

(No Model.)

G. C. SNYDER.
FENCE.

No. 521,275.

Patented June 12, 1894.

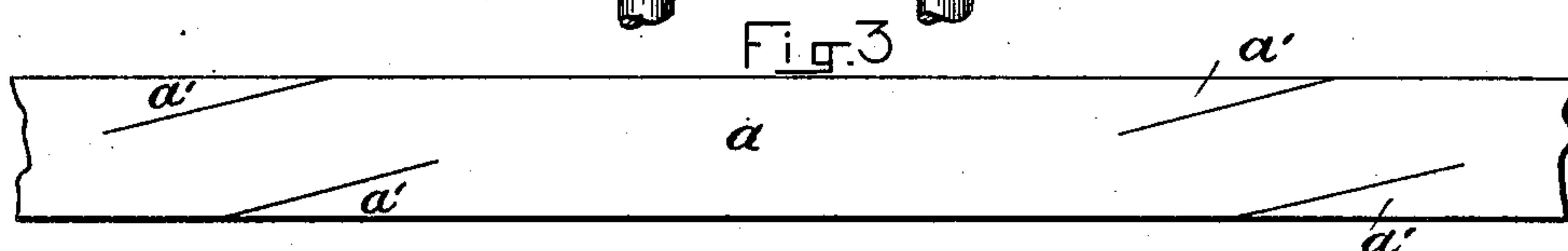
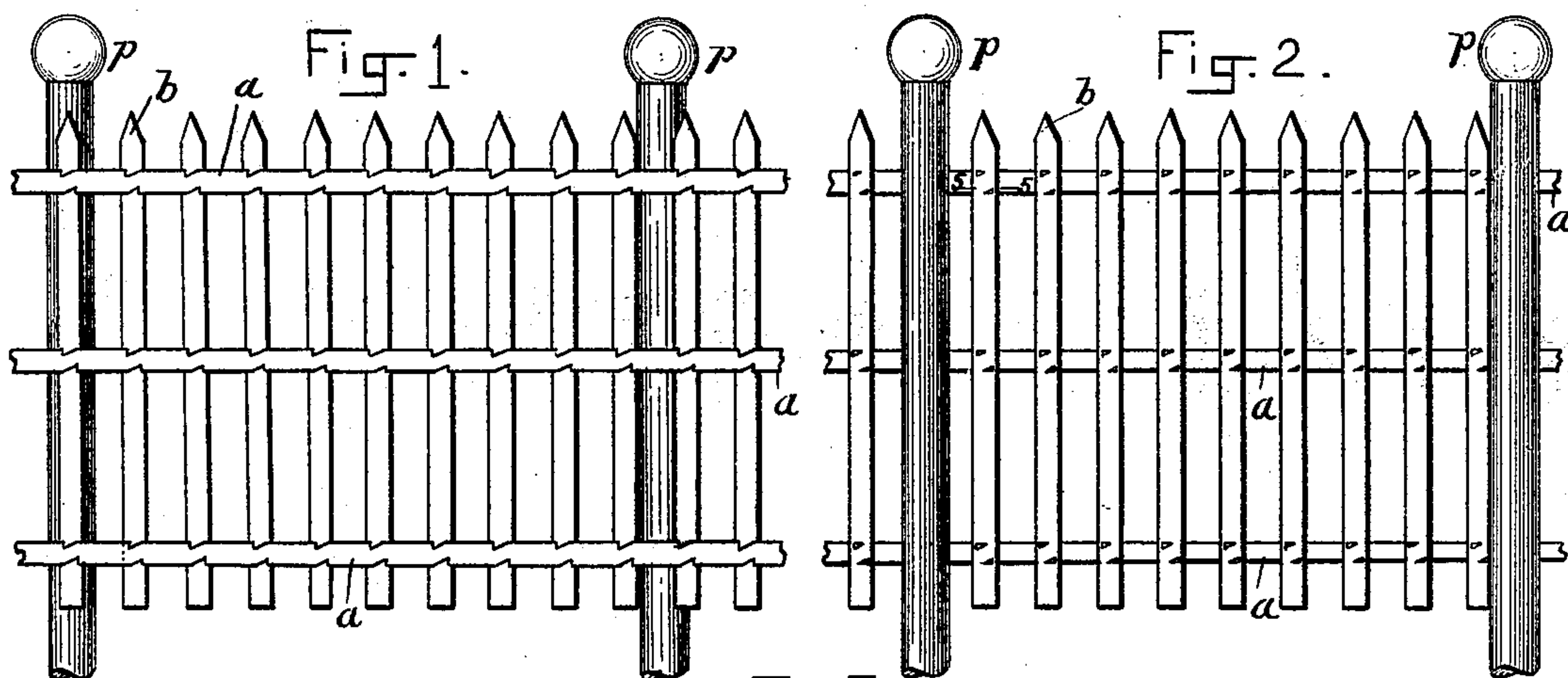


Fig. 4.

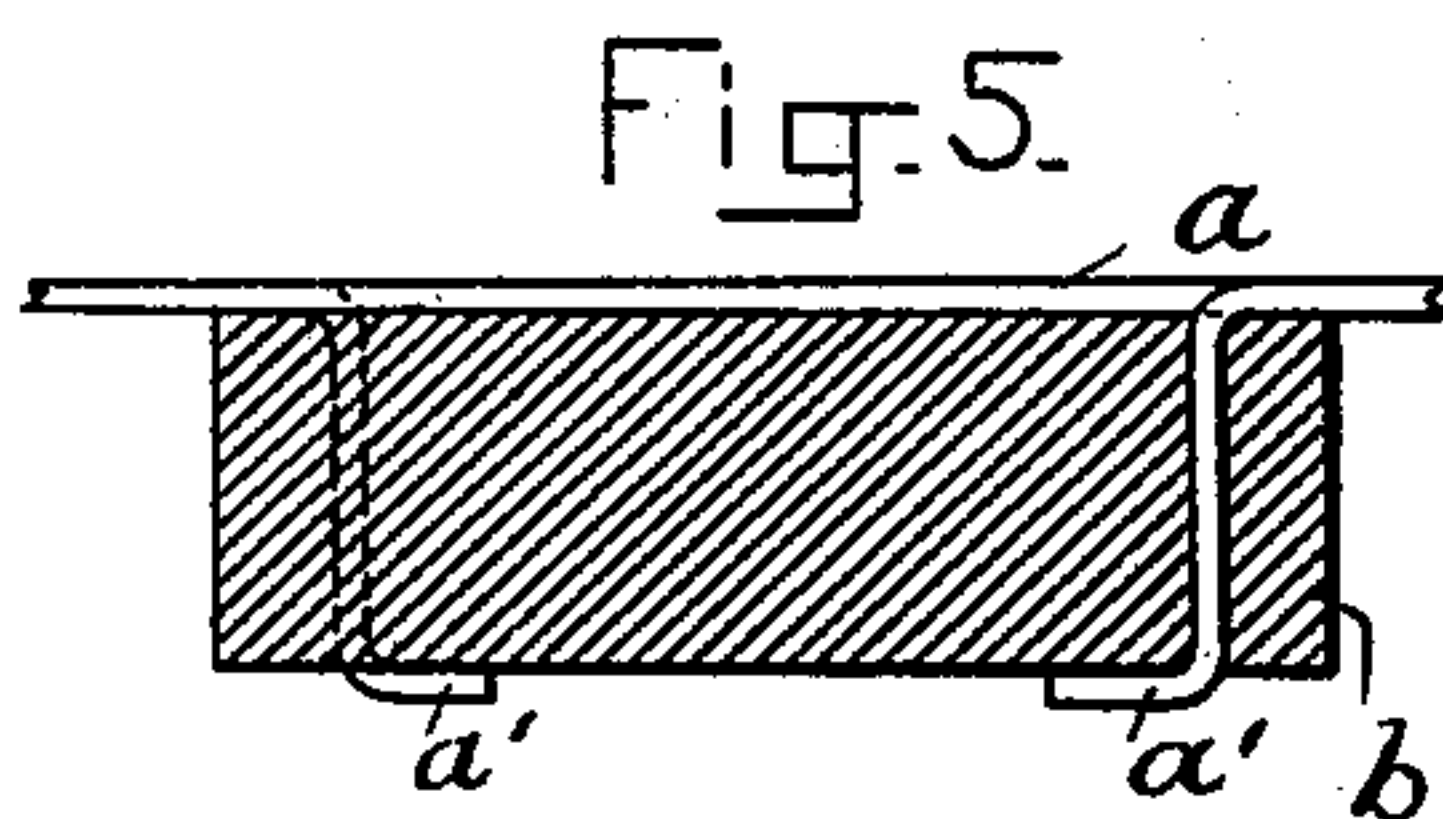
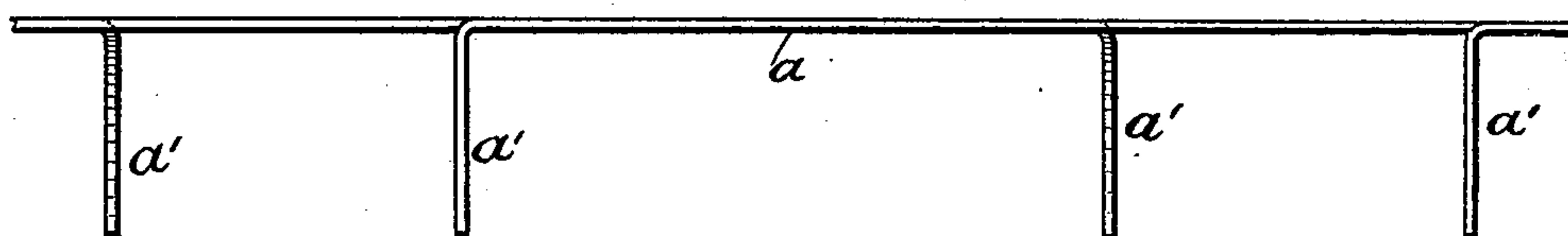


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. SNYDER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
HENRY D. H. SNYDER, OF SAME PLACE.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,275, dated June 12, 1894.

Application filed July 15, 1893. Serial No. 480,669. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. SNYDER, of Chicago, Cook county, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of a fence embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of a flexible metallic strip cut to form picket holding prongs. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the same showing the prongs bent down at an angle to the body of the strip. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 shows a modified form of the pronged strip.

The object of my invention is to produce economical and durable fencing which may be rolled up readily for storage or transportation; and my invention consists in the combination with a plurality of flexible ribbon-like supports for the pickets (or other uprights) the supports having integral picket piercing prongs, with a series of pickets (or other uprights) at a distance apart and pierced and held in place by the prongs.

In the drawings, showing the best embodiment of my invention now known to me, *a* is a flexible strip of thin metal, which forms a ribbon-like support for the pickets (or other uprights) *b*. Strip *a* is formed with one or more integral prongs *a'* for each upright, and each upright *b* is pierced by one or more of these prongs and so held in proper relation to the transverse flexible strips *a*. These flexible strips are flat-wise on the pickets so as to withstand strain and weight to which fences are frequently subjected, as, for example, by persons grasping the tops of the pickets in vaulting; and to prevent sagging. It will be

plain to all mechanics that if these strips were made of round wire, for example, the fence would sag between the posts *p*, and would also become sprung if subjected to the strain and weight of a person grasping the pickets to assist in jumping the fence. It is highly important, therefore, that these flexible picket-supporting strips should be of greater width than thickness, and be set flat-wise on the pickets. This permits the fence to be rolled up, the pickets being at a distance apart.

I am the first to produce a fence of this description, and my invention is applicable in ornamental fences, for use about houses, and also in cheap and strong fencing for farms and ranches. I contemplate making it by machinery which I have devised for the purpose. The prongs *a'* are readily formed by hand or by machinery, and are best cut obliquely and successively from opposite directions and on opposite edges of the strip as shown in Fig. 3. They are then bent at an angle to the body of the strip and adapted to be driven into the pickets.

In Fig. 6, showing a modification of the picket-holding-strip *a*, the prongs *a'* are cut from the middle of the strip instead of from the edges thereof.

What I claim is—

The herein described improvement in fences, consisting in the combination with a plurality of flexible ribbon-like picket supports formed with picket-piercing prongs, of a series of pickets, pierced by the prongs and thereby secured upon the supports at a distance apart, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE C. SNYDER.

Witnesses:

HENRY D. H. SNYDER,
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