

No. 614,300.

Patented Nov. 15, 1898.

M. GLEASON.
FENCE.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1898.)

(No Model.)

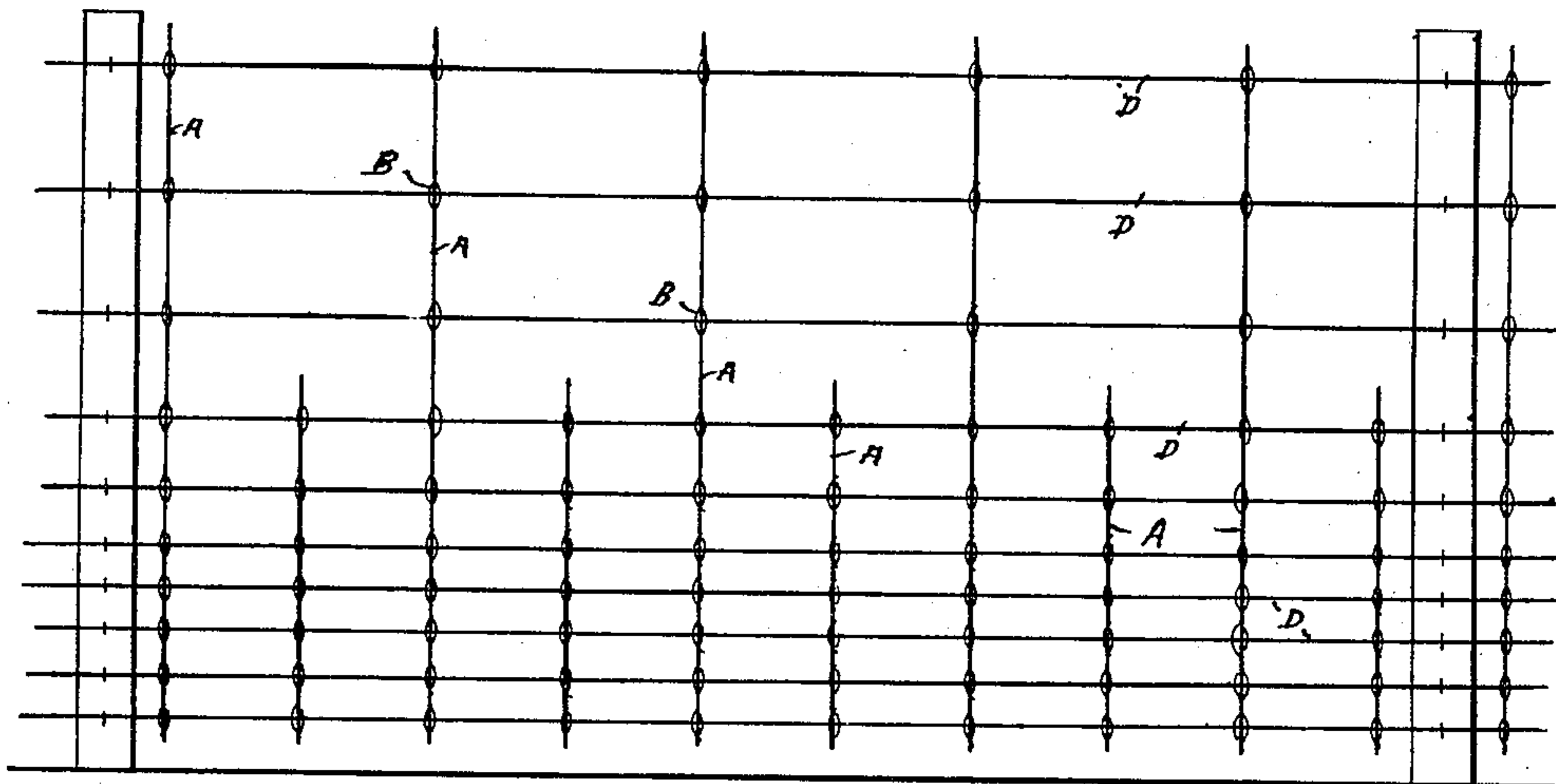
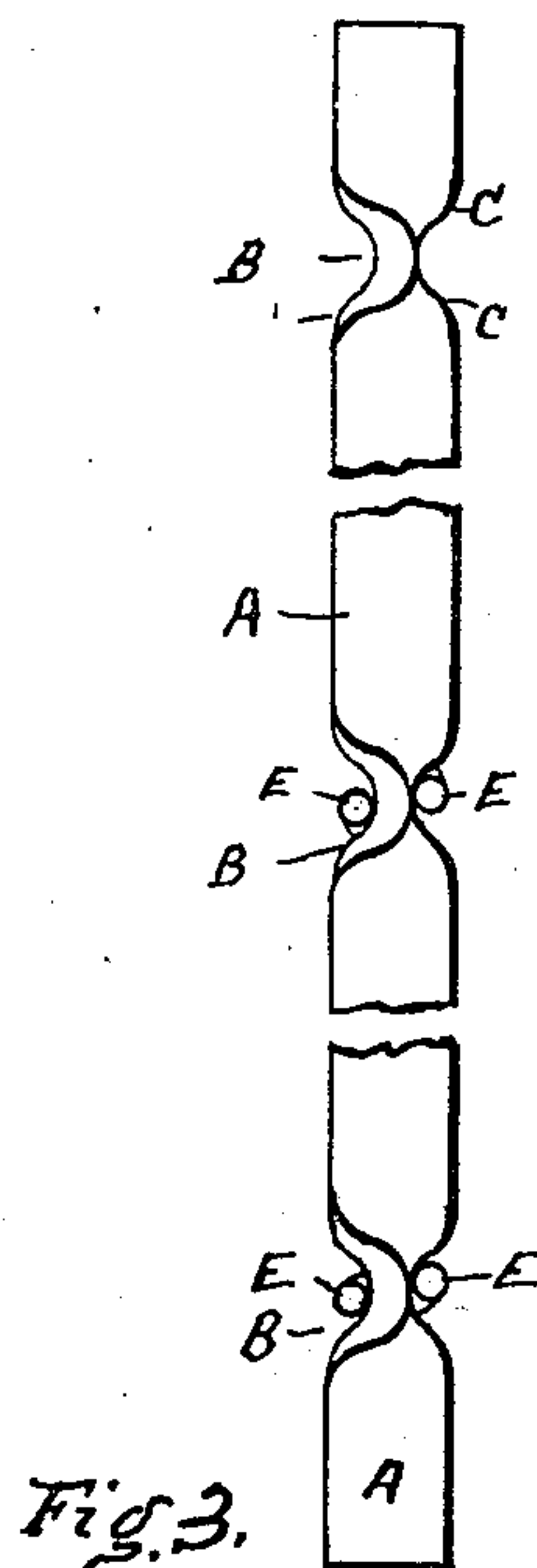
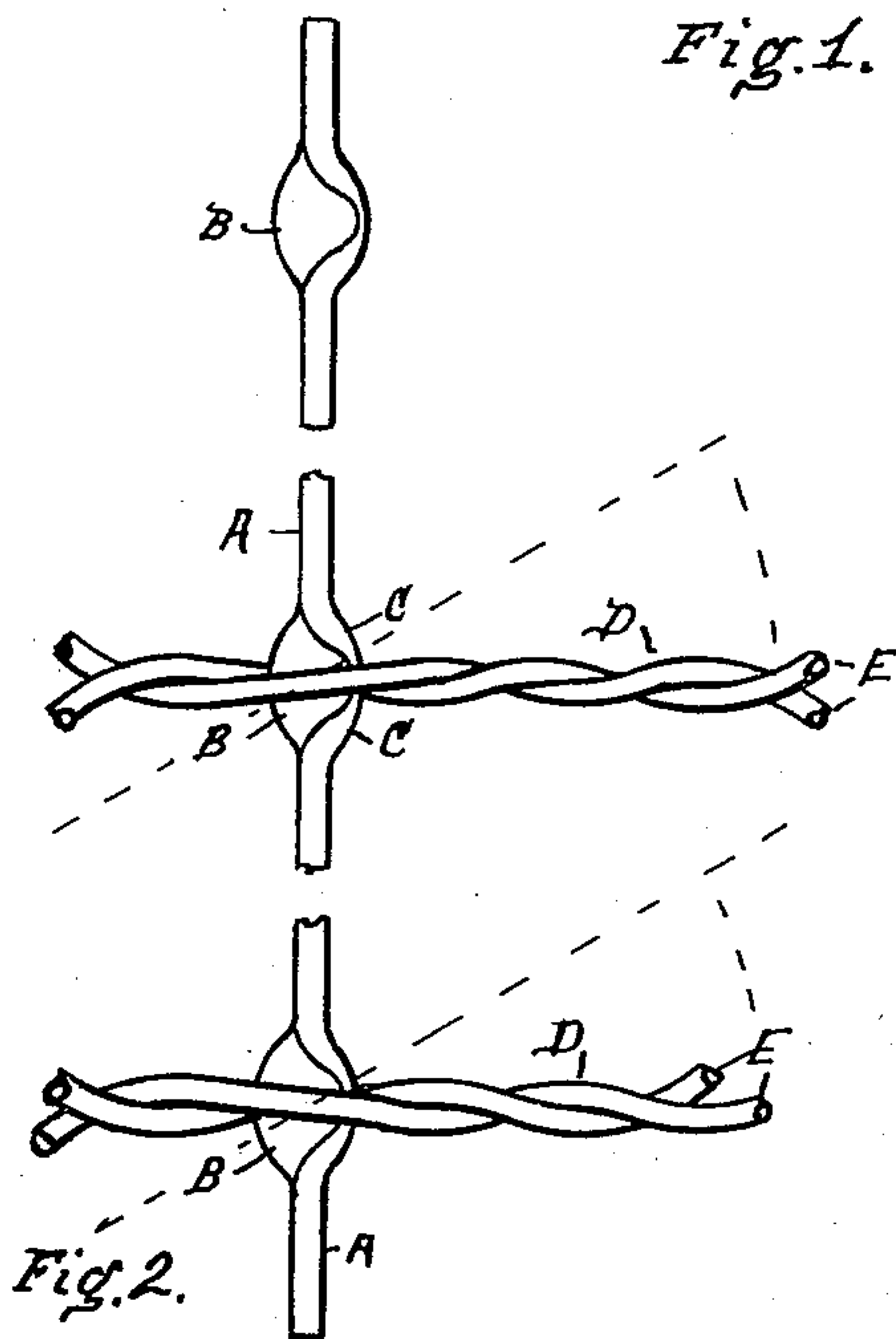


Fig. 1.



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MICHAEL GLEASON, OF LIBERTY, INDIANA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,300, dated November 15, 1898.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL GLEASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Liberty, in the county of Union and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fences in which the pickets are pivotally secured between the strands of wire that form the cables or warp of the fence; and the objects of my improvements are to provide bearings or seats in the pickets for the better engagement of the stringers therewith and to increase the efficiency, beauty, and durability of the fence. These objects are attained in the following-described manner, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a portion of the fence; Figs. 2 and 3, front and side elevations, respectively, of portions of a picket, showing manner of engagement of the stringers thereto.

In the drawings the pickets A consist of flat metal bars, preferably of steel. A series of flat circular seats B are formed in each picket by means of short sections thereof being given a one-quarter or other sufficient twist to cause the plane of the seats to remain at a right angle to the plane of the picket. Abrupt shoulders C, as a result of the twist necessary to form the seats, are raised above and below the respective seats and on opposite sides of the picket. The number and location of the seats in the pickets correspond with the number of cables D in the fence and their points of intersection with the pickets. Said cables are each formed of two single-wire strands E, twisted together and pivotally engaging at intervals with the pickets by embracing the corresponding seats therein.

In the construction of the fence an appropriate loom is used. The seats are first formed in the pickets by a suitable twisting device. The strands that form the cables are twisted together by the loom to the extent of the space desired between the pickets. A picket is then inserted between the strands of the respective cables to the extent that the seats therein will intersect the corresponding cable. The twisting of the strands is then resumed and continued around and beyond the correspond-

ing seats in the picket and to the extent of the desired space to the next picket. This operation is successively repeated until the desired length of the web of fencing is completed.

When desirable, long and short pickets may be used alternately, as shown in Fig. 1. It is preferable also that the strands of each cable should form a continuous twist in one direction and that the twists so formed in adjacent stringers D should be made in opposite directions, respectively.

The pivotal engagement of the cables with the seats of the pickets will allow the fence to adjust itself automatically to side hills. The cables may be stretched at an angle above or below the horizontal line and the pickets remain in a vertical position. The movement of the cables to different angles in relation to the pickets is permitted by the pivotal engagement of the seats in the pickets with the respective inclosing strands of wire that form the cables. The circular form of said seats adapts them to a limited amount of radial movement within the slot between the respective strands that embrace them.

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

1. A fence-picket consisting of a flat metal bar and having a series of flat circular seats formed therein and at right angles to the plane thereof by means of a lateral twist being given to short sections of the picket.

2. A fence-picket consisting of a flat metal bar and having a series of flat seats formed therein and perpendicular to the plane of the picket and abrupt shoulders formed above and below each seat and on opposite edges of the picket respectively.

3. The combination with a series of pickets each consisting of a flat bar of metal, a corresponding series of flat seats formed in each of the pickets and perpendicular to the plane thereof, said seats being formed by a lateral twist or turn being given to short sections of the picket of a series of cables corresponding in number and position with the seats in each picket and each consisting of two single-wire strands twisted together, and engaging with the pickets at regular intervals by means of embracing the respective seats therein.

4. The combination with a series of flat metal pickets a corresponding series of flat circular seats formed in each picket and perpendicular to the plane thereof, abrupt shoulders formed above and below the respective seats of a series of cables each being formed of two single-wire strands twisted together, said series of cables pivotally engaging with the pickets successively and at regular intervals by means of the strands of the respective cables movably embracing the corresponding seat in the pickets. 10

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