

S. JENKS.
WIRE-FENCE.

No. 175,996.

Patented April 11, 1876.

Fig. 1

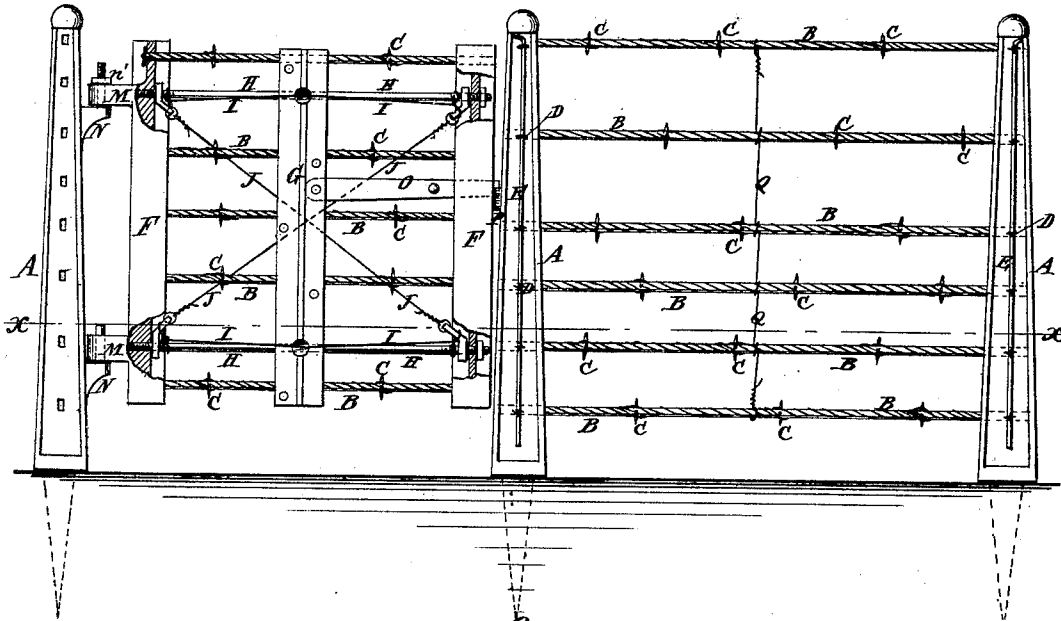


Fig. 2

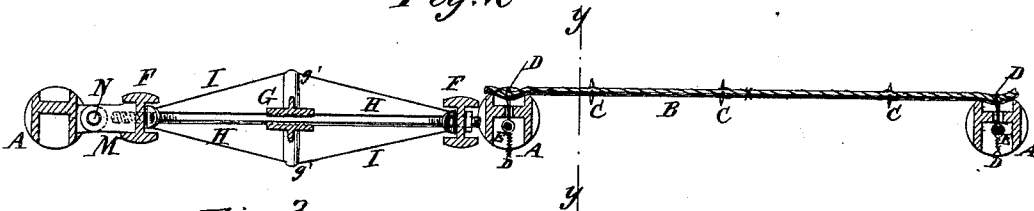
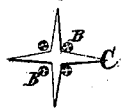


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SCHUYLER JENKS, OF JEFFERSON, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN WIRE FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **175,996**, dated April 11, 1876; application filed September 25, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SCHUYLER JENKS, of Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Iron-Post Barbed-Wire Fence, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of a portion of my improved fence, parts being broken away to show the construction. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken through the line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-section of one of the barbed wires taken through the line *yy*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved fence, simple in construction, strong, durable, and effective, not liable to be blown down or pushed over, and which may be so made as to turn stock, or stock and small animals, as may be desired.

The invention consists in combining wire rails, wire staples, and a wire rod with double-T posts, as hereinafter described.

A are the posts, which are cast in the form of a double T or with two flanges upon each side. The posts are designed to be made with pointed lower ends to be driven into the ground. The arms of the base-plate K are strengthened by flanges or ribs upon their upper sides. The posts are designed to be secured in place by laying stones upon the arms of the base-plate. B are the wire cords, two, three, four, five, or six of which may be used, according as the purpose for which the fence is to be used may require. The wire cords B are made by twisting four single wires or strands together. C are the barbs, which are made with four points, and are twisted into the strands of the wire cords B, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The barbs C may be four inches, six inches, or any other distance apart, as may be desired. The barbed wires B cross the sides of the posts A and bear against the edges of the flanges of said posts, where they are secured in place by wire staples D, which are passed around the wires B, are passed through holes in the said posts, and are twisted together around a wire, E, placed against the rear side of the posts A to prevent the twisted

ends of the wires D from being drawn back through the said holes. The wires D are drawn so tightly as to bend the wires B into the spaces between the flanges of the posts A, to prevent the said wires B from slipping longitudinally, and thus becoming loose.

F are the end uprights of the gate, which are made in double-T shape, in the same manner as the posts A. The uprights F are connected together by the rods H. The rear ends of the rods H are inserted in sockets in the rear upright F, and have nuts *h'* screwed upon them at the inner side of said upright. The forward ends of the rods H pass through holes in the forward upright F, and have nuts, *h¹ h²*, screwed upon them upon the inner and outer sides of the said upright F, so that by adjusting the said nuts *h¹ h¹ h²* the tension of the gate may be regulated as desired. The inner nuts *h¹* have inwardly-inclined eyes formed upon them to receive the ends of the brace-wires J.

B C are the barbed wires, the ends of which are inserted in holes in the uprights F, and are secured in place by bending down the strands of the wires B, or in any other convenient way.

G is the central upright of the gate, which is made in two parts, placed upon the opposite sides of the gate and bolted or riveted together, clamping the rods H, the brace-wires J, and the barbed wires B C between them. The parts of the upright G are strengthened by ribs formed upon their outer sides. Upon the parts of the upright G, near their ends, are formed arms *g'*, the outer ends of which are notched to receive the brace-wires I, the ends of which are secured to the ends of the rods H, or to the eyes of the nuts *h¹*, and which give great firmness and strength to the gate. Upon the rear side of the rear upright F are formed eyes M, to receive the pivots N formed upon the post A. The gate is secured against being raised from its hinges by a nut, *n'*, screwed upon the end of one or both the pivots N.

O is the latch, which is pivoted between the parts of the central upright G, passes through a slot in the forward upright F, and latches upon a catch, P, attached to the post A. The barbed wires B C between the posts A, espe-

cially when said posts are at some distance apart, are kept in their proper relative positions by guard wires or bars Q, attached to said wires B C, as shown in Fig. 1. The fence-posts may be enameled, if desired, which would prevent them from being injured or destroyed by rust.

The gate herein described and illustrated I propose to embody in a separate application for a patent.

Having thus described my invention, I claim

as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination, with double-T posts and twisted-wire rails, of the wire staples D and long vertical wire E, as and for the purpose described.

SCHUYLER JENKS.

Witnesses:

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