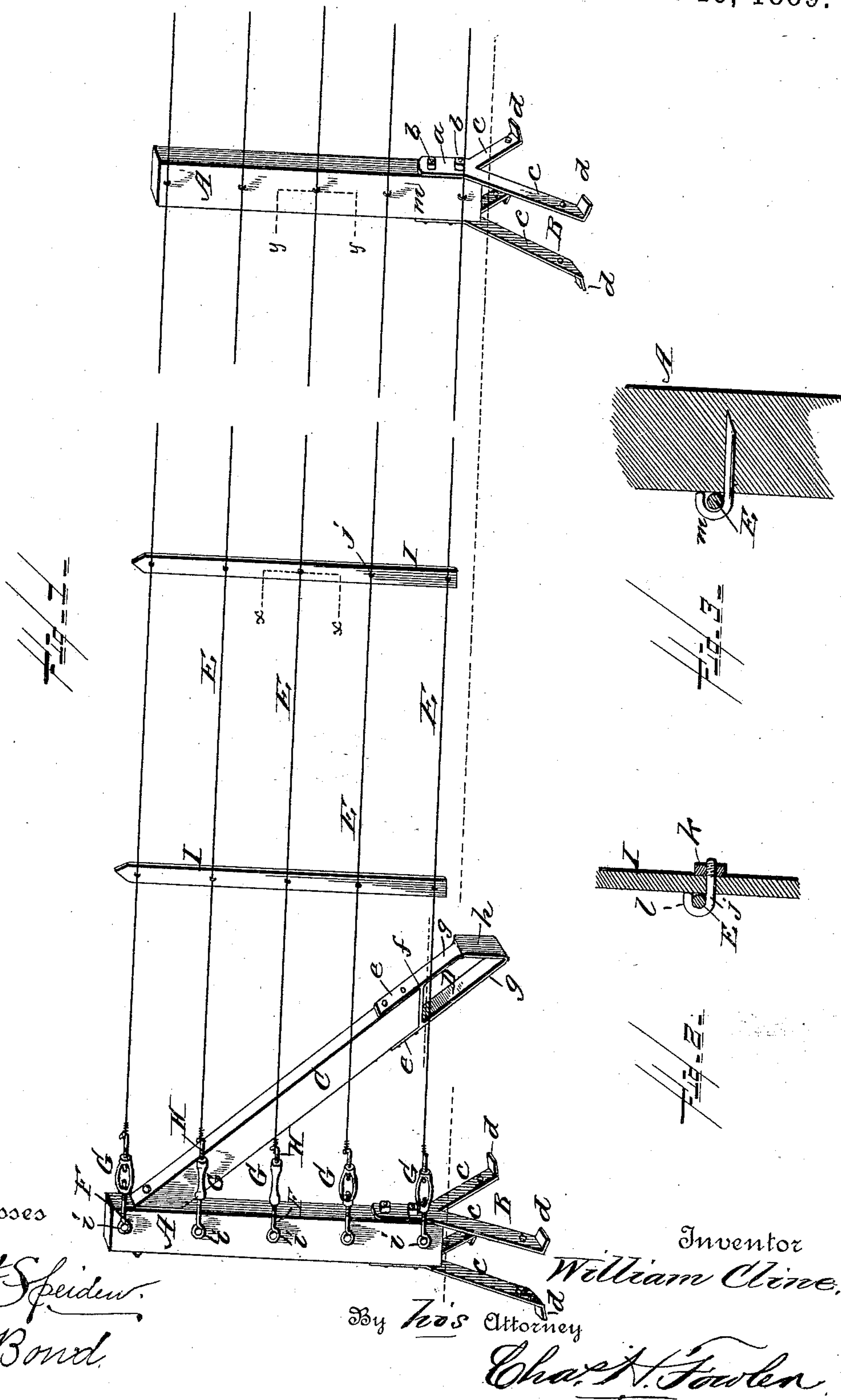


(No Model.)

W. CLINE.  
FENCE.

No. 415,616.

Patented Nov. 19, 1889.



Witnesses

Albert Speiden.  
E. A. Bond

Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CLINE, OF CLAYTON, INDIANA.

## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,616, dated November 19, 1889.

Application filed April 3, 1889. Serial No. 305,812. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CLINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clayton, in the county of Hendricks 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 same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fences; and it has for its object to provide a fence in which the wooden posts will be prevented from decaying and in which the wires can be easily tightened.

The novelty resides in the peculiarities of construction and the combinations, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

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 my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line *yy* of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the posts, which may be of any desired size and height. The posts shown are rectangular in shape, but this is not essential. To the lower ends of the posts I secure the brace-irons B, each consisting of a vertical portion *a*, which is secured to the post by means of the screws *b*, or bolts, or other suitable fastenings, the inclined arms *c*, the lower ends of which are turned out at right angles to their length to form the bearings *d*, which serve as supports on which the posts are supported. I employ two of these brace-irons to each post, one on each side thereof, arranged, as shown, on the sides or edges extending in the direction of the length of the fence.

The corner-post, or the one at the end of the fence, is braced by means of the inclined brace C, the upper end of which is fitted to

and secured to the upper end of the post in any well-known manner. To the lower end of this brace is secured the metallic base or foot piece D, which is formed with the parallel arms *e*, which embrace the lower end of the brace and are secured thereto by means of screws, bolts, or other suitable fastenings. This base is formed with a cross-bar *f*, on which the bottom of the brace rests, and with the arms *g* extending in line with the arms *e*, and at their lower ends united by the vertical portion *h*, as shown in Fig. 1. This forms a firm support for the lower end of the brace, and keeps the lower end of the brace from coming in contact with the ground, and also the cross-bar covers the end and the pores therein.

E are the wires of the fence, the ends of which are secured to the posts, as shown at the left-hand side of Fig. 1, in which *i* are pins or bolts projecting from the face of the post, and on these pins are the eyes of the bolts F, the other ends of which are screw-threaded, as shown, and engage one end of the turn-buckles G, in the other ends of which are engaged the hooks H, to which the ends of the wires are secured. By turning up the turn-buckles the wires can be readily tightened, as will be readily understood.

I are stays to hold the wires at the proper distance apart, the wires being held thereto, as shown more particularly in Fig. 2, wherein *j* is a bolt passed through the stay and having its end screw-threaded, as shown, on which is a nut *k*, the other end being bent into the form of a hook *l*, which embraces the wire and holds it in place.

The wires are attached to the posts intermediate of the end posts by means of the staples *m*, as shown best in Fig. 3, the end or leg of the staple being driven into the post and the hooked end embracing the wire, and being made proportionately larger, as shown, so that the wire can play loose therein.

I am aware that it is not new to provide inclined fence-braces with sockets, one of which is designed to be placed in the ground, and do not seek to claim such construction, broadly, but restrict myself to my particular form of socket-plate.

What I claim as new is—

In a fence, the combination, with the end

post and the inclined brace C, bolted at its upper end to the upper end of said post, of the skeleton metallic base D, formed with separated inclined parallel arms *e*, embracing the  
5 lower end of the brace and secured thereto by fastenings, a cross-bar *f*, connecting said arms and on which the bottom of the brace rests, and the separated inclined parallel arms *g*, extending in line with the arms *e*, and at their

lower ends united by the vertical portion *h*, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM CLINE.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. ROBERTS,  
S. R. PECK.