

(No Model.)

E. C. JONES.
WIRE FENCE.

No. 394,773.

Patented Dec. 18, 1888.

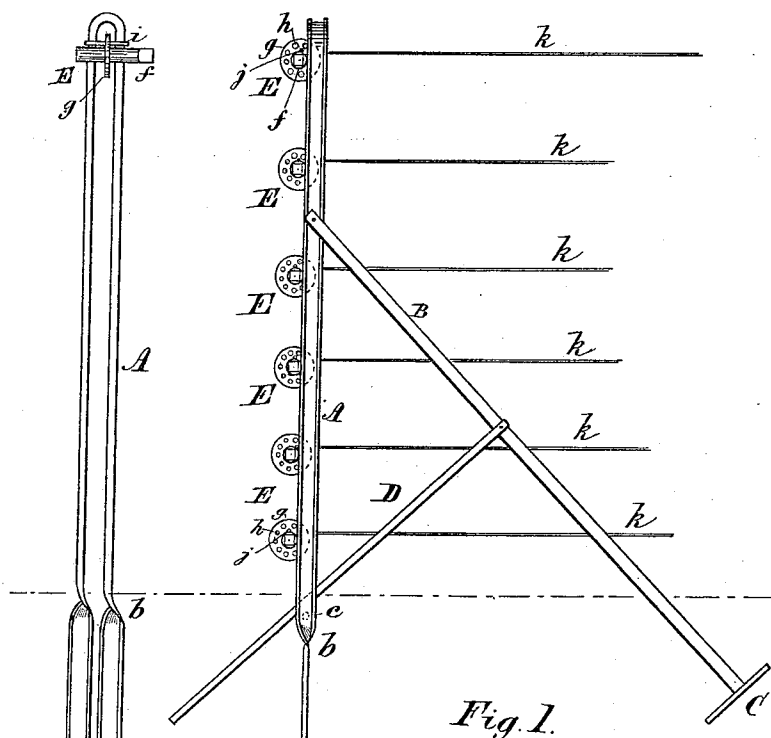


Fig. 1.

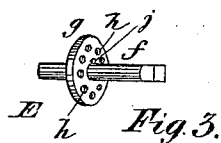


Fig. 3.

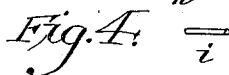
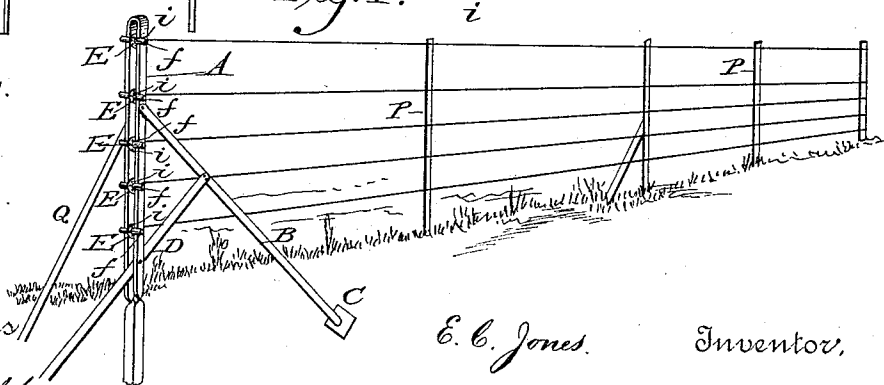


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

W. Acres.

L. B. Pyne

E. C. Jones.

Inventor,

By his Attorney

W. Bruce.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD C. JONES, OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN DARLING SMITH, OF TOWNSEND CENTRE, AND WILLIAM LUTES, OF WATERFORD, COUNTY OF NORFOLK, CANADA.

WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 394,773, dated December 18, 1888.

Application filed July 24, 1886. Serial No. 208,994. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD COOPER JONES, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same.

10 The first part of my invention relates to a very simple, but strong and durable, portable double post formed of plain or, preferably, of channel iron bent in the center until both halves are parallel and the lower
15 portion (which is calculated to go into the ground) bent or twisted, so that the sides will offer a flat surface resistance to the strain of the wires. No post-hole need be dug for this post, as it may be driven firmly into the
20 ground to the required depth and securely stayed with a main brace and an auxiliary brace attached thereto, and a bolt through the post to prevent the latter brace getting out of its place. With the post thus constructed and braced I combine a permanent
25 wire-stretcher, which tightens up each fence-wire to its full level position and holds it in its place permanently, and is so arranged that any wire in the fence can be slackened or
30 tightened as required with little or no exertion or trouble. The device consists in a short shaft to which is cast a perforated flange near one end, and the other extreme end squared so as to receive a crank-handle or
35 wrench to turn it. The flange is provided with circular holes—say about eleven, more or less—through which a bolt may pass to hold the stretcher and wire. A small hole is also made in the flange portion close to the
40 shaft to receive the end of the wire previous to coiling it around on the shaft. At each extreme end of the fence there will be as many stretchers as there are main wires. When wire-netting is employed there will be two
45 main wires. All the wires can be tightened or loosened easily and quickly, as the temperature may require.

By reference to the drawings forming part of this specification, it will be seen that Figure 1 represents a side view of a double post-

able corner-post. Fig. 2 represents a front view of the same with wire-stretchers in position. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the wire-stretcher. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of a wire fence, showing the intermediate T-stays between the posts.

A represents the double anchor or end post, formed of channel-iron about one and one-half inch in depth by five-eighths broad, bent in the center, so that the two uprights are parallel, leaving a small space between them. The two lower ends of the post are twisted one-quarter turn at the point *b*, so that the flattened sides may possess more surface-bearing for resistance to the strain of the
65 wires than if they were not twisted as shown. This post may be driven into the ground without digging a post-hole for it, and it is held firmly in its upright position by means of the main brace B, which is of round iron of sufficient strength to stand the strain of the
70 wires without bending. Brace B is bolted to the post A a short distance below the top, as shown at Fig. 1, and to its lower end is affixed a flat metal plate, C, which is placed about one foot under the surface of
75 the earth. The brace and its end foot-plate act as an effectual stay for the post, in addition to which, and to prevent the possibility of the post being drawn upward by the
80 immense strain of the wires on it, a second or auxiliary brace, D, is bolted or otherwise affixed or attached to about the center of the main brace B and made to pass between the sides of the post at or near the ground
85 line, as shown in Fig. 1, and into the ground about two and a half feet. It is made of channel-iron with the edge side up, and a bolt, *c*, is passed through the post immediately under it, on which the said brace impinges, which thoroughly counteracts the tendency of the double post to be drawn upward
90 out of the ground by the pressure of tightening up the wires. It will be observed that this post, as described, by simply removing the wires and braces, can readily be pulled
95 up, rendering it absolutely portable, if so desired.

The wire-stretcher is shown detached at E, Fig. 5, and consists of a round shaft, *f*, about 100

an inch in diameter and three inches long and square-shaped at one end to receive a wrench for turning it. On this shaft is cast a disk or flange, *g*, about three inches in diameter and one-quarter of an inch thick. In this flange is made a series of circular holes, *h*, near its outer edge, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, to receive a pin, *i*, to hold the stretcher and wire to the post. An additional small hole, *j*, is made through the flange *g*, near the shaft *f*, to receive the end of the fence-wire that is wound upon it.

It will be observed that one reason why the post is made double, with a space between its two sides, is to receive the flange *g* of the wire-stretcher between them at the same time that the shaft portion rolls or revolves on the two edge surfaces of the post. In stretching the wire to the said double anchor-post each wire *k* has its end put through the small opening *j* in the flange *g* of the corresponding stretcher to hold it when the stretcher is placed in position against the post, as in Fig. 1, and a crank-handle or wrench is applied to the square end of the shaft *f* of the stretcher and turned (the wire rolling around the shaft snugly) until the wire is strained up sufficiently tight to be perfectly level. A pin, *i*, is then inserted in one of the holes *h* in the flange nearest the post, a two-inch pin being sufficiently long to impinge on both sides of the post to form a bearing to hold the wire from slipping and keep the stretcher in its permanent position, the stretcher being placed on the post where the wire is to be permanently affixed. All the wires of a fence are thus secured to the double post in their respective positions on the fence, and it will be observed that any wire can be easily tightened or loosened by simply remov-

ing the pin *i*, turning the shaft *f* with a wrench to the required distance, and replacing the pin in another hole *h*, according to circumstances.

The entire fence will be simple, but strong, durable, and easily put up. The wires will be tightly strained with the greatest ease and be just as capable of being loosened when required, and everything about the fence is so constructed as not easily to get out of order.

Having thus described my device and its advantages, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a wire fence, the double anchor-post A, provided with a brace, B, having a foot-plate, C, an auxiliary brace, D, attached to the said brace B about its center, at right angles thereto, and a pin, *c*, passed through the post A about the surface of the ground, over which the brace D passes and upon which it impinges as it passes a distance into the ground in rear of the post through which it passes, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a wire fence, the combination of the double post A, provided with a brace, B, having a foot-plate, C, an auxiliary brace, D, attached to the said brace B about its center, at right angles thereto, and a pin, *c*, passed through the post A about the surface of the ground, over which the brace D passes and upon which it impinges, with the spindle *f* and perforated disk *g*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1886.

E. C. JONES.

In presence of—
A. E. JONES,
WM. BRUCE.