

(No Model.)

A. E. CODY.  
WIRE FENCE.

No. 504,709.

Patented Sept. 12, 1893.

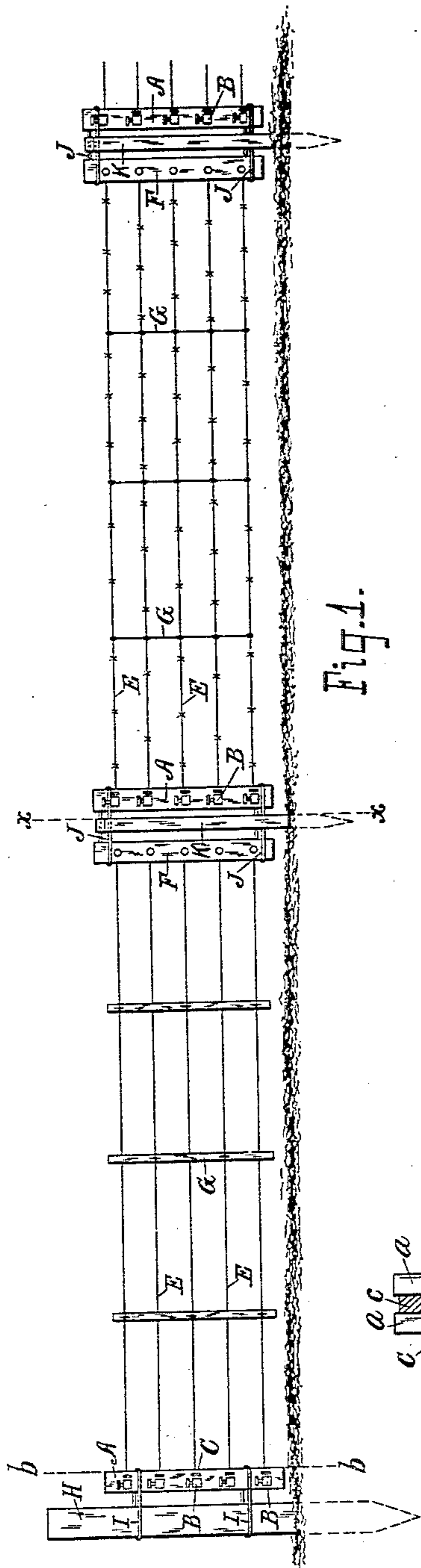


Fig. 1.

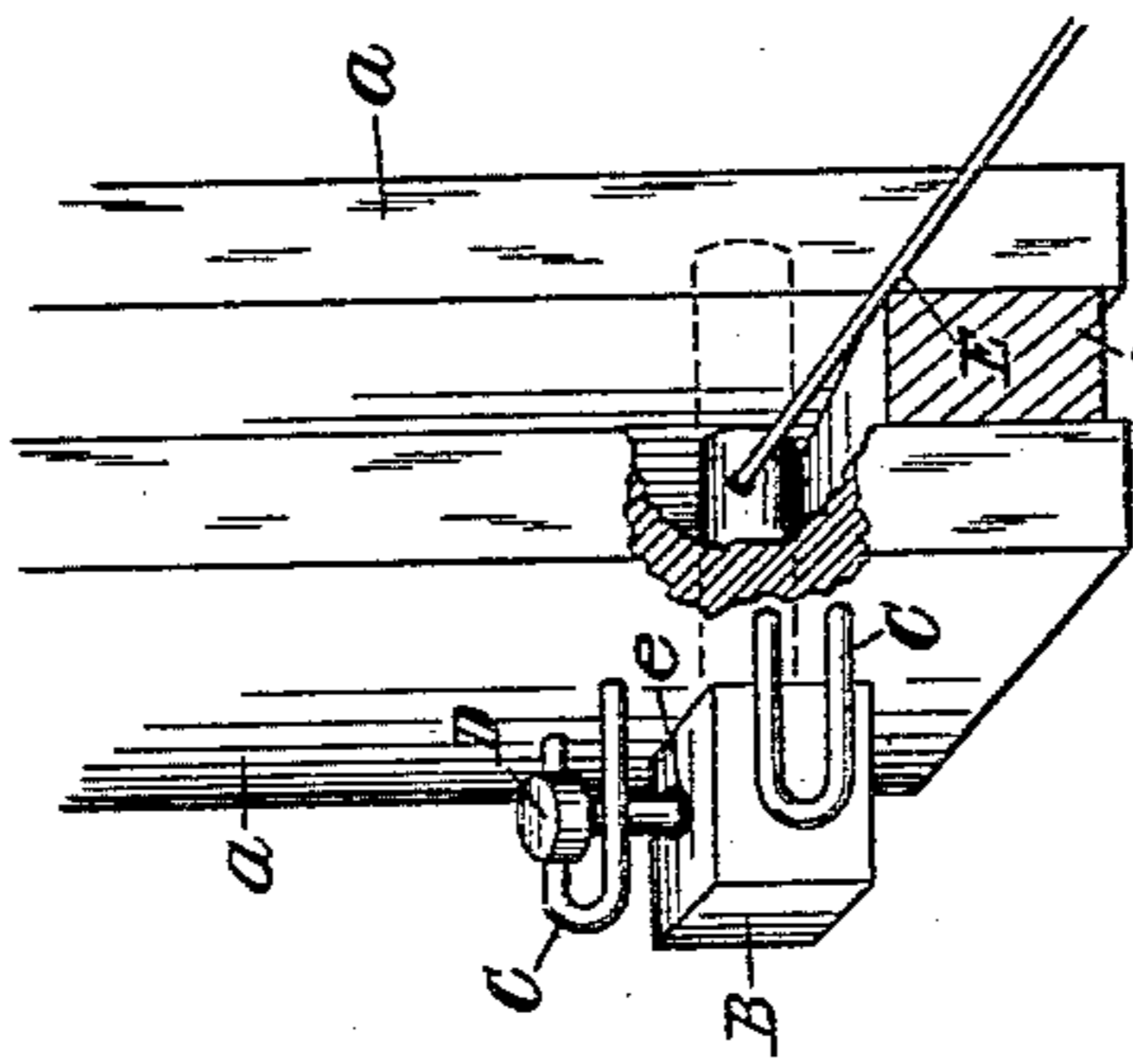


Fig. 4.

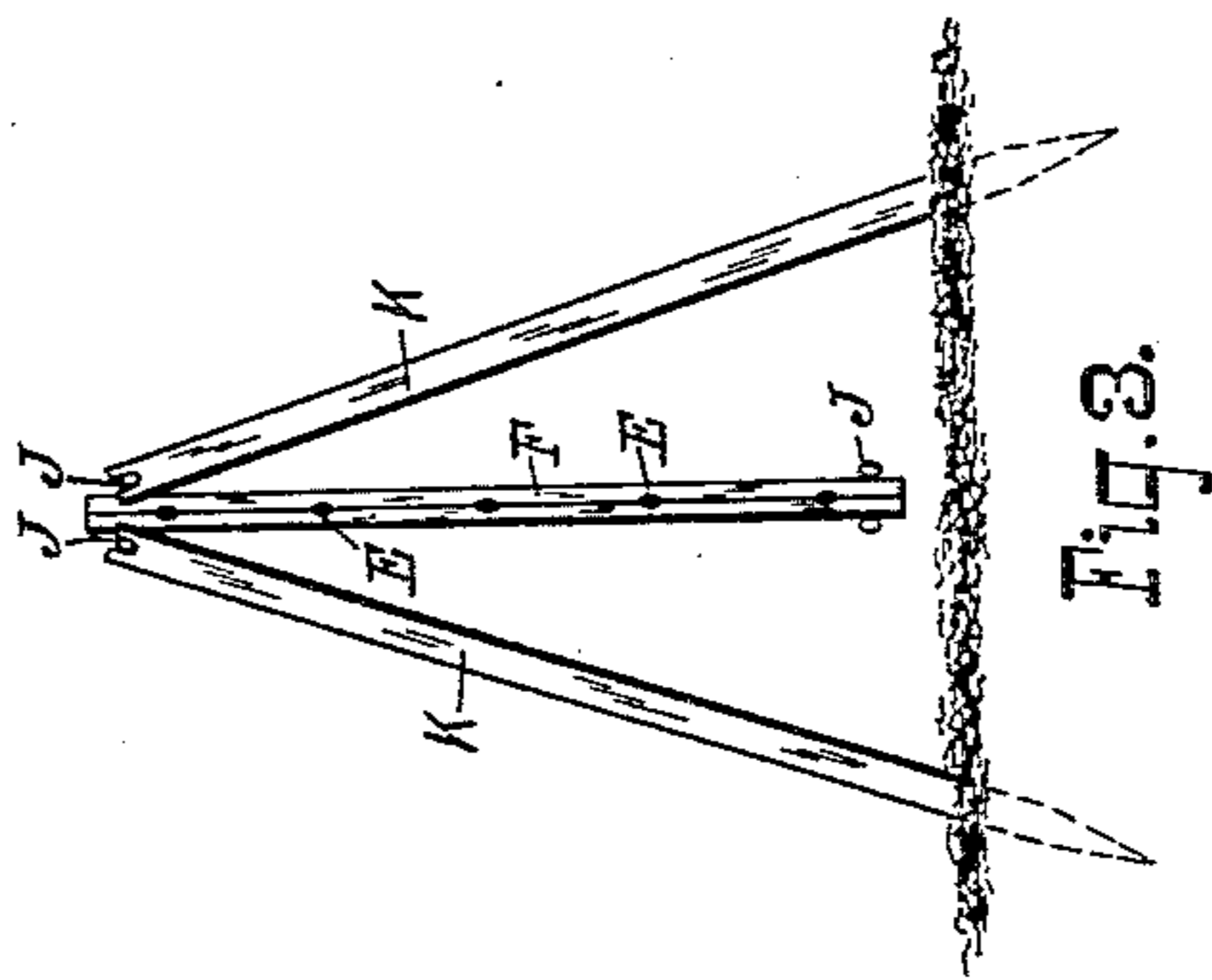


Fig. 3.

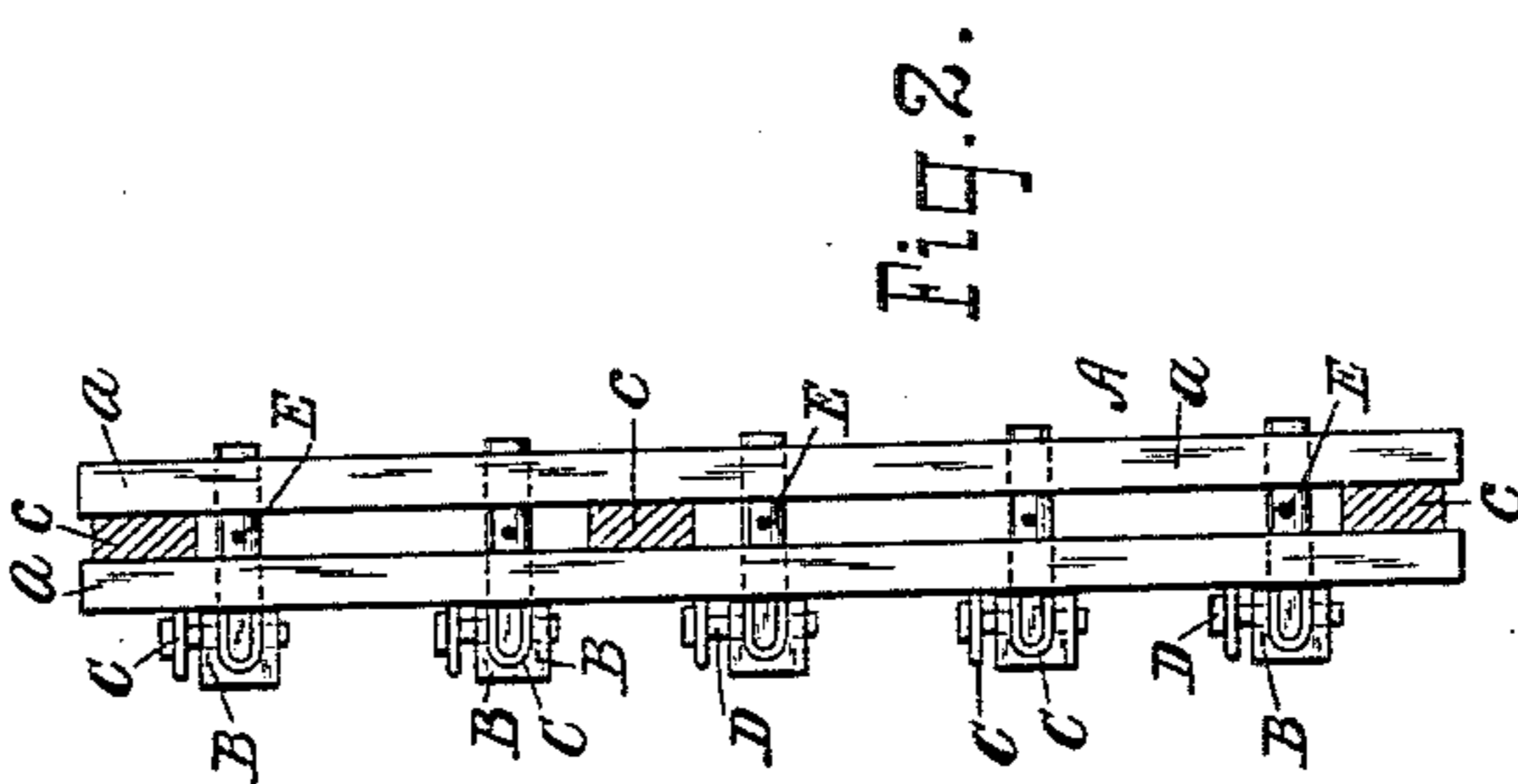


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

A. Edmunds  
Jas. E. Edmunds

Inventor

Alfred E. Cody  
By P. J. Edmunds  
Att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED E. CODY, OF SWEABORG, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT CUDDIE, OF WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,709, dated September 12, 1893.

Application filed March 21, 1892. Serial No. 425,848. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED E. CODY, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Sweaborg, in the county of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Movable Sectional Wire Fences, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1.— is a side view of a wire fence, embodying my invention. Fig. 2.— is an enlarged detail cross sectional view of same on the line, *b, b*, of Fig. 1. Fig. 3.— is another enlarged detail cross sectional view of same on the line, *x, x*, of Fig. 1. Fig. 4.— is an enlarged detail perspective view of one of the tightening pins, and its supporting and locking devices.

A, A, designate head pieces, each of which is formed of two battens, *a, a*, held at a suitable distance apart by the blocks, *c*, as shown in Fig. 2.

B, B, are tightening pins, which are supported, and revolve perfectly free in sockets in the head pieces, A. A portion of these pins, B, project beyond the battens, *a*, and have bolt holes, *e*, formed in them.

C, C, are staples, rigidly secured in the head pieces, A, adjacent to the pins, B.

D, D, are bolts, which are projected through the staples, C, and through the bolt holes, *e*, in the pins, B, for the purpose of locking and holding said pins, B, in the position to which they may be adjusted.

H, designates an anchor post, one of which is firmly secured in place at each end or angle of the fence.

F, is a plain head piece at the other end of the panel to that at which the head piece, A, is placed.

E, designates the wires of the fence panel, which are secured at one end to the pins, B, and at the other end to the head piece, F, these wires, E, being plain or barbed as desired.

G, designates a tie brace, which connects the wires together to prevent stock from spreading them apart.

I, I, designate coupling links, which couple

one of the head pieces, A, to the anchor post, H. J, are similar coupling links or bands, which couple the adjacent head pieces of two panels together.

K, are stays, one on each side of the fence, on the upper ends of which the upper links, J, are supported. These stays, K, not only retain the fence panels in an upright position, but prevent the adjacent ends of the panels from sagging downward.

In constructing a fence embodying this invention, no posts or post holes are required at intervals throughout the length of the fence, thus dispensing with the most expensive part of the material and the hardest part of the labor involved in building fences as they are ordinarily constructed. And these anchor posts, H, may be firmly held in place at any point or part of the field, and only one being required at each end or angle of the fence, it may be readily removed from one point to another, thereby readily adapting this fence to inclose more or less area as required; and the wire panels being coupled to said anchor post, H, by the links, I, if it is required to tighten or loosen the wires, E, forming the panels of this fence, all that is necessary to do, is to remove the bolt, D, and turn the pin, B, when the wire, E, may be wound on or unwound from said pin, B, as required.

Another advantage of this invention is, that the panels may be reduced in length, by winding the wires, E, on the pins, B. This keeps the wire safely to be used again at any time to extend the fence if required, so that the panels of the fence may be of varying sizes, without injury to the material of which they are composed. For the purpose of thus winding the ends or excess of the wires E on the pins B, my invention possesses special advantages over other fences hitherto devised for this purpose. In some fences, the pins have been secured in their places, after the wires have been wound thereon, by laterally moving said pins in their sockets; in others, by means of ratchet wheels and pawls or similar devices, secured, one on the pins between the side sections, and the other on the inner side of one of the side sections of the fence. Now, when a considerable amount of wire is

wound upon the pins, the convolutions of the wire occupy the space between the side sections *a*, and then, when lateral motion is required as above mentioned, it has been found  
5 difficult and sometimes practically impossible, to give such lateral motion to the pins as is required to secure them in their places; and in the second class of devices before mentioned the convolutions of wire, spreading  
10 out laterally to the utmost extent, under the great tension of the wire, exert such pressure on the sides of the retaining devices between the side sections as to render them at times practically inoperative. By my above de-  
15 scribed invention I avoid both of these defects.

A further object which I have striven to attain in my invention is to produce a device in which the co-operating parts shall be simple in character, interchangeable and easily  
20 replaced. By making use of such simple elements as the square headed pins B, ordinary staples C, and pins or bolts D, I accomplish this result.

25 Another part of my invention consists in the manner in which I support the fence sections upon the stays K. As above described, I make the fence in sections, said sections being adapted to be put together and connected by the links J so as to form a continuous fence from one anchor post to the other,  
30 which whole line of fence is entirely independent of the stays K. Thus the line of fence can be removed from place to place, and the stays can be driven into the ground  
35 in the required line of fence, each of said operations being entirely independent of the other. In this way the line of fence can be

removed from one position to the other in a remarkably short time, by using an extra series of stays. Thus supposing it is required  
40 to change the line of fence, a second series of stays can be driven into the ground in the line to which it is proposed to change the fence, and when this line is completed, the  
45 whole fence can be lifted up and transferred from the first series of stays to the second; no time being required to fasten the fence to the stays, as it will be sufficiently secured by the links J dropping into the recesses in the  
50 top of the stays. The first series of stays can now be used for removing a second line of fencing and so on. In passing over a knoll or elevated portion of land, an anchor post  
55 may be secured in place at the highest and lowest points, and retain the fence at the same elevation from, or relation to the ground throughout.

Having thus described my invention, I  
claim— 60

In a wire fence, the combination, with the wires E and head pieces F, of the upper and lower links J passing round said head pieces, and the independent stays K recessed at their  
65 upper ends to receive each a side of the upper link J, whereby the links and fence are removably suspended on the top of said stays, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses. 70

ALFRED E. CODY.

Witnesses:

P. J. EDMUNDS,  
S. MCBAIN.