

J. RINEHART.
ANCHOR FOR WIRE FENCES.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1910.

997,852.

Patented July 11, 1911.

Fig. 1.

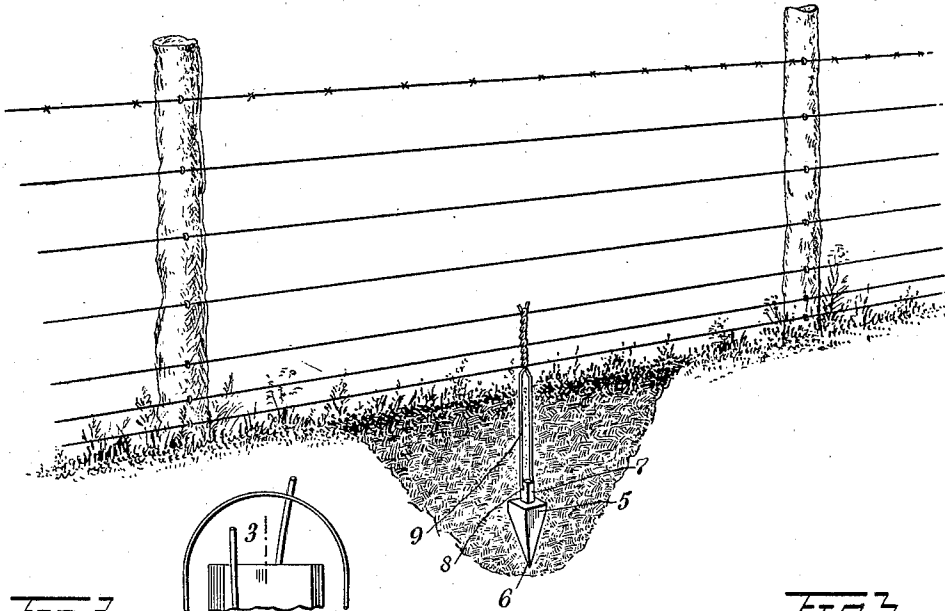
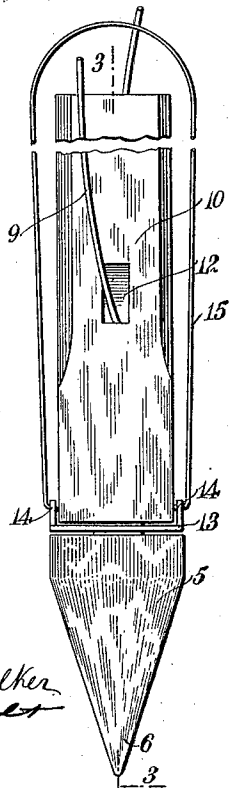
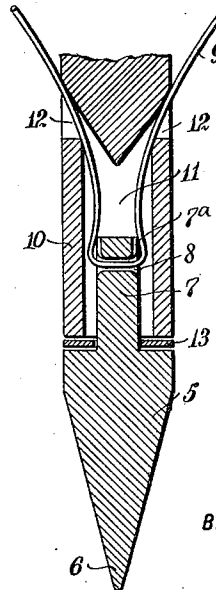


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
H. J. Walker
H. J. Walker

Fig. 3.



INVENTOR
John Rinehart
BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RINEHART, OF VANATTA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT RILEY, OF VANATTA, OHIO.

ANCHOR FOR WIRE FENCES.

997,852.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1911.

Application filed June 7, 1910. Serial No. 565,474.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RINEHART, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Vanatta, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Anchor for Wire Fences, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention is an improvement in anchors, and is designed to hold down the wire of fences between the fence posts to prevent the wire from being raised by hogs.

The invention further resides in a driving block for sinking the anchor in the ground, with the tie wire in place.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating an anchor constructed in accordance with my invention, as applied to a fence; Fig. 2 is a side view of the anchor and driving block, showing the tie wire in place preparatory to driving the anchor; and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The anchor proper comprises a body 5, which is tapered for a considerable portion of its length to provide a driving point 6, and is provided with a shank 7 polygonal in cross-section and of reduced diameter, the shank having an eye 8, to receive a tie wire 9, which wire is for the purpose of securing the fence to the anchor.

The top of my anchor presents a flat, relatively broad surface, the plane of which is at right-angles to the longitudinal direction of the anchor, and presents a flat, broad surface upon which the block and protector plate lie.

For sinking the anchor I provide a driving block 10, having a socket 11 at its lower end to receive the shank 7, and adapted to seat on the anchor body, the socket being of sufficient diameter to pass freely over the shank when the tie wire is in place, and extends relatively farther into the block than the depth of the shank, above which and at the terminus of the socket, tie wire openings 12 extend from the socket through the opposite sides of the block, the upper walls of these openings inclining downwardly and inwardly to or near the center of the socket so as to direct the ends of the tie wire through

the openings 12 when the block is applied to the anchor. The shank 7 is preferably provided at the top with grooves 7^a, leading from the opposite ends of the eye 8, to receive the tie wire in order that the latter may stand substantially flush with the sides of the shank.

In event the anchors are made of wood, I preferably provide a protector plate 13, which is constructed with a central opening to receive the shank 7, and is designed to seat on the top of the anchor. The protector plate has extending ears 14, to which the ends of a bail 15 are attached, by which the plate is raised from the ground after the anchor has been sunk and the driving block removed, the bail being of sufficient length to swing over the top of the driving block when the latter is assembled with the anchor.

In driving the anchor, if the latter be of wood, the protector plate is first passed over the shank and then the tie wire passed through the eye and the driving block applied as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. At the point where the fence wires are to be tied down, generally midway between the posts of the fence, the anchor is driven by hammering on the driving block, ordinarily with a sledge. When the anchor has been sunk a depth suitable for holding, depending on the character of the soil, the driving block is removed and the protector plate withdrawn by the bail. The tie wires are then applied to the lower fence wires, ordinarily by twisting them thereabout, as indicated in Fig. 1. The hole left by the removal of the driving block is then filled and tamped, which prevents the anchor from working up or becoming loose.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The combination of a pointed anchor body having a shank provided with a tie wire eye, and a driving block having a socket to receive the shank and adapted to seat on the body and provided with a tie wire opening passing through the side thereof, the top of the socket having an inclined guiding surface for the tie wire, leading to the said opening.

2. The combination of a pointed anchor body having a shank provided with a tie wire eye, a driving block having a socket to receive the shank and adapted to seat on the

body and provided with tie wire openings passing through the opposite walls of the socket, and a pointed member at the top of the socket having upwardly and outwardly-
5 inclined guiding surfaces to respectively direct the two ends of the tie wire through the said openings.

3. In combination with a pointed anchor
10 body having a polygonal-shaped shank extending therefrom, said shank provided with a tie wire eye, and a driving block having a polygonal-shaped socket to fit the shank and adapted to seat on the body, and provided

with a tie wire opening spaced from the end of the block and passing through the side 15 thereof, the top of the socket having an inclined guiding surface for the tie wire, leading to the said opening.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 20 two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN RINEHART.

Witnesses:

O. C. MARTIN,
JONES WRIE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
