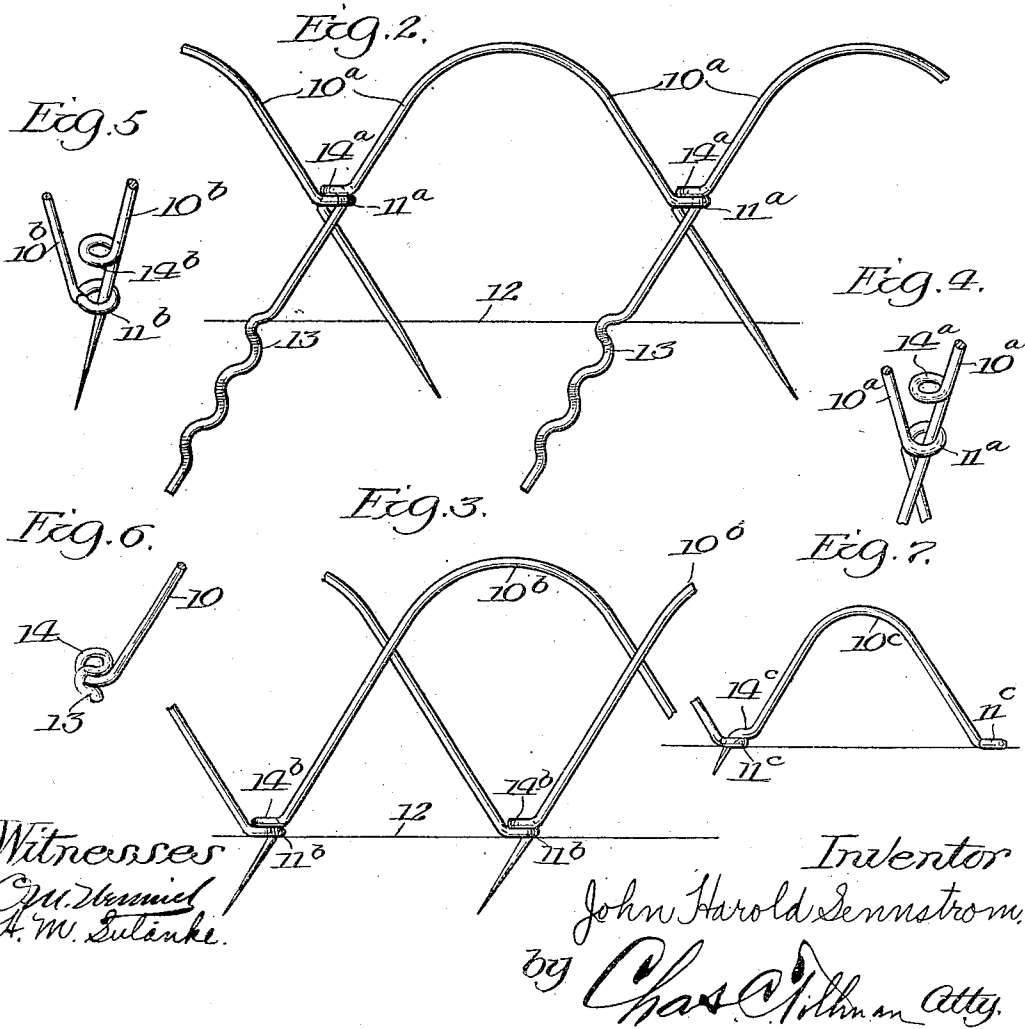
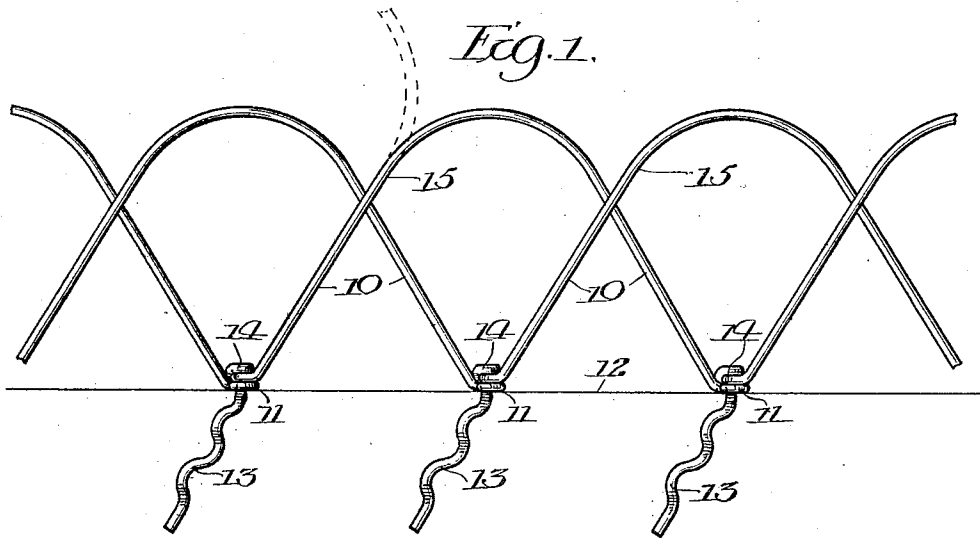


J. H. SENNSTROM.
POSTLESS FENCE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1909.

936,048.

Patented Oct. 5, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HAROLD SENNSTROM, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HAROLD SENNSTROM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Postless Fence, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that type of fencing which is made of wire or iron rods and while it is more especially intended for use in surrounding small plots of ground such as flower beds, lawns, small gardens, lots in cemeteries and the like, yet, it is applicable for other purposes and may be made of any suitable size and ornamentation; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a fence of the above named general character which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong durable and efficient in operation, and so made that it will be suitably held in its upright position without the use of posts except at the ends of the section of the fence.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the parts of the fence that when assembled they will interlock with one another and thus firmly and securely support themselves.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be disclosed in the subjoined description and explanation.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention pertains, to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a section of my improved fence embodying one form of the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of like parts showing a modification in the manner of constructing the members which compose the fence. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of a portion of the fence showing still another modification in the construction thereof. Fig. 4 is a detailed view of a portion of the modified form shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a portion of the modification form shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the bent risers used in

the construction shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. And Fig. 7 is a view in side elevation of a portion of a section of the fence showing still another modified form thereof.

Like numerals of reference, refer to corresponding parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive of the drawing the fence consists of a number of arches or bent risers which may be made of any suitable size, form and material but preferably of wire or rods having some resiliency and of a bowed or inverted U shape with one or both of their ends adapted to be inserted into the ground, and arranged alternately to interlock with one another near their ends as well as between their ends.

Referring now to Fig. 1 of the drawing the reference numeral 10 designates the series of arches or risers each of which is provided at one of its ends with a loop 11 which is preferably horizontally disposed and adapted to rest on the surface 12 of the ground. The other end of each of the arches 10 is formed spirally as at 13 or gimlet shaped so as to be screwed into the ground. At the upper portion of each of the spirally formed parts 13 of each of the arches is formed a coil 14 which is adapted to rest on the upper surface of the loops 11 when the arches are screwed down into their operative or permanent positions. By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the portions of the arches which carry the loops 11 are disposed substantially at right angles to the parts of the arches which carry the spirals 13 and coils 14, and furthermore that the spiral portions 13 are inserted in the ground at angles with respect to the surface thereof.

In building a section of the fence, when one of the arches 10, for instance the one at the beginning of the section shall have its spiral portion 13 inserted in the ground and its portion bearing the loop 11 so placed that said loop will rest on the ground, the spiral portion of another arch 10 may be screwed through the loop 11 until the coil 14 on the adjacent arch will rest on the loop 11 of the first named arch and so on throughout the series of arches. As the part of each of the arches which carries the loop 11 is disposed substantially at a right angle to the part carrying the spirals it is apparent that when the arch is turned so as to screw the spiral into the ground the looped part will be allowed to pass without striking the other

part as is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawing. The arches are so disposed with respect to one another that they will interlock with each other at their upper portions as at 13, that is to say the members of the arches will be alternately disposed first on one side and then on the other of each other.

In Fig. 2 of the drawing I have shown a modification in the construction of the arches which compose the fence which consists in providing arches 10^a with spirally formed or gimlet shaped parts 13 at one of their ends as in the other construction, but omitting the coil 14 from their upper ends and in placing a coil 14^a at some distance above the spiral portion 13 of each of said arches. In this modified form the other member of each of the arches is provided with a loop 11^a which instead of being located at the ends of said members of the arches is placed thereon at points which will be some distance above the surface of the ground 12 when the free ends of said members have been inserted in the ground. By thus locating the loops 11^a and by omitting the coils 14 from the upper portion of the spirals 13, it is evident that the spiral portion of one of the arches 10^a may be screwed through the loop 11^a of another one of said arches and into the ground thus uniting the arches at points some distance above the ground.

In Fig. 3 of the drawing is shown still another modification in the form or construction of the arches composing the fence which consists in providing arches 10^b, each having at one of its ends a horizontally disposed loop 11^b to rest on the ground 12 and near its other end with a coil 14^b adapted to rest on the loop 11^b of the adjacent arch all of which will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 3 and 5 of the drawing.

In Fig. 7 is shown still another modification which consists in providing arches 10^c each of which has at one of its ends a horizontally disposed loop 11^c to receive the lower portion of the other member of the arch which is provided at a suitable point above its free end with an elbow 14^c to rest on the loop 11^c of the adjacent arch.

In each of the modified constructions I prefer to insert the ends of the arches which will pass through the loops thereof into the ground at angles with respect to the surface

thereof and to form the loop carrying members of the arches substantially at right angles to the other members so that the spiral part of the arches may be screwed through the loops therefor, but it is evident that when the constructions shown in Figs. 3 and 7 are employed there will be no necessity of turning the arches and for this reason they may be placed so that their piercing ends may occupy upright positions.

It is apparent that an elbow such as is shown at 14^c in Fig. 7 may be substituted for either of the coils 14 or 14^a, or in other words the portion of the member which carries the elbow 14^c shown in Fig. 7 adapted to be inserted into the ground may be spirally formed if desired.

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

1. A fence consisting of a series of risers, one of the members of each of which is provided with a laterally extended loop and the other member of each of which is bent above its free end to form a projection to rest on said loop on the adjacent riser.

2. A fence consisting of a series of risers, one of the members of each of which is provided with a loop and the other member of each of which is provided above its free end with a loop to rest on the loop of the first mentioned member on the adjacent riser.

3. A fence consisting of a series of risers one member of each of which is provided with a loop and the other member of each of which is provided above its free end with a loop and below said loop with a portion adapted to be passed through the loop on the first named member on the adjacent riser and into the ground.

4. A fence consisting of a series of risers, one member of each of which is provided with a loop and the other member of each of which is provided above its free end with a loop and below said loop with a spirally formed portion adapted to be inserted through the loop on the first named member on the adjacent riser and to be screwed into the ground.

JOHN HAROLD SENNSTROM.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. TILMAN,
HARRIET M. SULANKE.