

(No Model.)

B. SCARLES.

WIRE FENCE.

No. 353,328.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

Fig. 1.

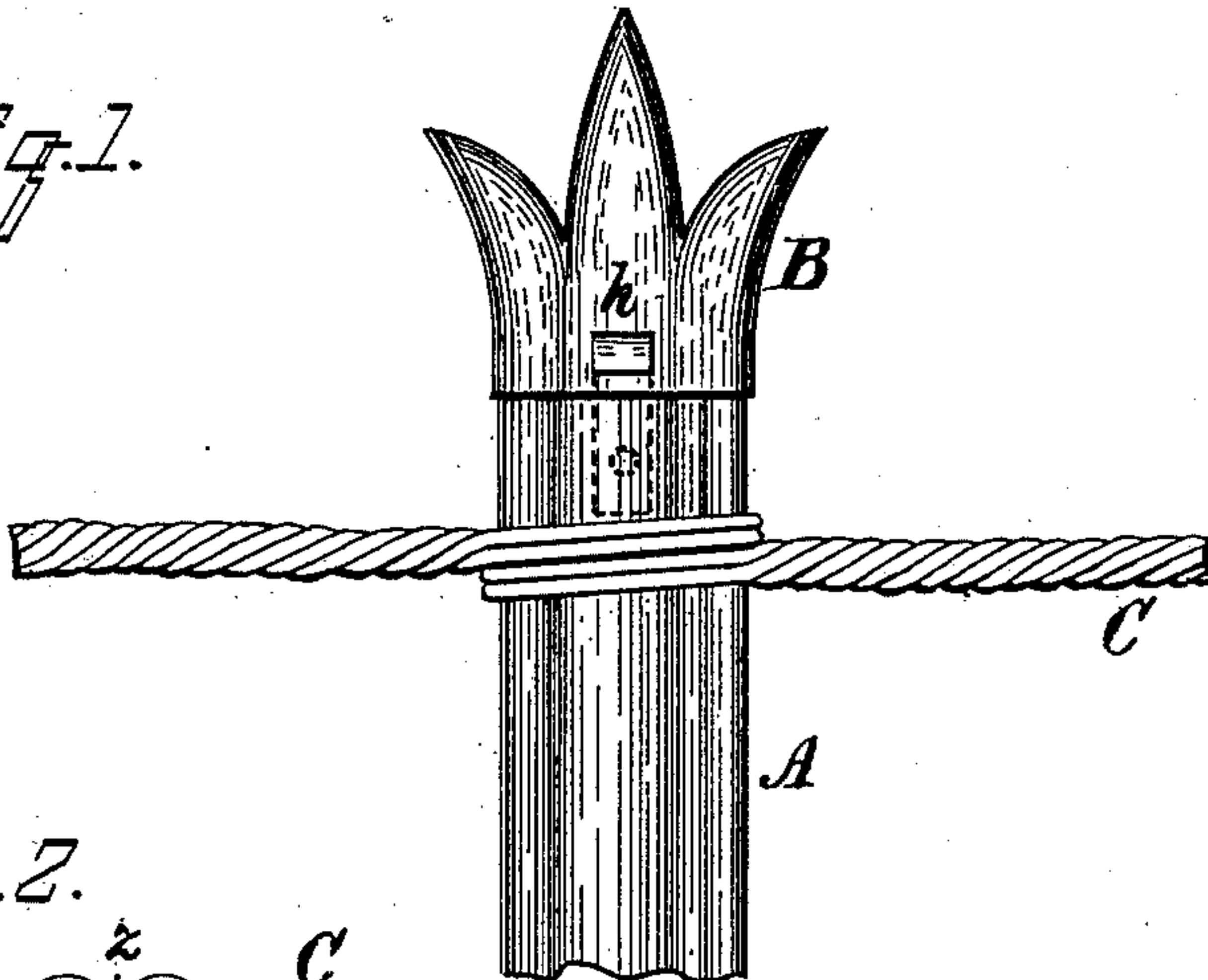


Fig. 2.

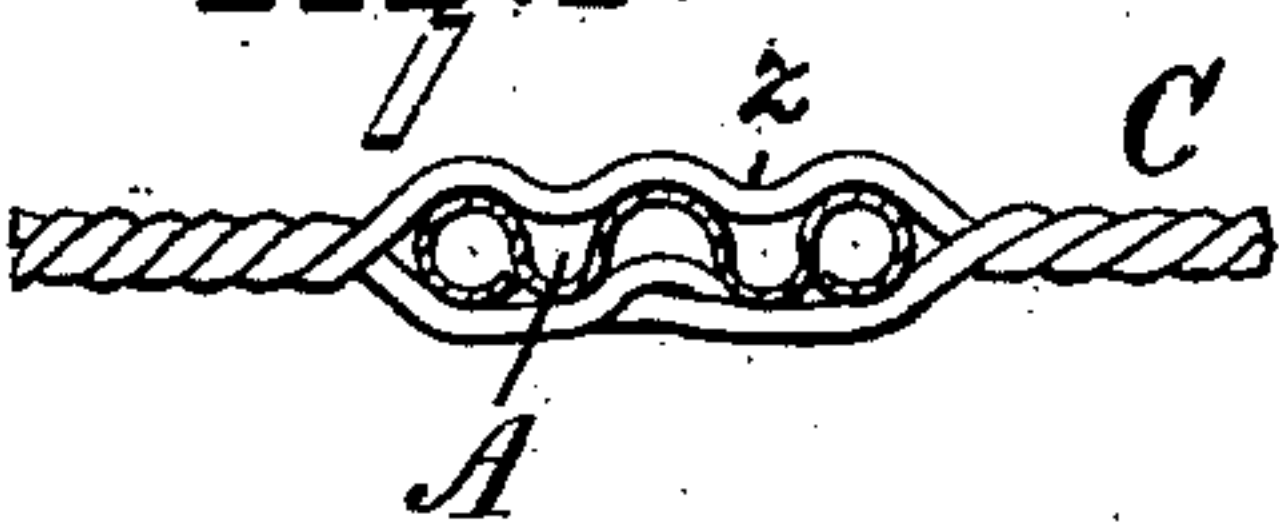


Fig. 5.



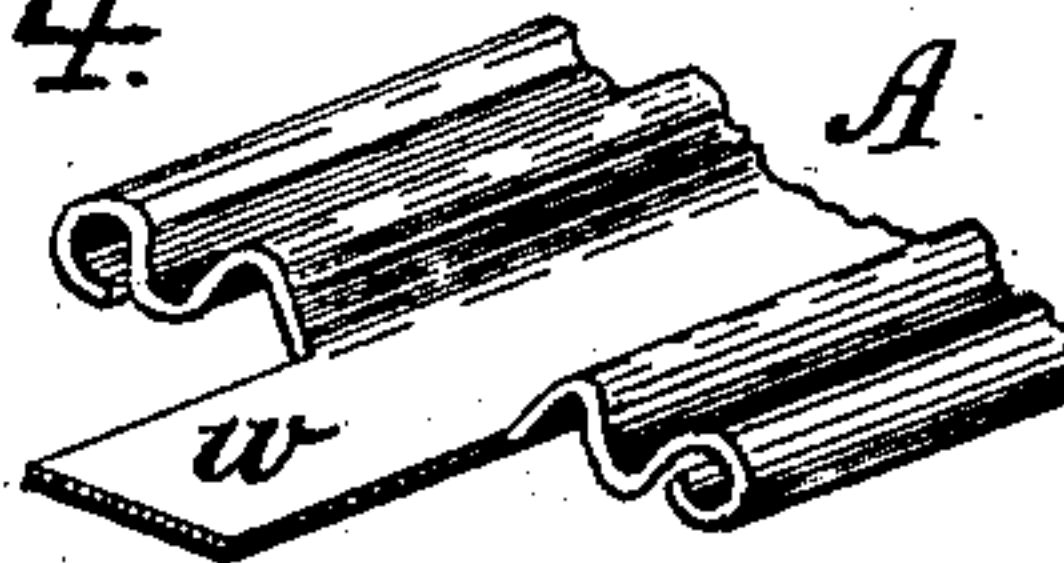
Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN SCARLES, OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,328, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed August 13, 1884. Serial No. 140,417. (No model.) Patented in England August 26, 1884, No. 11,662.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN SCARLES, of Clinton, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fences, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 11,662, dated August 26, 1884,) of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the top portion of one of the pickets with the cap attached and a wire composed of four strands having a single hitch taken around the picket; Fig. 2, a transverse section taken on the dotted line xx in Fig. 5; Fig. 3, a transverse section showing a modification of the picket; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the top portion of a picket, showing the flange for attaching the cap; Fig. 5, a front elevation of a portion of a picket and a wire composed of two strands having a single hitch taken around the picket; Fig. 6, a front elevation of a portion of a picket and a wire composed of two strands having a single hitch taken around the picket, but with the strands crossed.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of fences which are composed of horizontally-arranged wires carrying a series of vertically-arranged pickets and supported at intervals by posts; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

In fences of this description as ordinarily constructed it is very difficult to keep the pickets in proper position, or to prevent them from slipping down through the wires onto the ground, the pickets consisting usually of plain straight strips of metal, which are inserted between the strands of the wires, as shown in Fig. 9.

My improvement is designed to obviate this objection; and to that end I make use of means which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the picket, B the cap, and C the wires. The picket is composed of a thin strip of sheet metal corrugated longitudinally, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. It may also be corrugated as shown in the modification seen in Fig. 3, or in any other suitable form, and may be made of cast instead of sheet metal, if preferred. The wires are preferably composed of two strands, as shown in Figs. 2, 5, and 6, but may be composed of four strands, as shown in Fig. 1, or more, if necessary.

One essential feature of my invention consists in taking a "hitch" by passing one or more of the strands of which the wire is composed one or more times completely around the picket, thereby securely binding the picket into the fence and preventing it from becoming loose or getting out of position.

In Fig. 5 the strand d is represented as carried directly across the face of the picket, as seen at t ; but the strand m is carried under the strand d , as seen at f , thence across the back of the picket, thence to the front over the strand d , as seen at l , thence across the face of the picket, as seen at r , thence across the back of the picket again, thence over the strand d , as seen at i , after which it is twisted with the strand d to form the wire C.

In Fig. 6 the wire m , in making the circuit of the post to form a hitch, is represented as carried across the wire d on the face of the post, as shown at v .

When four wires are used, the hitch may be made by passing two of them completely around the post, as shown in Fig. 1, or by passing one, two, or three, as may be preferred, completely around the post.

To make the wires hug the picket with greater tenacity, or to produce additional friction between the parts, the wires are bent into the corrugations, as shown at z in Fig. 2, by means of any proper tool for that purpose, although I deem this unnecessary when a proper

hitch is taken with one or more of the strands around the body of the picket.

A tongue or projection, *w*, is formed on the top of the picket A for securing the cap B, the flange being bent outwardly through a side opening, *h*, in the cap and turned down. This tongue may be formed integral with the body of the picket, or consist of a separate piece riveted thereto, as shown in Fig. 1.

10 It will be understood that as many wires are to be employed as may be required to make the fence of proper height and strength; also, that as many pickets may be used as necessary.

I do not confine myself to corrugating the pickets when the cap B is to be attached thereto, as plain ones may be employed to good advantage, although I deem the corrugated ones preferable, as they are lighter, much stronger, and give the fence a more finished appearance.

20 In constructing my improved fence any suitable means may be employed for twisting the wires between the pickets, and also for inserting the pickets at regular intervals, as well as for taking the hitches around the pickets.

25 The posts of the fence are not shown, these not being considered essential in exemplifying my invention.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a wire fence, the combination, with 30 two or more fence-wires, of a corrugated picket engaged by both of said fence-wires, one and the same strand of one of said fence-wires completely encircling the picket, while one or more of the strands of the same fence-wire 35 pass upon one side only of the picket, the strands of the double fence-wire being twisted together on opposite sides of the picket, and the strands on the same side of the picket being bent into the same corrugation therein, 40 substantially as described.

2. The sheet-metal picket A, provided with an upwardly-extending tongue, W, in combination with the cap B, provided with the slot *h*, said tongue being bent outward through said 45 slot and holding said cap in position, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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