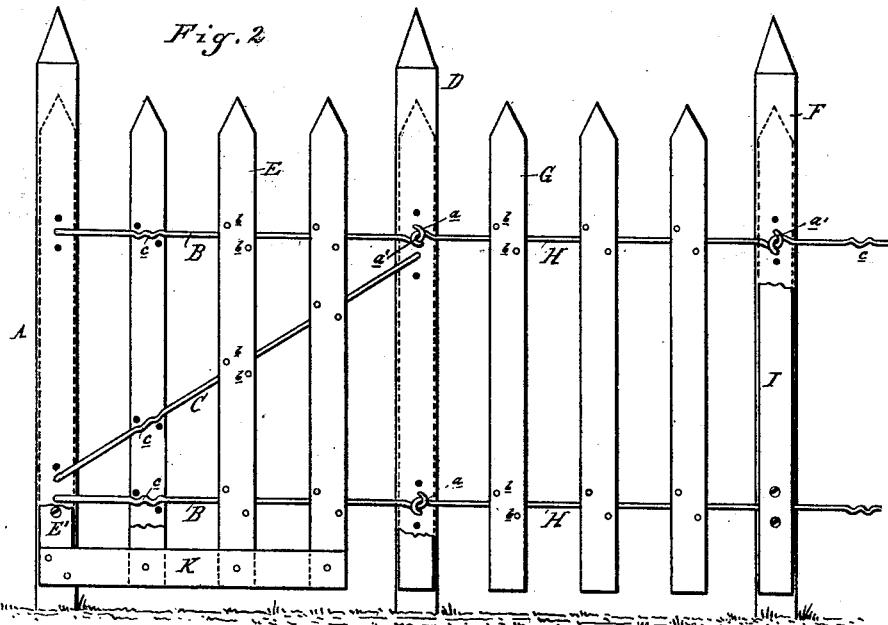
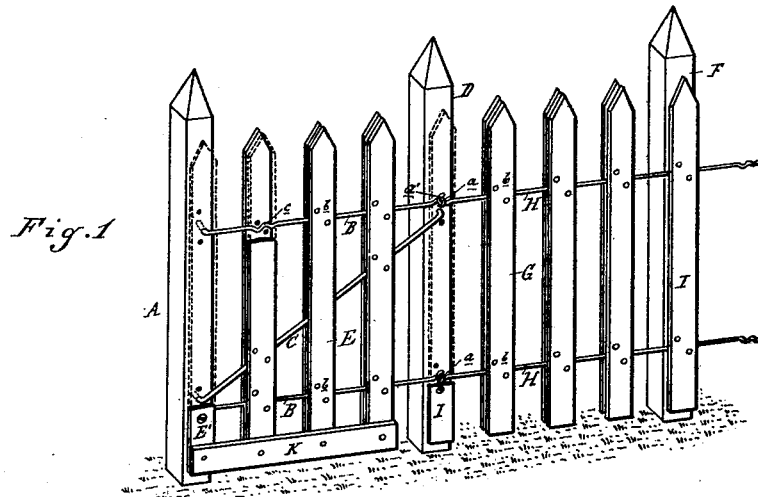


A. F. PRUDEN.
Combined Wood and Wire Fence.

No. 218,060.

Patented July 29, 1879.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD F. PRUDEN, OF CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED WOOD AND WIRE FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,060**, dated July 29, 1879; application filed April 2, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD FLETCHER PRUDEN, of Chelsea, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Combined Wood and Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention relates to new and useful improvements in the construction of fences wherein wood and wire are combined, by means of which a strong and durable fence is obtained at a very moderate cost, and without the necessity of employing skilled labor in building it.

The invention consists in the novel arrangement of parts and the means employed to hold them firmly together, as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, in perspective, of the front of two panels or lengths of my improved fence, showing the panel adjoining a gate or corner post and the next adjoining panel. Fig. 2 is an elevation, in plan, of the same, with some of the vertical slats removed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents a corner or a gate post, from which the erection of the fence commences. B B represent the upper and lower wires, one end of which is bent at right angles, and such end driven into the front face of the post A, while the other end is bent back to form a hook, *a*. C is another wire extending from the lower part of the post A diagonally upward to the post D. This wire, forming a brace, is bent at right angles at each end, and one end driven into the post A and the opposite end into the post D.

E represents vertical slats, in pairs, preferably each slat being of the same size as its fellow. These slats are secured, one of each pair in front, and its fellow in the rear, of the wires B B, and to said wires by rivets or clinch-nails *b*, one above and the other below the wire, as shown. The wire is crimped or kinked, as shown at *c*, where it lies between the slats, and the process of riveting the pairs of slats compels said crimped or kinked portion to embed itself into the inner faces of the slats, whereby the slats are held immovably in place.

A slat, E', is nailed onto the front of the

post A, to prevent the wires B B and C from being withdrawn. Between the posts D and the post F there is shown another panel, wherein the slats G are secured to the wires H H, (which are crimped, like the wires B B, at their points of intersection with the slats E,) in the same manner as the slats E are secured to their wires; but the wires H H terminate in hooks *a'*. When this panel is in place the hooks *a* of the wires B B are engaged with the hooks *a'* of the wires H H, as shown, in front of a post, and a slat, I, is then nailed onto the front of such post to retain such hooks in their engagement, and this also embeds the ends of the hooks into the adjoining wood.

Should this fence be required to turn pigs, which might pass between the slats and below the lower wire, in order to avoid the necessity of putting the slats near enough together to prevent such passage, a light bar, K, may be nailed longitudinally across the slats near their lower ends.

I am aware that fences have been made, and patented, wherein vertical slats have been secured to longitudinal wires in various ways; but I am not aware that any such have been made as above described.

The advantages of my construction are manifold. By the use of slats in pairs they are less liable to be broken than where single slats are employed. The method of securing these slats to the wires renders it impossible to displace them. The method of securing the ends of the wires to the posts and of securing the panels together are both economical and strong, and enable the builder to manufacture it in panels of any desired length in his barn or under cover; and for the slats the ordinary sawed lath of commerce may be employed.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a part of a fence, a panel consisting of the wires B B, one of the ends of which are bent at right angles and driven into the post A, where they are secured by the slat or picket E', said wires at their opposite ends terminating in hooks *a*, and the slats E, in pairs, secured to said wires by the rivets *b*, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the panel, consisting of the post A, wires B B, slats E E', constructed

as described, the wire brace C and post D, said brace being bent at right angles at each end and driven into and secured to said posts A D by the slats E' and I, substantially as specified.

3. As a part of a fence, a panel consisting of the wires H H, terminating in hooks *a'* at each end, and adapted to be engaged with the wires B B of the adjoining panels, and with the slats G, said hooks being held in their engagement and to the posts at the ends of the panels by the slats I, substantially as set forth.

4. In a wood and wire fence, the combination of the wires B, crimped at points *c*, with the slats E, secured in pairs by rivets over said crimped portions, constructed and arranged substantially as described and shown.

ARNOLD FLETCHER PRUDEN.

Witnesses:

H. S. SPRAGUE,

A. BARTHEL.