No. 627,909. Patented June 27, 1899.

C. H. DOTY.

WIRE FENCE.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

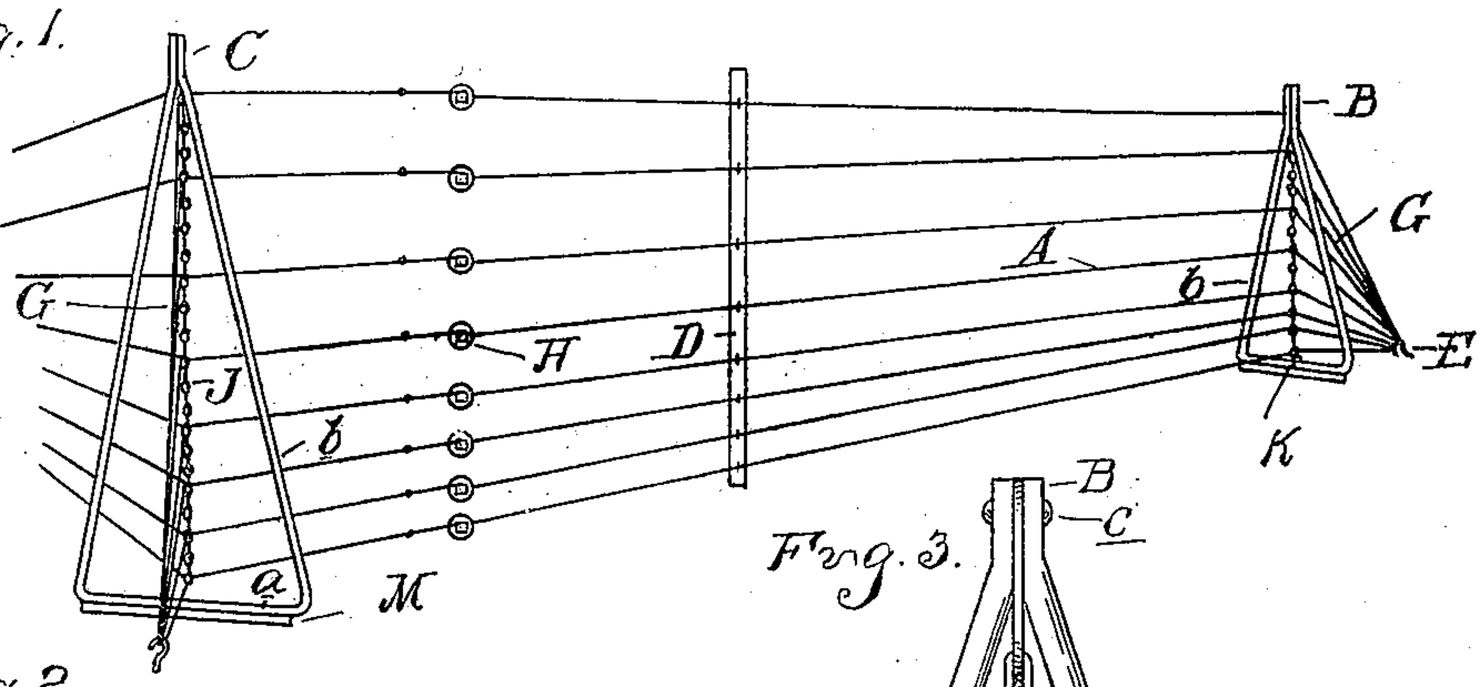


Fig. 2.

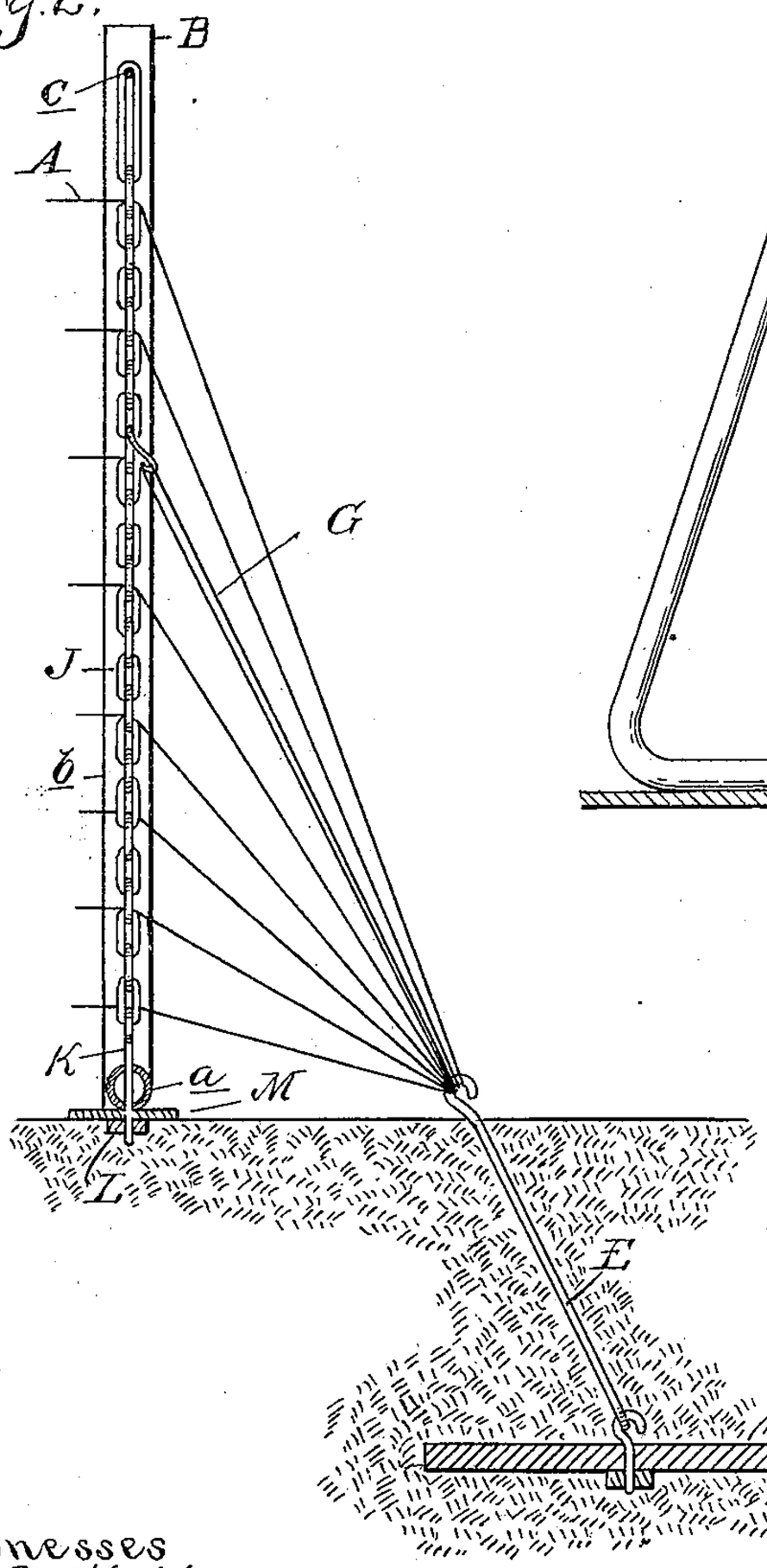
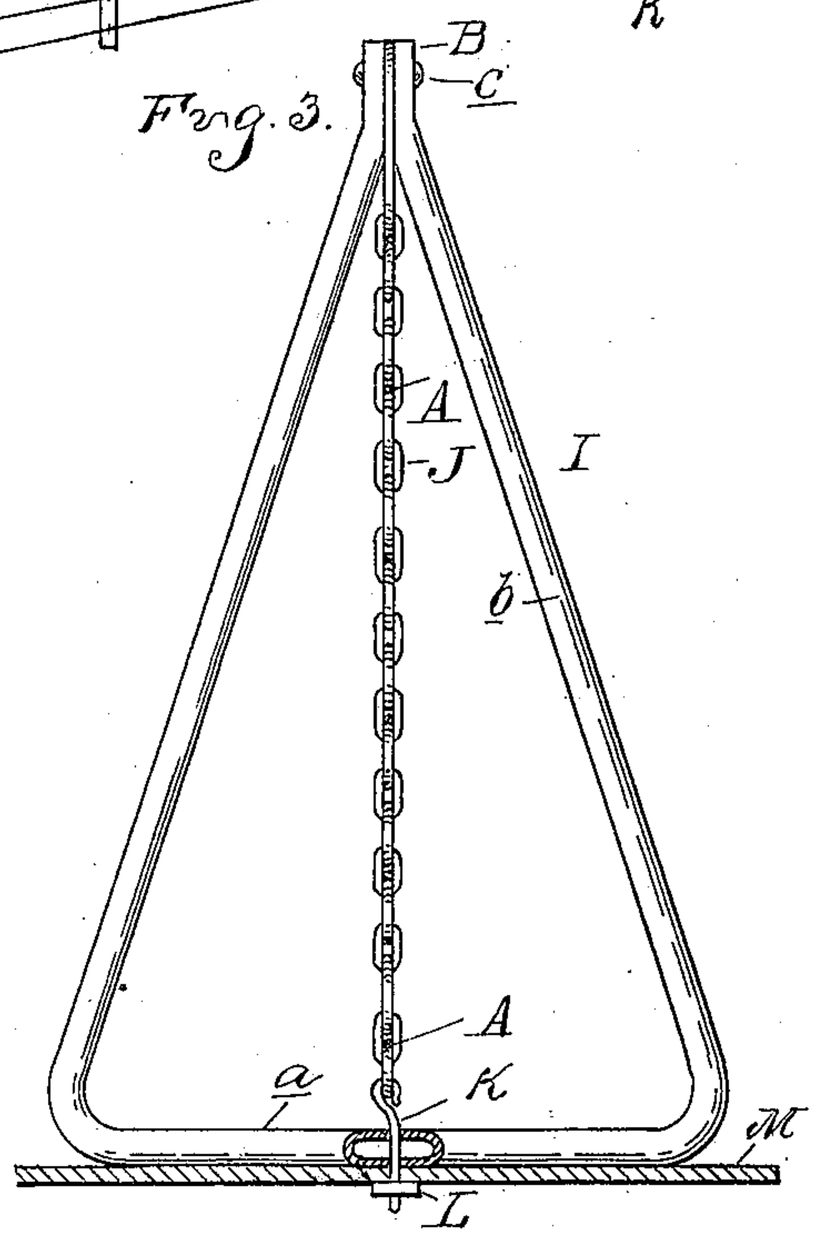


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. DOTY, OF ELKHART, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO THE ELKHART IRON WORKS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,909, dated June 27, 1899.

Application filed October 31, 1898. Serial No. 695,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. DOTY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention consists in the construction of a wire fence and in the post used in such fence, and particularly in the construction of a post formed of a triangular frame, one side resting on the ground and forming the base, and a chain extending from the apex opposite that side to the middle of the base, on which chain the wires are supported, and, further, in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, as more fully hereinafter described and shown.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fence embodying my invention, showing the end or corner post as in use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section of the end post shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged front elevation, partly in section, of said post.

A are the fence-wires. B is the end post, C a corner-post, and D one of the intermediate posts, of the fence.

The wires A are supported on the intermediate post in any suitable manner and preferably formed to slide thereon. They pass through the end post in a manner hereinafter described and are connected to an anchor-rod E, as plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, this anchor-rod being connected to a suitable anchor F beneath the ground.

By having the wires pass through the post or through bearings on the post and connected directly to the anchor the bracing for the end post usually required, which takes the end pull of the wires, is entirely obviated, although I may and preferably do connect the post at one or more points by stays G with the anchor, so that it will be held upright. I believe, however, that it is entirely new with me to have wires supported on the posts and pass through the end posts or through bearings thereon and connect directly at their ends to the anchors to take the end pull thereof.

The tension of the wires may be taken up in any suitable manner by any suitable tension device, such as the spools H. (Shown intermediate of the fence-wires in Fig. 1.)

The post which I prefer for the ends and corners and, if desired, for the intermediate posts (although it is unnecessary, having a stringer for such intermediate post) comprises the frame I, in the shape of an isosceles triangle, the side *a* forming the base, while the sides *b* converge to the top and are connected together in any suitable manner—as, for instance, by the bolt, pin, or rivet *c*. This frame I preferably make by bending a piece of pipe or other tubing into the shape shown.

Between the ends of the sides *b* and preferably connected to the bolt or pin *c* is a chain J, which extends from the apex of the triangular frame to the middle of the base thereof and is connected to the side *a* in any suitable manner. I preferably connect the chain to the base-section by a hooked bolt K, having suitable means for tensioning it, such as the nut L. I also preferably connect to the base-section *a* a flat foot or base M, by means of which the device can rest more firmly on the ground without danger of being forced therein by the pressure or tension on the wires.

The fence-wires may be threaded through the links of the chain, as shown in the drawings.

When the post is used for an end post, as previously described, the fence-wires may be used for stays by running them down to the anchor, except that it is preferable to use a stay or two, such as G, to positively hold the post in its upright position. When used for a corner-post, I connect the chain or other part of the post with the anchor by means of stays, such as G, (shown at the left end in Fig. 1,) a suitable number of these being employed to insure steadiness in the corner-post.

A fence of this kind, as previously explained, dispenses with the necessity for the braces usually employed at the ends and corners, and therefore makes a very sightly fence and also dispenses with the necessity of using wooden posts set in the ground at the corners and ends where the strain comes, and my metallic post set on the ground will give much greater life to the fence.

By using the chain for the vertical mem-

bers of the posts the wires may be threaded therethrough, and no other securing means are required.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a wire fence, a post comprising a triangular metal frame adapted to rest on one side as a base, a tie-chain extending from the apex of the triangle to the middle of the base on which chain the wires are supported, and a stay extending from the post to an anchor.

2. In a wire fence, a post formed of tubing bent into triangular shape, one side forming the base and the other sides connected together by a chain extending from the apex of the triangle to the middle of the base, and a tensioning device for the chain.

3. In a wire fence, a post consisting of a triangular frame, a chain extending from the apex of the triangle to the middle of the base, a foot beneath the base, a hooked bolt passing through the base and the foot, to which the lower end of the chain is connected, and means for tensioning the chain and clamping the foot to the frame, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES H. DOTY.

Witnesses:
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