

(No Model.)

M. AMOS.
STANDARD FOR WIRE FENCING.

No. 443,622.

Patented Dec. 30, 1890.

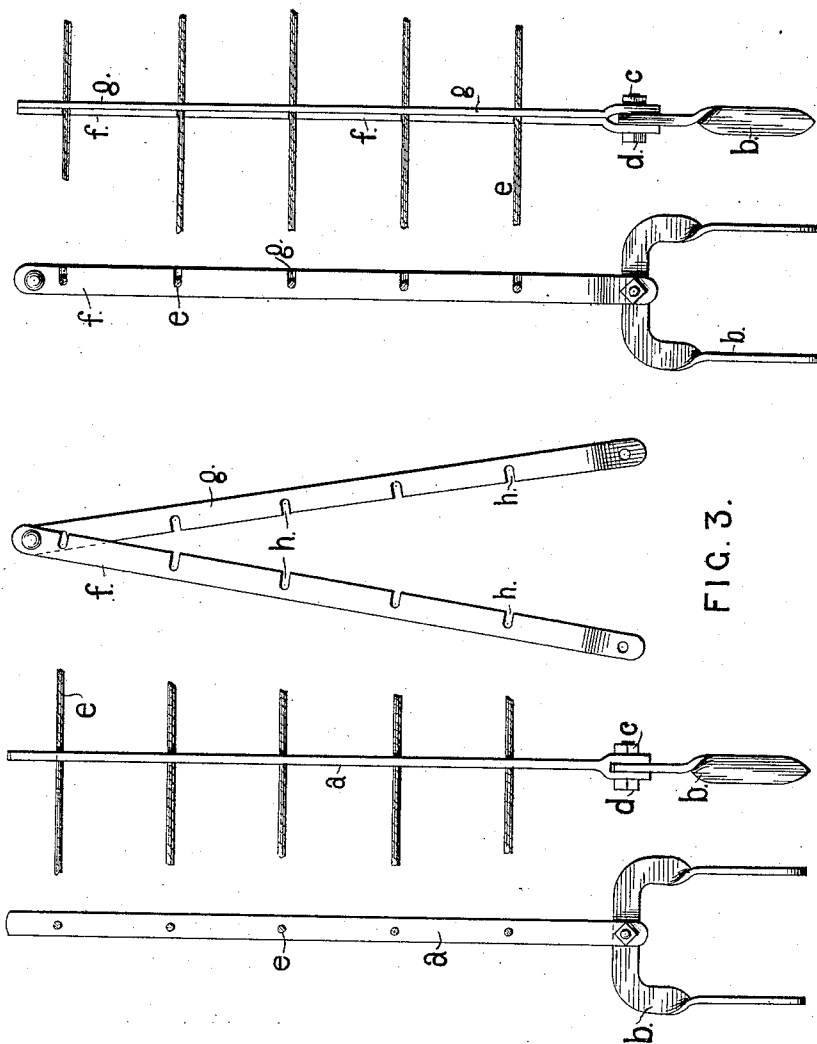


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

Witnesses.

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STANDARD FOR WIRE FENCING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 443,622, dated December 30, 1890.

Application filed August 1, 1889. Serial No. 319,400. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK AMOS, of the College Westbury-on-Trym, in the county of Gloucester, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Standards for Wire Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to standards for wire fencing; and it consists in a pronged base having a cross-bar and lateral-twisted prongs and a standard pivoted or hinged to the cross-bar of the pronged base in such manner as to permit it to yield to a lateral pressure exerted by an animal or otherwise against the fencing and prevent loosening, distortion, or fracture of the standards, which, when the pressure is removed, are restored to their normal vertical position by the strained wires threaded through the standards and connected to the usual straining-posts and acting constantly to keep the standards upright. The connection by which each standard is attached to the cross-bar of its base may be made by a bolt and nut. Upon this or an equivalent hinge the standard is free to move as aforesaid.

This invention further consists in a double or compound "dropper-standard" composed of two bars pivoted together at or near the top and suitable for hanging to the pronged base in the manner above mentioned. The two bars are slotted to receive the wires, and the slots are so shaped and arranged that the standards may be applied to and closed upon the wires after the latter have been strained.

At Figures 1 and 2 on the accompanying sheet of drawings is represented in elevation a standard *a* and base *B*, connected together in accordance with this invention. At Figs. 3, 4, and 5 is represented a double or compound standard constructed in accordance with this invention.

The pronged base *B* for supporting the standards is composed of a flat cross-bar *b*, arranged with its edges at top and bottom, and flat lateral prongs *b'*, having their faces twisted at right angles to the face of the cross-bar, so as to better withstand when set in the earth any lateral strain upon the fence.

The standard *a*, instead of, as heretofore, constituting with its base a rigid whole, is se-

cured to the pronged base *B* by a nut *c* and bolt *d*, passed through the forked end of the standard, and the top bar *b* of the base embraced by the fork of the standard. The joint is left sufficiently loose to allow the standard to move on the bolt as a hinge. To a pressure exerted by animals or otherwise against a fence having standards of this kind the latter yield, and on the removal of the pressure they are returned to the vertical position by the strained wires *e*, connected to the usual straining-posts. The foot or pronged base of the standard does not receive the pressure exerted on the fence, and is therefore not loosened or strained thereby.

The hinge between the standard and the pronged base may be otherwise made than by a nut and bolt.

The two bars *f* and *g*, forming the double standard, are hinged together at the top. At intervals are slots *h*, open at the inner side. In these slots are received the fence-wires, on which the bars are then closed. The use of wedges in the slots is dispensed with.

The compound standard is applied to the wires after they have been strained. Such standards may be used as dropper-standards having no prongs or bases, and applied to the wires between those having bases, as may be desired. When in place on the fence, the bars of the dropper are secured together at bottom by a bolt and nut.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with a base composed of a cross-bar and lateral prongs twisted at an angle to such bar, as described, the standard hinged to the cross-bar of the base and free to yield on such hinge to pressure exerted against the fence, as and for the purpose described.

2. In combination with a base composed of a cross-bar and lateral twisted prongs, the compound dropper-standard hinged at the top and yieldingly connected to the cross-bar, substantially as described.

MARK AMOS.

Witnesses:

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