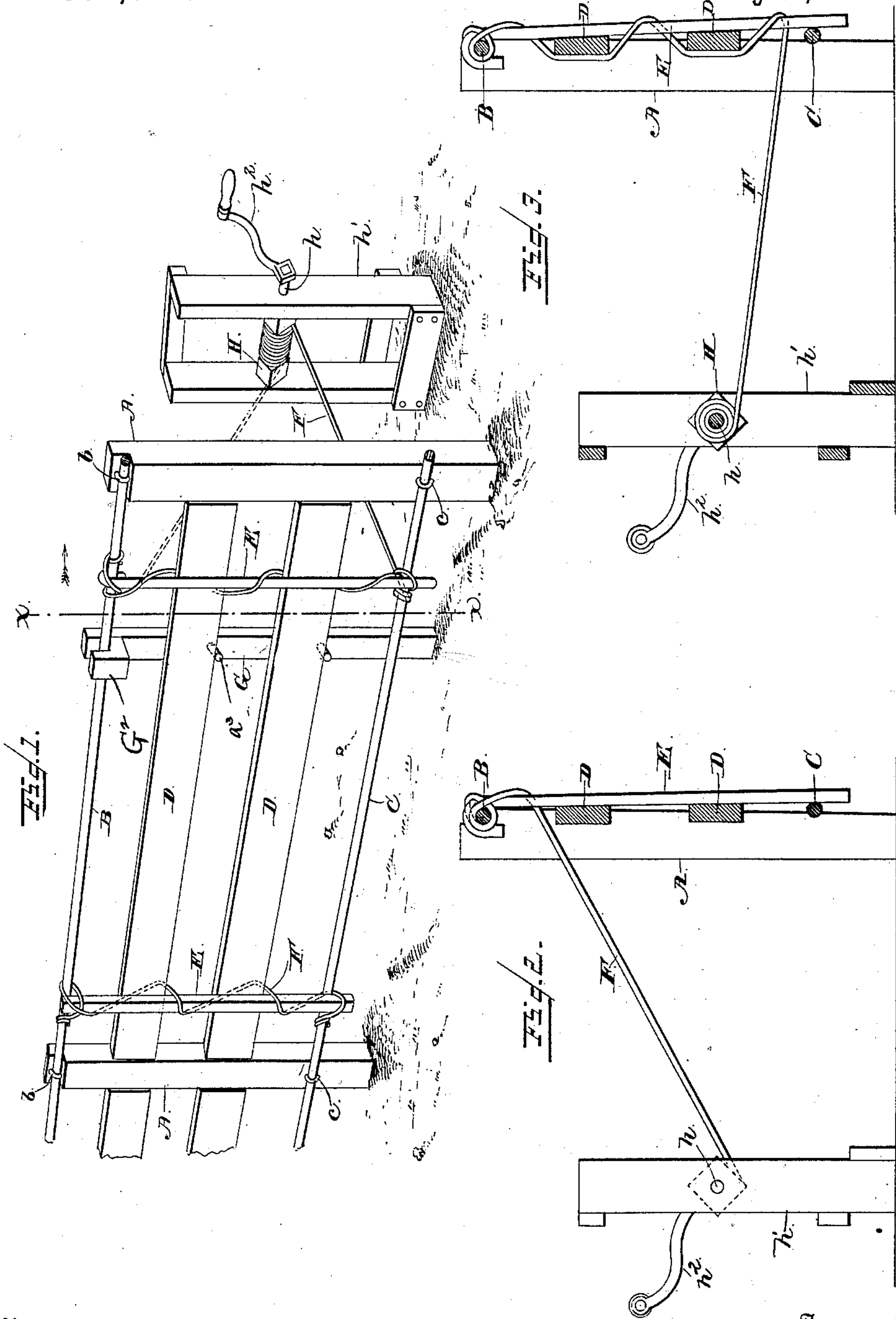


(No Model.)

C. GIBSON.
FENCE.

No. 362,074.

Patented May 3, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GIBSON, OF MOUNT VERNON, INDIANA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,074, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed December 18, 1886. Serial No. 221,975. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my fence in course of erection. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the final step in the course of erecting the fence.

This invention relates to improvements in fences and the construction thereof, the main object being to devise a fence that can be quickly and cheaply put up, and that will be strong, durable, inexpensive, and easily repaired when necessary.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designate a number of fence-posts set at equal distances apart; or, if desirable, they may be placed at unequal distances.

B is a rod, preferably of metal—such as clothes-line wire—the ends of which are inserted into staples *b b*, inserted into two adjacent fence-posts at corresponding points near the top of the same. The rod can thus be easily slipped out of place, and may be of wood, if the same is preferred.

C is a rod similar to the rod B, with its ends inserted into staples *c c* at corresponding points near the lower ends of the said posts, and is easily detachable by drawing its ends alternately out of the staples.

D D are two or more rails or slats, each of just sufficient length to be readily placed in a horizontal direction between the two adjacent fence-posts.

E E are vertical rods of similar material to that composing the rods B and C, and having their upper ends hooked so as to catch over the rod B. The rods E, when in place, extend from the rod B to a point below the rod C, and two are secured to each section of fence, one near each end of the section.

F is a flexible wire, preferably of iron, which is wrapped first around the junction of the rods B and E, then around the rails D, so as to hold them tightly to the rod B, and lastly around the junction of the rods E and C, so that the

rails D are held firmly in place without their ends being fixed or even touching the posts.

The manner of building the fence is as follows: A standard, G, has its lower end rested upon the ground adjacent to the point where the rod E is to be bound to the rods B and C and the rails D. The end of the wire F is then tightly wound around the junction of the rods B and E, and the wrapping is made more tight by means of the winch H, upon the axle *h* of which the wire is wound. This is done by temporarily securing the frame *h'* of the winch to the earth adjacent to the spot where it is necessary to pay out the wire. By turning the handle *h''* of the winch in one direction enough wire can be paid out to wind on the rods, as described. Then by reversing the motion of the handle the said wrappings or windings of wire can be made very tight. The wire is then paid out sufficiently to surround the upper rail, D, and the rod E, and is again tightened, as before. The second rail is then similarly secured in place, and when all the rails have been thus secured the wire is passed around the junction of the rods C and E, the former rod slid or moved into place, and the wire tightened, as described, and cut off from the roll on the axle of the winch.

The following are some of the advantages of the invention:

It is evident that as the rails do not overlap the post a longer fence can be built with the same material, as the breadth of a post is gained in each section. The fence is, moreover, straight, and consequently does not require the amount of material that a zigzag or worm fence does.

It can be very quickly and easily erected, the posts being the only permanent part of it, and when the ends of the posts which are inserted in the ground become decayed they may be taken up and reversed, and the decayed surface at the said ends cut away, so as to drive the staples *b* into sound wood, thus greatly increasing the durability of the posts, as it does not matter whether the rails are exactly vertical above each other or not.

The rails may be of any wood and need not be cut into planks, as the wire will wrap around a split rail or a sappling as readily as around a plank, and hold the same securely in place.

The rods F may, if desired, be of wood and not made to hook over the top rod, B, as the winding of the wire will hold all parts securely together. The rods B and C may also be of
5 any wood—such as sections of a sappling, as is evident from the foregoing description.

It is also evident that the fence can be made of the cheapest and most handy material and can be very quickly and easily erected.

10 For keeping hogs or other small animals inside the fence, the rod C should be placed near the ground; but for retaining cattle it need not be placed nearer than a foot to the same, and more rails may be added to the fence, if desirable.
15 ble.

The standard G is designed to keep the rails of the fence in place. For this purpose said standard is provided with a foot, G², at the top to embrace the top wire, and the projecting
20 pins a³, to support the intermediate rails.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

As an improvement in fences, the combina-

tion of the fixed posts, the horizontal wires B C, secured to the posts by staples near the up- 25 per and lower ends thereof, the vertical bars or rods arranged between two adjoining posts and bearing against the horizontal wires, the horizontal panels bearing against the vertical bars and terminating at points within and out 30 of contact with the posts, and the binding-wires wrapped around the horizontal wires at the points where the vertical bars or rods touch the latter, said wires being also passed alternately around the vertical bars or rods and the 35 horizontal panels, to firmly bind the several parts together and thereby support the panels without connecting the same directly to the posts, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 40 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES GIBSON.

Witnesses:

GEORGE S. GREEN,
W. P. DANIEL.