(No Model.)

# J. H. LANDIS.

## WIRE FENCE.

No. 512,722. Patented Jan. 16, 1894.

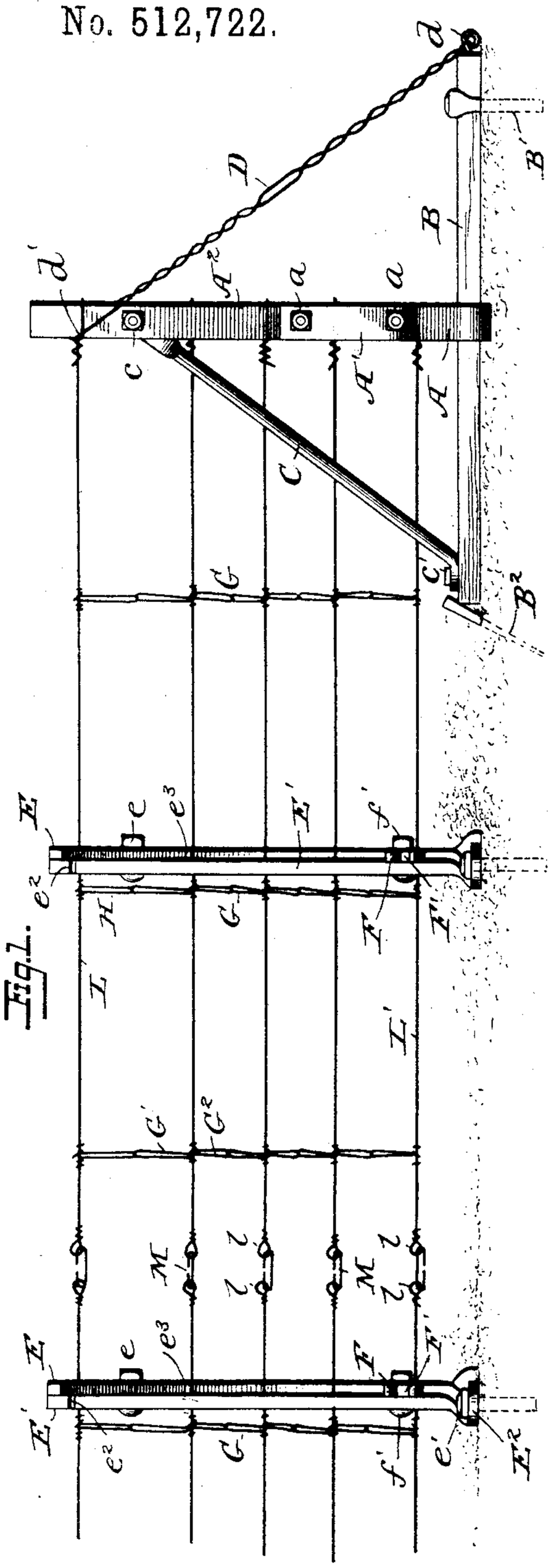

Fig. 1.

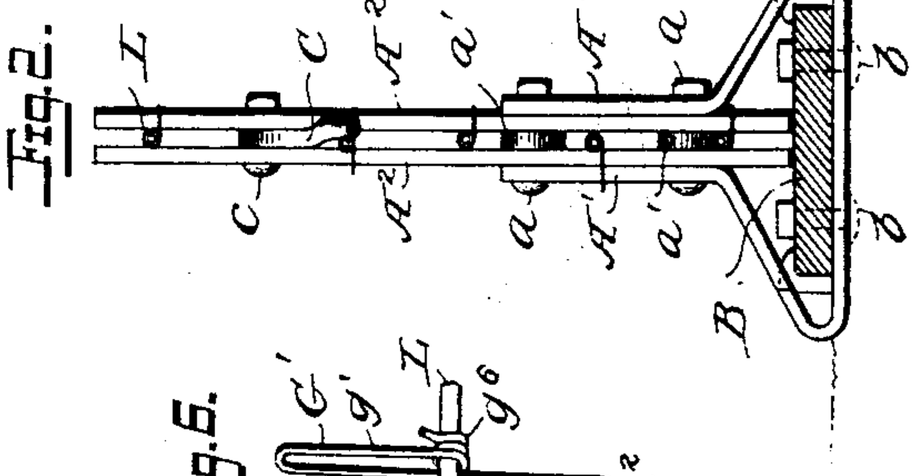

Fig. 2.

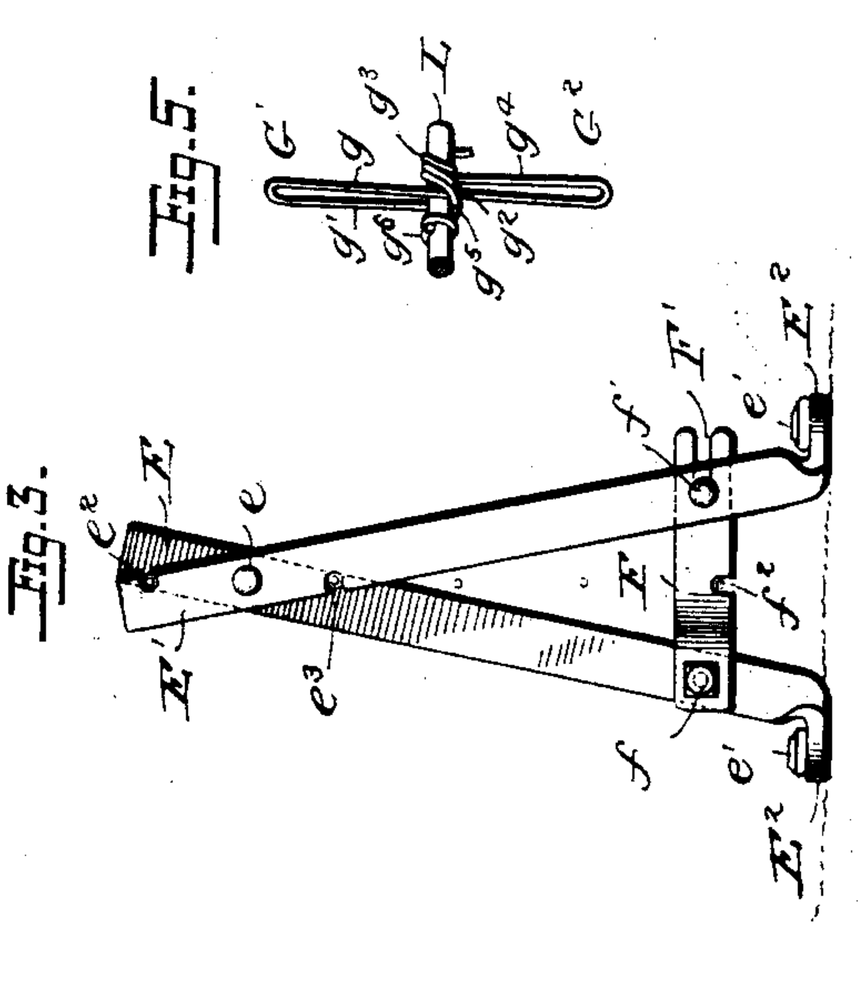

Fig. 3.

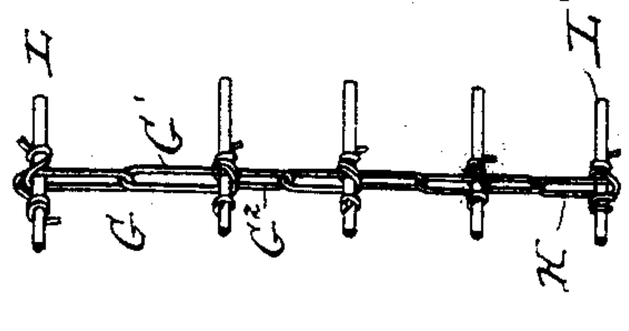

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,722, dated January 16, 1894.

Application filed August 1, 1893. Serial No. 482,086. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. LANDIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pitsburg, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wire fences, and it has for its object to improve and simplify the construction of such fences and at the same time provide a fence which is in a sense portable, and which can be readily set up in any desired position, and when once set up, is strong, rigid and not liable to be displaced, and at the same time the construction and arrangement of its parts are simple, cheap and readily put together, and to these ends my invention consists in a fence embodying the various features of construction and arrangement hereinafter more particularly set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein I have illustrated sufficient of my fence to explain the principles thereof, Figure 1, is a side view, showing the fence set up. Fig. 2, is an end view of one of the end posts. Fig. 3, is an end view of a line post. Fig. 4, is a perspective view of the stay pieces; and Figs. 5 and 6 are, respectively, enlarged perspective views on opposite sides of the stay pieces.

As above indicated, one of the objects of my invention is to provide a so-called "portable" fence which can be readily set up so as to inclose large fields, or otherwise, and the parts are all arranged so that they are interchangeable and a fence of any desired length may be readily constructed. The end posts are made up of three separate parts, preferably of wrought iron. Thus, there is the bottom portion A, bent in the form of a loop and having the ends A′ projecting upward parallel to each other; mounted in these ends are the parallel uprights $A^2$, also of wrought iron, and these are secured to the bent portion by any suitable means, as the bolts *a*, *a*, and they are preferably separated, as by washers *a′* and all the parts are readily secured together.

In order to securely fasten this post to the ground, I provide a plank B, which extends through the looped bottom portion a sufficient distance on either side to form a substantial brace, and is secured to said bottom portion in any suitable way, as by the bolts or screws *b*. This plank or support is anchored in the ground by providing suitable anchors B′, B′, which may be of any desired shape, they being shown as headed spikes or rods, which are firmly driven into the ground, with their heads overlapping on the edge; or they may be in the form of inclined rods or spikes, as indicated at $B^2$, the essential feature being that the plank shall be secured by means of these anchors in a position to hold the end post and prevent its tilting.

In order to further strengthen the end post and support it in its vertical position, I provide the brace C, which is shown as being of any suitable material, preferably wrought iron, one end being connected between the uprights $A^2$ by a bolt *c*, and the other end being secured to one end of the plank by any suitable means, as a bolt or screw *c′*; and I further provide a hind brace D, which may be of any suitable material, but is shown as made of wire, one end being secured to one end of the plank, as at *d*, and the other embracing the top of a post, as at *d′*. If this is made in the form of a wire loop, the parts can be twisted, as indicated, and thereby the tension on the post adjusted. It will thus be seen that the post rests with the flat portion of its looped lower end on the ground, a slight indentation or recess being formed to receive it, and the plank extends through this loop longitudinally with the fence, and forms in itself a brace to support the post, while the additional front and rear braces are provided, making an exceedingly strong and substantial support for the post.

Placed at suitable distances along the fence are what I term the "line posts," and these consist of two bars E, E′, preferably made of wrought iron, pivoted together, as at *e*, and having their lower ends turned side-wise to form feet $E^2$, through which suitable anchors *e′* may be driven into the ground. These bars are provided near their lower ends with a pivoted cross-piece F, having one end secured to one of the bars, as by a bolt *f*, while the other end is slotted, as at F′, and adjustably secured to the other bar by a bolt and nut *f′*. The edges of these line posts are slotted as at $e^2$,

$e^3$, to receive the line wires L, and it will be observed that these slots in the two bars come opposite each other and form an inclosure or clamp in which to hold the line wires. Furthermore, the cross-piece F is also slotted, as at $f^2$, to receive the lower line wire L′ and prevent its being raised by the stock, or otherwise forced out of position. It will thus be seen that I provide a rigid and fixed support for three of the line wires on the line posts, and it will be observed that these posts may be placed at any desirable distance apart deemed necessary to maintain the fence in position.

In order to further aid in maintaining the line wires in position, I provide stay pieces G, and these can be placed at any position intermediate the line posts, either adjacent to them, or mid-way between them, or otherwise, as deemed necessary. These stays are made of a single piece of wire connected to the line wires in such a way as to form an upper and lower loop G′, $G^2$, while the ends of the wire are bound around the line wires and the loops, so as to prevent them from spreading; thus, as best shown in Figs. 5 and 6, it will be seen that one-half of each loop G′, $G^2$, is formed of a straight, continuous piece $g$, while the other half $g'$, of the loop G′, is brought down to the line wire L on the rear side, turned round on the front side, as at $g^2$, crossed over the straight portion $g$ to the other side of the loop, and wound one or more times, as at $g^3$, around the line wire; while the other portion $g^4$ of the loop $G^2$ is brought upward behind the line wire L, and crossing the straight portion $g$, as at $g^5$, is wound one or more times around the line wire, as at $g^6$. It will thus be seen that the free ends of the loops cross the straight portions of the loops and securely hold all the parts of the loops together, preventing any danger of spreading or slipping. It will be understood that these loops are supplied to the intermediate wires, and the upper and lower wires are provided with what may be termed "half-loops" H, the front ends of which are wound so as to cross each other, in substantially the same manner as above described, and as indicated in the drawings.

Sometimes it is desirable to make the fence of relatively short sections of wire, and in this case, I provide loops M, which pass through the eyes $l$, in the adjacent ends of two sections of wire, and secure them together. It will thus be seen that the line wires can be readily taken down and removed or replaced, as desired.

The whole arrangement, including the end post, the line posts, the stays and braces, is of simple construction, and can be cheaply made and readily put together, and when in position I have found that they furnish a fence which answers the requirements of a structure of this kind.

What I claim is—

1. In a wire fence, the end post comprising the continuous looped bottom piece having upwardly projecting ends, the uprights connected to said ends with bolts, a plank extending through the looped portion, and brace rods connected to the uprights, substantially as described.

2. In a wire fence, the end post comprising the looped bottom portion having vertical ends, the uprights secured thereto and having intermediate washers, the front and rear brace pieces connected to the uprights, a plank projecting through the loop secured thereto, and anchors for the plank, substantially as described.

3. In a wire fence, the line post comprising two bars pivoted together, an adjustable cross-piece connecting the lower ends of the bars, the bars being provided with openings for the reception of anchors, and with slots in their adjacent faces for the reception of the line wires, substantially as described.

4. In a wire fence, the stay pieces comprising the double loops, having a straight continuous side $g$, passing to the rear of the line wire, the sides $g'$, $g^4$, each being bent around said line wire and crossing the straight portion, and the ends being twisted one or more times around the line wire in opposite directions, substantially as described.

5. A portable wire fence, comprising the end post consisting of the looped portion, the uprights, the stays, and the plank extending through the looped portion, a number of line posts, each comprising two bars pivoted together and connected with the cross-piece, and intermediate stay pieces connecting the line wires, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN H. LANDIS.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM H. RAAFS,
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