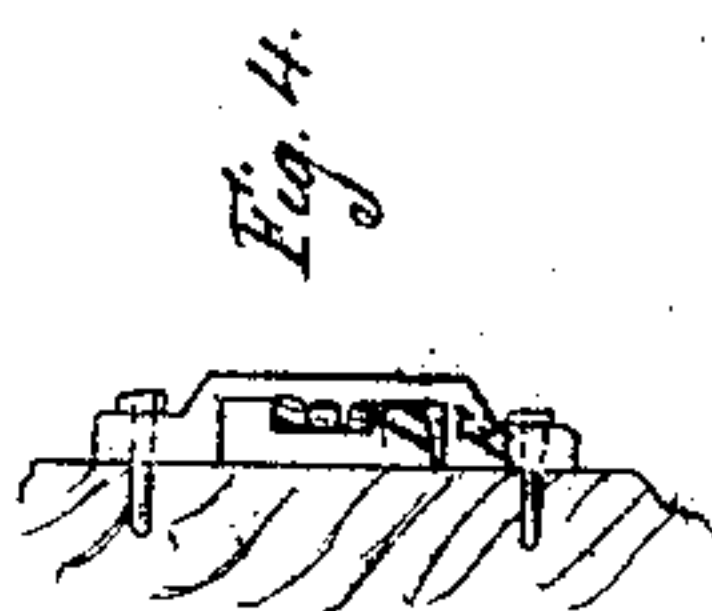
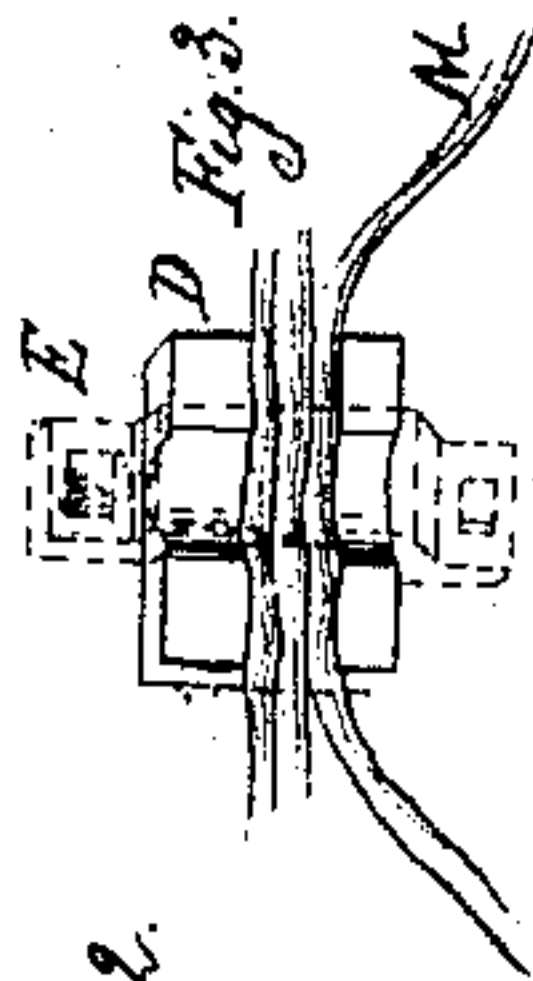
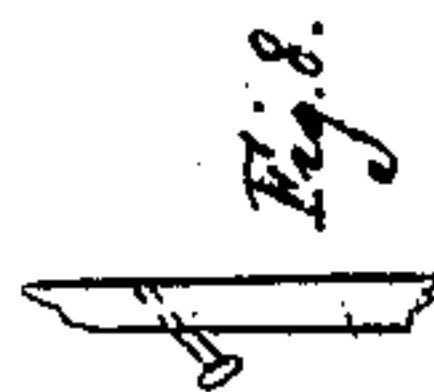
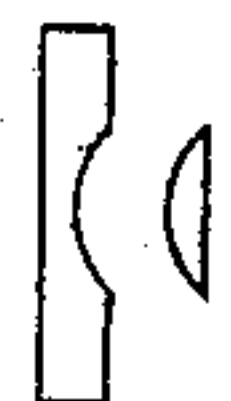
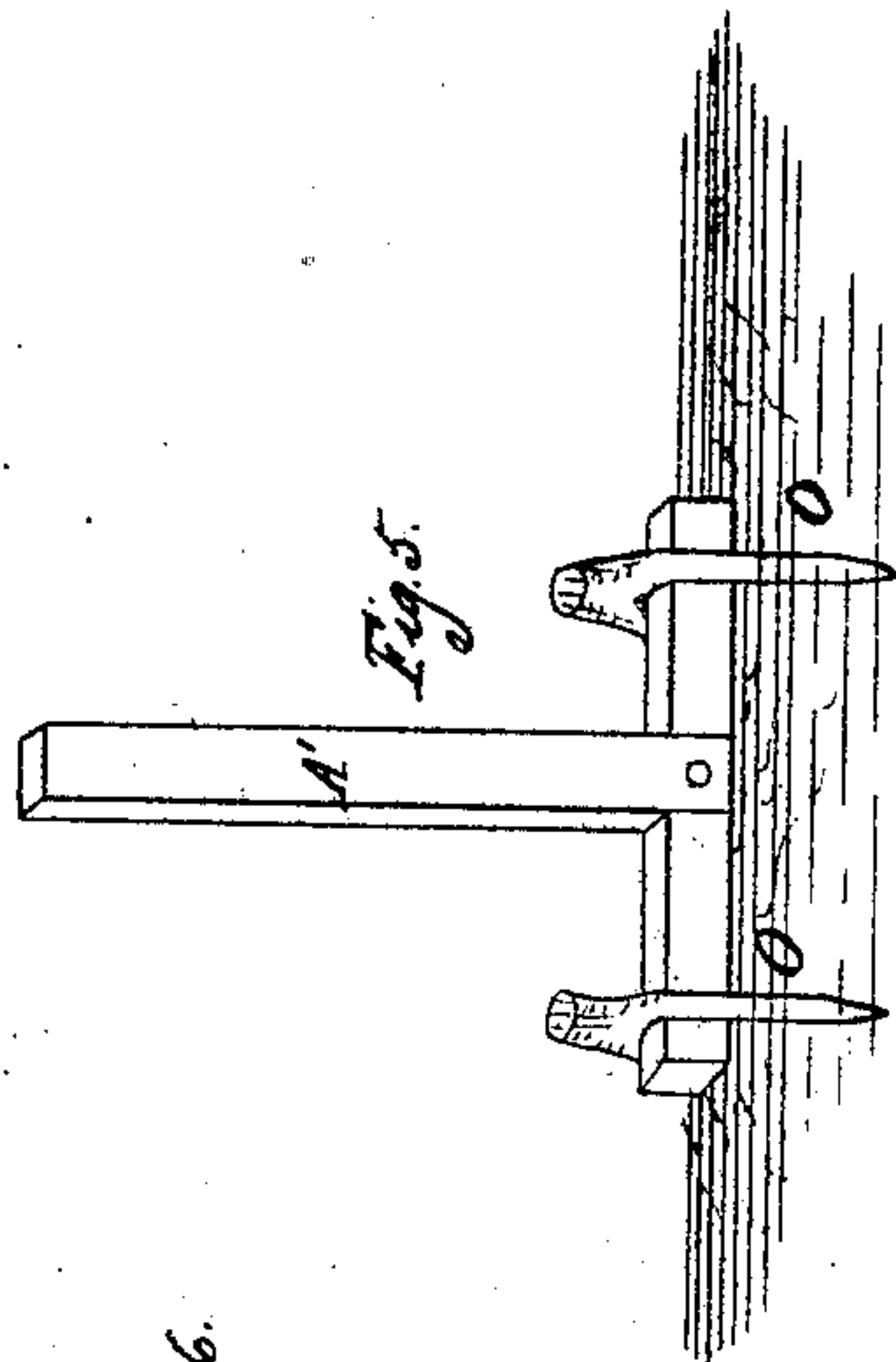
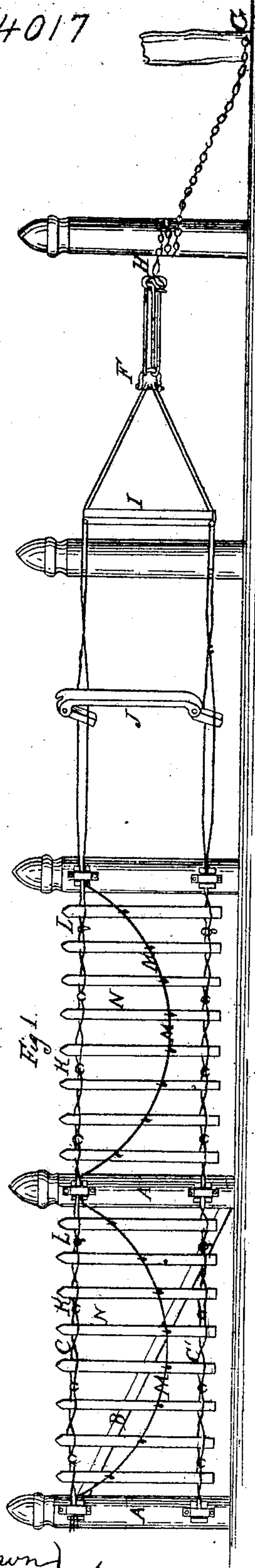


A. Todd, Jr.

Construction of Fence.

N<sup>o</sup> 74017

Patented Feb. 4, 1868.



Edm. F. Brown  
R. D. Smith } Witnesses.

Inventor.  
Asahel Todd, Jr.

# United States Patent Office.

ASAHEL TODD, JR., OF PULTNEYVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,  
A. F. SHELDON, JOHN S. TODD, T. S. LEDYARD, AND L. S. CUYLER.

*Letters Patent No. 74,017, dated February 4, 1868.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FENCE.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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

Figure 1 shows the fence complete, and in process of construction.

Figure 2 is a metallic clasp to hold the wires together at points where it may be necessary to detach pickets.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a metallic bracket and cap for securing the wires to the posts.

Figure 4 is an end view of the same.

Figure 5 is a post used for a temporary fence or upon rocky ground.

Figure 6 is a double-acting lever used in turning the wires when the pickets are woven in.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a metallic clasp which has an opening just large enough to admit the wire to the elongated orifice, which should be of sufficient length to allow the passage of one wire from the opening when the wires are forced to one side of the orifice. The clasp may be made of either malleable or cast iron. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a metallic bracket and cap. A side view of the same is also shown in fig. 4. The bracket and cap are made of either cast or malleable iron, as desired. The bracket is provided with a channel for the main wires C C' and the brace-wire M; also a groove at right angles with the channel. The centre of the under surface of the cap E corresponds with the groove in the bracket, and when placed over the bracket and wires, and nailed to the post, forces the wires into the depression in the bracket, and holds them firmly from drawing endwise. The jointed lever I, fig. 5, is made of wood, with sufficient curve to allow the short arms P P to fold parallel with the middle section. The short arms are pivoted to the middle section, and articulate upon a bolt or pin passing through the arms and middle section. Fig. 6 is a temporary post made by halving the end of an upright scantling to the centre of a horizontal scantling, which are secured at the point of contact by nails or pins.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will describe the manner of constructing the same.

A represents the posts set for a permanent fence in the usual manner. The end posts should be braced, as shown at B. The wires C C', fig. 1, should be securely fastened to the first post by means of the bracket D and cap E. The other ends of the wires are twisted into the clevis F. A log-chain should be fastened to a post at G, and passed around the next post at H. Tie a rope in the clevis F, pass the end through the ring of the log-chain at H, then through the clevis, and again through the ring of the log-chain; this will give a strong purchase, draw tight and secure the rope with a half hitch. To bring the wires parallel, drive the stretcher I towards the ring F, which will also give the necessary tension to the wires. The pickets N are woven in by raising the jointed lever J and introducing a picket, which should be driven tight with a mallet or axe; then depress the lever, which will cross the wires, and introduce another picket in the same manner. After a few pickets have been woven in, put on the clasp K, fig. 2, and then, without turning the wires C C', introduce another picket. This will allow of the picket being removed at any subsequent time, by bringing the wires C C' close together by means of pincers, and turning the clasp K around, so that one wire may slip out, after which a defective picket can be removed, and another substituted in the place. The twisted wire, Figure 7, will answer the same purpose. Pickets may be of any desired form, round, square, or flat. When all the pickets have been woven up to a post, the wires C C' and brace-wire M are placed in the channel of the bracket and secured by the cap E. The brace-wire is drawn tight by driving nails in a slanting direction into the pickets above the wires, as shown in figs. 1 and 8. The whole line of fence is constructed in the same manner, twisting other wires to the ends at F, and stretching, as described above. The post A' is used in making a temporary fence. The end posts are set in the ground and braced, as shown in fig. 1. The intermediate posts A', fig. 5, are fastened to the ground by crotched stakes, shown in fig. 5. The wires are fastened to the posts in the same manner as for a permanent fence.

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



1. The herein-described method of attaching and detaching the pickets from the wires by means of the clasp K, fig. 7, or their substantial equivalents, in the manner specified.
2. The clasp K or L, or equivalent, in combination with the wires C C', posts A, pickets N, and brace-wire M.
3. The metallic bracket D, cap E, in combination with the posts A, wires C C', brace-wire M, and pickets N.
4. The brace-wire M, in combination with the posts A, wires C C', bracket D, cap E, and clasp K.
5. The temporary post A', in combination with the wires C C', brace-wire M, bracket D, cap E, clasp K, substantially and for the purposes set forth.

ASAHEL TODD, JR.

Witnesses:

R. D. O. SMITH,

A. M. STOUT, Jr.