

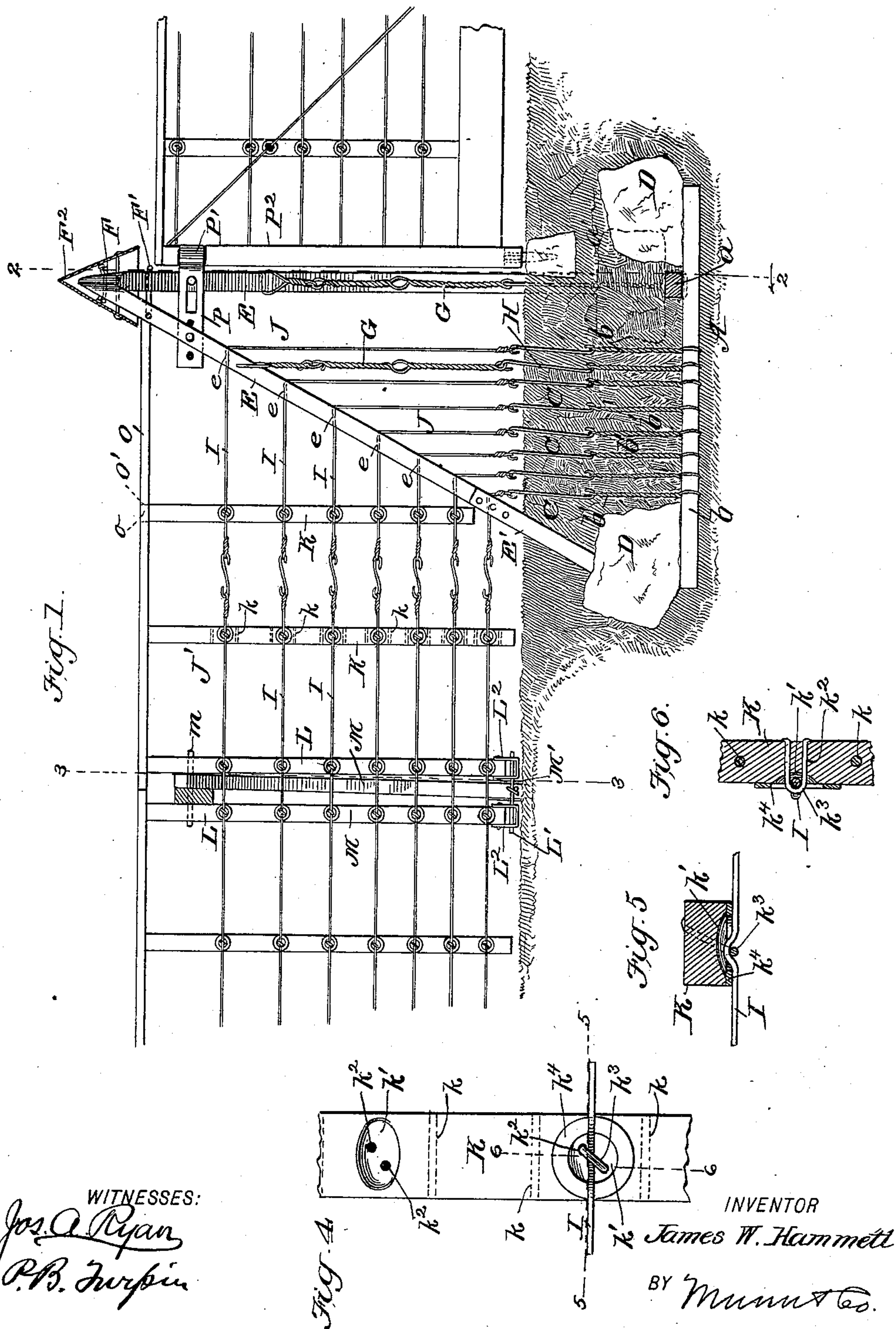
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. HAMMETT.
PORTABLE WIRE FENCE.

No. 564,516.

Patented July 21, 1896.



WITNESSES:

Jos. A. Ryan
P. B. Turpin

INVENTOR

James W. Hammett

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

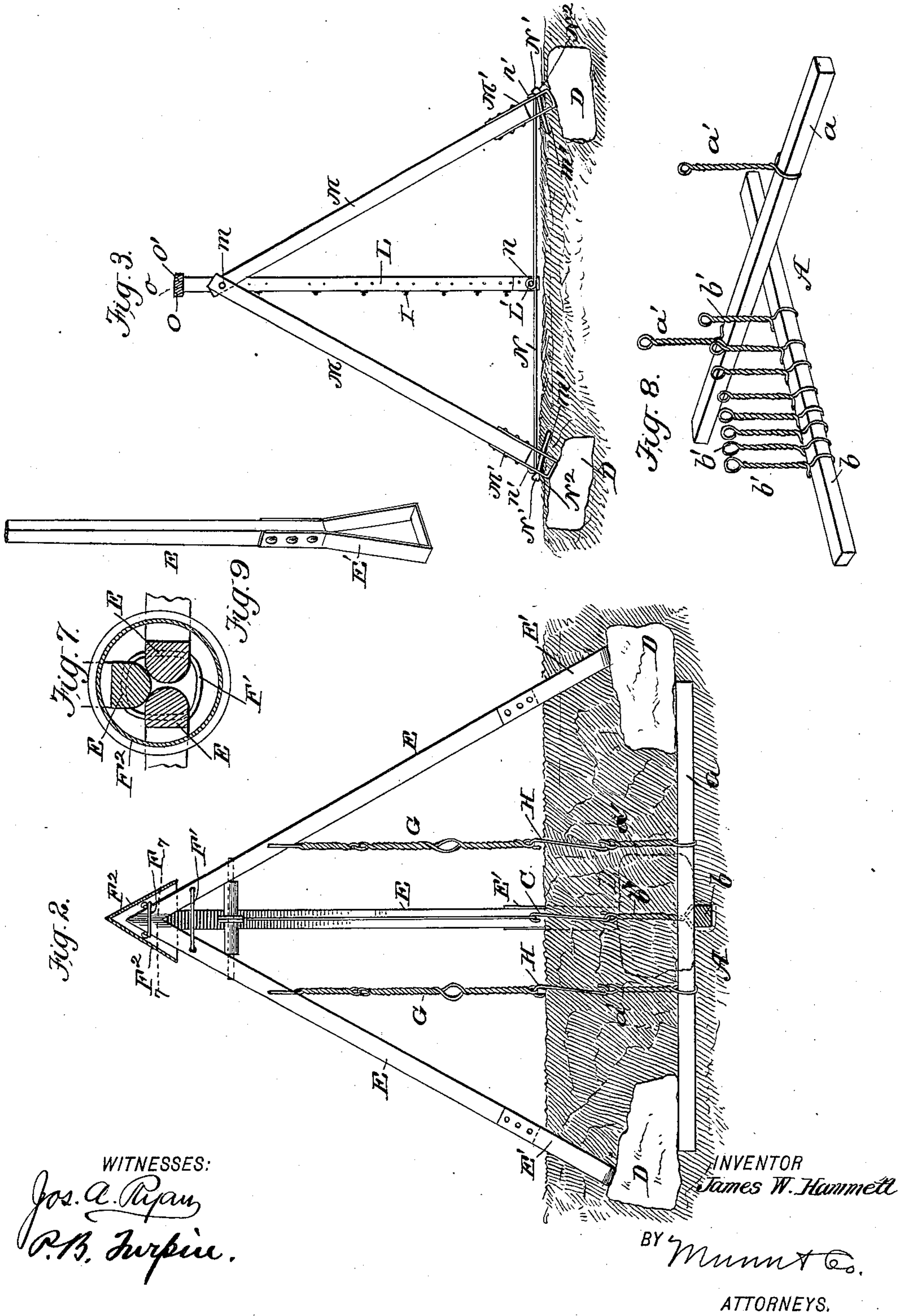
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. HAMMETT, OF EUREKA, WEST VIRGINIA.

PORTABLE WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,516, dated July 21, 1896.

Application filed June 11, 1895. Serial No. 552,462. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. HAMMETT, residing at Eureka, in the county of Pleasants and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Portable Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in portable fences; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, part in section, of my improved fence. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on about line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on about line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a part of one of the posts. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail sections on, respectively, lines 5 5 and 6 6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a detail section on about line 7 7 of Fig. 2, and Figs. 8 and 9 are detail perspective views.

Anchors A are provided at the corners or intersections and consist of crossed beams *a* and *b*, the beam *a* being provided with the wires or links *a'*, connected in use with the lateral beams of the corner-post, and the beam *b*, having a series of tie wires or links *b'* for connection with the several fence-strands and with the longitudinal beam of the corner-post. This anchor is placed about three feet underground and the earth puddled and rammed or otherwise made secure to hold the anchor. In forming the links *a'* and *b'* wires of proper length are passed around the beam and twisted to secure them and to form the eyes at the top for engagement by the hooks C and H. Over the ends of the beams *a* *b* are fitted stones D, forming solid foundations, against which the metallic feet of the post-beams rest. This corner-post is formed with the three beams E, two extending to the sides, or laterally, and one longitudinally, or in the direction of the line of the fence. These beams E abut at their upper ends and have their abutting surfaces rounded, so that they may be swung to accord with the line of fence, the said beams being connected at their upper ends by two encircling bands or loops F F', which hold them together and yet permit them to be adjusted to any suitable position as may be desired. At their lower ends

the post-beams have metal, usually steel, feet or shoes E', which rest upon the stones D and keep the wood clear of the ground. A metal protecting-cap F² is fitted over the upper ends of the beams. Post-stays G connect with these beams and extend down and are connected with the links of the anchor, such connection being preferably effected by means of hooks H, as shown. These stays G may be looped wires twisted by a stick or otherwise to form a secure connection. When this is done, there is provided a solid corner to begin with.

The longitudinal post-beam is provided with openings *e*, one for each fence-strand I, which strands pass through such openings *e*, thence down and connect with their respective anchor-links, preferably by means of hooks, as do the post-beam stays before described. This connection of the fence-strands with the anchor forms a tight fence-corner, avoiding any gaps or openings at such point.

The fence-strands are preferably formed in sections, the section J, connecting with the anchor, being a short one and extending to a point usually between the first two of the upright stays K, where it is attached to the horizontal section J' by means of hooks engaging eyes on the meeting ends of such sections. The stays K are of suitable length, are braced transversely by pins or wire lengths *k*, driven through them at short intervals, and have oval-shaped depression *k'* across the face of the stays, which stays are bored just above and below the center of the depressions, the holes *k*² thus formed being diagonal and receiving the fastening-staple *k*³. A tempered-steel washer *k*⁴ is placed over the depression, the wire is passed over said washer, and the staple is applied, driven through the openings and clenched, the lock being thus completed, the wire being crimped down into the washer and depression, forming a spring of the washer when the strain comes upon the wire. The crimp may be drawn to the bottom of the depression or the wire just slightly bent to suit the tension.

At intervals I provide heavier stays, which may be termed "post-stays" L, arranged about four inches apart, connected at their lower ends by a bolt L', secured to metal shoes L², fitting on the lower ends of the stays.

Strut-braces M are secured at their upper ends by a bolt *m* between the post-stays and have metal shoes M' at their lower ends, such shoes having openings *m'*, through which the ends of a wire N extend. This wire N is looped at *n* around the bolt L', passed through the openings *m'*, and has upturned hooks *n'* at its ends. Immediately below the hooks I drive through the hole in the shoe a half-oval stake N', having on its lower side a head N² and made large enough to hold the wire hook firmly to its place in the foot of the brace. The top rail O has mortises O', receiving tenons *o* on the stays, and the ends of these rails come squarely together between the post-stays.

To form a gate or swinging panel to operate as a gate, I provide a hinge-strap P, bent to form a bearing for a rounded part P' of the panel or gate stile P², such strap being secured to the corner-post and serving to secure the upper end of the panel, its lower end being supported by fitting a socket in the stile P² on a suitable pin or pivot. This gate or panel is made like any other section of the fence except that it has a base-board and a wire strut-brace.

For depressions in the ground and for use where there is extraordinary strain on the fence, I provide a straight intermediate post, as shown in Fig. 9, having a steel foot constituting an anchoring-piece and from which the post proper may be readily detached.

The fence may be readily erected and when once up can be readily taken down and moved to another point, the anchor parts being left in the ground, so the fence can be easily returned to its original position when desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the anchor, the corner-post thereover and composed of a plurality of strut-beams set at an incline and arranged to bear above the anchor, one of such inclined strut-beams being provided with a series of openings for the fence-strands, the fence-strands passed through said openings and downward and independent connections

between the several strands and the anchor substantially as set forth.

2. In a fence, an anchor composed of crossed beams provided with a series of spaced upwardly-projecting links, the strut-beams inclining over the anchor-beams, one of such strut-beams having openings for the fence-strands and the strands passed through said openings and secured to their respective anchor-links substantially as described and shown.

3. In a fence the combination of the double beam-anchor, the stones upon the arms thereof of the three-part post having its beams resting at their ends upon said stones, and the fence-strands passed through one of said post-beams and down and connected with the anchor all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a fence the combination of the anchor, the stones thereon, the anchor and stones being embedded in the ground, the post-beams having the metallic feet thereon, such feet extending into the ground and bearing against the stones and connection between the post-beams and the anchor substantially as set forth.

5. In a fence the combination with the stays having depressions, the resilient washers fitting and extending over said depressions, the strands extending across said washers over the said depressions and fastenings by which said strands and washers are drawn down into the depressions in the stays and crimped by the drawing strain into such depressions substantially as set forth.

6. The combination in a fence with the intermediate stays and the bolt connecting the lower ends thereof, the strut-braces having metallic feet provided with openings the wire brace secured to the connecting-bolt and passed at its ends through the metallic feet of the strut-braces and having such ends hooked and the securing keys or wedges substantially as set forth.

JAMES W. HAMMETT.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. HAMILTON,

JOHN O. MCCALLISTER.