

(No Model.)

E. A. GOEHRING.
FENCE.

No. 517,921.

Patented Apr. 10, 1894.

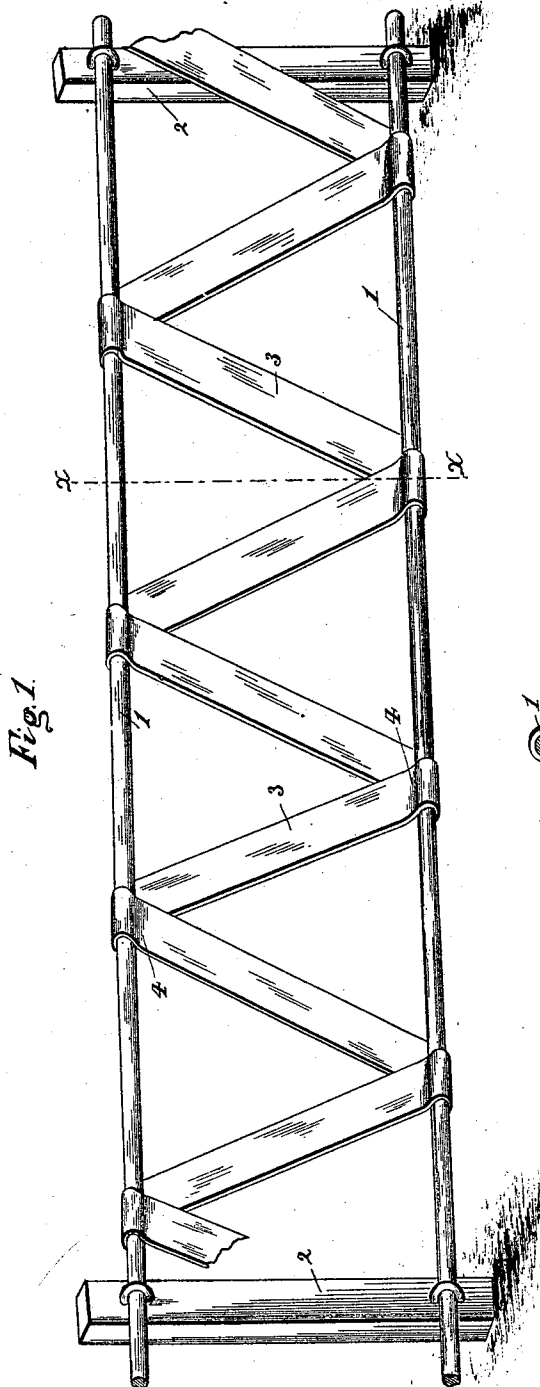


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS ASA GOEHRING, OF BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,921, dated April 10, 1894.

Application filed April 30, 1892. Serial No. 431,263. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS ASA GOEHRING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fences, constructed mainly of metal, and it has for its object to provide such a structure which can be more cheaply manufactured than mesh fences, and will be visible to stock, thereby avoiding the necessity of employing accessory "visible strips," and similar devices.

A further object of my invention is to provide a fence comprising horizontal strands and zig-zag connecting parts in which the latter are so constructed and arranged as to render the strands mutually supporting or bracing, and in which said zig-zag parts are secured by simple means to the strands and are prevented by their construction from being bent in the plane of the strands or slid longitudinally upon the latter.

A further object of my invention is to provide a fence of the class mentioned in which a minimum number of horizontal strands may be employed to obtain the desired strength, and to so construct such strands as to prevent stock from dis-arranging the connecting parts and otherwise distorting the structure.

Further objects and advantages of my invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fence embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views of the drawings.

The improved fence consists, essentially, of horizontal parallel strands 1, connected to and supported in the desired relative positions by vertical posts 2, and ribbons or strips 3 arranged in zig-zag positions between and connecting said strands in pairs.

I preferably employ an upper and a lower strand, which, for convenience, I will term "terminal strands," and an "intermediate"

strand located midway between said terminal strands.

The ribbons or strips consist of sheet metal and are arranged to occupy and lie in a common plane with the axes of strands, and hence to occupy positions between the latter. Duplicate ribbons or strips are employed, one being arranged between the intermediate and each terminal strand, whereby each ribbon or strip intersects the intermediate strand, and such intersections are spaced regularly between the posts. The ribbons or strips are carried around the strands which they intersect and the divergent portions of the ribbon or strip adjacent to each intersection are crimped together so that their inner surfaces are in contact, as shown at 4, thereby forming tubular clips 5, which embrace the strands at the points of intersection. The divergent portions of the ribbons or strips, adjacent to each connection or clip, overlap, as shown in Fig. 1. The intermediate portions of the ribbon or strip lie wholly in the vertical plane of the strands, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, whereby a vertical upward or downward strain upon either strand will be resisted by the column of said intermediate portions. Furthermore, the plane of the intermediate portion of the ribbons or strips corresponds with and lies in the plane of the axes of strands whereby the clips lie in the plane of the said intermediate portions, and are held from being slid longitudinally upon the strands, as by the head of an animal inserted in the angles of the ribbons. The elongated or tubular clips serve as clutches to grip the strands, frictionally, when the intermediate portions of the ribbons are strained in a direction parallel with the plane of the fence, whereby slipping or sliding upon the strands is prevented, thus giving great longitudinal strength.

I am aware that ribbons have been used, heretofore, in fence construction, and that filling wire has been used to connect the strands and lie, approximately, in the plane of the strands, but the width of the ribbon or flat strip which I have described herein, prevents bending in the plane of the strands, and hence avoids the "bunching" of the ribbon and produces a structure capable of resisting any ordinary strain in the plane of

the fence. Furthermore, the transverse section of the ribbons being elongated in the direction of strain prevents the bending and dis-arrangement of the members, and the
5 strands, being continuous, are not injured by twisting or other distortion in connecting the ribbons or strips thereto. Therefore the strands cannot become disengaged from the tubular portions of the ribbon or strip, the
10 strands cannot be separated or forced toward each other owing to the resistance offered by the ribbon or strip thus preserving uniform intervals between the strands at all times, and lastly the elongated section of the ribbon
15 or strip prevents the sliding of such member upon the strands, and thus preserves the desired relative positions of the parts.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A fence comprising parallel strands, and a 20 continuous zig-zag ribbon or flat strip connecting the strands and lying between the same, bent at each intersection around the strands to form tubular elongated clips, and having intermediate divergent portions which 25 overlap and lie in contact adjacent to the strands, whereby the intermediate portions of the ribbons or strips lie, approximately, in the plane of the axes of the strands, substantially as specified. 30

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

E. ASA GOEHRING.

Witnesses:

A. B. LEYDA,

JOS. C. ROUZER.