(No Model.)

J. YEITER.

FENCE.

No. 277,321. Patented May 15, 1883.

Fig. 1.

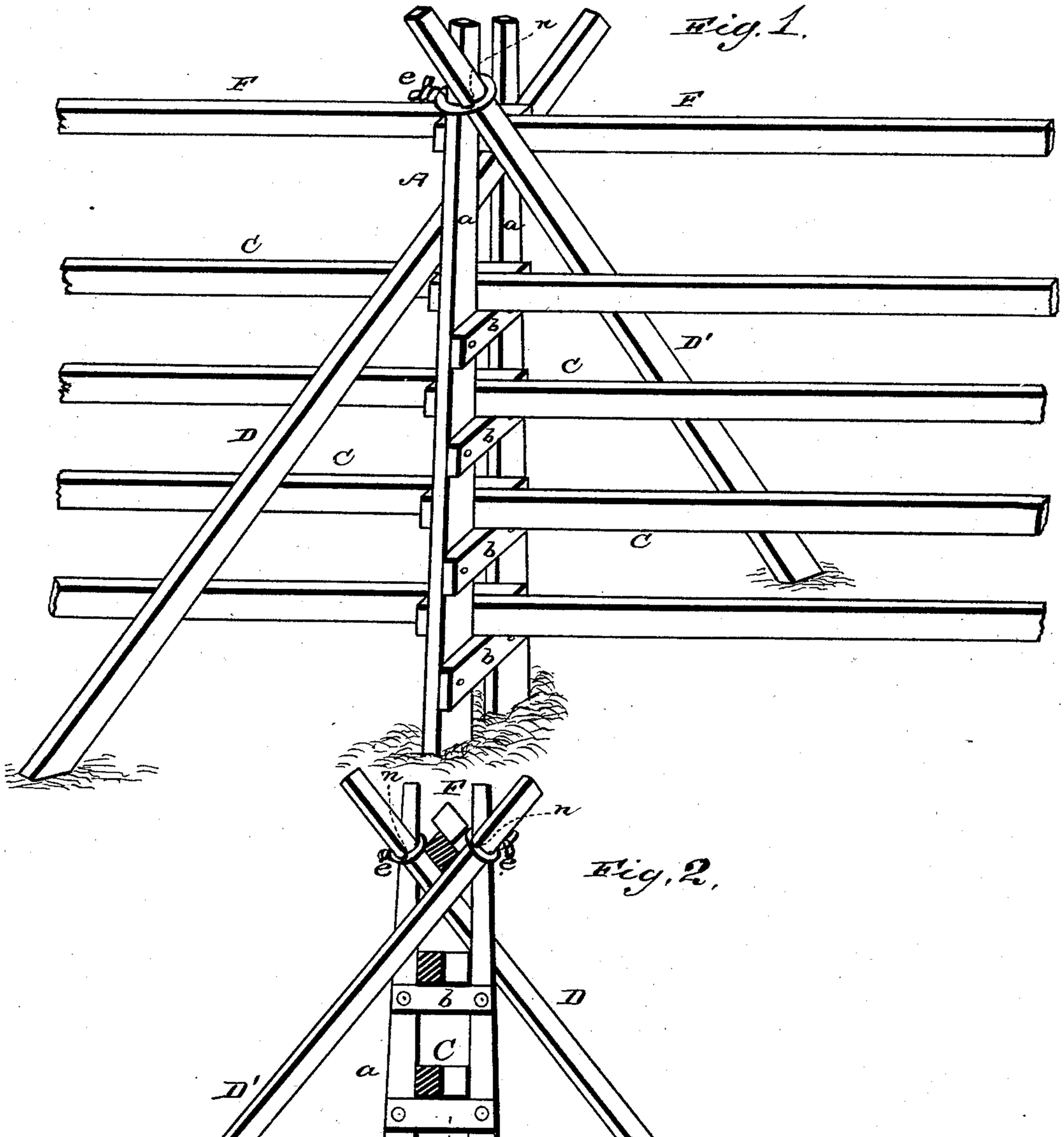

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES
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JACOB YEITER, OF LOWELL, MICHIGAN.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,821, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed January 26, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB YEITER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lowell, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of my fence, and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the same.

This invention has relation to fences; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim appended.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates the stanchions, each consisting of two uprights, *a*, connected by cross-bars *b*, forming bearings for the panel-rails C, the ends of which rest on said cross-bars between the posts of the stanchion. Usually four bearings are provided in each stanchion for as many panel-rails.

D and D′ represent the oblique braces, located on opposite sides of the fence, and arranged in a plane oblique to the plane of the fence-panels, so that when secured to the upper part of the fence they will support it against a tendency to fall endwise or laterally. These braces are secured to the fence in the following manner: The brace D, on one side of the fence, extends between the upper portions of the stanchion-posts, and is connected by a wire binding, *c*, to the post on the opposite side of the stanchion, saw-cuts or notches *n* being made in the brace and post to hold these parts in secure relation to the wire binding. The brace D′, on the other side of the fence, crosses the brace D near its upper end, and is secured to the other post of the stanchion, on the opposite side, by means of a similar wire binding or tie *c*. The cap rails or riders F are then put in position, their ends resting in the crotches between the upper ends of the braces and extending between the posts of the stanchions, so that they serve to key the braces and stanchions in relative position. In this manner a firm and durable fence is easily provided. It may be set up with short stanchions or braces, as it will hold its position without setting either stanchions or braces in the ground. Therefore, if the feet of the stanchions or braces, when set in the ground, should rot away, the fence will still remain standing.

Two vertical posts have been secured together by cleats, on which the ends of the rails have rested between the posts. A short inclined brace and a longer inclined brace have been secured to the posts and extended on opposite sides of the panel, and the upper end of the longer brace has been secured to the upper rails and the posts, near their tops, by a binding-wire. Posts connected by cross-bars upon which the ends of the rails rest between them have been connected at their tops by a cleat, and their lower ends have rested upon the ground without entering it. Upon the top cleats a pole extending over at least two panels has been laid, and over this pole the stakes or braces have been crossed and a rider laid in the crotches of the stakes, the lower ends of which are moved inwardly until their inner sides bear very tightly against the pole on the cleats, when they may have their lower ends driven slightly into the ground to bind and brace the panels. The rails of a fence have been secured to a single vertical post at each end of the panel by wires, and the upper ends of said posts and the upper ends of the side stakes have been bound together by a wire, through the loop of which the tightening-stakes are passed, turned around lengthwise of the panels, and bound to the lower rails of the panels by wires. The sections of the riders of a fence have been scarfed together and the joint inclosed in metallic bands, making a continuous bar, which is supported on stakes the lower ends of which are turned in foundation-blocks. A fence-panel has been secured in position between the posts or standards by diagonal brace-ties embedded and secured in the ground at their bases, and bolted together at their upper sections. Binding-wires are not new in themselves, and it is common to rest the posts upon the ground. I therefore make no broad claim to either or any of these constructions.

The advantages of having the oblique braces

D D′ are obvious, as they brace the fence both laterally and longitudinally, and are so easily applied to the fence as to render its construction very cheap.

I claim—

The fence described, consisting of the cross-barred stanchions composed of double posts or uprights, the horizontal panel-rails resting on the cross-bars, the oblique brace D, passing between the uprights and wired to the upright on the opposite side, the oblique brace D′, on the opposite side, wired to the other upright, and the riders resting in the crotches of the braces, and serving to key the braces and stanchions in relative position, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB YEITER.

Witnesses:

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