

A. Todd, Jr.

Fence.

No 71340

Patented Nov. 26, 1867.

Fig. 1.

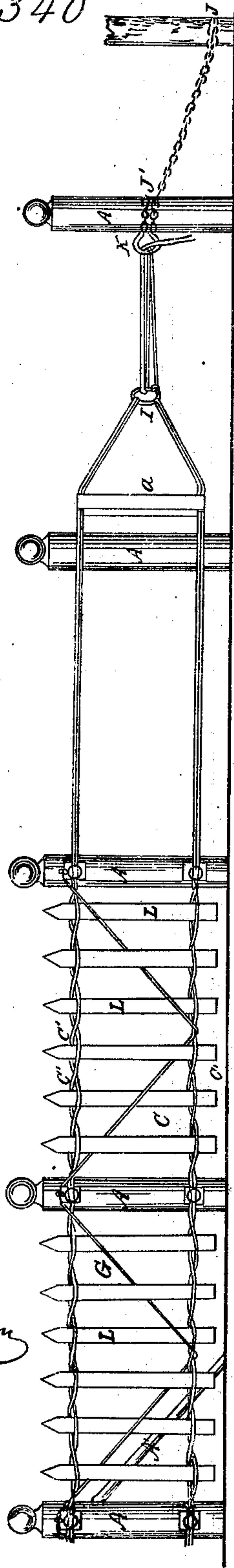


Fig. 4

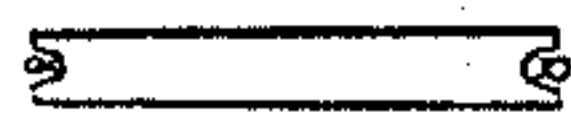


Fig. 3

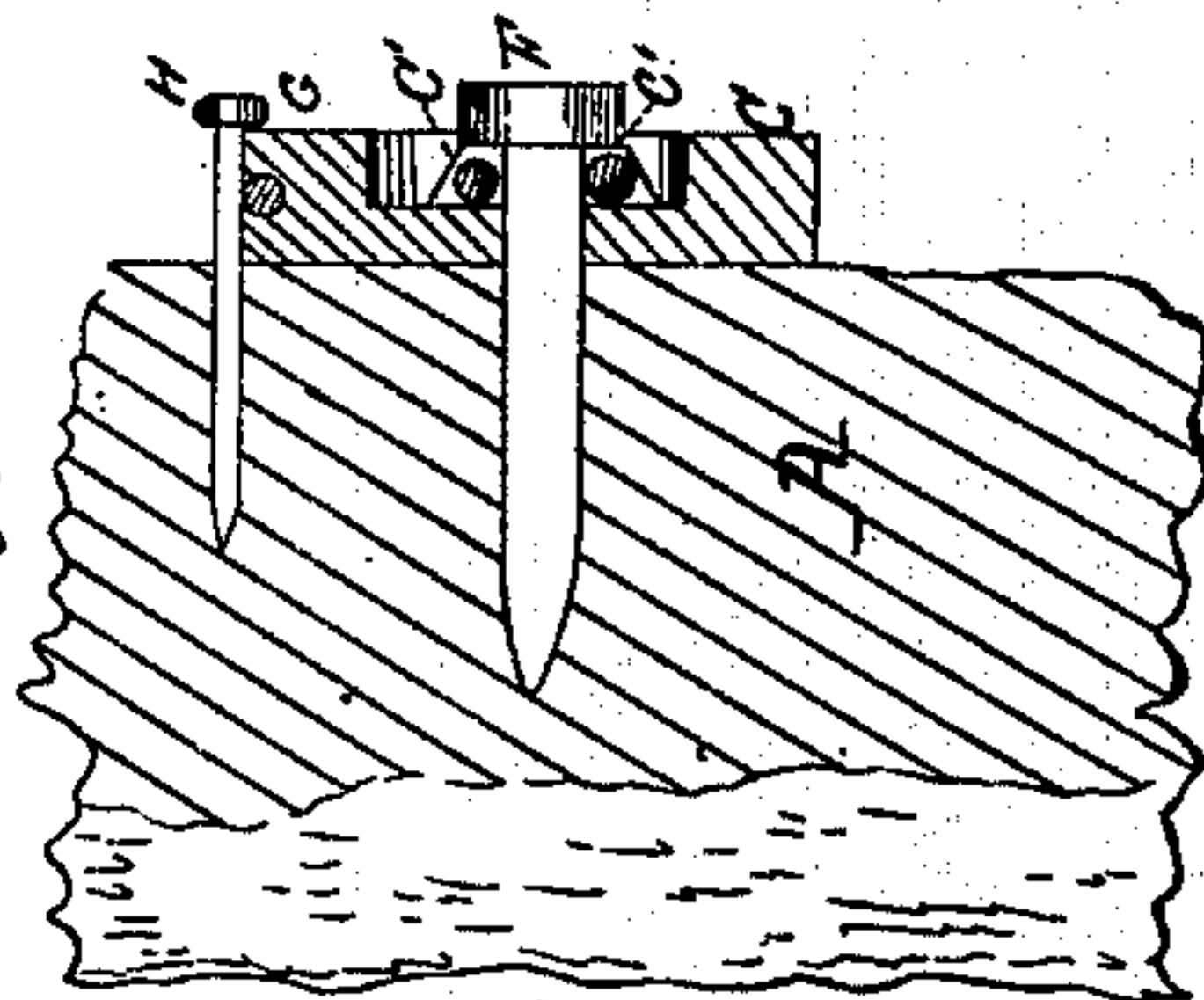
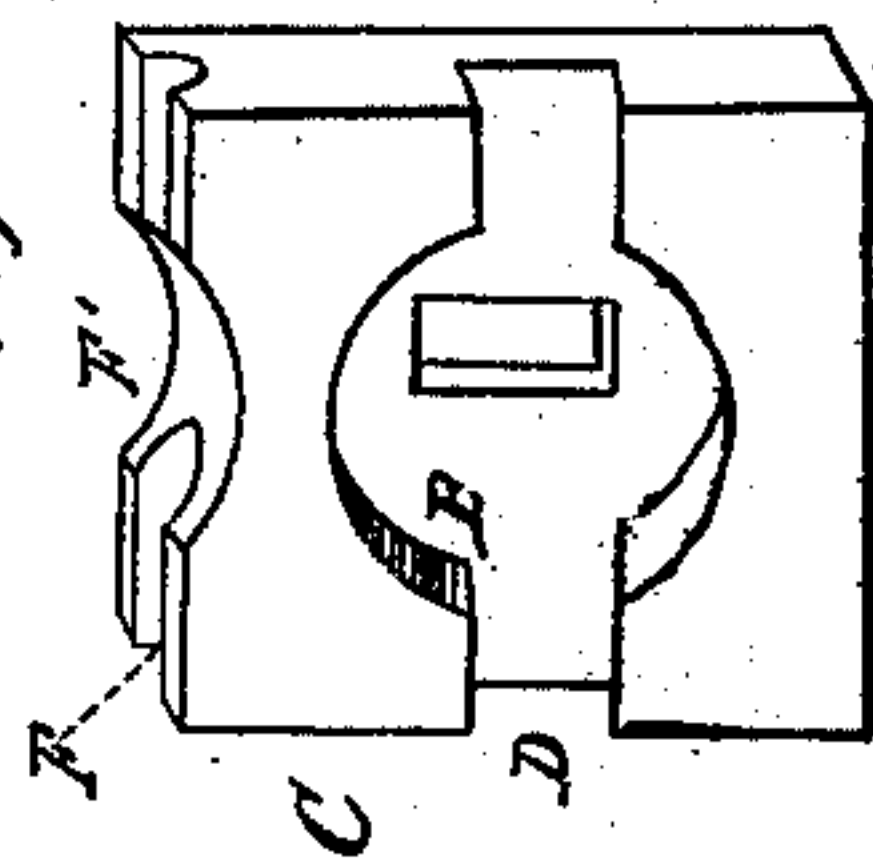


Fig. 2



Witnesses

Edw. F. Brown  
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ASAHEL TODD, JR., OF PULTNEYVILLE, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 71,340, dated November 26, 1867.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ASAHEL TODD, JR., of Pultneyville, in the county of Wayne, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fence; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the fence, both when finished, and in process of construction. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bracket for securing the wires to the posts. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the bracket, and Fig. 4 is a view of the stretcher *a*, shown at *a*, in Fig. 1.

The same letters refer to like parts in the several views.

A represents the posts. These are constructed and set in the ground, in the ordinary manner, at proper distances—say, from fourteen to eighteen feet.

Fig. 2 shows a bracket that is used to secure the wire to the post. This bracket is also shown in section, in Fig. 3, as secured to the post. The bracket is made of cast-iron, and may be malleable or not, as desired. The center of the bracket has a recess, B, for the reception of the head of the nail, that is used to secure it to the post. Upon each side of this recess is a dovetailed channel, D, for the two strands of wire shown at C C' in Figs. 1 and 3.

E represents a nail, for securing the bracket to the post. The upper edge of the bracket is provided with a groove, F, for the reception of the brace-wire G shown in Fig. 1. At the central portion of this groove there is a depression, F', into which the brace-wire G can be bent, by driving a nail, H, into the post, immediately above the wire which holds the brace-wire firmly in place. This brace-wire G passes over the upper bracket, at the post, as shown at Fig. 1, and passes downward under the middle panel, as shown.

The pickets are shown at L, and may be made of sawed or split timber, or small round rods, of proper length and diameter, and they are introduced in the manner hereinafter described.

The wires C C' are securely fastened to the first post by placing the ends of the wires in the dovetail of the bracket C, and driving a spike between the wires, through the orifice in the bracket, and into the post, which forces the wires into the recess of the bracket. The end posts should be braced, as shown at A'. The other ends of the wires are twisted into the ring I. A log-chain should be fastened to a post at J, with a round turn at J'. Tie a rope in the ring J, pass the end through the ring of the log-chain at *k*, then through the ring, and again through the ring of the log-chain, which will give a strong purchase upon the wires. After the rope is drawn tight, it must be secured by a knot. To bring the wires parallel, drive the stretcher *a*, Fig. 4, toward the ring I, which will also give the necessary tension to the wires. When there is too much strain upon the wires, the stretcher *a* should be moved toward the pickets, by loosening the rope. The pickets are wove in by crossing one wire over the other, and inserting the picket, then crossing the wires in a contrary direction, and introducing another picket. When all the pickets are wove into the next post, the bracket C is placed under the wires, and a spike driven between the wires through the bracket, and into the post, as shown in Fig. 3. This bracket holds the wires firmly, from drawing endwise, and the wires are not as liable to rust, as when stapled to the post, as has been practiced in constructing this kind of fence. The whole line of fence is constructed in the same manner, twisting other wires to the ends at I, and stretching as described above. The brace-wire G passes over the bracket C at F, Fig. 2, and is securely fastened by driving a spike, H, above the wire at F', Fig. 2, which forces the wire into the recess F. The brace-wire G is then passed between the pickets, under the wire C' at equal distances between the posts, then interwoven with remainder of the pickets, and drawn tightly over the next bracket, securing as before mentioned. This effectually prevents the sag of the pickets between the posts.

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



1. The bracket C, in combination with the post A, and strands C' C', constructed and arranged substantially as specified.

2. The brace-wire G, in combination with the posts A, brackets C, wires C' C', and pickets I, arranged in relation to these parts as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ASAHEL TODD, JR.

Witnesses:

EDM. F. BROWN,

WM. H. BATES.