(No Model.)

J. N. & N. LEHMAN.

WIRE FENCE.

No. 401,567. Patented Apr. 16, 1889.

Fig. 1.

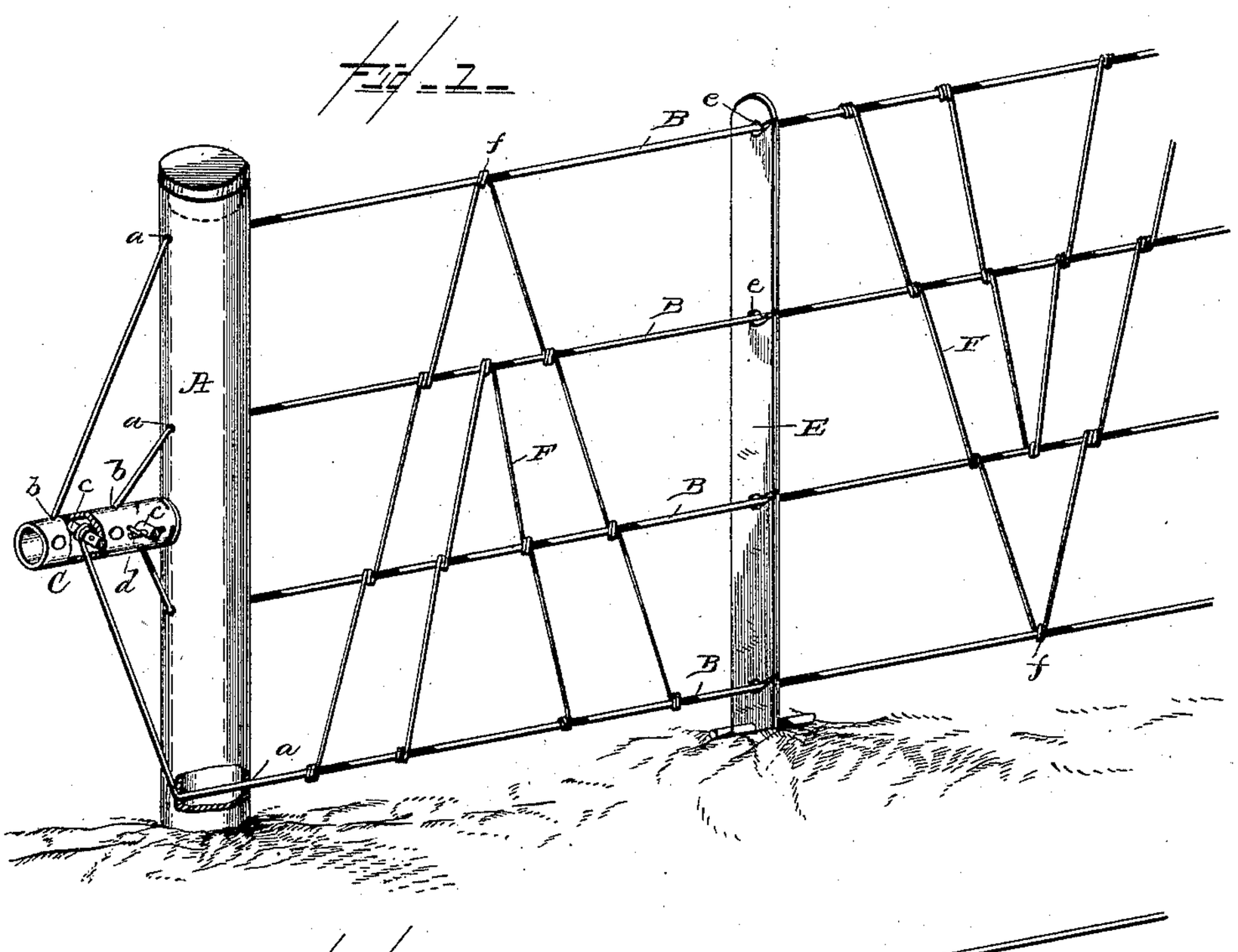
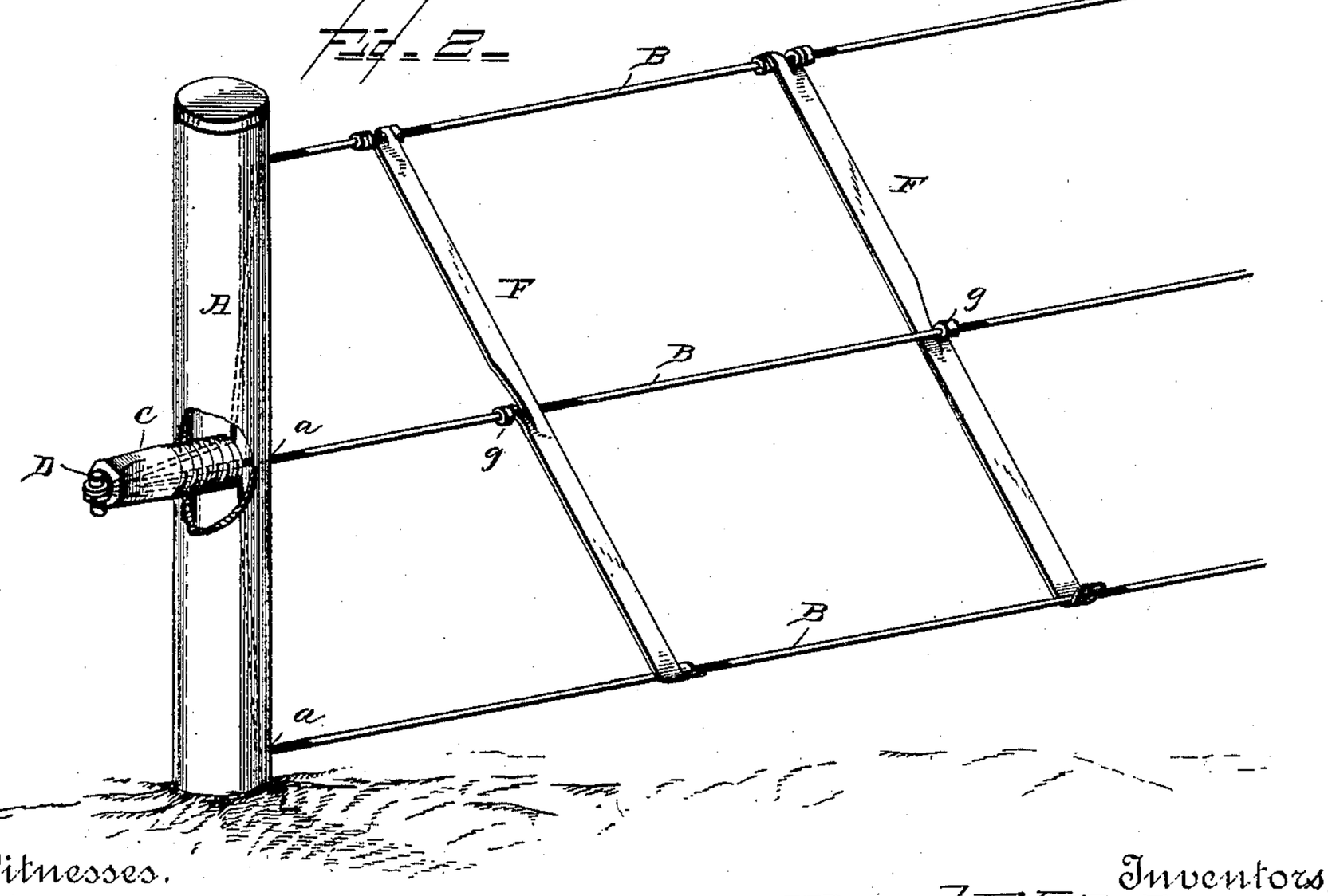


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH N. LEHMAN AND NEAL LEHMAN, OF GOSHEN, INDIANA.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,567, dated April 16, 1889.

Application filed January 31, 1889. Serial No. 298,237. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH N. LEHMAN and NEAL LEHMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fences; and it has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and durable fence, which can be readily put up or taken down, and which, when in position, will be strong and present a comely appearance.

The invention consists in the peculiar combinations and the novel construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence constructed in accordance with our invention, with parts broken away to better illustrate other parts. Fig. 2 is a similar view with parts broken away, showing a modified form of the same.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a hollow post designed to be set in the ground, although, of course, the same might be made to rest upon the ground and braced in any suitable manner, the method of securing the post in an upright position not affecting the operation of the other parts of the fence or affecting our invention. This post is preferably provided with a detachable cap; but the same may be omitted.

B are the longitudinal wires of the fence, the free ends of which are passed through openings *a* in the post, and by the construction shown in Fig. 1 pass through the same, and are passed through openings *b* in the longitudinal tube C, projecting from the side of the hollow post. After passing through the openings in the tube C the ends of the wires are secured to the transverse pins *c*, which pass through the said tube and are provided with a suitable handle or turning-piece, *d*, by the turning of which the wires may be tightened.

Instead of passing the wires through the post A, as in Fig. 1, we may sometimes pass them through openings in one side thereof, and thence through the tube C, projecting from the opposite side thereof, as shown, and out the outer end thereof, where they are secured around a suitable turning-piece, D, all of the wires being held by a single turning-piece, whereby the simple turning of said piece will twist the wires and necessarily put a strain thereon and tighten them. The turning of the turning-pieces in the reverse direction will of course slacken up the wires, when by removing their ends from the turning-pieces they may be removed.

In Fig. 1 we have shown an upright support, E, provided upon one edge with slots *e* to receive and help support the wires; but this may often be omitted.

F are braces for the longitudinal wires. In Fig. 1 they are shown as composed of wire having their ends secured to the bottom longitudinal wire by coiling the same around said wire, and thence passed upward, being coiled around each wire and at the top brought to a point, two such braces being shown upon each side of the support E, one embracing three only of the longitudinal wires and the other engaging all four of them. Of course a reversal would be the equivalent of that shown on the left of said support—that is, with the point *f* at the bottom instead of at the top. Such a form is shown at the right of said support; or in some instances we may choose to alternate the form of braces, as illustrated by the said Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 we have shown the braces F as made of flat metal, with one end coiled around the bottom wire, the other end being split longitudinally, and one portion coiled around the top wire in one direction, while the other por-

tion is coiled in the opposite direction. This we find forms a very strong brace. Between the ends this flat brace is slit to form a tongue, *g*, which is coiled around the central longitudinal wire, as shown.

What we claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a hollow post provided with openings, as shown, and the lateral tube projecting from said post, of the longitudinal wires passed through said openings and engaging means on said tube, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the hollow post and the tube projecting laterally therefrom, of the longitudinal wires passed into said post and into the tube and engaging turning devices on the said tube, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH N. LEHMAN.
NEAL LEHMAN.

Witnesses:
DELZON CROOKS,
MILTON M. GALENTINE.