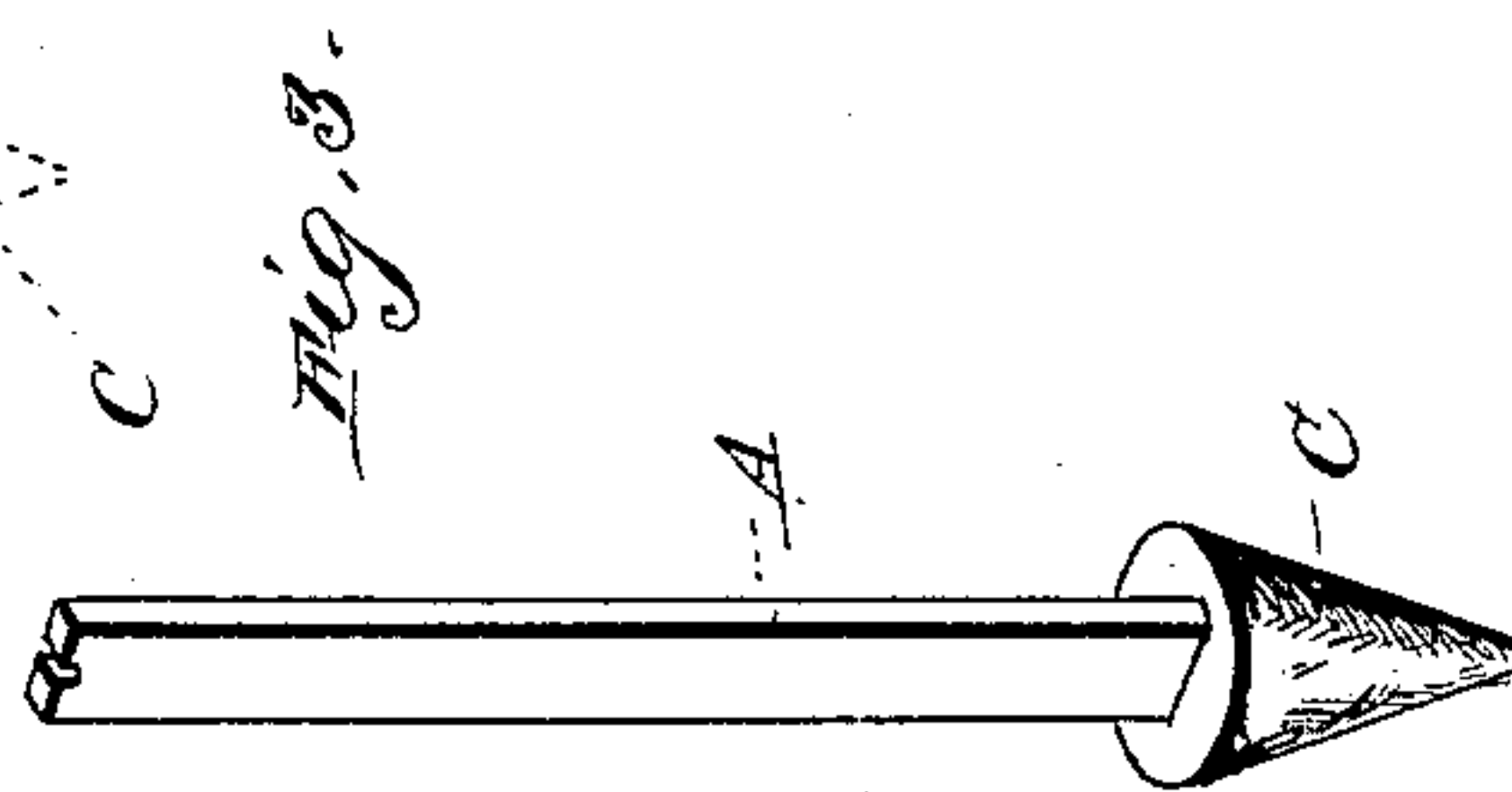
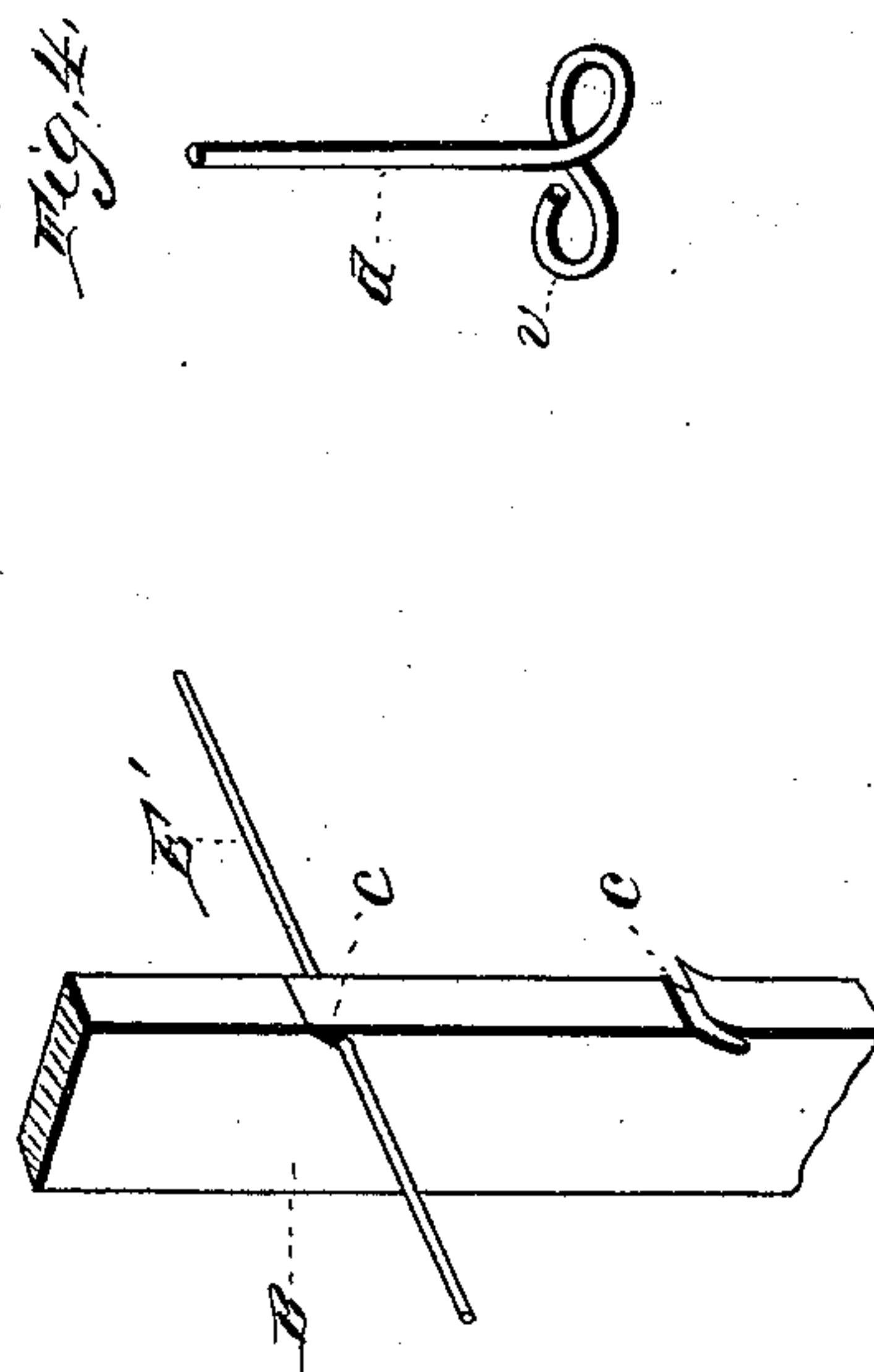
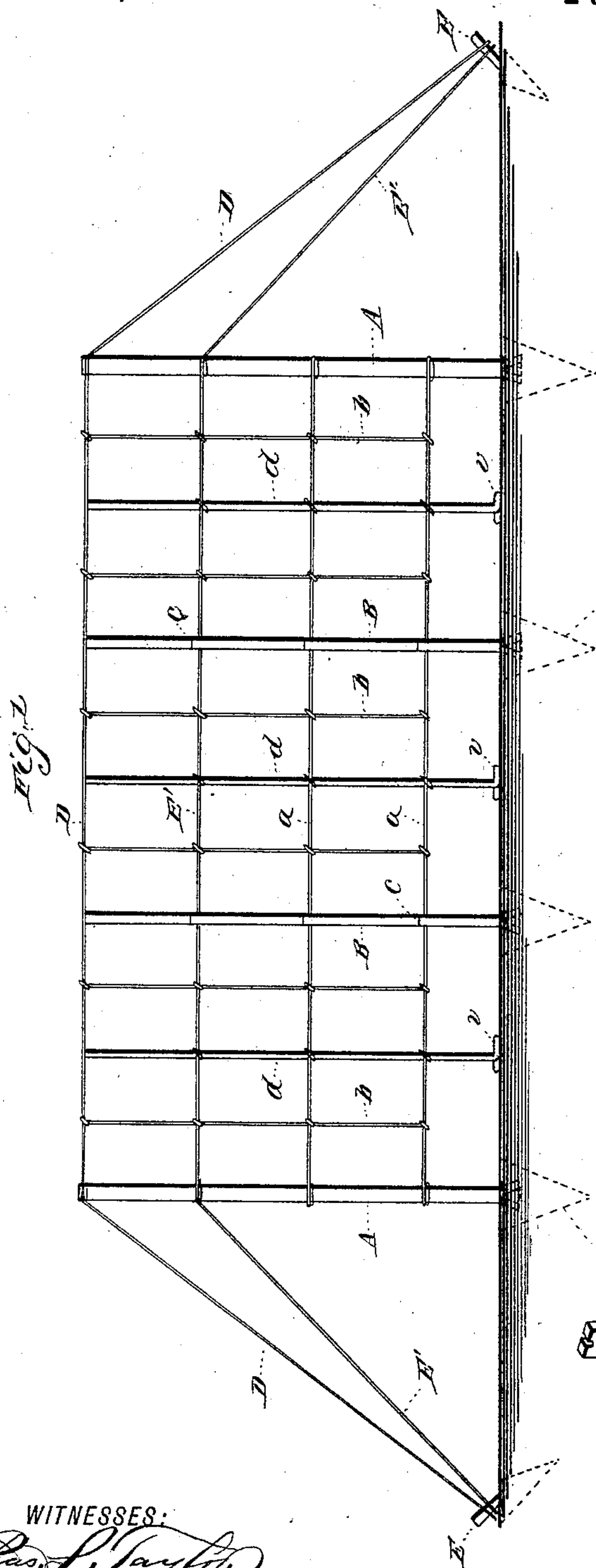


(No Model.)

J. KERR, Sr.
FENCE.

No. 429,038.

Patented May 27, 1890



WITNESSES:
Chas. L. Taylor,
Philip C. Massi.

INVENTOR
James Kerr, Sr.,
BY *E. W. Anderson*
his ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES KERR, SR., OF CORSICANA, TEXAS.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,038, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed November 15, 1889. Serial No. 330,428. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES KERR, Sr., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Corsicana, in the county of Navarro and State of Texas have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front elevation of my fence, and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are detail views.

This invention has relation to wire fences; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter set forth. In the accompanying drawings, the letters A indicate the corner or end posts of a fence or fence-panel, and B the line or intermediate posts. These posts are all constructed of metal and are each permanently seated in a base of cement or wood C, which is set into the ground.

D represents the top wire, which is drawn over or around the corner-posts A and secured beyond to bracing-blocks E at each end of the fence. The next wire E' is secured around the corner-posts and to the bracing-blocks in a similar manner, and the succeeding wires *a* are secured around the posts alone, the two upper wires D E' serving to brace the fence and preserve its vertical position. The intermediate or line posts B are nicked or notched on their outer vertical edges, as at *c*, in which nicks are received the wires as they are disposed to form the fence, and the tongue of metal formed by the nicking being hammered back against the post to retain the wires thereto.

Between the corner or end posts and the line-posts B a vertical stay-wire *d* is inter-

posed, to which the line-wires D, E', and *a* are secured, and the said stay-wire extends from the top wire to the ground. This stay-wire is of heavier metal than the line-wires, and while serving to retain the line-wires at equal parallel distances at the same time serves, on account of its comparative stoutness, as an auxiliary brace for the said line-wires. In addition to this stay-wire, lighter wire-binders *b* are interposed a sufficient distance apart vertically between the posts and the stay-wires to prevent small stock from thrusting their heads between them, and are secured by taking a twist around each line-wire, as shown.

This fence, as described above, is constructed by hand, and being fire-proof and simple, as well as strong, is eminently adapted to resist the action of prairie-fires and the elements generally. The stay-wires are bent or twisted horizontally at their lower or ground ends *v* to form a foot or rest for the same and prevent their sinking into the ground, so that the fence will not sag.

What I claim as new is—

The metallic fence comprising the main end and intermediate posts anchored in the ground, the longitudinal wires connected to said main end posts and let into said intermediate posts, said end posts being suitably braced and said longitudinal wires being connected together by tie-wires, and the supplemental posts, which are also bound or secured said longitudinal wires, having the horizontal feet of approximate figure-8 shape resting squarely on the ground or surface, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES KERR, SR.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. MILLER,

J. H. SOUTHWORTH.