(No Model.)

P. W. WEIENNETT.

FENCE.

No. 458,028. Patented Aug. 18, 1891.

Fig. 2.

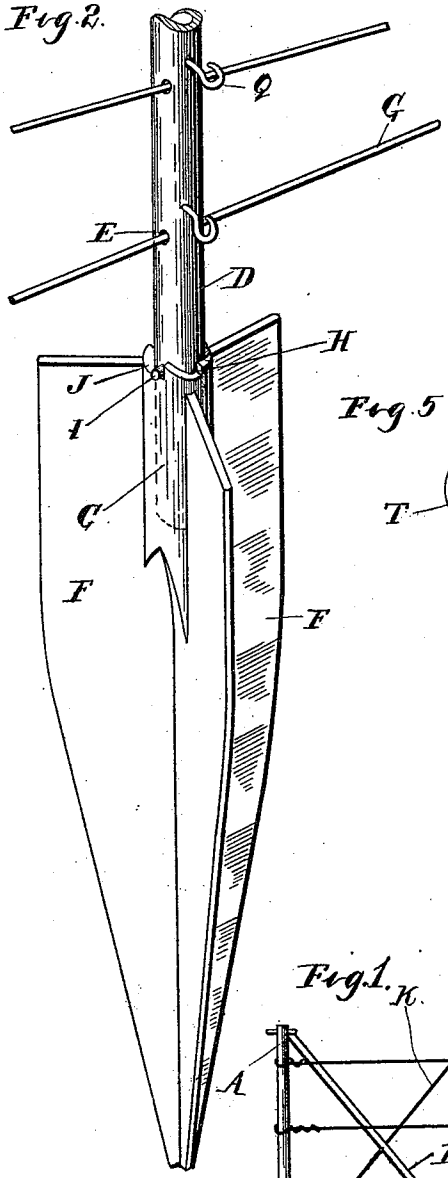


Fig. 3

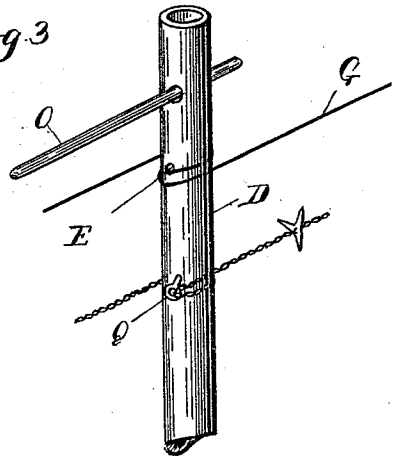


Fig. 5

Fig. 4

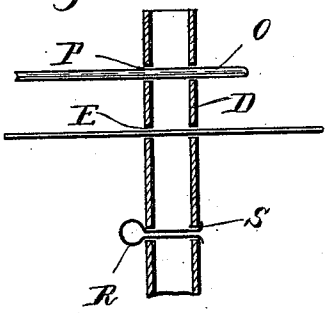
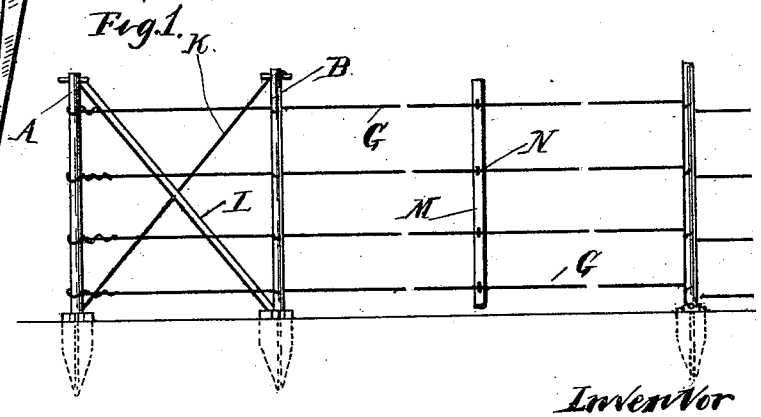


Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER W. WEIENNETT, OF SALINE, MICHIGAN.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,028, dated August 18, 1891.

Application filed March 25, 1891. Serial No. 386,396. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER W. WEIENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saline, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, 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 new and useful improvements in fences; and it consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a section of a fence embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the posts. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the top of said post, showing it adjusted to take up the slack. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section through an intermediate post, showing various devices employed to secure barbed and other wire thereto. Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of a block designed to be used in taking up the slack where the wires are not of equal tightness.

In constructing my fence I first set up an anchored end post or posts A B, which posts consist of a base having the socket C, in which the standard D is secured, preferably by being cast therein. The standard is provided with a series of apertures E, extending through it, and is preferably made of gas-pipe, while the base is made of cast-iron, and is provided on the sides with the tapering wings F, which taper to a point at the lower end, and are preferably three in number.

G are a series of wires, secured at one end to the anchored end posts A B and at the other end to suitable anchored end posts and passing through apertures E in all the intermediate posts.

In the middle of the section, or once in twenty rods, or thereabout, I put in a revolving post which is adapted to take up the slack in the wires. This revolving post has a base of the same construction as the end post, except that the standard rotatorily engages in the socket C, and the top of the socket is provided with a series of notches or teeth H, with which a double pin I on the standard E engages the inclined bearing J, extending from the bottom of one notch to the top of the other.

To securely anchor the end posts I secure the wires G first to the post B and then to the post A, and I connect a tension-rod K from the post B to the bottom of the post A and the strut L from the top of the post A to the bottom of the post B. In this way the tension of the wires will be taken up in the two posts equally.

Between the intermediate posts I secure spreader-bars M, provided with suitable staples N to keep the wires at proper distances apart.

The fence having been put up, as thus described, and the wires stretched as tightly as they can be, as is usual in such constructions, I take up all the slack between the anchored end posts by inserting a lever O in the aperture P in the top of the rotary post and turn the post a sufficient distance to tighten up the wires, it being evident that by such rotation the wires will be twisted around the posts, as plainly shown in Fig. 3. The pins I, engaging in the notches H, will hold the post in its adjusted position. By the use of this post in the central section I am enabled to place the intermediate posts from forty to sixty feet apart and still have an entirely efficient fence.

In very cold weather, if desired, a whole section of fence may be slightly loosened to prevent the breaking of the wires by contraction by simply turning the post in the opposite direction one or two notches.

In order to secure barbed or woven wire to my posts, I provide screw-threaded apertures in the standards D in which to engage hooks Q of malleable or wrought iron, with which the barbed wire may be engaged, and then the hook closed up so as to tightly hold it to position. The turning of the post will then take up the slack the same as in the straight wire.

Instead of using the screw-threaded aperture and the hooks Q, engaging therewith, I may use a key R, passing through an aperture in the post and having its ends S clinched, as plainly shown in Fig. 4.

In order to take up the slack in a single wire which may not be as tight as the others,

I place a circular block T beside that wire upon the post before turning it. This acts as an enlargement of the circumference of the post, and will take up more of the slack in that wire than in the other wires.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a fence, the combination, with the end posts and wires connecting the same, of an intermediate post consisting of a socketed base having tapering wings extended below the socket and inclined teeth formed on the upper edge of the socket, a standard having its lower end incased in the socket and movably secured therein, lateral pins on opposite sides of the standard engaging the teeth of the socket, and means for rotating the standard in the socket, substantially as described.

2. In a fence, a tightening-post consisting of a base formed with a socket in its upper end, teeth on the upper edge of said socket, having inclined upper faces and vertical side edges, a rotary standard having its lower end incased in the socket and having a series of horizontal apertures through its upper portion, and lateral pins on opposite sides of the standard engaging the teeth of the socket, substantially as described.

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

PETER W. WEIENNETT.

Witnesses:
R. GLOVER,
BENJAMIN JONES.