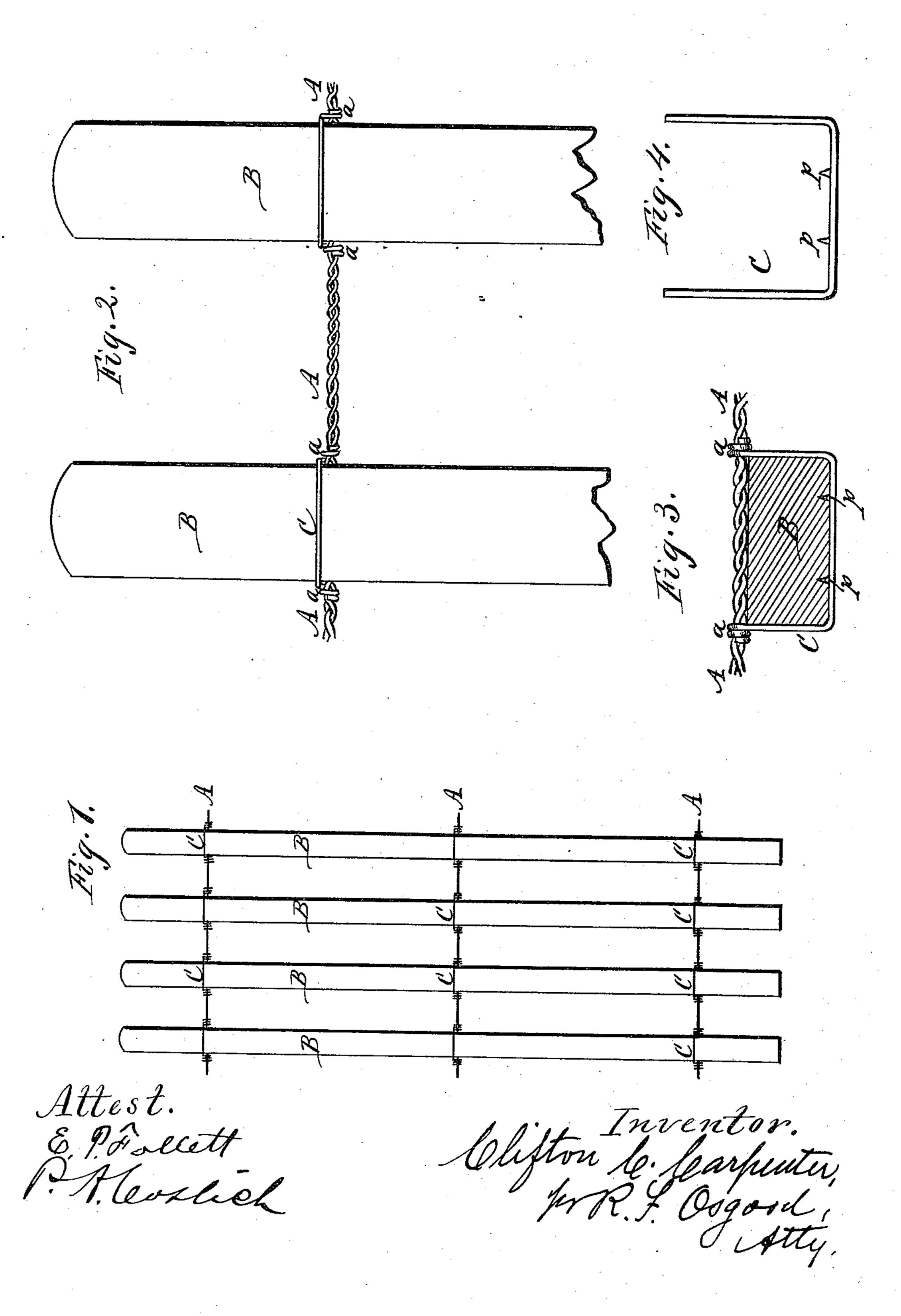
C. C. CARPENTER. FENCE.

No. 430,064.

Patented June 10, 1890.



United States Patent Office.

CLIFTON C. CARPENTER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO C. D. CARPENTER, OF SAME PLACE.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,064, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed April 6, 1887. Serial No. 233,929. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLIFTON C. CARPENTER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State-of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement 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 drawings accompanying this application.

fences. Such fences are usually made with the slats woven into the wires in such a manner that it is difficult to replace any of the slats if they get broken, as the tension of the wires causes them to draw up and close the openings through which the slats pass.

It is the object of my invention to obviate these difficulties, at the same time producing a stronger and more substantial fence, and one in which the slats are secured to the wires by independent attachments, so that if a slat gets broken it can be readily replaced by another presenting the same appearance.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of the fence, showing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a similar view, enlarged, of two of the slats and connecting parts. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of one of the slats just above the clamp. Fig. 4 is a plan 30 of the clamp.

A A A indicate the several strands or cables of wire, and B B B the slats. The twisted cables prevent the attachments that hold the slats from slipping endwise, and thus hold

CCC are the attachments by which the slats are secured to the wires. As shown in the drawings, these attachments consist of wire staples bent in square or rectangular form, as shown in Fig. 4. To attach the slats to the wires, the staples are placed around the slats, the slats are placed against the wires, and the ends of the staples are then bent around the wires, forming close holding-toils a a. This work is done by a machine very rapidly, the fence being made in quan-

tity before being set up. The coils are drawn

so tightly that they hold on the wires without slipping endwise, and the staples are bedded so firmly into the slats that there is 50 no danger of their dropping down.

The slats may be made of wood or metal of any desired form or design. The attachments may also be made of other material than wire—for instance, malleable iron.

One great advantage of this fence is that if any of the slats get broken or injured they can be readily detached and replaced by others attached in the same manner and presenting the same appearance, the work being done 60 by hand with suitable appliances.

The fence is much stronger and more substantial than a woven-wire fence, as the strands or cables can be made large and stiff, while woven-wire fence must have small 65 strands to enable them to be woven. Consequently this fence will retain its upright form better and be less liable to sag.

The staples or attachments are provided with points or spurs p p in some instances, 70 which, when the staples are drawn around the slats, bed into the wood and add to the security of the slats against slipping.

Having described my invention, I do not claim a wire-binder made in halves, twisted 75 into the cables, and knotted around the pickets. Neither do I claim clamps embracing the pickets, hooking upon the wires, and provided with coils on the outer surface for tightening the pickets.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the wire cables and pickets, of staples embracing the pickets and twisted around the cables, as shown and de-85 scribed, and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLIFTON C. CARPENTER.

Witnesses:
R. F. OSGOOD,
W. MARTIN JONES.