(No Model.)

T. J. FARISS.

IRON FENCE.

No. 518,837. Patented Apr. 24, 1894.

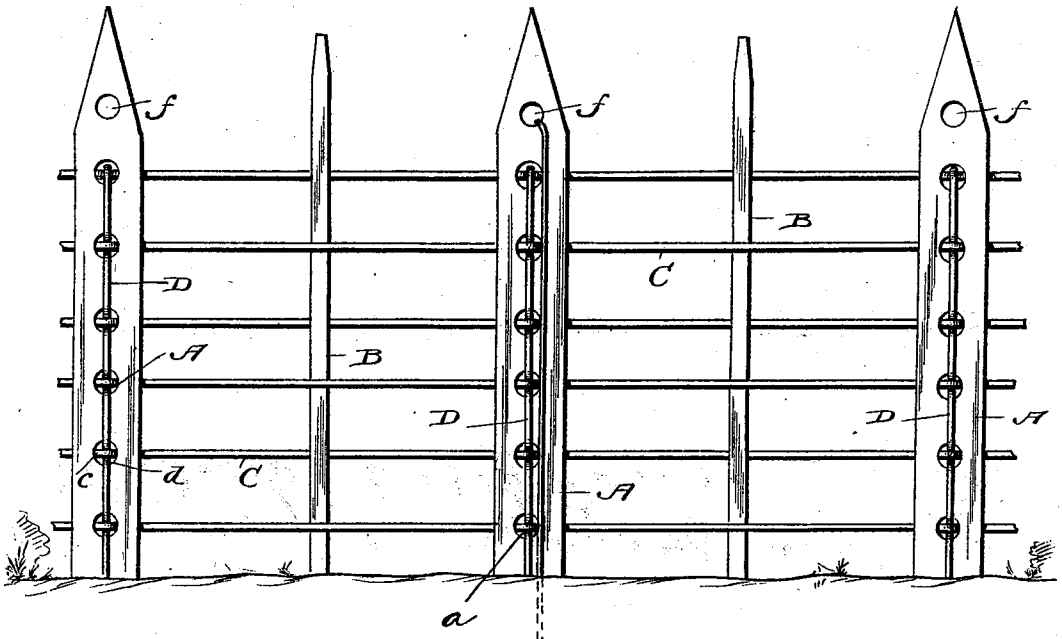
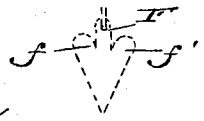


Fig. 1.



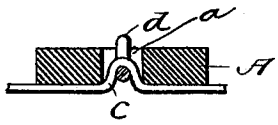


Fig. 2.

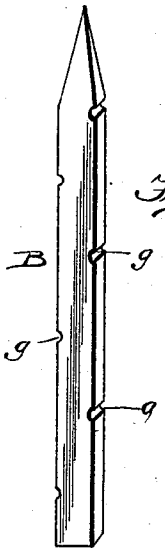


Fig. 3.

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IRON FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,837, dated April 24, 1894.

Application filed September 4, 1893. Serial No. 484,683. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. FARISS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Camp Hill, in the county of Tallapoosa and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Iron Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in iron fences and the object of the invention is to provide an iron fence of simple and durable construction, one which can be cheaply manufactured, and can be quickly and easily set up.

I have illustrated a fence constructed in accordance with my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of the fence. Fig. 2 is a cross section through one of the main posts, and Fig. 3 is a detail of one of the supplemental posts.

The fence is composed of the main posts A, which are set in practice about twenty five yards apart between which are located the supplemental posts B, which are of much lighter construction, these posts being suitably braced and serving to support the wires as will be hereinafter described. The main posts I prefer to form of iron bars about six feet long and three inches wide by about one and one-half inches in thickness and provided with holes *a*, drilled from the surface line or slightly above the surface line or line to which they are sunk in the ground to the upper end of the post. These main posts are designed to form the principal support of the cross wires C, which extend across the holes and are secured by a binding wire D, which is passed through the openings from one side, around the wires C, and thence to the rear again and along the rear of the post to the next opening, thus forming loops *d* extending into the holes and holding the wires C, securely in place, in the loop *d*, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. In practice the wires D are drawn sufficiently tight to indent or bend the wires C, as shown at *c*, thus preventing any longitudinal movement of the wires C. These main posts are braced by diagonal wires or stays E, which are secured in the topmost hole of each post, and extend laterally therefrom to the ground where they are secured by short anchor posts of bar iron driven diagonally into the ground, these anchor posts being represented at F. The wires are secured in a hole *f* punched or drilled in the upper end of the anchor post, and in order to hold the anchor post more securely in place I prefer to provide wings *f'* which prevent any motion of the anchor post in loose soil.

Intermediate the main posts are located the supplemental posts before referred to. These posts are preferably formed in practice about six feet long, one and a half inches wide, and an inch thick, and are pointed at the lower ends, as are the main posts, so that they may be driven into the ground. They are arranged parallel to the main posts, and their edges are notched as shown at *g*, the notches corresponding in position to the holes in the main posts. It will be observed that the notches are arranged alternately on opposite edges of the supplemental post G, and the wires C are thus alternately arranged, first on one side of the supplemental post and then on the other, this serving to hold them more securely in place, without the use of any binding wire on the supplemental posts.

In building my fence I first place, say, two of the main posts in the ground a distance of about seventy five feet apart and anchor them by the brace rods and anchors. I then stretch the longitudinal fence wires loosely to the posts and form loops in the wires at proper intervals and place said loops in the openings of the posts; then pass the vertical binding wires through the loops of the fence wires and finally after tightening the wires again place the intermediate posts in place and these posts act as a further tension on the fence wires and hold them taut and also cause the bends of the fence and binding wires to firmly bear upon or interlock with each other, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The fence herein described consisting of

the main posts having vertically disposed openings, the longitudinal fence wires having bends or indents fitting in said openings, the vertical binding wires having the upper end fastened to the upper wire and having bends engaging the bends of the longitudinal wires, the intermediate posts having notches on each side edge to alternately receive the longitudinal fence wires, and an anchor connected with the main posts.

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

THOMAS J. FARISS.

Witnesses:
E. O'NEAL,
S. H. GILLAM.