

# M. Vanwormer's Fence.

99796

Fig. 1

PATENTED FEB 15 1870

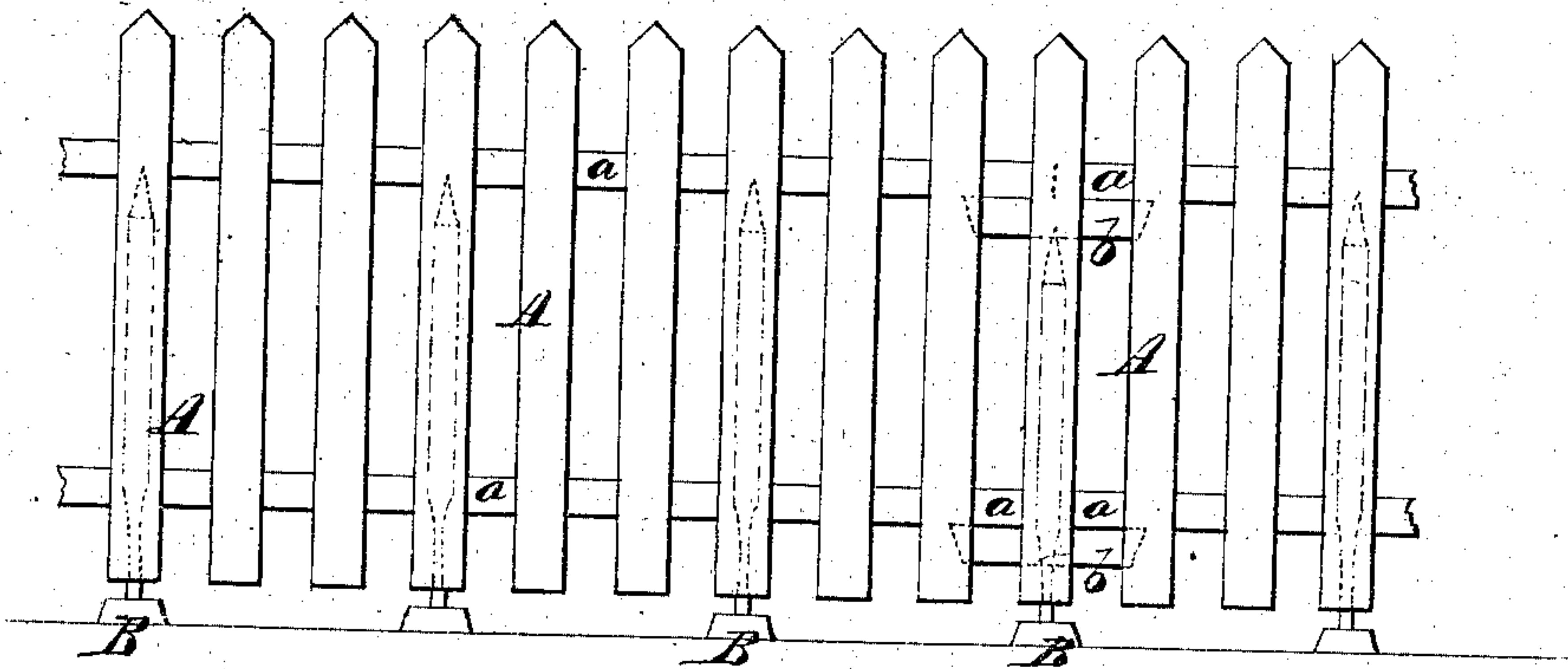


Fig. 2

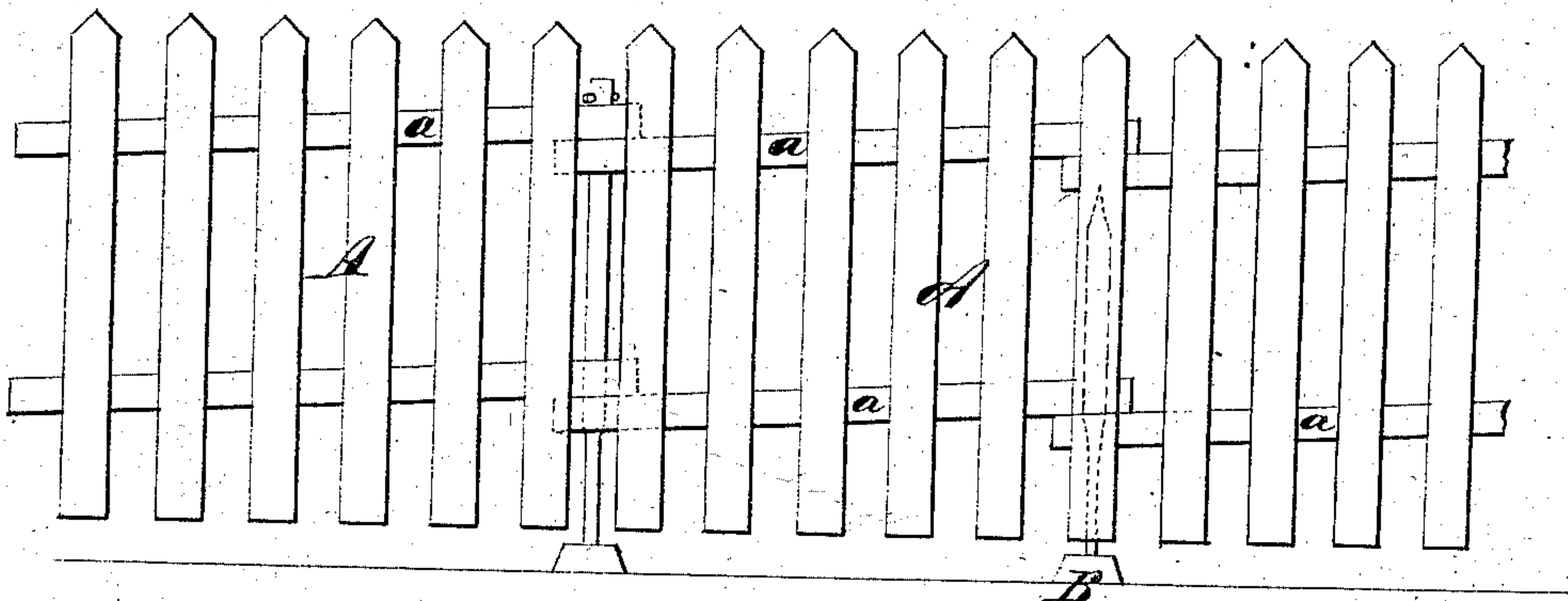


Fig. 3.

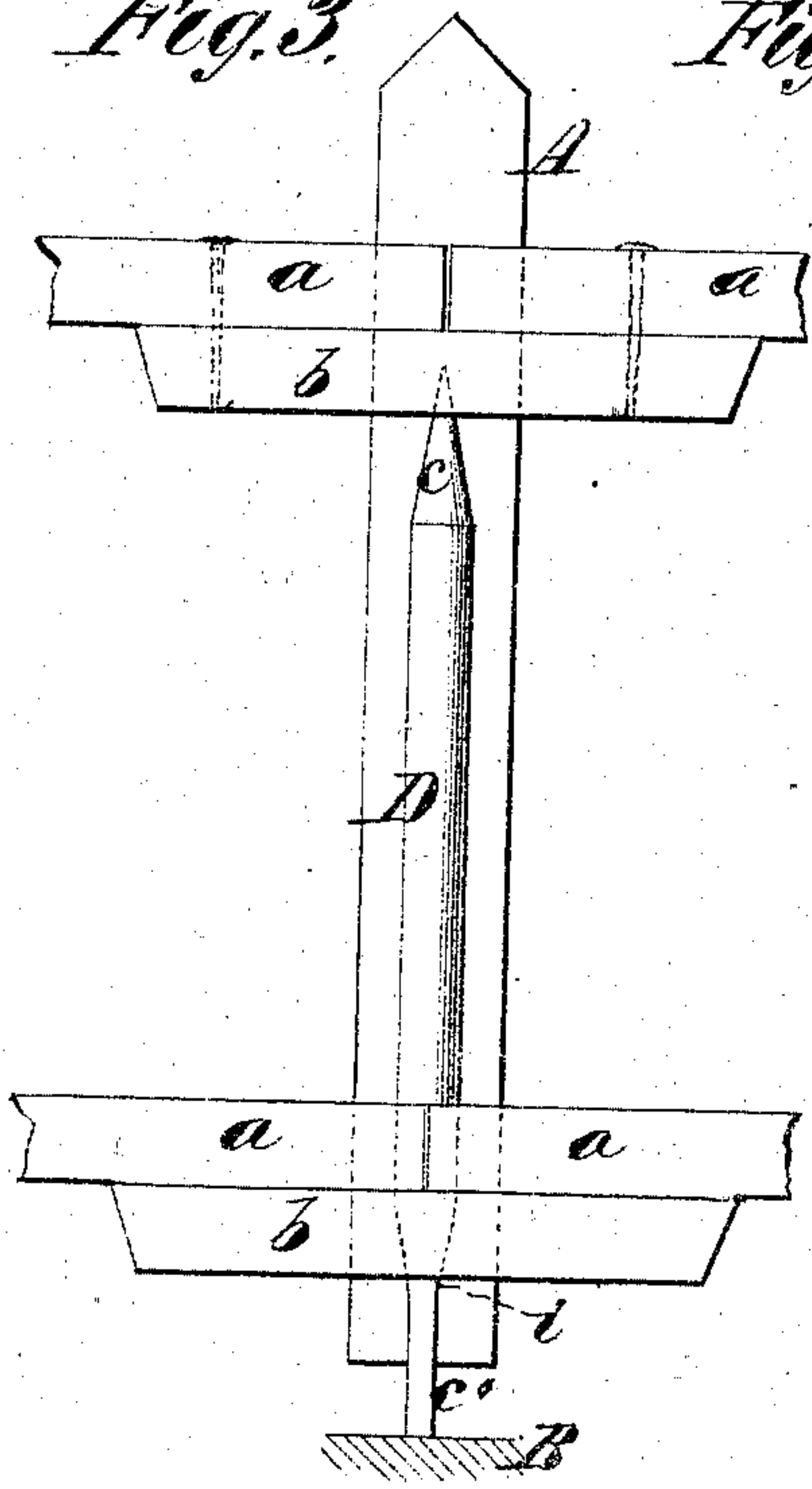
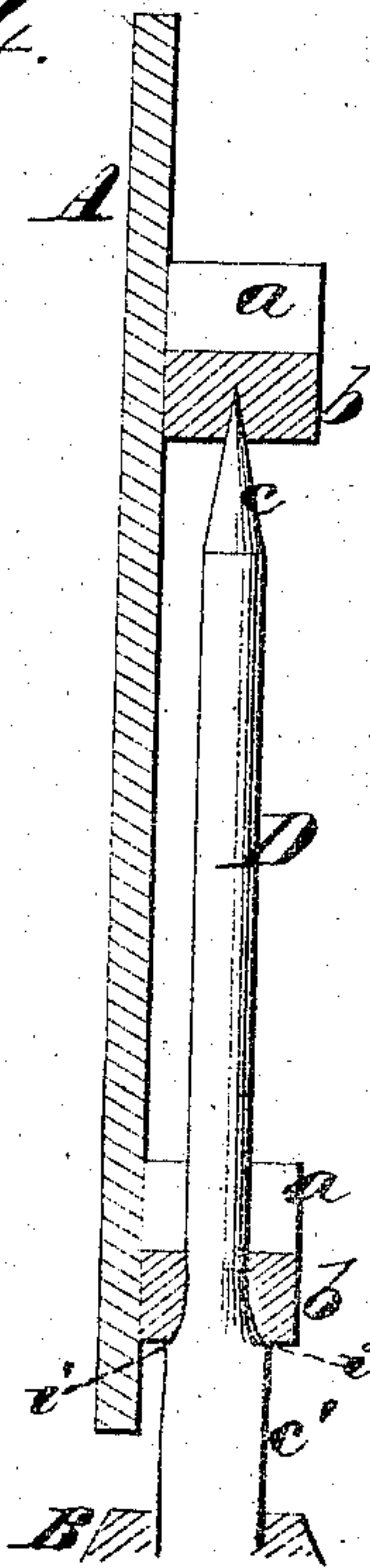


Fig. 4.



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Letters Patent No. 99,796, dated February 15, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCE.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, M. VANWORMER, of Troy, in the county of Miami, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and improved Fence; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved fence.

Figure 2 is a side elevation showing the invention applied to a farm fence.

Figure 3 is an inside elevation of part of the fence of fig. 1, showing the improved part and the manner of applying the rails to it.

Figure 4 is a central section taken transversely and vertically through fig. 4.

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

The nature of my invention and improvement in fences consists—

First, in a metallic post, pointed or sharpened at its upper end, and flattened or shouldered near its lower end, as will be hereinafter described, whereby the rails composing part of the fence, and to which the pickets are secured, can be secured to and firmly supported by said posts, with very little labor, expense, and loss of time.

Second, in the employment of splicing pieces at the joints of continuous rails, to which the ends of the rail sections are secured, and by means of which the rails at their joints are adapted for being sustained by my improved posts, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figures 1, 2 and 3, *a a* represent the upper and lower lines of rails, to which pickets, *A*, are secured.

The pickets may be made, as represented in the drawings, with straight sides and jointed upper ends, or they may be made in any other manner.

The rails in said figures are continuous; that is to say, they are made up of sections or lengths secured together at their ends by means of blocks, or splicing pieces, *b*, to which the ends of the rails are securely spiked.

The piece *b* should extend well under each rail section, so as to afford a good support for it, and allow a rigid connection with the rail ends.

The upper as well as the lower rail sections are united by the splicing pieces *b*, so that each line of rail sections forms a continuous line.

*D D* are the posts which are adapted to sustain the wooden parts of the fence. These posts are made of round or rectangular metal rods, of proper gauge to afford the required degree of strength and rigidity.

Each post, after it is cut the required length, is pointed, or sharpened in any other suitable manner, at one end, and flattened at the other. The posts are sharpened by forming points or chisel edges upon them, in order that their upper ends *c* may be caused to penetrate the splicing pieces *b*, as shown in fig. 3, and which may be done by striking upon the rails when adjusted upon the posts; and where posts are used at intermediate points between those posts at the joints of the rail sections, the upper ends of the posts will enter the rail sections instead of splicing pieces, and should be made long enough for this purpose.

The lower portion of each post is flattened at *c'*, so as to form shoulders at *i i*, and the extreme flattened ends are suitably secured into the stone blocks or bases *B*. Holes are made through the bottom rail sections to receive the posts, and these holes, while they are large enough to receive the bodies of the posts, are not so large as to slip below the shoulders *i i*.

When the stone bases *B* are properly set, and the posts *D* secured to them in upright positions, the lower rail sections are adjusted in place on the posts, and forcibly driven down upon the shoulders *i i* of the posts. The upper rail sections are then properly adjusted on the upper sharpened ends of the posts, and secured thereto by striking with a suitable instrument upon these sections directly over each post. The pickets are then secured to the rails, and the fence is complete.

For farm fences the rail sections may be lapped at their sides, and nailed, as shown in fig. 2, and secured to the posts *D*, as above described.

By means of metal posts, constructed as above described, a very cheap fence can be made, which will not be liable to sag, and which will be much more durable than fences having wooden posts.

The sharpening and flattening of the metal rods to form the posts can be done by any ordinary blacksmith, for a very trifling cost, and the rods themselves can be obtained of proper size in the market.

I do not claim any particular form of panel.

Having described my invention,

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

1. A fence-post, *D*, made of metal, with a sharpened upper end and a flattened lower end, and with shoulders *i i*, substantially as described.

2. The posts *D*, in combination with sections *a a*, and splicing-pieces *b*, as described in the specification, and shown in figs. 1, 3, and 4, or substantially the same.

M. VANWORMER.

Witnesses:

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