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ANCHOR FOR WIRE FENCES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1911.

994,906.

Patented June 13, 1911.

FIG. 1.

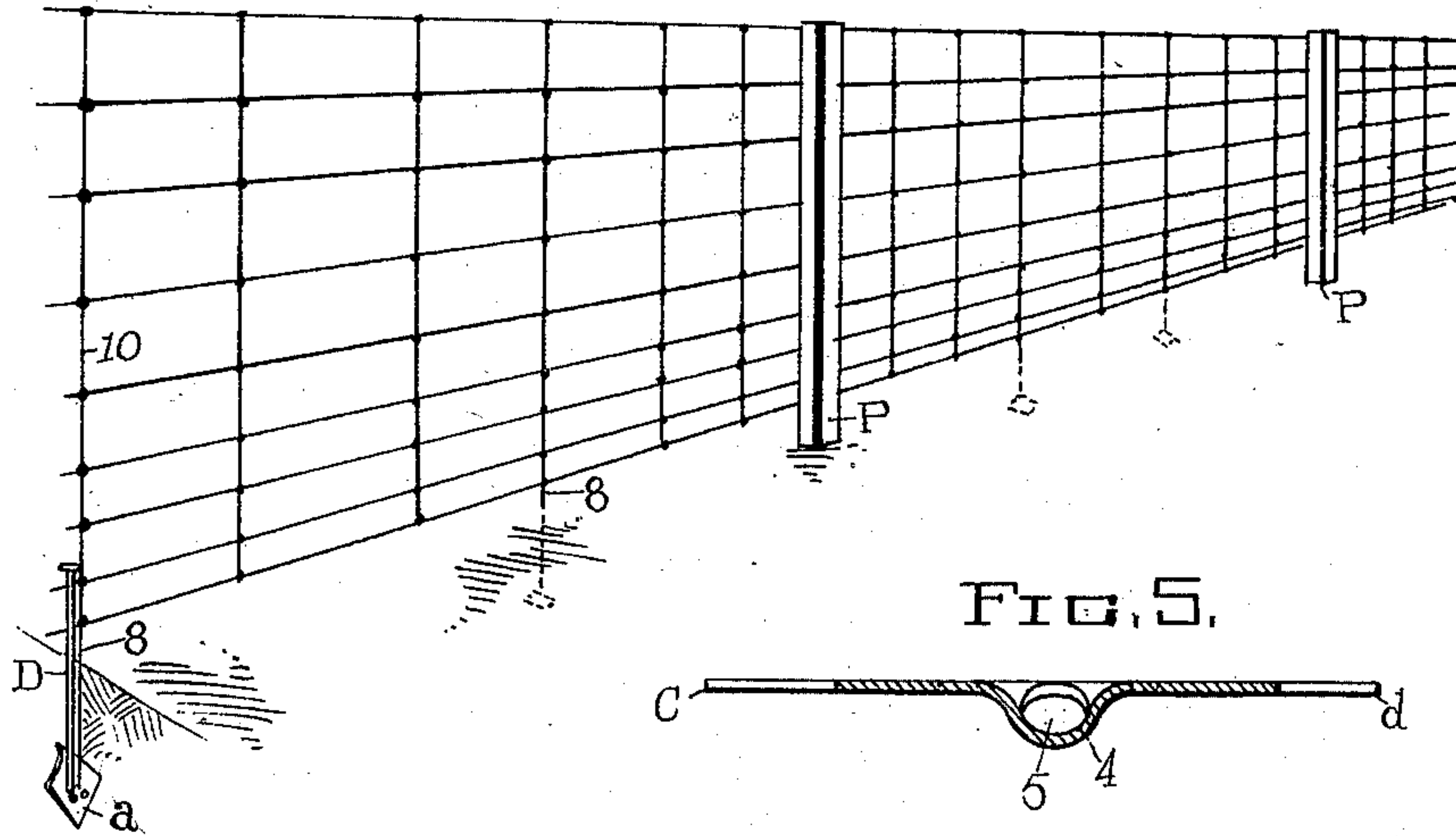


FIG. 5.

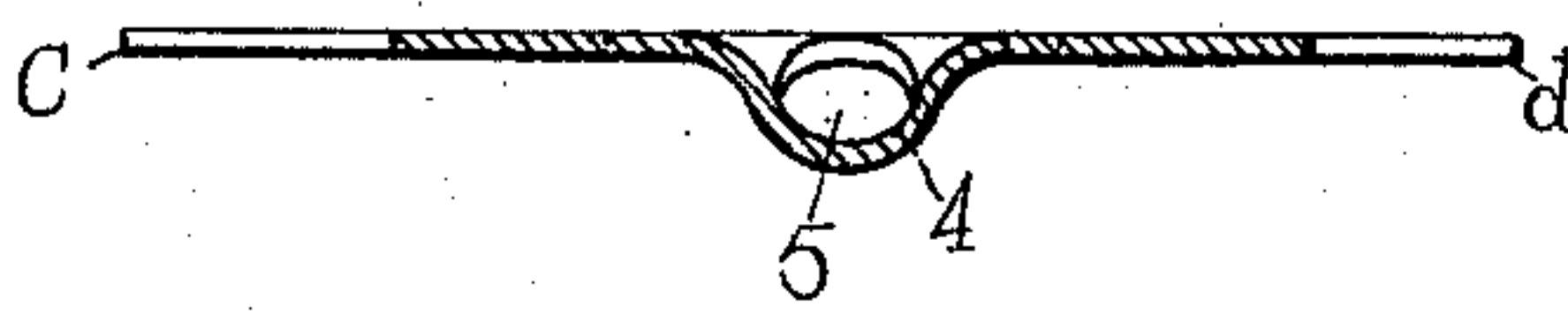


FIG. 2.

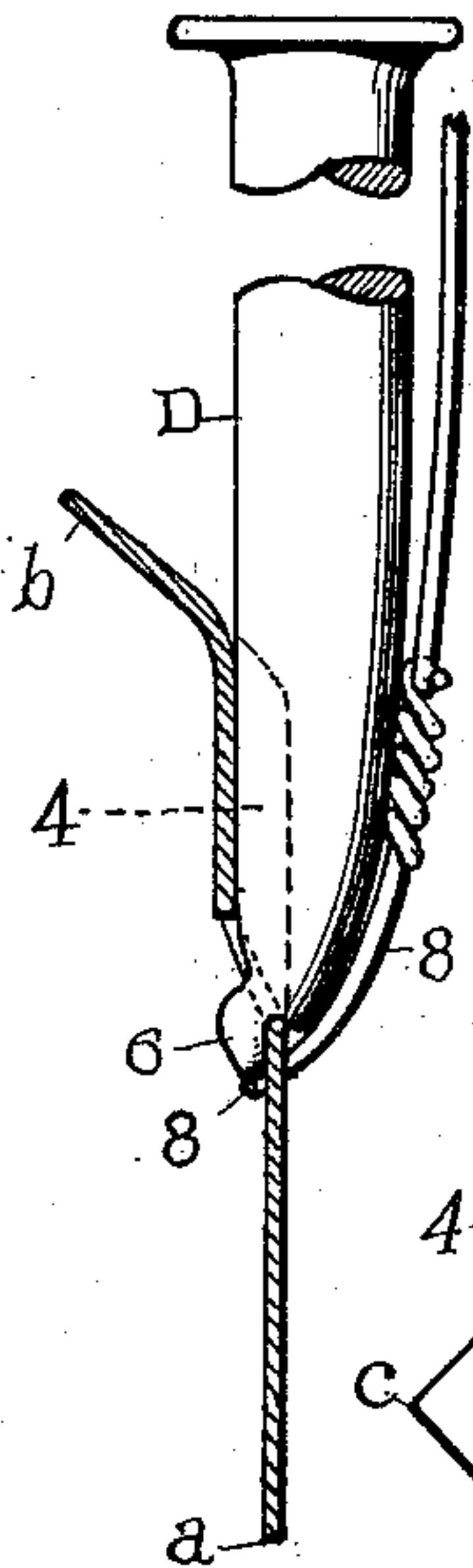


FIG. 4.

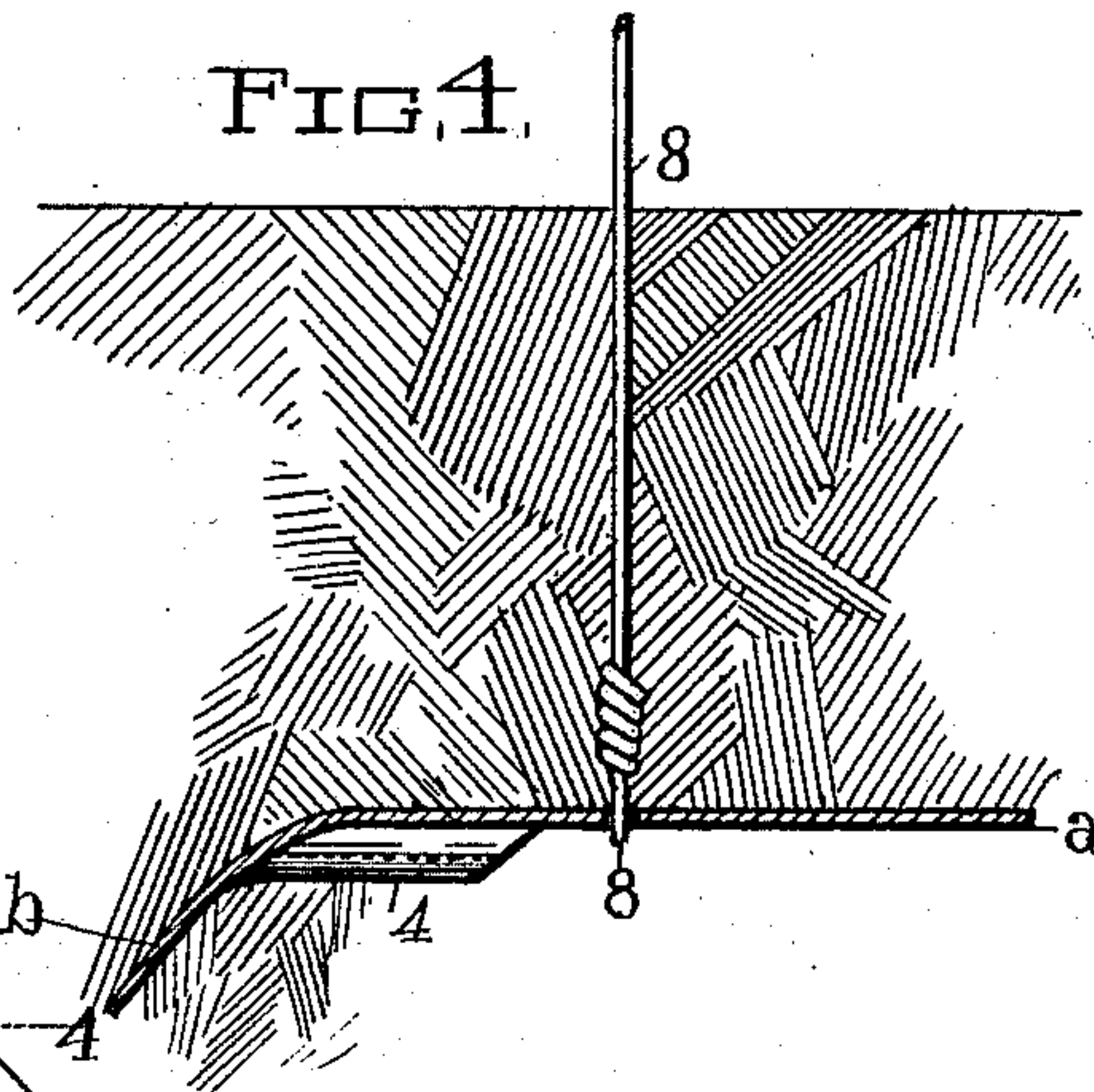
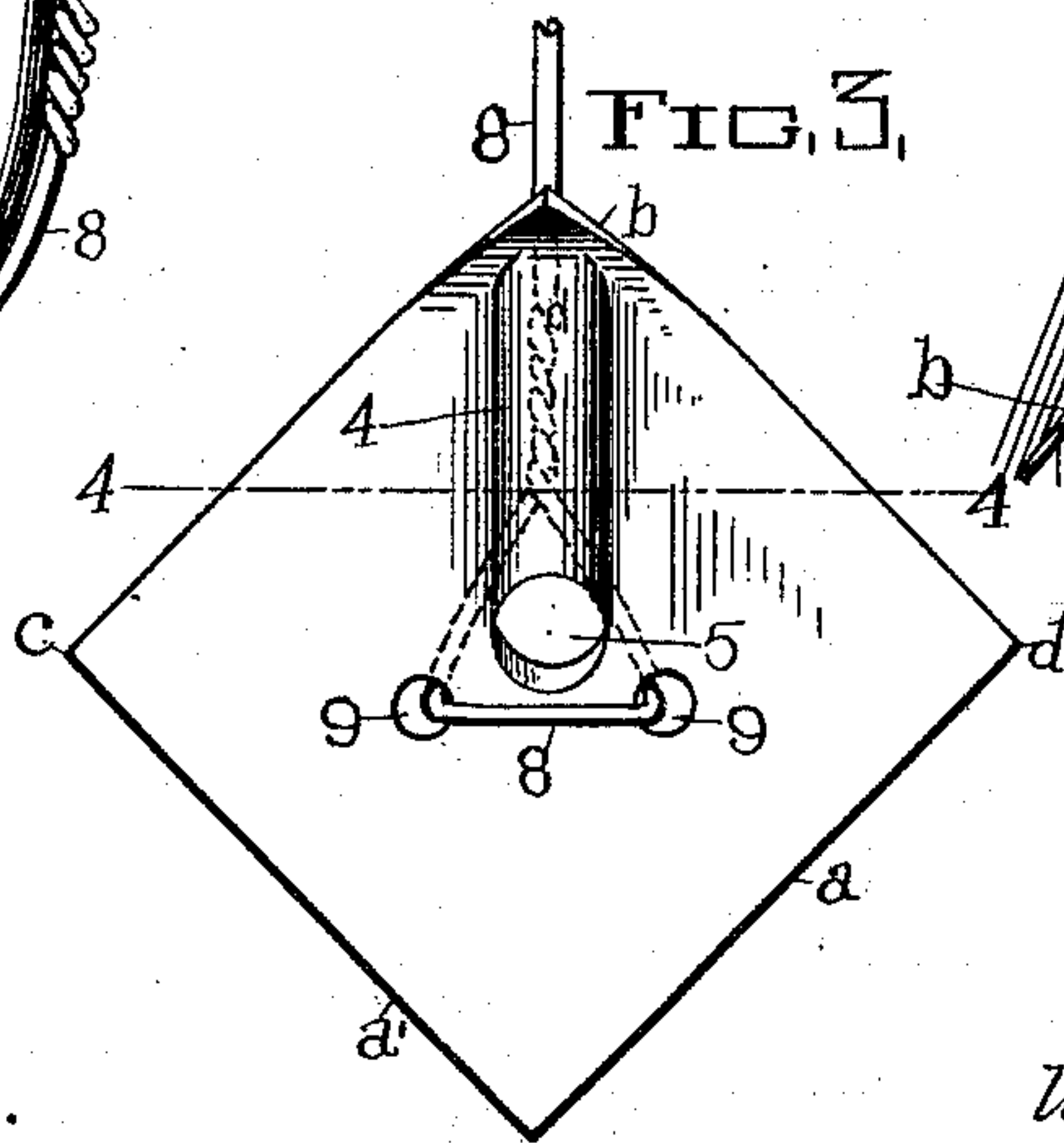


FIG. 3.



ATTEST
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ANCHOR FOR WIRE FENCES.

994,906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID M. BURNS and WILLIAM B. SHRIVER, citizens of the United States, residing at Savannah and Ashland, respectively, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Anchors for Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists in a new and original construction of anchor for wire fences though not limited to this particular use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire fence with our improved anchors shown in that connection. Fig. 2 is a central sectional elevation of the anchor or anchor plate considerably enlarged over Fig. 1 and showing an elevation of a driver in that connection. Fig. 3 is a rear or bottom view of the anchor plate and adapted especially to show its square or rectangular shape. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation thereof on line 4—4, Fig. 3, and shown as turned in the ground to anchoring position. Fig. 5 is a cross section on line 5—5, Fig. 3.

The device as thus shown comprises a plate approximately two and a quarter inches square and struck up from suitable sheet metal by preference though it may be cast, and emphasis is laid on the fact that the said plate or anchor is square rather than any other shape because having the special and original features of construction which it contains as well as the adaptations to use with wire fences in the manner shown no other shape would serve our purpose. This shape of the said plate also gives four several points or angles *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*, respectively, and which are utilized in the driving and turning of the plate as will presently appear. Thus, for driving the plate we utilize the point *a* from which there are the two retreating edges *a'* and by which we obtain a distinct driving point of approximately V shape for forcing the anchor into the earth. From this point of view the angles *c* and *d* constitute the wings of the anchor but which are in the same plane and flat with the driving portion *a*. In fact the entire surface of the anchor retains its original flat form excepting the middle upper portion which terminates in the point *b* and which becomes the deflecting or turning point of the anchor in the ground. As to this portion of the plate it will be seen to

have a rib or bead 4 on one side and which is made more particularly to develop a channel on the other side and which channel terminates in a hole 5 at its lower end substantially in the middle of the plate and runs into the base of point *b* above where it is bent somewhat abruptly in the opposite direction from said channel and in a sense over said rib. In actual use the side of the plate having the rib 4 and the point *b* bent over the same to approximately an acute angle or inclination becomes the rear or bottom side thereof while the opposite side is the front or top of the plate. Now, by throwing the stock constituting the rib 4 back from the otherwise flat surface of the plate and developing channel 2 with hole 5 at the end thereof and with point *b* bent as shown we provide a construction which enables us to get a direct or straight down drive of the anchor and which will prevent turning thereof or digression from a straight line when it is being driven to anchoring position. Now this occurs as is clearly seen in Fig. 2 where the driver or driving bar D is shown in driving relation with the anchor plate. The said driver is provided with a shouldered or offset point 6 at its lower end adapted to pass through hole 5 to the rear thereof while the center of said bar comes directly upon the edge of said hole and the body of the bar occupies the channel 2. Thus a straight line drive for the anchor is obtained and there is nothing to cause the anchor to turn while driving. Possibly the bent point *b* would have this effect if left free but its natural tendency to deflect the drive is prevented by reason of the direct position of the driver D against which it must work. Said anchor is therefore driven down as far as may be desired and the said driver is withdrawn when this has been done. Meantime it will be understood that the anchor wire 8 has been engaged through the two holes 9 and is connected at its other end with a cross wire 10 of the fence or with the fence at said cross wire, the object being of course to anchor the fence at intervals between posts P. The connecting wire 10 is secured through both holes 8 in such way as to bring the pull thereof directly to the center of the anchor vertically while said holes 8 are shown off center both ways, and said wire 10 is of such length as to cause it to be tightly stretched when the anchor comes to the end of the

drive. This may also involve the fence somewhat. Then upon withdrawing the bar D the relaxing of the wire and probably of the fence also will tend to pull the anchor
 5 to or toward a horizontal position, more or less as seen in Fig. 2. In this operation the point *b* becomes a deflecting portion and the ultimate fulcrum by which the plate is caused to turn under the pull of wire 10.
 10 Clearly if bar D be withdrawn and the wire 10 pulls upward the natural tendency of point *b* will be to run laterally and downwardly in the earth and to draw the plate toward a horizontal and anchoring position.
 15 We have described this anchor especially in connection with a wire fence but it may be used in any other connection where earth anchors are desirable, as, for example, with tents, poles set in the ground for telephone
 20 or other purposes and in other connections not necessarily enumerated, and the sizes will be governed by the use in each case.

What we claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture and
 25 sale, an anchor for wire fences and other uses consisting of a square flat metallic plate having a driving hole in its center and a channel in one side running between said hole and one corner of the said plate and
 30 the said corner bent to a substantially acute angle away from said channel, thereby pro-

viding room for a driver to be set into said hole and forming a turning point for the anchor, and said plate provided with two holes at about its center adapted to connect
 35 an anchor wire therewith.

2. An anchor plate having substantially flat surface and provided with a driving hole in its center and two holes on opposite sides of said driving hole adapted to at-
 40 tach an anchoring wire thereto and a channel leading from said driving hole terminating in an angle of said plate, said angle bent to an inclination to the opposite side of the plate from said channel.
 45

3. An anchor plate having a central hole and a driving channel in the plate leading to said hole and said plate having an upper portion bent oppositely from said channel to a substantially acute angle and a sub-
 50 stantially V shaped lower driving point opposite said upper point, and substantially V shaped wings at the sides of said plate having straight edges running into said upper and lower points.
 55

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID M. BURNS.

WILLIAM B. SHRIVER.

Witnesses:

MARY HENDERSON,

JOHN HENDERSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."