

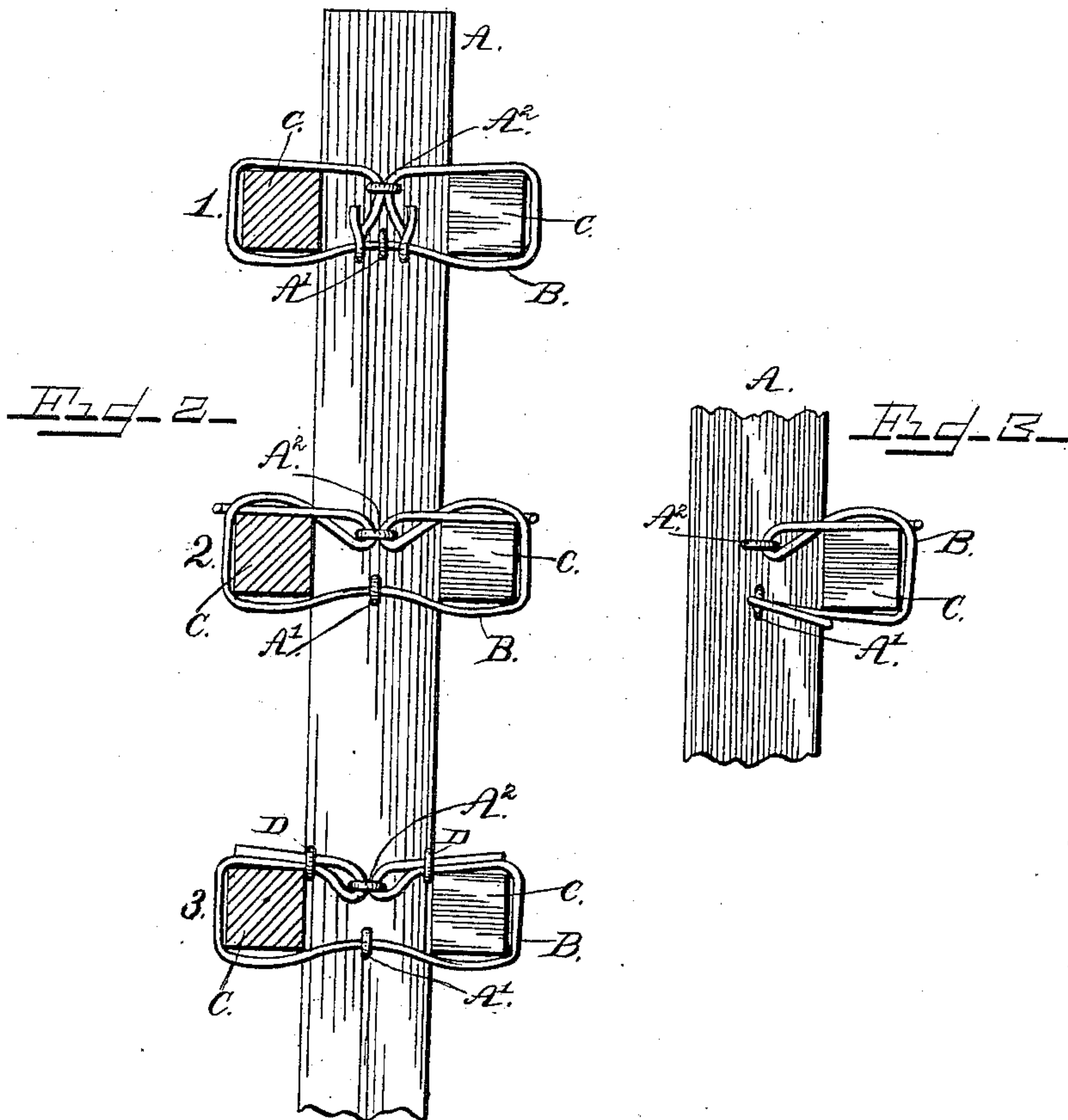
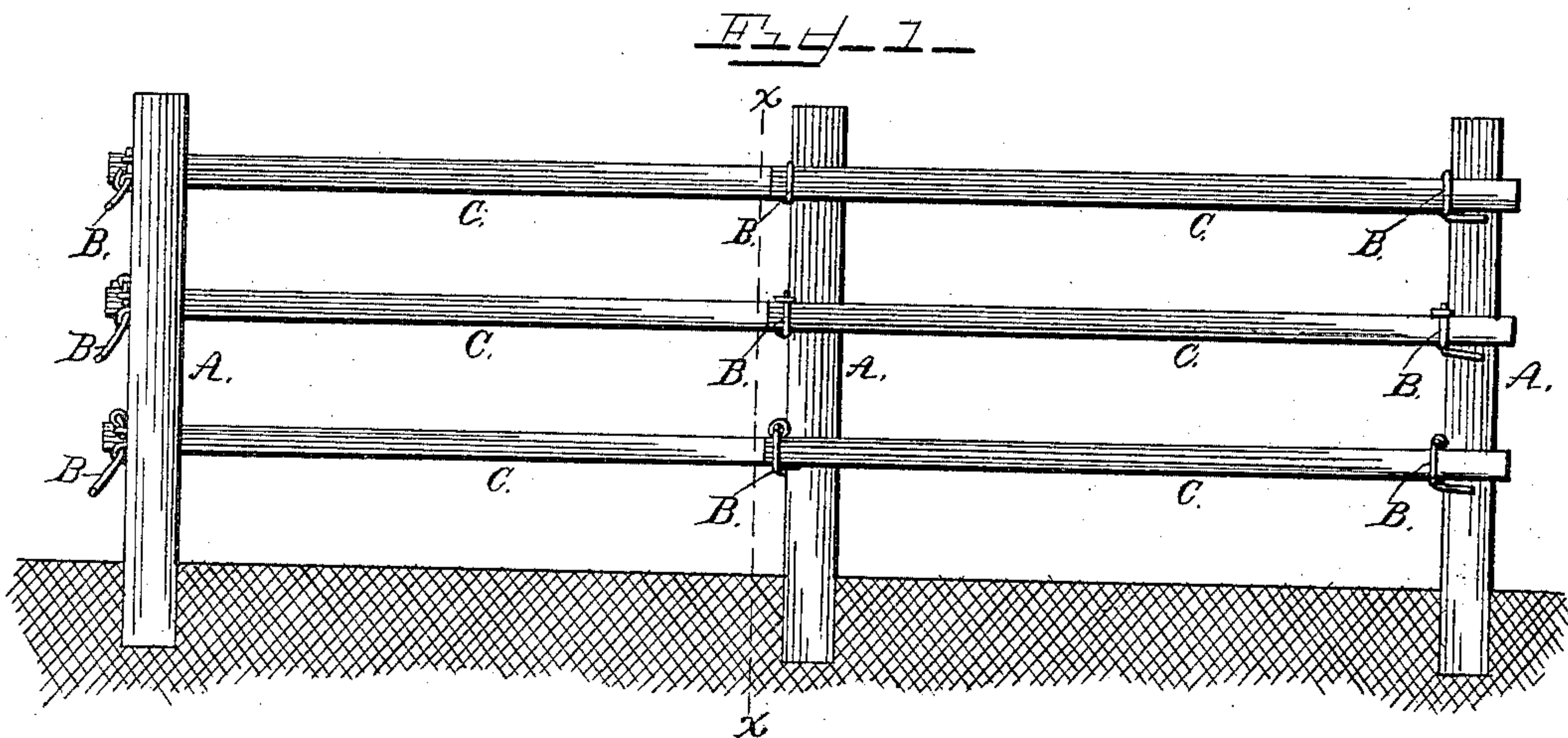
(No Model.)

J. W. CLARK.

FENCE.

No. 339,266.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. CLARK, OF ETNA, OHIO.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,266, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed September 9, 1885. Serial No. 176,634. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Etna, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention is an improved method of binding rail fences; and it consists in certain novel features, hereinafter described and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of two panels of a fence constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line *x x*, Fig. 1, showing three methods of securing the binding-wire; and Fig. 3 is a detail view, showing the method of securing a single rail to the post.

The fence-posts are of ordinary form, and may be of any desired size or number. They are provided along one side with staples $A' A^2$, arranged at right angles to each other in pairs, as will be understood from Figs. 2 and 3. The pairs of staples are placed a distance apart equal to the distance desired between the rails of the fence, and one pair of staples is provided for each rail or pair of rails. The lower staple, A' , of each pair is placed vertically or in the direction of the length of the post, and the upper staple, A^2 , is arranged at right angles to the lower staple, or transversely to the direction of length of the post. Through the lower staple, A' , I pass the binding-wire B , and the posts are then set in the ground at the desired distance apart. The staples are placed such a distance apart that when the rails are in position the upper staple, A^2 , will be somewhat below the line of the upper edge of the rails, and the lower staple will be on a line with the lower edge of the rails.

After the posts have been set up the rails are placed in position and secured by bending the binding-wire around the rails, passing the ends through the upper staple, and then securing it.

I have shown three methods of securing the

binding-wire, and in practice propose to use whichever method is desired by the purchaser. I prefer, however, to use the method marked 1 in Fig. 2. In this method the wire, after being passed around the fence-rail, is passed downward through the upper staple, A^2 , between the post and lower cross portion of the binding-wire, and is then bent upward, as shown. This method forms a secure fastening which will not become loose and can be very quickly applied. The method marked 2 can be quickly applied; but it is liable to give way under severe strain caused by the weight of the fence-rails and the shocks given the same by cattle running against it. The wire, after being passed around the fence-rails, is passed upward through the staple A^2 , then bent back toward the rail, being passed between the rail and that portion of the wire which encircles the rail, and is bent around the same. Instead of twisting the end of the wire around the rail encircling portion of the same, it could be simply bent back and a ring, D , slipped over the same, as shown in the method marked 3.

When a rail is broken, it is not necessary to take down the corresponding rails in the adjacent panels. The broken rail is removed, and that half of the binding-wire which held the same is bent back upon itself and around the post, as shown in Fig. 3. This double bending of the wire will give the same sufficient strength to hold the rail until the fence can be repaired.

It will be understood from the drawings that the ends of the two rails on the same level are secured to the post on opposite sides of the same, and that the method of fastening the rails described is duplicated.

It will be seen that my fastening will readily adapt itself to rails of different sizes, as by passing the wire through the staples it can be drawn to any desired tension. The friction between the upper staple and the wire bent around it will be so great as to dispense with the need of any tying or twisting the ends of the wire together, as is the usual method.

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

1. In a fence, the combination of the post and rails with the herein-described means for

securing the rails to the posts, consisting of a pair of staples secured to a side of the post near each other, the one transversely to, the other in line with, the length of the post, and
5 a binding-wire extended through the vertical staple and around the rail or rails, and having its ends passed around the legs of the horizontal staple and fastened, substantially as shown and described.

10 2. The combination of the posts A, a pair of staples arranged on the side thereof at right angles relatively to each other, and at a distance apart slightly less than the width of the rail, the lower staple being vertically arranged,

rails one on each side of the post, and a binding-wire passed through the lower staple, wrapped around the rails, its ends passed down through the upper staple between the post and lower cross portion of the binding-wire, and then bent up, substantially as shown and described. 15 20

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

JAMES W. CLARK.

Witnesses:

ANGIE SWINEHART,
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