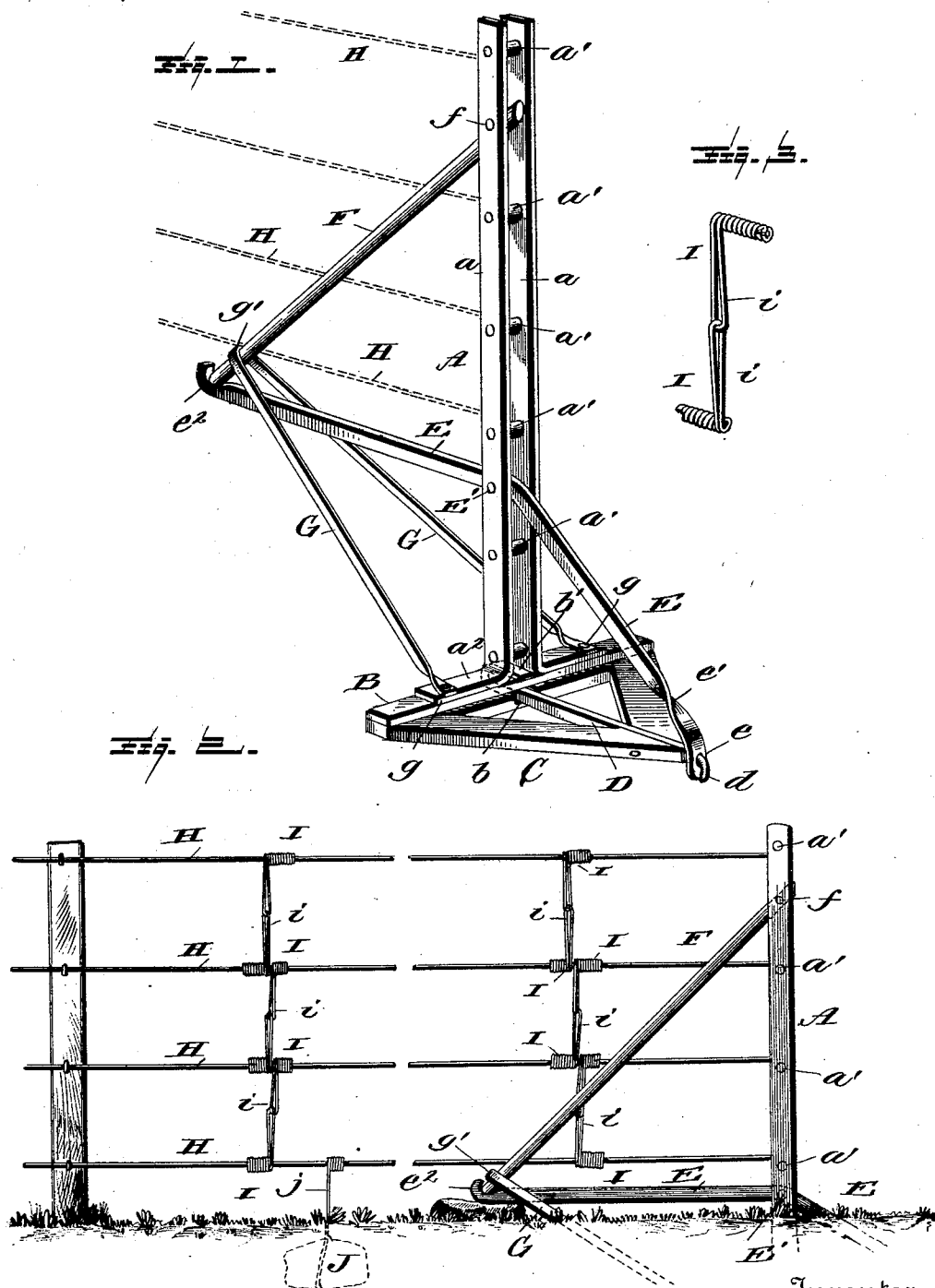


(No Model.)

R. H. FRISTOE.  
FENCE.

No. 482,037.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD H. FRISTOE, OF SHERIDAN, INDIANA.

## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,037, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed March 16, 1892. Serial No. 425,131. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. FRISTOE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sheridan, in the county of Hamilton, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fences; and it aims at improvements in the posts, the strands, the anchoring device, and in the details in general. I provide an anchoring device which is light, yet strong and efficient, to hold the end post strong and firm. The post is well braced and the strand is so constructed that pressure on any one of the wires will not tend to bend the connections between the parallel wires, but the said connections will assume their normal positions after the pressure is removed therefrom. The connection between each two wires of the strand consists of two looped wires, the loops extending in opposite vertical directions, whereby independent movement of the wires is provided, and thus any one of them can be tightened in case it becomes loose and sags without affecting the others.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the post and anchoring device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a section of fence constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the connections detached.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views in which they appear.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the post, which in this instance is shown as composed of two substantially parallel metallic bars *a a*, held the required distance apart by rods or pins *a'*, and the lower ends of these bars are turned horizontally to form the parts *a<sup>2</sup>*, which are

bolted or otherwise securely fastened to the cross-bar B, of metal, of any desired length and width and thickness. This bar B is secured upon the cross-piece of a triangular support C, the upper face of the said cross-piece being provided at its center with a notch or groove *b*, in which, beneath the bar B, is seated the rod D, which has that end turned upon itself and over the bar B in the form of a hook *b'*, as seen in Fig. 1. The other end of this rod D extends between the two inclined sides of the triangle, between which it is secured, and its end is formed into a hook *d*, as shown in Fig. 1, and this hook engages a hole *e* in the bent-down end of the main stay-rod E, which is preferably twisted near this end, as seen at *e'*, and this stay-rod is from thence inclined upwardly and toward the post, passing between the two bars thereof and secured as by a pin or rod E', thence extending horizontally for any desired distance, its free end formed with a notch or into hook-form, as seen at *e<sup>2</sup>* in Figs. 1 and 2. Into this hook or notch rests the lower end of the inclined brace-rod F, the upper end of which extends between and is secured in position between the two bars of the post, as by a pin *f*.

G is a metallic bar secured at its ends, as at *g*, to the bar B upon opposite sides of the post, being preferably twisted near its points of connection for strength, and at its center bent upon itself to form a loop, as seen at *g'*, which embraces the rod F near its lower end, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and thus serves to brace the structure.

The strand may be composed of any desired number of wires H, which are held to the posts in any suitable manner, and the wires between the posts are connected as follows: I take short pieces of wire I and bend each upon itself at the center to form a loop *i* and then coil the ends around one of the wires H, commencing, say, at the bottom. Then take another like wire and pass it through the loop of the first wire and coil its ends around the next higher wire H, twisting the ends, say, to the right. The next short wire is then coiled to the left, as seen in Fig. 2, and so on, each wire having a loop of sufficient length to extend substantially half the distance between each two wires and the loops

of two adjacent short wires loosely engaged, as shown best in Fig. 3. Of course the alternate arrangement of twisting the ends of the short wires around the wires H may be employed. The lower wire may be anchored by means of a weight, as a stone J, embedded in the ground and held to the lower wire H by a short wire j, as seen by dotted lines in Fig. 2. It will be readily seen that from the above-described means of connecting the wires H, should the upper wires be pressed together the loops will allow them to readily assume their normal positions, and thus the strand will always present an even and neat appearance. Any one wire can also be tightened when necessary without pulling the others from a straight line.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A base for a fence-post, comprising a triangular support; a cross-bar secured thereto, and a rod extending from the apex of the triangle to the base and hooked over the said cross-bar, substantially as specified.
2. The combination, with a post and its tri-

angular base, of a stay-bar connected at one end to the base, extended in an inclined direction and thence substantially horizontally, an inclined brace-bar supported on the horizontal portion of the stay-bar, the rod extending from the apex of the base and engaging one end of the stay-bar, and a bar connecting the brace-bar and base, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the base having notched cross-bar and the metal cross-bar on the same, of the rod extending at right angles to the cross-bar and seated in the notch of the base, with a hooked end engaging the metal cross-bar and its other end hooked, the stay having one end engaged with the said hook and the other end extended horizontally, the inclined brace-bar supported on the horizontal portion of the stay, and the oppositely-inclined brace-bar secured to the base and embracing the inclined bar, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD H. FRISTOE.

Witnesses:

CYRUS JESSUP,  
EB. HUTCHENS.