

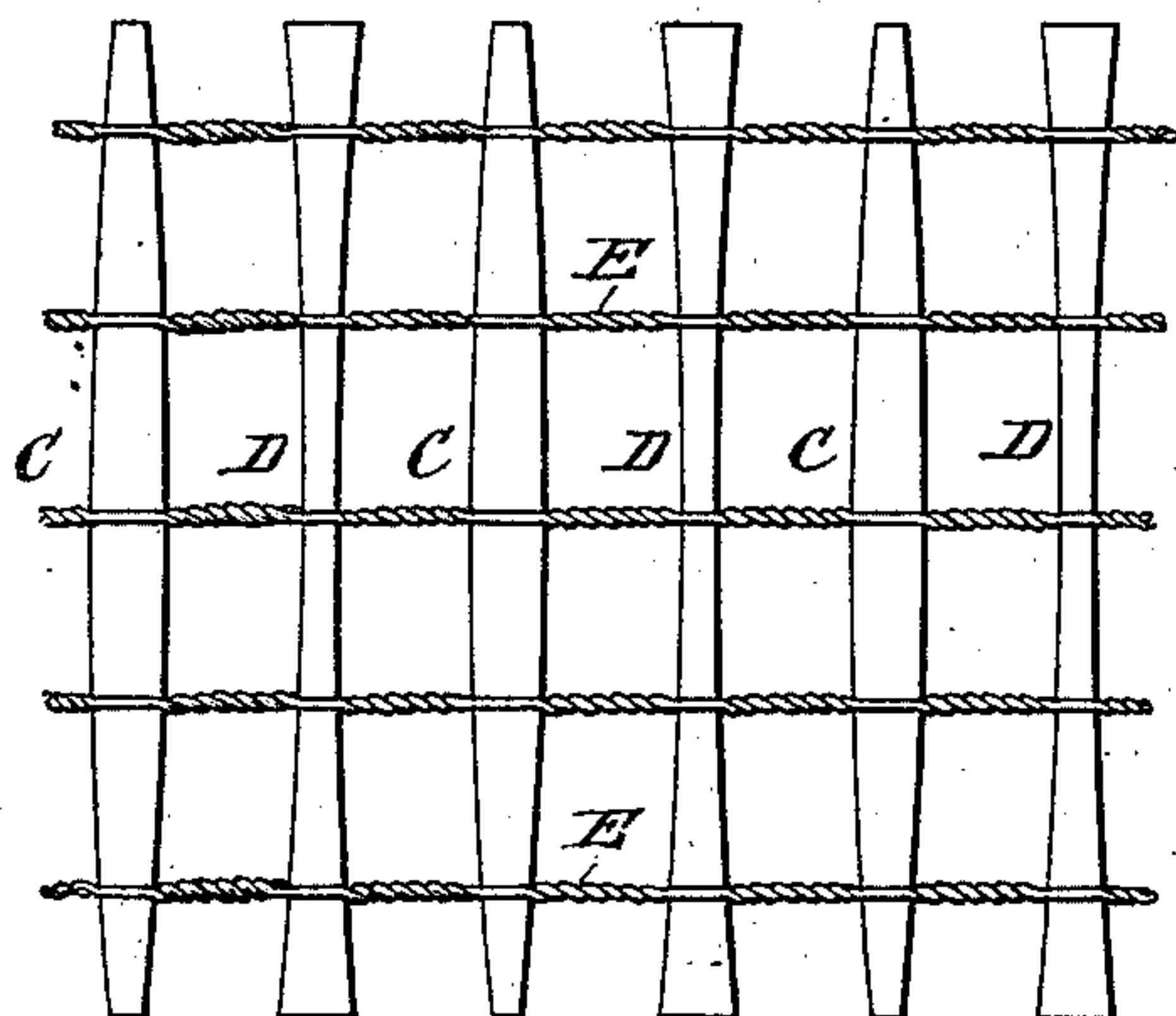
(No Model.)

A. G. LYNE.  
PICKET FENCE.

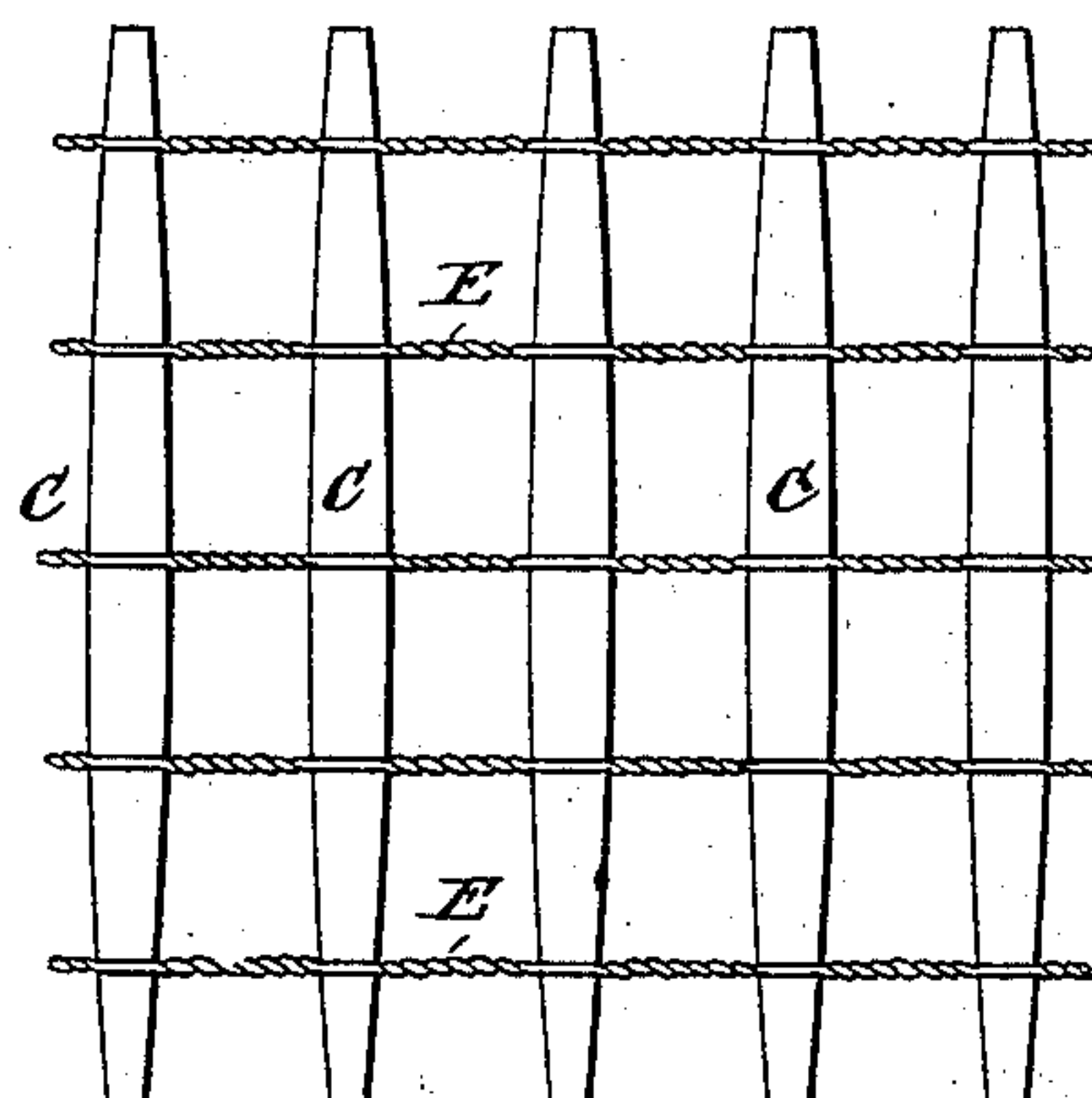
No. 300,093.

Patented June 10, 1884.

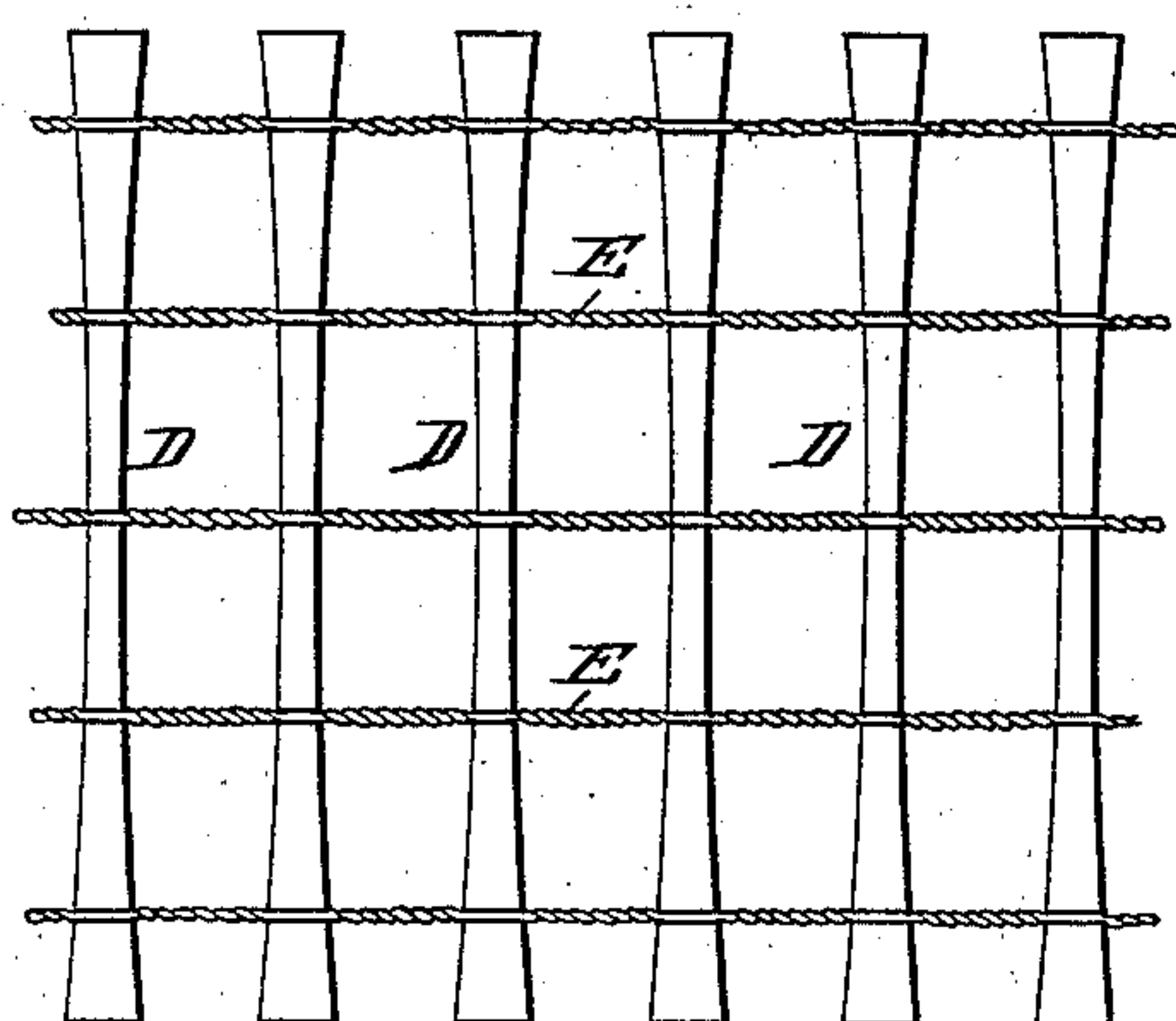
*Fig. 1.*



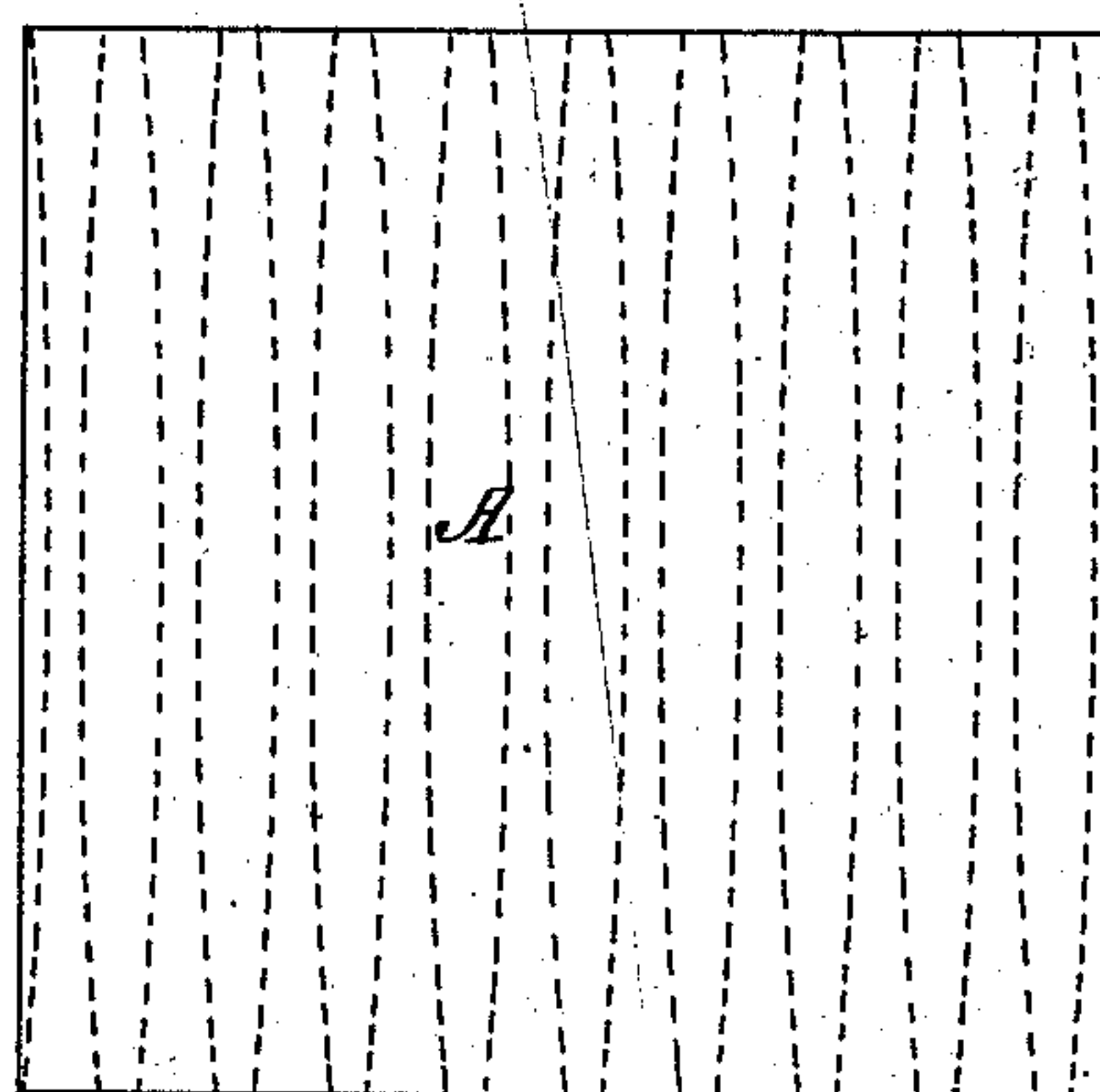
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHEUS G. LYNE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## PICKET FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,093, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed September 20, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALPHEUS G. LYNE, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Picket Fences, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to picket fences which are formed by twisting cables of wire about the pickets; and the invention consists of the construction hereinafter described and claimed, whereby the pickets are prevented from being displaced or withdrawn from the cables.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a section of my improved picket fence. Figs. 2 and 3 are similar views showing modifications of the same, and Fig. 4 is a diagram indicating how the pickets are to be sawed out without material loss of lumber.

A indicates a piece of lumber, which is to be sawed with a band-saw into strips on the curved dotted lines, forming straight pickets C D, having convex and concave longitudinal edges or surfaces, respectively. The pickets may be of any desired shape in cross-section. When the pickets C D are woven alternately into the cables E, as shown in Fig. 1, they cannot be withdrawn without breaking them, and when the wires are properly stretched, they cannot be moved up or down on the pickets. This alternate order or arrangement of pickets having differently-curved sides, in which the adjacent sides of pickets in juxtaposition with each other are parallel, allows equal spaces between the pickets from end to end, for the twist of the cables, so that the fence may be made by giving an equal number of revolutions to the twistors used in machines for making this class of fences. This form of fence, besides being ornamental, is particularly adapted for fencing in stock, owing to the fact that the rubbing of animals against it cannot displace the cables or cause the pickets to drop out of the same, even after they have become considerably worn down by exposure to the weather.

Instead of arranging the pickets C D in alternate order, two different styles of fence may be formed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, by forming the fence either of pickets C or of pickets D exclusively. In such cases, the spaces between the pickets not being uniform from top to bottom, each of the several cables is to be twisted more or less, according to the width of the space to be spanned by its twisted portion. The pickets, being thus tightly held by the cables, cannot be displaced either downward or upward.

Instead of forming each picket with either two or more convex or two or more concave longitudinal edges, it may have both convex and concave edges, and such edges may be formed opposite to each other, giving the picket a concavo-convex shape.

The fence, it is obvious, may be made exclusively of the concavo-convex pickets, as well as the forms shown in Figs. 2 and 3; and a concavo-convex picket may be arranged between every two adjacent pickets, in the form shown in Fig. 1, without departing from the spirit of the invention. While the edges are described as convex and concave, they may in fact be only approximately so. For instance, the edges may be formed by two planes meeting at the transverse center of the picket.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the cables E, the pickets C, having opposite convex longitudinal edges, and the pickets D, having opposite concave longitudinal edges, the pickets C and D being arranged in alternate order, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of a number of holding-cables and a number of differently-shaped pickets, each picket having two opposite sides or edges made approximately curved, and the several forms of pickets being arranged with a curved side of one parallel with or equidistant from the adjacent curved side of another, substantially as described and shown.

ALPHEUS G. LYNE.

Witnesses:

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