(No Model.)

# M. FALOON.

## METALLIC AND BARBED WIRE FENCE.

No. 243,696. Patented July 5, 1881.

*Fig. 1.*

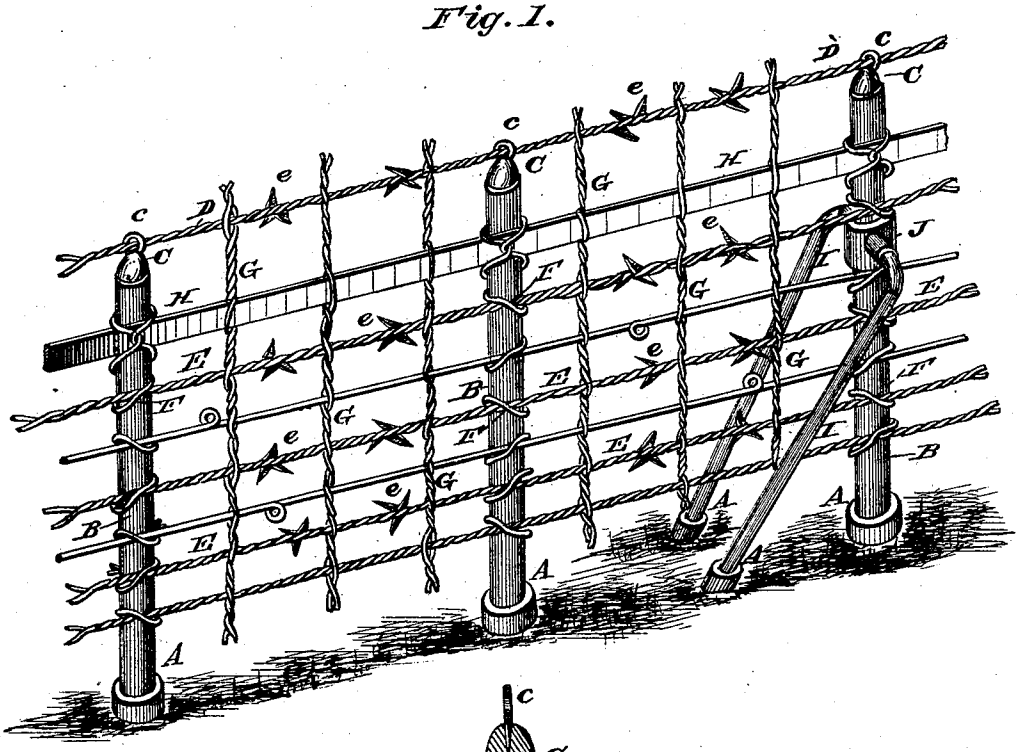



*Fig. 2.*

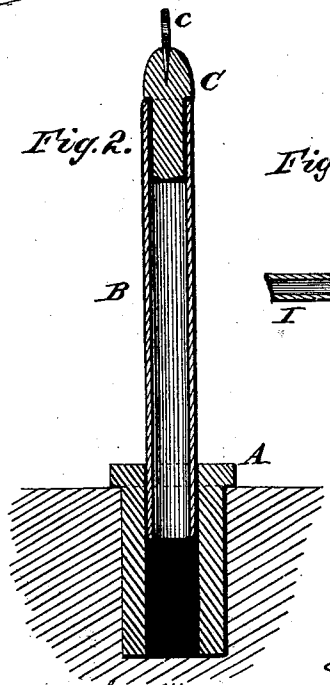
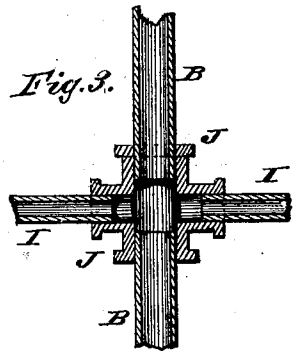



*Fig. 3.*




WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW FALOON, OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

## METALLIC AND BARBED-WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,696, dated July 5, 1881.

Application filed April 1, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MATTHEW FALOON, of Bloomington, in the county of McLean, and in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic and Barbed-Wire Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of one of the posts, and Fig. 3 is a detail view thereof.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the class of metallic and barbed-wire fences; and the invention consists in novel features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A represents a series of tubular tiles to be inserted in the ground, and for the reception of the metallic tubular posts B, which are connected together and secured in the ground in the following manner: The lower end of each tubular post is first dipped in thick lead-paint or tar and forced in the upper end of the tile A about twelve inches or more. The tile and post is then dipped in boiling tar above the tile to prevent water soaking in the tile, and thus obviating freezing of the tile, and consequently increasing its durability. These tiles are made of clay and subjected to the same process as in the manufacture of bricks from clay. The tile being hollow throughout its entire length, or the opening passing entirely through it lengthwise, the tar will completely fill the lower portion of said opening.

After the tile and post have been connected and subjected to the boiling tar, as above described, and a hole bored into the ground of exactly the size of the tile, it is forced down into said hole, and prevented from working out of the ground by the tar adhering to the earth around and below it. Plugs C are then coated with the lead-paint or tar and inserted in the top ends of the parts to prevent water from getting on the insides thereof. These plugs are provided with metallic fasteners *c*, cast or otherwise secured to the tops thereof, and through which the upper longitudinal twisted barbed wire, D, is secured, all as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

E represents a series of twisted or single longitudinal wires, provided with barbs *e*, and secured to the posts B by the wire-fasteners F, wound or twisted around the posts and wires E, said wires E being held firmly in position by a series of vertical twisted wires, G, connecting them together and to the metallic strip H and upper wire, D, between the posts B, all as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

The above-described means of securing the longitudinal wires together and to the posts permits of any of them being readily removed and replaced by new ones when deemed expedient.

The longitudinal metallic strip H can be painted white or any other attractive color, and thus form an indicator by which the fence can be readily distinguished, and thereby obviate accidents to horses and other animals running against the barbs on the wires.

The corner-posts of my improved fence are braced by metallic tubes I I, the lower ends of which are inserted in tiles A and treated in the same manner as the posts and tiles for securing them together and in the ground. These tiles are arranged at an angle to the corner-posts, and their upper ends bent or curved and secured to the corner-posts as follows: The corner-posts are made in two sections and connected together and to the upper ends of the tubular braces by cross-shaped couplings J, all as clearly shown in Fig. 3, and before the parts are jointed together they are dipped in lead-paint or tar, as in connecting the posts and tiles before described.

The tubular braces in the present instance are shown arranged on opposite sides of the fence; but they may be arranged on the same side, if desired.

The above-described construction and connection of the several parts composing the fence make it very strong and durable, and which will last for years.

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

1. In a fence, the sectional tubular metallic

corner-post and inclined tubular metallic braces I, curved or bent at their upper ends, as shown, connected together by a cross-shaped tubular metallic coupling, J, the several parts combined and arranged relatively to each other substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

2. In a fence, the sectional tubular metallic corner-post, inclined tubular metallic braces I, curved or bent at their upper ends, as shown, cross-shaped tubular metallic connecting-coupling J, and the tiles A, connected to the lower ends of said post and braces, all combined and arranged relatively to each other substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

3. The herein-described fence, composed of the tubular posts B, tiles A, sectional corner-posts, inclined and curved or bent tubular braces I, cross-shaped coupling-connection J, plugs C, provided with fasteners *c*, longitudinal barbed wires E D, metallic strip H, vertical connecting twisted wires G, and fastening-wires F, the several parts connected and arranged relatively to each other substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of February, 1881.

MATTHEW FALOON.

Witnesses:
H. E. HADLEY,
M. M. HADLEY.