(No Model.)

C. C. BARGDILL.

FENCE.

No. 383,335. Patented May 22, 1888.

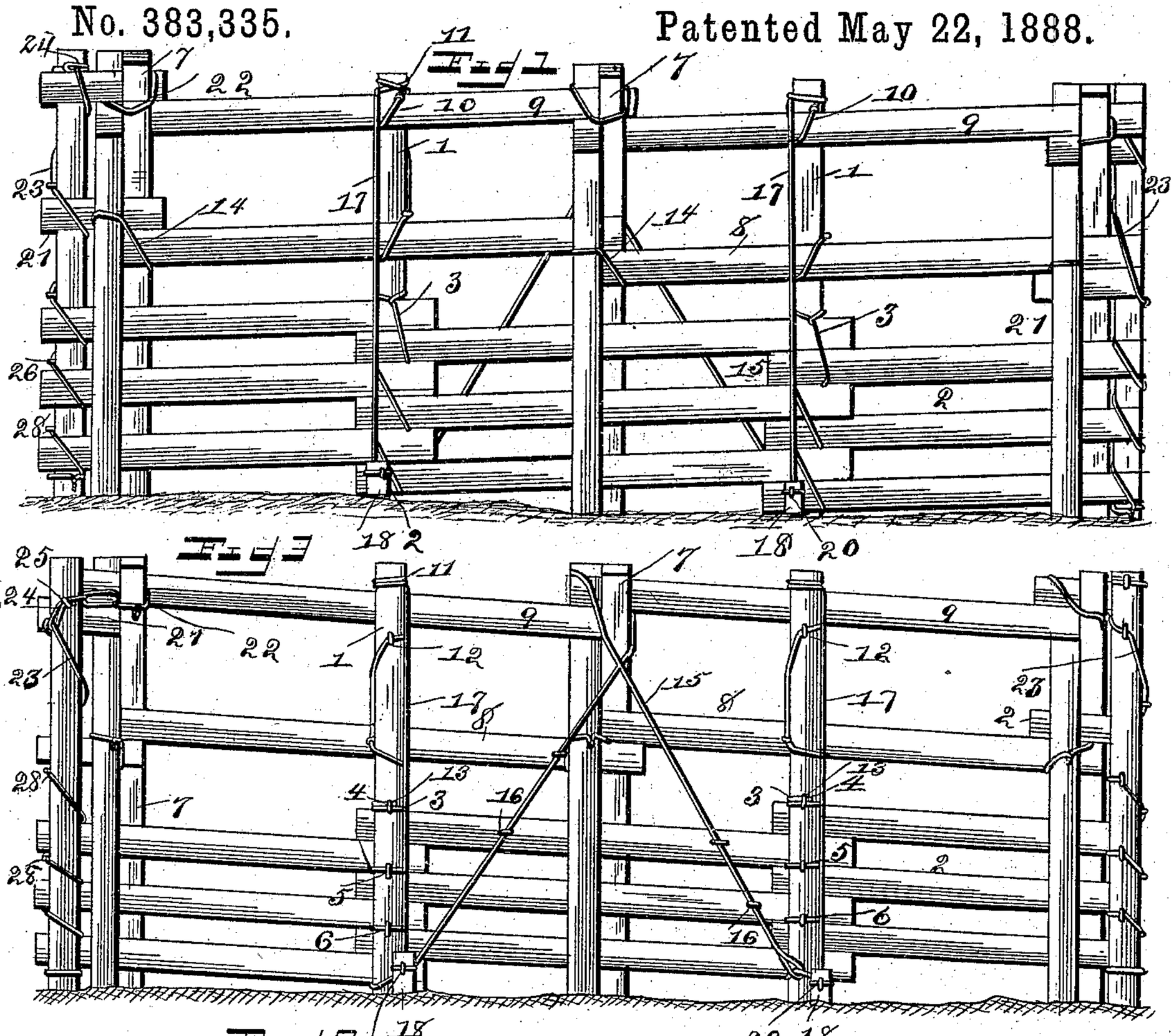

Fig 3

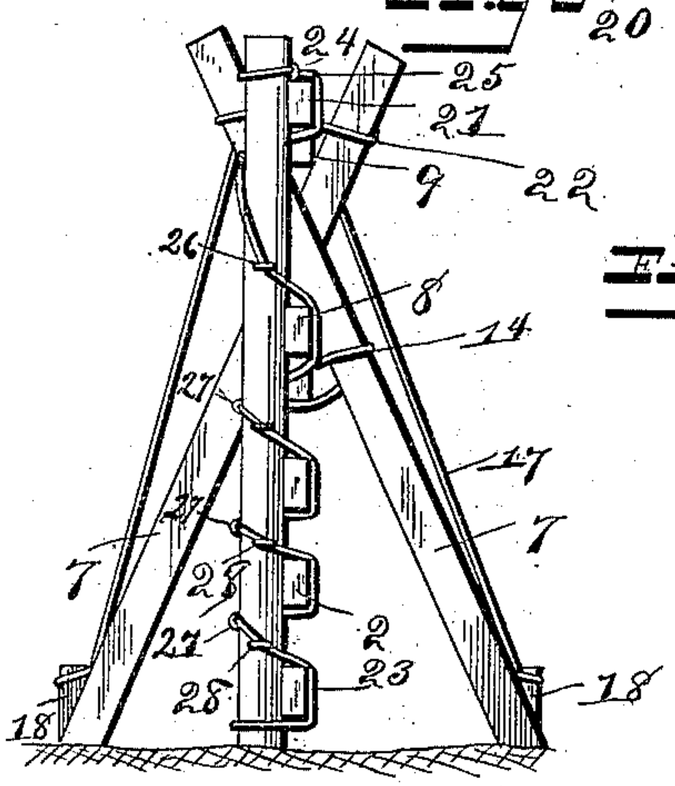

Fig 7.

Fig 5

Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

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FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,335, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed December 14, 1887. Serial No. 257,900. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. BARGDILL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rosedale, in the county of Madison and State of Ohio, 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, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a fence constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view taken from the opposite side to that shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings; and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are detail views, which will be hereinafter referred to in the specification.

The same numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention consists in a new and improved fence, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the several parts by their designating-numerals, 1 1 indicate the vertical posts of my new and improved fence, the said posts being embedded in the ground at their lower ends for a few inches to steady them. To the lower part of these vertical posts are secured the ends of the three lower horizontal rails of the fence 2, these lower rails overlapping at their ends with the lower rails of the next panels, as shown. The ends of these lower horizontal rails are secured firmly to the vertical posts 1 by the tying and supporting wires 3 3, which secure the overlapping ends of the lower horizontal rails to the vertical posts in the following manner: The upper end of each wire 3 is tightly looped around its respective post 1 at the proper height above the ground, and is further secured to the post at that point by a staple, 4, which prevents the looped upper end of the said wire from slipping or working down on the vertical post. The wire then passes down in a diagonal direction around the front of the overlapping ends of the two upper rails 2 2 of the two adjacent panels, then under the lower one of the said ends, and back around the vertical post 1, where it is secured by a staple, 5, then in front down in a diagonal direction over the overlapping ends of the two middle horizontal rails 2 of the adjacent panels, then back around the vertical post 1, where it is secured by a staple, 6, and then forward around the post down and around the overlapping ends of the two lower rails 2 of the two panels, the lower end of the wire being wrapped and looped firmly around the lower part of the vertical post.

The arrangement of the above-described wire 3 is clearly illustrated in detail in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and it will be seen from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, that the wire 3 will firmly bind the ends of the lower horizontal rails to the vertical posts 1, binding tightly on the corners or edges of the said ends, while the staples will effectually prevent the wires from slipping, the ends of the rails being thus held securely in position.

On the opposite sides of the central part of the lower horizontal rails 2 are secured the lower ends of inclined stakes 7 7, which cross each other near their upper ends directly above—that is to say, in the same vertical plane with the lower horizontal rails.

8 and 9 indicate, respectively, the two upper rails, these upper rails, which extend parallel to each other, being centrally secured to the vertical posts 1 1 at the points shown by means of the wire 10 in the following manner: The upper end of each wire 10 is tightly secured in a loop, 11, around the upper end of its respective vertical post 1, and then passes firmly around the center of the upper rail 9 diagonally, and then around to the opposite side of the post 1, where it is secured by a staple, 12. It then passes down diagonally around to the side of the post, where it is secured, and its lower portion is then firmly wrapped or looped around the center of the rail 8 and the post 1 itself, this looped lower end of the wire 10, which is in the form of a slip-noose, being secured to the post 1 by a staple, 13. It will be seen that by this arrangement of the wire 10, which is illustrated in detail in Fig. 5 of the drawings, the upper rails 8 and 9 will be firmly secured in position at their central points to the upper part of the posts 1, the wire 10 binding them firmly to the post while the staples prevent the wire from slipping.

The ends of the under rails 8 8 of the upper

rails of the fence, and which overlap at a point above the center of the lower horizontal rails 2, are firmly held by a wire, 14, close up below the crossed ends of the stakes 7 7. This wire 14 passes at its center around the outside of one of the stakes 7, one-half or part of the wire then passing under the end of one of the rails 8, while the other half or part of the wire passes under the overlapping end of the other rail 8, the ends of the wire being then firmly twisted or otherwise secured together around the other stake 7. The arrangement of this wire is shown in detail in Fig. 6 of the drawings. It will be seen that by this arrangement the overlapping ends of the under rails 8 of the upper rails of the fence will be firmly secured and held together and to the stakes 7 7 close up below the crossed ends of the said stakes.

The overlapping ends of the upper rails 9 9 fit in above the crossed upper ends of the stakes 7 7, and are held there, and the entire fence steadied against end movement by the slanting wire brace 15, which will be now described. This inclined brace consists of a single wire, which at its center is bound around the upper end of one of the stakes 7, the parts of the wire then passing over the two overlapping ends of the rails 9 respectively, so as to hold down each of the said ends, and the wire-brace then passes around to the outer side of the other stake 7, where the ends or parts of the wire are crossed, and then extend down slanting in opposite directions to the lower ends of the vertical posts 1 1, as shown in the drawings, where the ends of the brace-wire are looped through and thus secured to the loops which are formed in the lower ends of the wires 3 3 at the bottom of the vertical posts. The inclined brace wire 15 is then secured to the upper rails 8 8 and to the upper and middle rails 2 of the lower horizontal rails by means of small staples 16, as shown. It will be seen from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, that this wire brace will not only bind and secure the overlapping ends of the upper rails 9 9 in the crossed upper ends of the stakes 7 7, but will also act to brace the fence against end motion, owing to the wire brace extending down to both sides, in opposite directions, to the lower ends of the rigid vertical posts 1 1, so that should the fence have a tendency to swing or move endwise in either direction the inclined wire brace, with its ends running and secured in opposite directions, will effectually brace the fence and prevent any end motion. The stakes 7 7 are set in the ground at their lower ends.

The vertical posts 1 are braced at their upper ends by means of wire braces 17, the brace for each post consisting of a single wire, which is wrapped at its center around the upper end of its post 1, above the center of the upper rail 9, the ends of the wire 17 then extending down on both sides of the fence and being secured at their lower ends around short posts 18 18, which are set in the ground at a suitable distance from the lower end of the post 1. The ends of the wire 17 are looped and fastened around these short posts, and are further held by staples 20, which prevent the said ends from slipping off the posts 18 18.

The wire brace 15 can be stapled to the horizontal rails at as many points as desired, and the vertical posts 1 are embedded in the ground at their lower ends for a few inches to afford a firm support for the ends of the said brace-wire.

At the end of the fence a short block, 21, is placed under the end of the top rail 9, and the end of the rail and the block are securely bound in the top of the crossed stakes 7 7 by a wire, 22, twisted around the said parts, as shown.

At the end of the length of fence shown in the drawings I have shown the manner in which the lower and upper horizontal rails may be secured to a vertical post, 1, by a single wire, 23, this wire being secured in a loop, 24, around the upper end of the vertical post and held there by a staple, 25, then passing diagonally around the upper rail 8 and to the other side of the post, where it is secured by a staple, 26, then down diagonally around the post and around each of the rails, being secured by a staple, 27, at the back of the post below each rail, the wire being further tightened at the side of the post above each rail by a staple or nail, 28, while the lower end of the wire is secured in a loop around the lower end of the vertical post. In this manner all of the horizontal rails are firmly secured to the vertical post by a single wire with the aid of the staples or nails. This arrangement is illustrated in detail in Fig. 7 of the drawings.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and many advantages of my invention will be readily understood. It will be seen that my new and improved fence is simple and strong in construction; that it can be readily and rapidly put together, the wires all being in single pieces, and that by constructing the fence in the manner shown and described, with the lower horizontal rails having their overlapping ends at the center of the upper horizontal rails, and the rails secured to the vertical posts and the inclined stakes by the wires, as set forth, and the inclined wire braces extending from the top of the stakes to the lower ends of the vertical posts, and also the inclined wire-braces running from the upper ends of the vertical posts, all end motion will be effectually prevented, and the entire fence will be rendered exceedingly strong and durable.

Planks may of course be employed instead of the horizontal rails.

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

1. In a fence, the combination of the vertical posts and the inclined posts alternating with

each other, said inclined posts crossing each other near the top, the lower rails, the ends of which overlap each other at the vertical posts, and the upper rails, the ends of which overlap each other at the inclined posts, one of which upper rails is above and the other one is below the crossing of said inclined posts, the wires secured to the vertical posts and wrapped around them and the rails, and the wires looped around the inclined posts and the upper rails.

2. In a fence, the combination of the vertical posts and the inclined posts alternating with each other, the inclined posts crossing each other near their tops, wire wrapped around the vertical posts and the rails and secured to the posts by means of loops around the posts, and the braces, each consisting of a single piece of wire wrapped around the tops of the inclined posts and over the upper rails, crossed upon the opposite side of the fence and passed down diagonally in opposite directions, and secured at their ends in the loops of the wires around the vertical posts.

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

CHARLES C. BARGDILL.

Witnesses:

W. C. PANGBORN,

C. S. PANGBORN.