

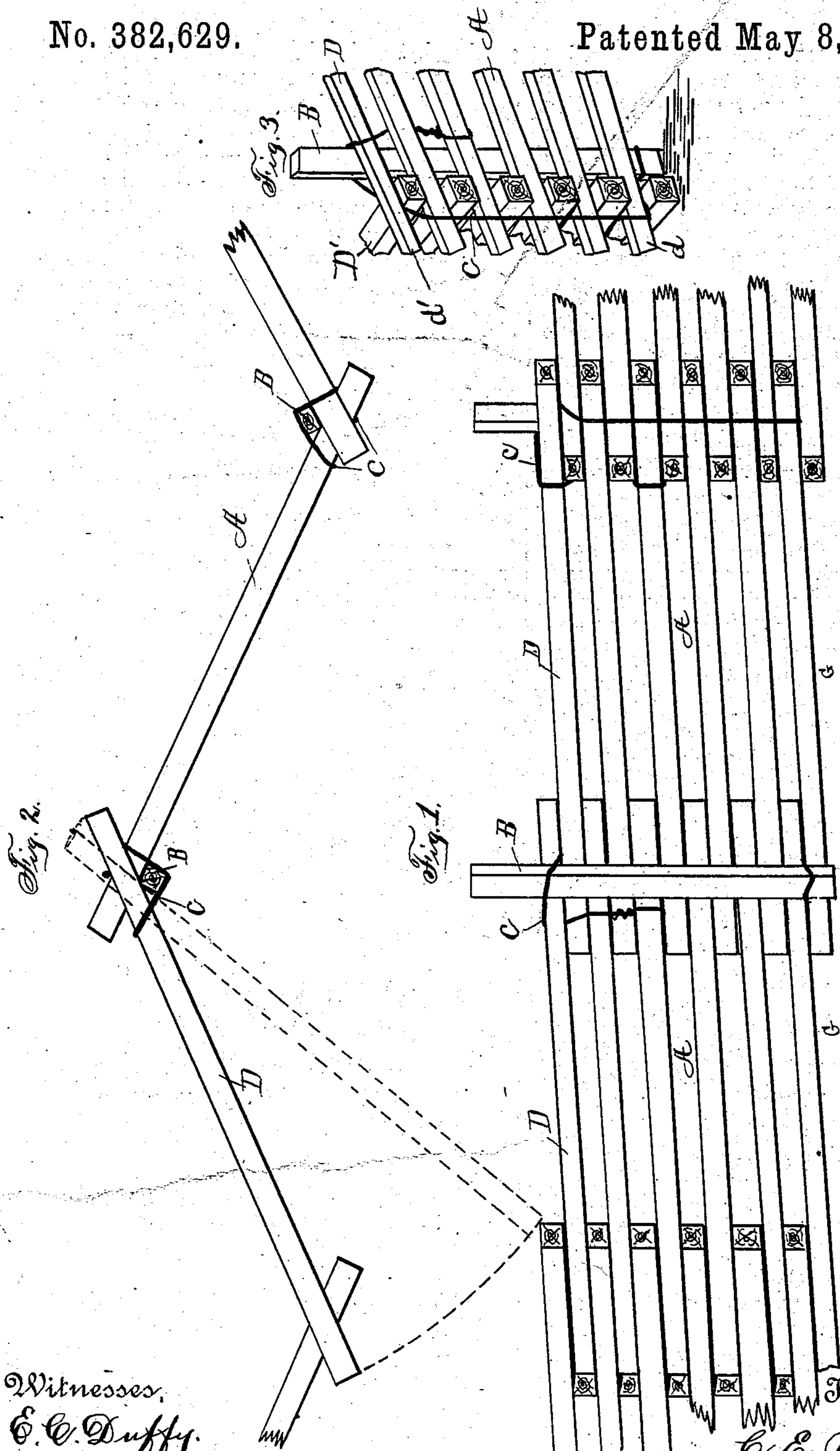
(No Model.)

C. E. WILSON.

FENCE.

No. 382,629.

Patented May 8, 1888.



Witnesses,
E. C. Duffy.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

COLUMBUS E. WILSON, OF DORA, INDIANA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,629, dated May 8, 1888.

Application filed February 29, 1888. Serial No. 265,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLUMBUS E. WILSON, of the town of Dora, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in fences, and more particularly to that peculiar class of fences known as "worm" or "zigzag."

The object of my invention is to provide an extremely simple and durable fence, which can be simply and easily built and will require a minimum quantity of material and labor, the panels and rails of the fence being locked and bound together by means of upright posts, binding-wires, and locking or tightening rails or levers.

With these ends in view my invention consists in certain novel features in construction and combinations of parts, more fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of several panels of the fence. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same; and Fig. 3 is a detached view of two sections, illustrating the manner of binding the same together at the angle formed by their intersection.

In the drawings, the reference-letter A indicates the horizontal rails of the fence, the panels of which intersect at angles to each other, in the usual manner with zigzag or worm fences.

An upright post or brace, B, is secured at each end, and in the inner angles upon the opposite sides of the panels of the fence by binding-wires C, and the rails and posts are tightly locked and bound together by locking-rails D, around the ends of which the binding-wires are passed, and then the rails are swung around to their normal position in the panels, thus twisting the wires and binding the parts firmly together.

In constructing the fence the horizontal rails are first placed in position in the usual man-

ner, with each end resting upon and projecting beyond a rail of the adjoining panels or sections, and when the vertical series of the panels have been completed a post or brace B is placed in each obtuse angle formed by the intersecting panels. These posts or braces can be of any odds or ends left over from cutting the rails into the right lengths for the fence, and should be of a length equal to or greater than the vertical height of the fence. When the post has been placed in position, one end of a binding-wire C is looped around or secured to the same near its lower end. The wire is then passed beneath the bottom rail, d, of one of the panels, and then upwardly in the angle formed by the projecting ends of the rails upon the opposite side of the fence from that on which the post is placed. The wire is then passed beneath the projected end of the top rail D of the panel, to which the before-mentioned bottom rail belongs, and rearwardly over the top rail, D', of the adjoining panel, around the upper portion of the post or brace at that angle, and over the upper face of the first-mentioned top or locking rail D to the opposite side of the fence, from thence back again around the under side of said rail to the side of the fence with the post, and the free end of the wire is then passed downwardly, and is looped around or otherwise firmly secured to, preferably, the third rail from the top of the panel to which the locking-rail belongs.

The top or locking-lever rail D is in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, with its free end resting on the ground, or otherwise suitably supported, when the binding-wire is being placed in position, and when it is desired to lock the parts together and firmly in position the locking-rail is swung around into its normal position in a panel and its free end is placed beneath the end of the top rail of the adjoining panel. (See Fig. 1.) Thus it will be readily seen that the binding-wire is twisted, thereby drawing the rails tightly together and the brace or post firmly into the angle and against the rails, thus making a fence exceedingly strong and durable, for the braces or posts are locked into the angles and, together with the binding-wires, give the fence more

rigidity and firmness than has heretofore been the case with that class of worm-fences which are simply locked together by a binding-wire and locking-rail.

5 What I claim is—

1. The herein-described worm or zigzag fence, consisting of the horizontal rails forming the intersecting panels, upright posts placed in each inner angle at the ends and on
10 opposite sides of the panel, and binding-wires securing the rails and panels together and firmly clamping the upright posts against the rails and into the angles, as set forth.

2. In a worm or zigzag fence, the combination of the rails forming the intersecting panels, an upright post or brace located in each
15 inner angle formed by the intersecting panels, binding-wires to clamp the rails together and secure the posts or braces in the angles, and a
20 locking-lever rail in each panel adapted to twist the wire at one end of the panel and thus firmly lock the panels and upright post together, substantially as described.

3. In a worm or zigzag fence, the combination of the horizontal rails forming the intersecting panels, an upright post or brace located in each obtuse angle formed by the intersecting panels, a binding-wire securing the panels and upright post together at such angle, said binding-wire being secured at one end
25 to the lower portion of the post, from thence passing upwardly in the angle on the opposite side of the fence, and from thence passed back around the post, and being secured to one of the rails near the top, and a locking-lever rail in
30 each panel adapted to twist the wire at one end of the panel and thus firmly bind the post and panels together, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own invention I affix my signature in presence
35 of two witnesses.

COLUMBUS E. WILSON.

Witnesses:

WARREN BIGLER,
JOHN H. DICKEN.