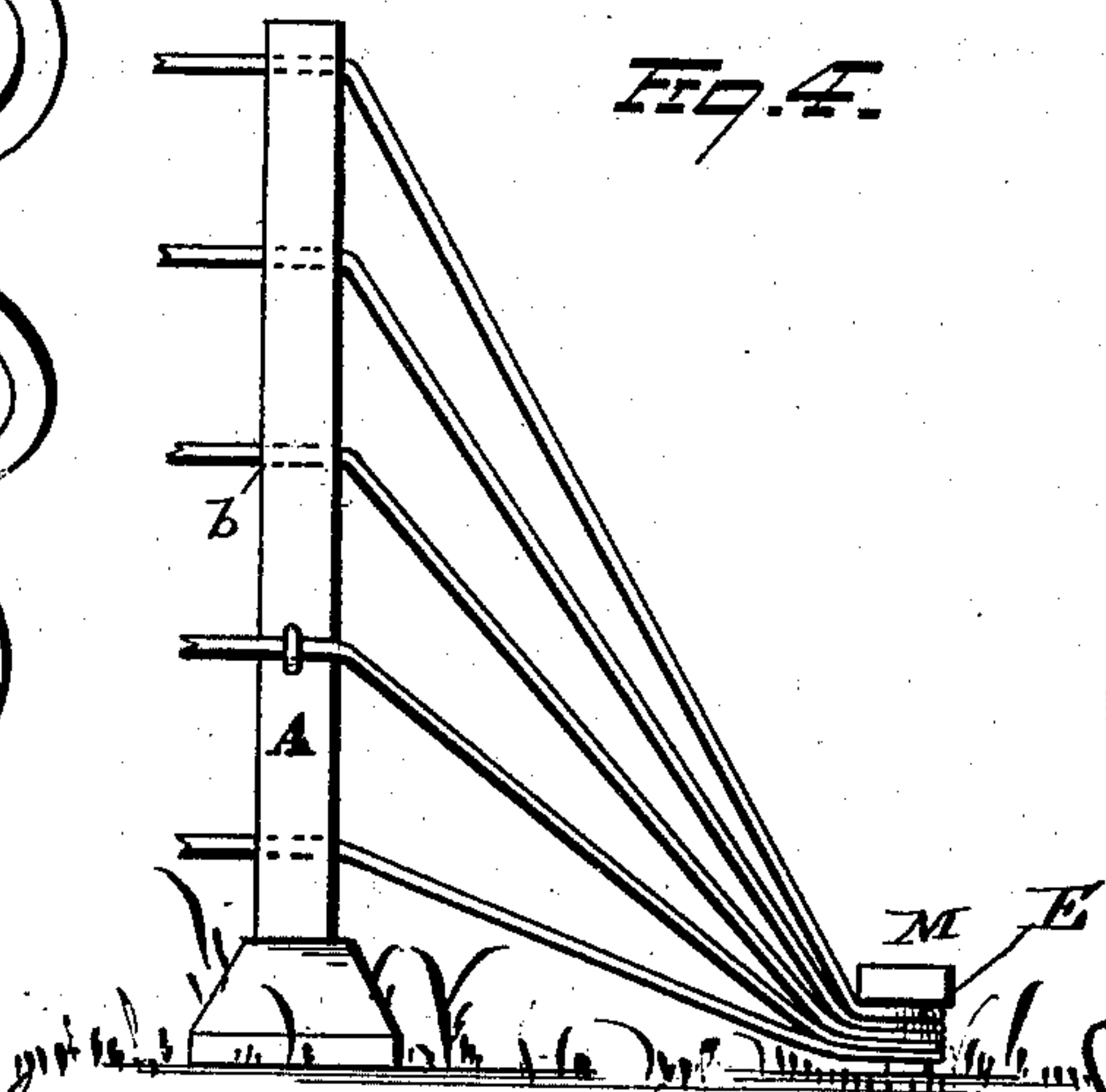
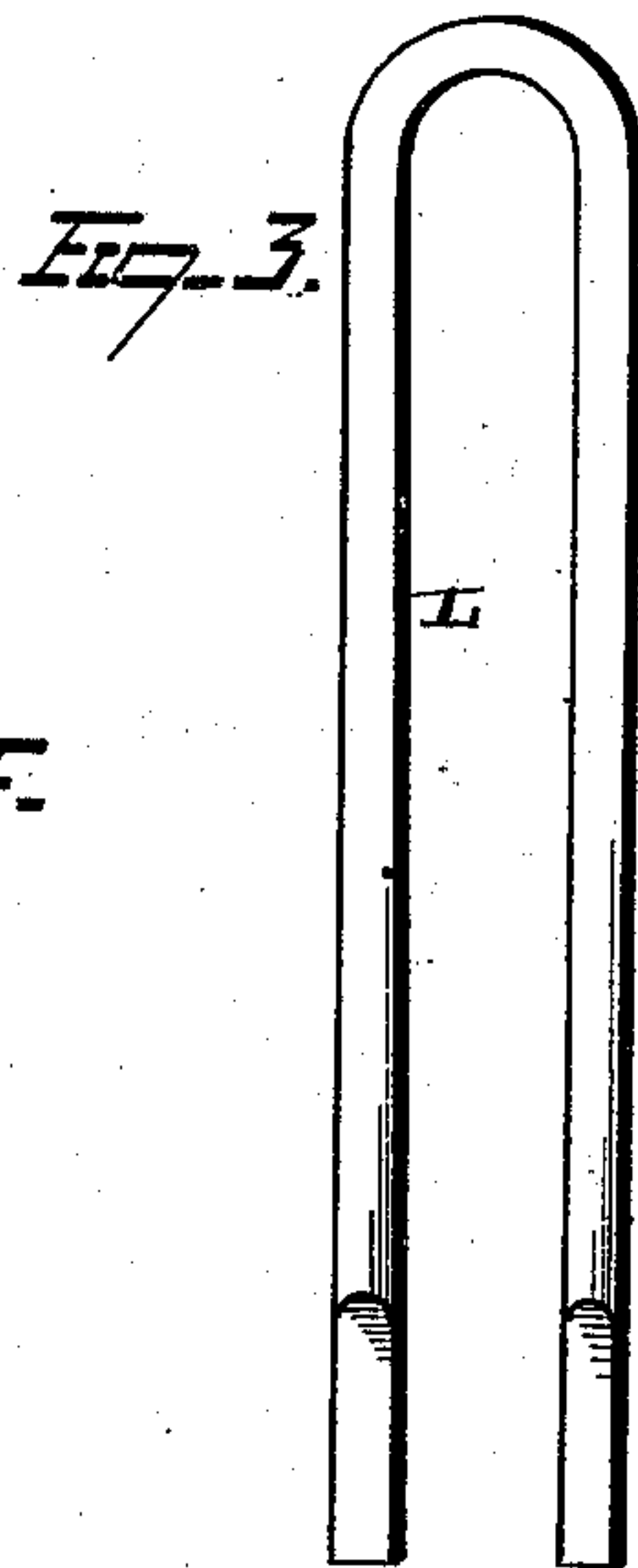
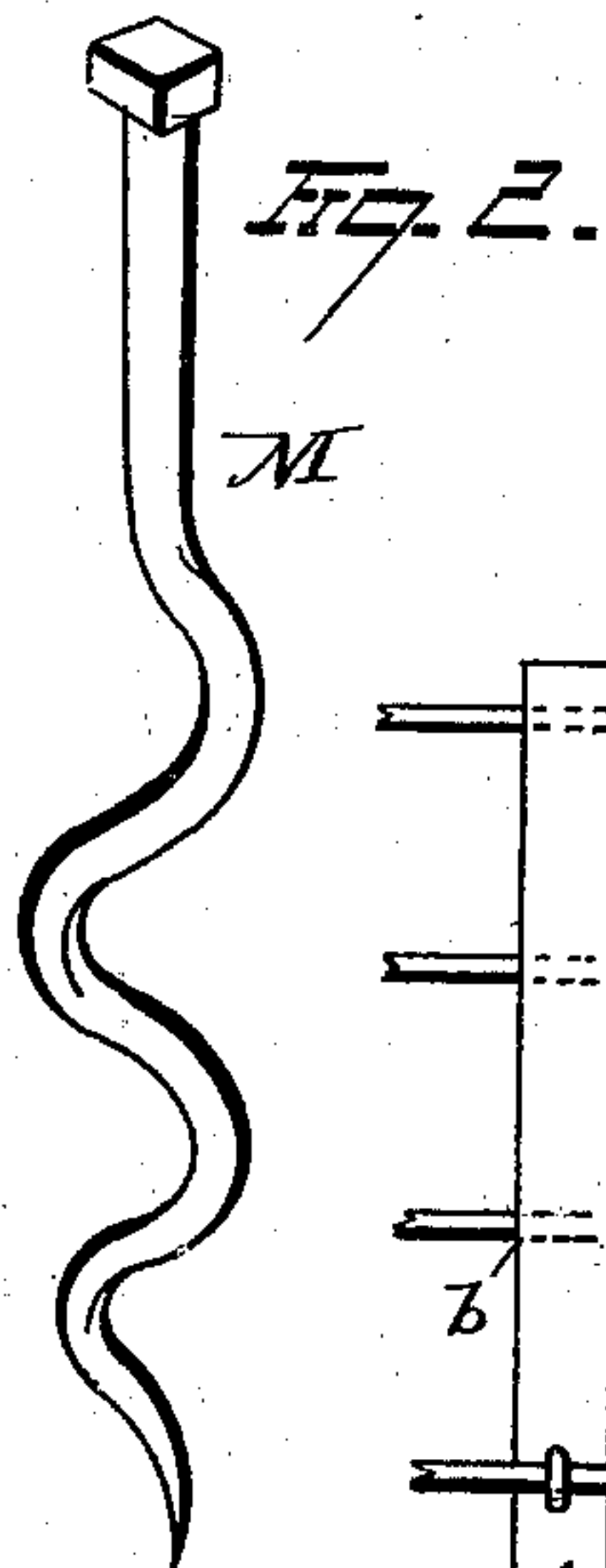
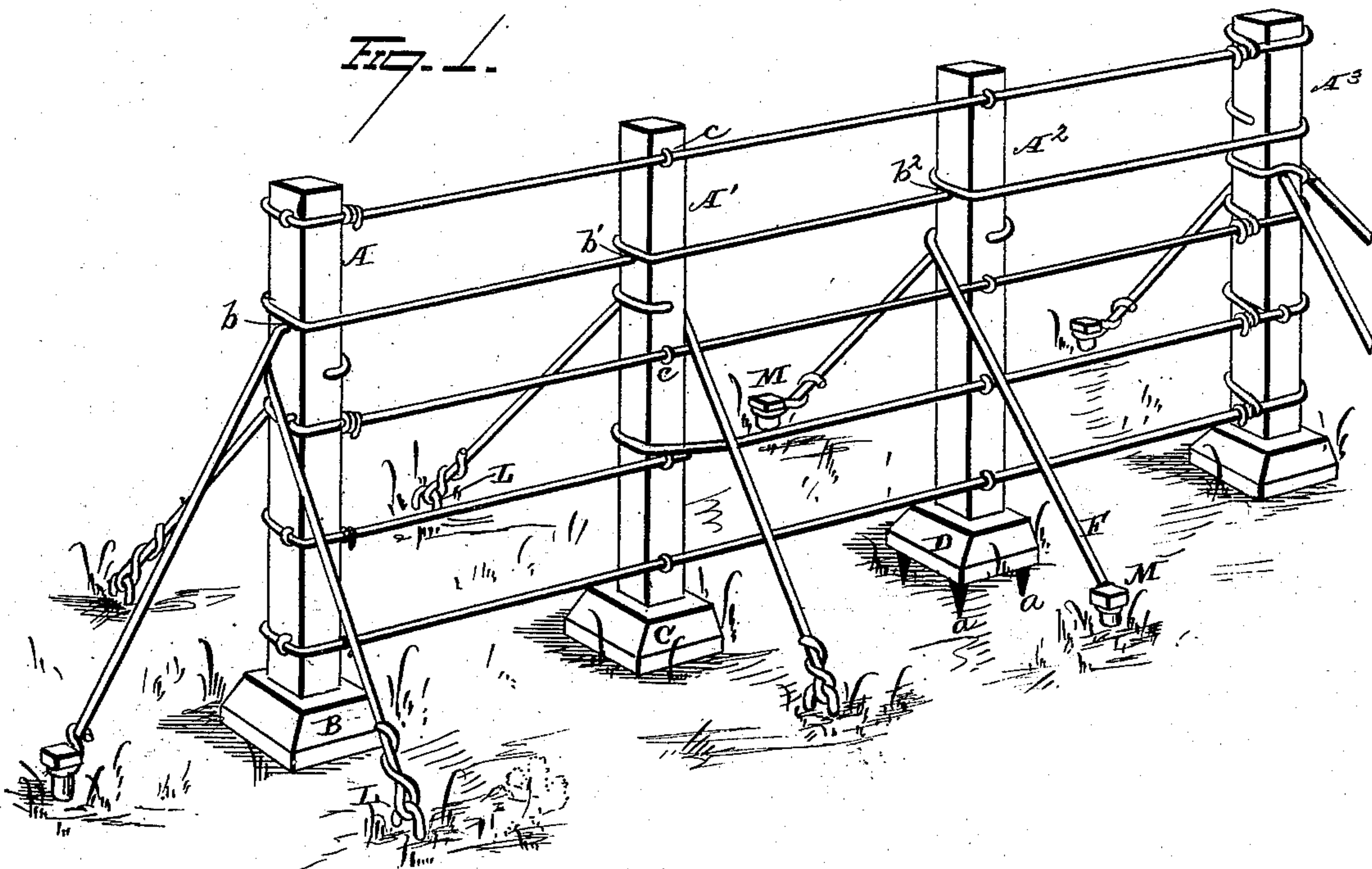


(No Model.)

J. REES.  
Wire Fence.

No. 235,650.

Patented Dec. 21, 1880.



WITNESSES

*E. J. Nottingham*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN REES, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

## WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,650, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed March 17, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN REES, of Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in a combined stationary and portable wire fence, its object being to provide a fence which shall at once be simple in construction, durable and efficient in use, adapted to be easily transported from one place and set up in another, and to be supplied to the trade at a small initial cost.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, as will hereinafter be described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a view, in perspective, of my improved wire fence as erected for use, and with all sustaining-wires in position. Fig. 2 represents my screw-shaped or spiral wire-securing staple. Fig. 3 shows another form of wire-securing staple, this being loop-shaped. Fig. 4 shows the manner in which I secure the wires to the ground at the end of a fence-section.

In Fig. 1, A A' A'' A''' are the fence-posts, respectively provided with suitable anchors. The post A has an anchor, B, formed of stone or brick, and provided with an aperture in its center to admit of the insertion of the post, which may be retained therein by spiking it from the under side; or, if preferred, wedges may be driven in from the upper face of the anchor and flush therewith. The post A' has another form of anchor, designated C. This anchor is of cast-iron, and formed with an aperture in its center for the insertion of the post, which may be either of wood or of iron. The post may be secured in place by wedging or spiking; and, further, to more effectually secure it against displacement, the iron anchor may be cast with inwardly-projecting flanges on the inner face of the aperture, and the post being driven down on these flanges

so formed, they will greatly aid in holding and retaining it rigidly in position. A'' is provided with yet another form of anchor, D, which is cast with flanges or spikes *a* on its lower surface, which will, by the combined weight of the post and anchor, sink into the soil, thus imparting greater stability to the fence and rendering it less easily able to be moved by lateral pressure.

In setting up a fence of this character the posts, with any one variety of the hereinabove-described anchors, are placed in position at suitable distances apart, and, beginning at one end, wires are passed either through holes *b* *b'* *b''* formed in the post itself, or through an iron eye screw or hook, *c*, attached to the outside of the post. In instance of passing the wires through holes in the posts to avoid any tendency of the posts to slip, thus destroying the equality of distance between them, the wires, after passing through the posts, are turned backward and passed around the post, and so on. When the wires have been passed through a number of posts they are cut off and brought together, as at E in Fig. 4, and secured by one of my securing-staples to the earth, a little out of the line of fence, in order not to interfere with the connection of the next section. Substantially the same result is obtained by passing the wire through eye screws or hooks driven into the posts. Here too, and for the same purpose, the wires may be passed around the post to prevent it from slipping in the eye-hook, or in both instances of passing the wires through holes in the posts or hooks driven therein the wires may be passed from one post to that succeeding it without any return-bend, and when posts have been so wired for about twenty rods (for wire cannot be drawn taut through a greater distance without breaking) the wires are cut and drawn taut through the whole section and secured to the earth, as shown in Fig. 4. When, however, the wires are passed around the posts, as they cannot be drawn taut, they may, if desired, be secured to the end post, save one or more, which are brought to the earth for imparting additional rigidity to the fence, as shown in Fig. 1. The erect position of the fence is further maintained by cross-wires F, one or more, passed through or around the posts at right



angles to the wires, extending lengthwise, and secured to the earth on either side with either of my new forms of staples, as at L and M.

One of the great advantages of my improved fence is its flexibility, adapting it to be put up over surfaces no matter how uneven, and being anchored on the surface, the character of the land which it is desired to inclose is not, as with many forms of fence, to be considered.

The wires may be provided with any form of wire barbs attached thereto. So, also, light wooden or metal panels may be swung from the wires to give the fence an appearance of greater solidity. Again, long boards or strips of wood may be used, running them from post to post and bolting them thereto, enabling them to be readily detached if it is desired to remove the fence to another place.

My improved portable fence has the advantage over many fences of this kind in that it is put up and supported in position in a straight line, while others require a zigzag line to their support, thereby requiring a greater amount of fencing to the same distance and presenting a less tidy appearance.

My fence is easy of construction, of light

weight, and convenient of transportation, neat in appearance, and forms an effectual barrier against intrusion.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A portable fence consisting of independent fence-sections, each section formed of portable fence-posts, provided with weighted anchors at their lower ends, and fence-wire rails attached to the several posts of the fence-section, one or more said wire rails extending beyond the end posts of the fence-section and secured at opposite ends to the ground by staples or pins and stay-wires secured to the posts, and their opposite ends secured to the ground on opposite sides of the posts by staples or pins, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 11th day of March, 1880.

JOHN REES. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

A. C. KINGMAN,  
C. A. POWELL.