Fig. 1, that two sets or pairs of wires C, C, are used, one pair at the upper, and the other at the lower parts of the slats. Two pairs of wires are necessary in all cases and more may be used if necessary. The wires C, are attached to the posts A, in any proper manner.

The above invention is extremely simple, may be cheaply constructed, and repaired when necessary with the greatest facility, for if a slat is broken, the wires adjoining it may be partially untwisted, the broken slat removed, and a new one inserted. The slats will also conform to the irregularities of the ground, as is readily shown in Fig. 1, for as the wires C, are raised or depressed from a horizontal line, the slats will follow rising or falling parallel with each other.

By the use of the lozenge formed slats I gain a greater length of fence with a less amount of wood than can be obtained by any other form of picket used in the construction of fence, and by twisting the wires between the slats in an alternate direction the openings for the slats are prevented from drawing together, and also prevents the wires from untwisting when removing a broken slat.

I do not claim the use of wire or other metallic vine as being new in the construction of fence, but

What I do claim as of my invention is—

The use of lozenge formed slats and the alternate twisting of the wires between the slats as herein described and for the purpose set forth.

JAMES MOORE.

Witnesses:

JAMES D. KELLY,
ARCHD. KELLY.