

(No Model.)

N. FAUGHT.
FENCE.

No. 300,455.

Patented June 17, 1884.

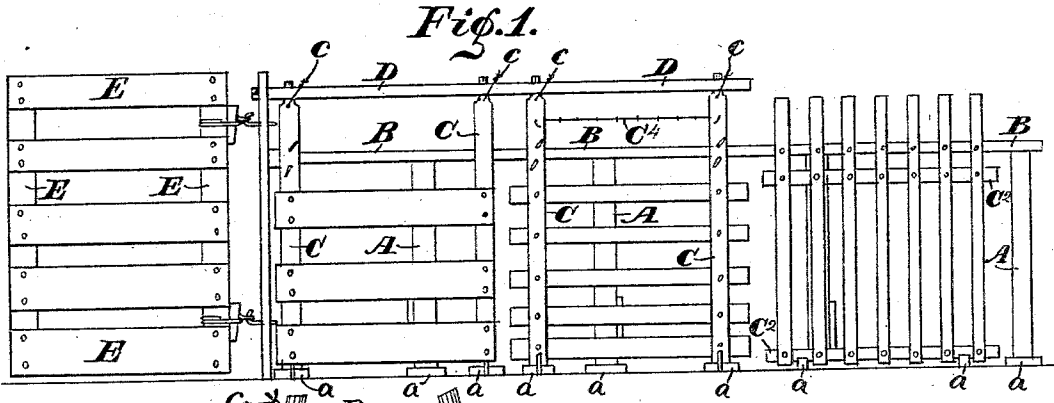
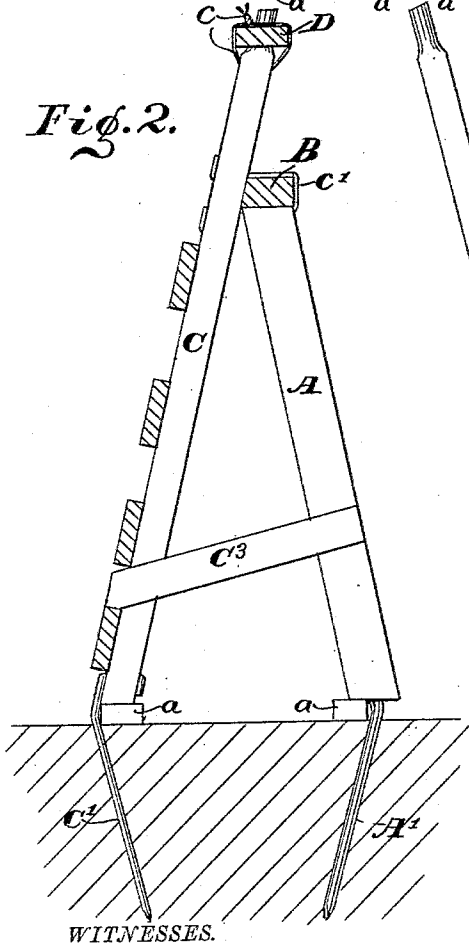


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

Chas. N. Leonard.
Chas. L. Thurber.

Fig. 4.

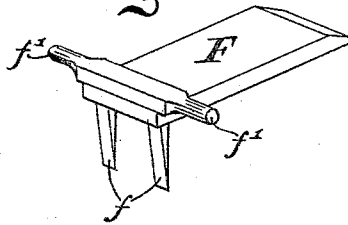
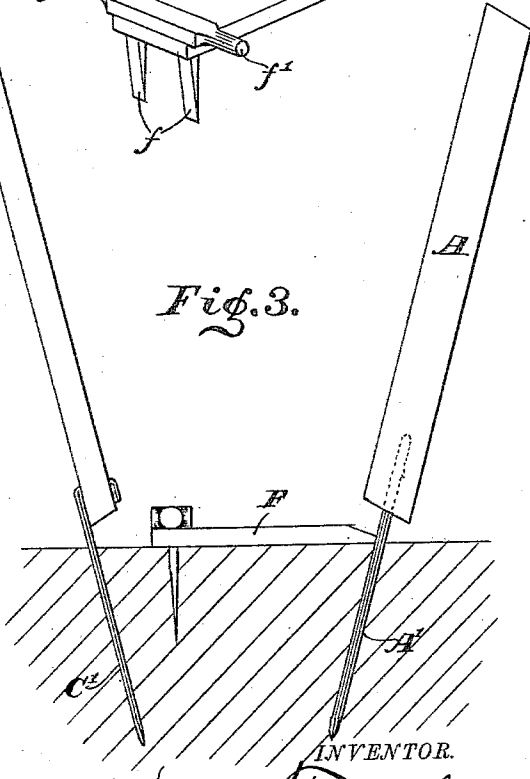


Fig. 3.



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NELSON FAUGHT, OF PITTSBOROUGH, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO RICHARD R. MILES, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,455, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed November 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON FAUGHT, of the town of Pittsborough, county of Hendricks, and State of Indiana, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My said invention consists in various improvements in the construction of fences, whereby a fence is provided which is easily put
10 in place, is firm and strong when in place, and all the wooden parts of which are kept free from the ground, thereby securing it against decay from absorbing moisture from the soil, as is usual in the ordinary construction of
15 fences.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, and on which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of a fence, showing
20 several kinds to which my invention is applicable; Fig. 2, a transverse section on the dotted line $z z$; Fig. 3, a view showing the posts as first inserted in the ground and the manner of bending them into the position
25 shown in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 a perspective view of the tool used in bending the iron parts of the posts.

In said drawings, the portions marked A represent the main posts; B, a cap-piece therefor;
30 C, the posts to which the poles, rails, or boards are secured; D, a cap-piece therefor; E, a gate, and F a tool used in setting the posts, as will be hereinafter described.

The posts A are of the desired size and length,
35 and are armed on their lower ends with an iron rod, A', which extends up into them a sufficient distance to make it solid therewith. It is prevented from drawing out by barbs formed on its sides, as shown in dotted lines
40 in Fig. 3.

The cap-piece B is secured on the tops of the posts A in any suitable manner, and thus connects them all together, and prevents any lateral movement.

The posts A are of the length required to make the fence the desired height. They are also
45 armed on their lower ends with iron rods C', which, instead of being inserted, as in the post A, are usually bent over at their top ends and inserted through a hole in the lower end of the
50 post, and the projecting part clinched on the

opposite side. When the posts are of sufficient size to hold the rods without splitting, said rods may of course be inserted in the same
manner as the rods A' are inserted in the posts
55 A, but as they are usually of much thinner material, the preferable way is as shown. Their tops are preferably rounded or sharpened, as shown, in order that the cap-piece may be
60 more easily put on. In the fence shown at the right of Fig. 1, these rods extend down from the lower rail, c' , and are secured thereto in the same manner as to the rod C, just described.

The cap-piece D is secured to the tops of the
65 posts C, preferably by being provided with holes which receive the sharpened ends of the posts C, and is tied in this position by wires c , which pass through holes near the top end
70 of the post and up around said cap-piece, as shown. When the fence is to be of the construction shown at the right of Fig. 1, this cap-piece, of course, is unnecessary. The top rail
75 may also be dispensed with, and the paling fastened directly to the top piece, B, when desired.

The gate E is any ordinary gate suitable for the kind of fence built. It is shown as hinged
to the gate-post E' by means of hinges made
80 by simply twisting wire around the stile and forming eyes, which receive the other portion of the hinge. This forms a very cheap and
handy hinge suitable for farm-gates.

The tool F is a short piece of board, plank, or
85 other suitable material, having at one end downwardly-projecting pieces f , which are adapted to be driven into the soil and hold it from sliding. It is also provided on its top
90 side with a cleat, f' , the ends of which are extended into handles by which it may be withdrawn from the soil after being used. Its front
end is usually ironed to prevent it from splitting or becoming battered up while being used.

My improved fence is constructed in the following
95 manner: The posts are first provided with the iron rods, and the fence proper is usually built in sections of convenient length for
handling before it is set up. The posts A are then driven into the ground at an angle, as
100 shown in Fig. 3, until the bottom of the wood part is within a few inches of the ground. The front edge of the tool F is then placed

against the iron rod next the ground, and the pieces *f* are driven down to hold it in this position. The post is then pulled forward to the position shown in Fig. 2, thus bending or "hooking" the iron rod in the soil, and thereby preventing its easy withdrawal. After it is bent to the desired position, the tool is withdrawn from the soil, and a brick, stone, or some like substance, *a*, is placed under the end of the wooden post to keep it free from the ground. After a line of posts have been thus set, the cap-piece is secured in position. This forms the main brace or stay of the fence. The posts *C* are then set in like manner, and are tied to the top piece by means of the wires *c'*, and are usually connected lower down by a brace, *C'*. The cap-piece *D* is then put in position and the fence is complete, or when the fence proper has not previously been put together in sections it is ready for the rails or boards to be put on. A wire, *C'*, is sometimes stretched between the two cap-pieces, and thus sheep and other small animals are rendered more secure and dogs are more efficiently kept out. In the case of picket or pale fences the top ends of the pickets or pales are secured to the cap-piece, as shown, and as before described.

By this construction I produce a very strong and durable fence. The posts *A* and *C* being inserted in the ground at opposite angles, and the iron rods in their lower ends being bent so as to bring the tops of said posts together, make not only a very rigid fence, but also one which it is difficult to raise out of the ground by reason of the bent condition of the rods.

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

1. The combination, in a fence, of the post *A*, provided with the bent iron rod *A'*, the cap-piece *B*, and the post *C*, having at its lower end the bent iron rod *C'*, said rods being inserted in the ground, as described, and means for securing the post *C* to the cap-piece *B*, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fence, the combination of the posts *A*, provided on their lower ends with bent iron rods *A'*, cap-piece *B*, secured on top of said posts, posts *C*, provided at their lower ends with bent iron rods *C'*, said iron rods *A'* and *C'* being inserted in the soil to within a short distance of the wooden posts, and means for securing the parts in position, substantially as set forth.

3. In a fence, the combination of the posts *A*, provided on their lower ends with iron rods *A'*, posts *C*, having iron rods *C'* upon their lower ends, said iron rods *A'* and *C'* being inserted in the soil each at an opposite angle from the other, and bent so as to bring the tops of the posts together or in line with each other, and means consisting of the cap-piece *B* and tie *c'*, or its equivalent, for securing said tops together, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1883.

NELSON FAUGHT. [L. S.]

In presence of—

E. W. BRADFORD,
CHAS. L. THURBER.