

C. Seabaugh,

Wood Fence,

N^o 54,581.

Patented Aug. 28, 1866.

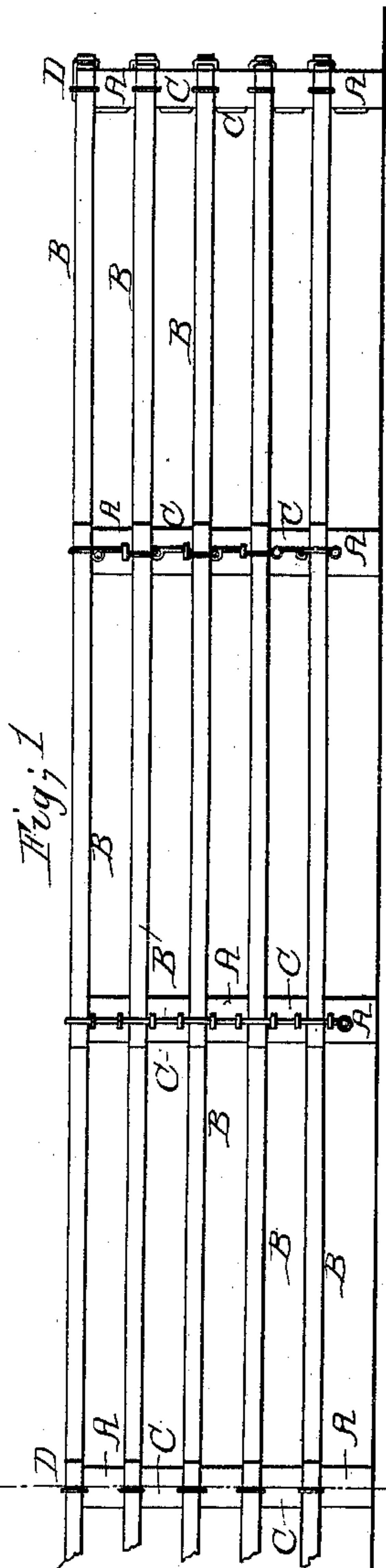
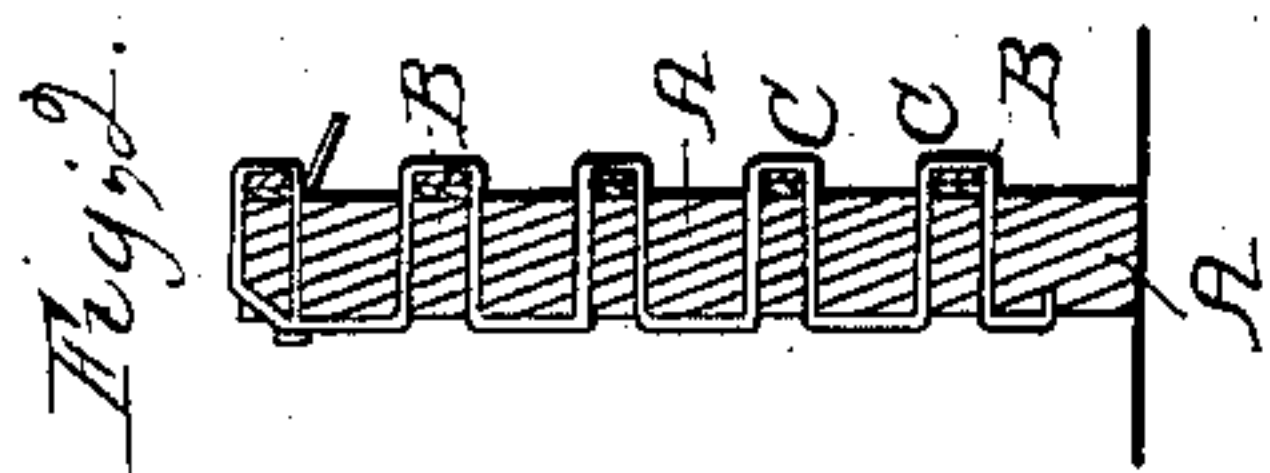


Fig. 4.

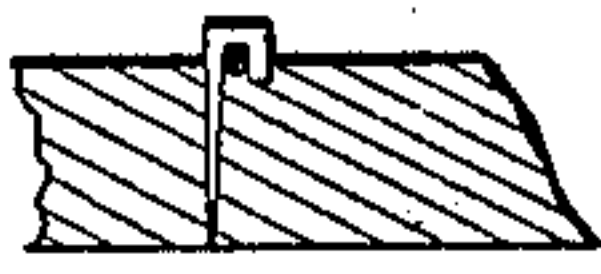


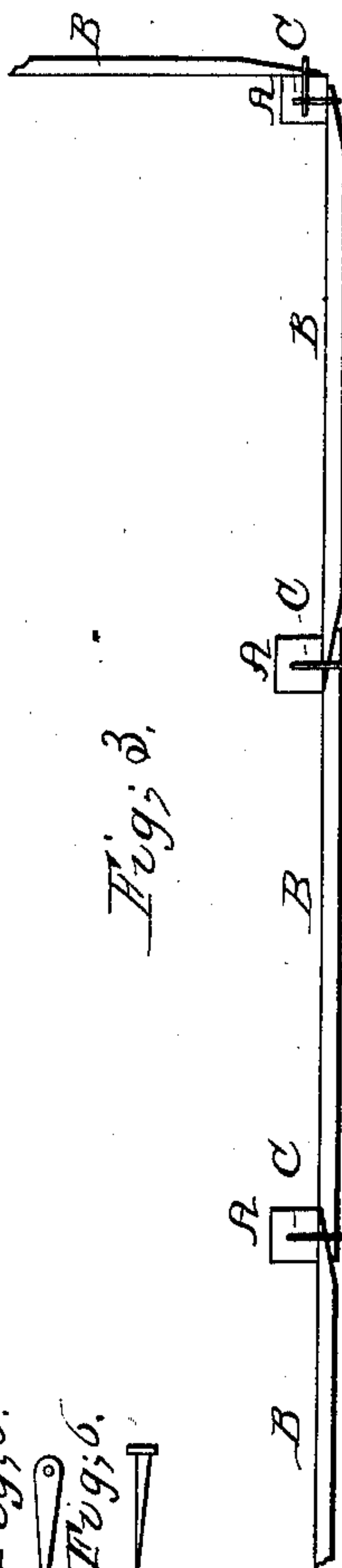
Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

J. M. Livingston
Wm. F. Farn

Inventor;
C. Seabaugh
Per Munn & Co
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CONRAD SEABAUGH, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 57,581, dated August 28, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD SEABAUGH, of San Antonio, Bexar county, State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a portion of my improved fence. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of one form of nail for fastening the wire. Figs. 5 and 6 are views showing different forms of nails that may be used for fastening the wire.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved fence, simple and cheap in construction, strong, and durable; and it consists of an improved fence formed by securing the rails to the posts with wires, as hereinafter more fully described.

A are the fence-posts, which are set in the ground in the ordinary manner. These posts may be used in their rough state, just as they come from the woodman's ax, and need be no higher than to reach to the top of the fence, as shown in the drawings, which is a saving in timber, and is an important consideration of places where timber is scarce.

The ends of the rails B are made wedge-shaped, so that they may be about the same thickness where they overlap each other at the posts as the other parts of the rail are, as shown in Fig. 3, which gives a better appearance to the fence when finished.

C are the wires which form the receivers for the wedge-shaped ends of the rails. These wires C may be attached to the posts in several ways, and may be of such a length that all the receivers on one post may be made from the same piece of wire, or each receiver may be made of a separate piece of wire.

In the mode represented at D D, Fig. 1, and in Fig. 2, the end of the wire C is bent over and driven into the post. The wire is then passed through the hole below the overlapped

ends of the lower rails, then over the said overlapped ends and through the hole above the said ends, and so on, forming a receiver for each pair of rails to the top of the fence. The upper edges of the rails being even with the top of the post, there is nothing for the wire to pass through. In this case it is carried along the top of said post and passed down through an inclined hole formed in said post, as shown in Fig. 2, and then again passed through the hole beneath the said top rails, and secured in place by a nail driven into the said hole from the back of the post.

The holes through the posts A need not be made through the central or thickest part of the posts, but may be made through the side or thinner parts of the posts, for the purpose of saving labor in boring the holes, as there is no side strain upon the posts. These receivers are not formed over the ends of the rails, but over a pattern, and they may be formed after the posts have been set in the ground, or before, as may be most convenient.

In applying the rails the rear ends of the rails of each succeeding panel are driven to their places between the forward ends of the rails of the preceding panel and the post, so that the end of the driven rail may never be in contact with the receiver into which it is driven. This should be the case whether the fence be begun in the middle, as represented in the drawings, or at the end.

Instead of forming the receivers by passing the wires C through holes made through the posts A, they may be formed by securing the wire to the posts above and below each pair of rails by nails, around or through which the wire is passed, and which are then driven into the posts until the wire and part or all of the head of the nail is embedded therein. These nails may be made with a hole through them, through which the wire is passed, as represented in Figs. 1 and 5, or with a T-shaped head, as seen in Fig. 6, or with a claw-head, as shown in Fig. 4.

When the receivers are each made of a separate piece of wire they need not be formed over a pattern; but the ends of the pieces of wire, cut to the proper length, are passed through the holes above and below the rails, and are then bent over and driven into the

back of the post, being secured in place by nails, as before described.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An improved fence formed by securing the rails B to the posts A with wires C, said wires being arranged and applied substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. Securing the ends of the rails B to the posts A by a series of receivers formed of a single wire, C, extending from the bottom to the top of the post, said wire being attached

to the post either by passing it through the post or securing it with nails, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. Forming each receiver of a separate piece of wire, the ends of which are passed through the post and secured thereto, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

CONRAD SEABAUGH.

Witnesses:

R. A. HENSON,

C. UPSON.