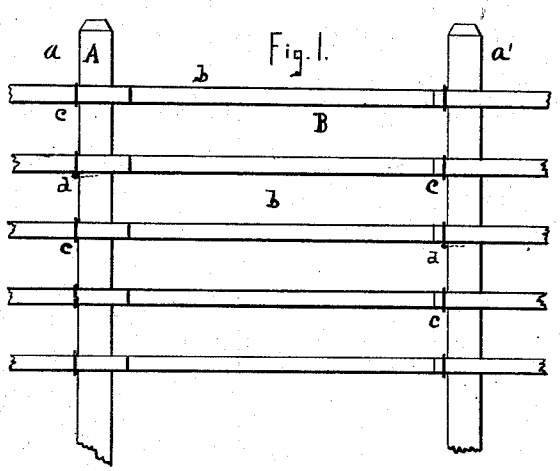
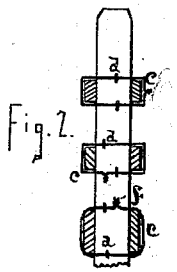
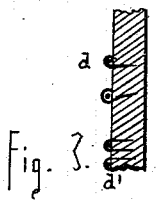
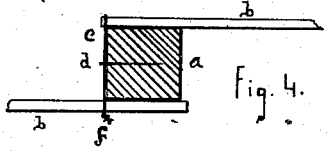
J. D. & W. E. MANDEVILLE.
Fence.

No. 207,050. Patented Aug. 13, 1878.









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Frank E. Perry. Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES D. MANDEVILLE AND WILLIAM E. MANDEVILLE, OF CAROLINE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,050**, dated August 13, 1878; application filed June 1, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. D. MANDEVILLE and W. E. MANDEVILLE, residents of the town of Caroline, and with the post-office address of Mottville, in the said town, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, have jointly invented an Improved Fence, whereof the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to the construction of fences without nails or other like means of attachment of the boards or rails to the posts; and our invention consists in the fastening we make to secure the boards and rails to the posts, as will be apparent as we describe it.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our fence. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of our fence, near a post, showing our means of fastening the boards or rails to the posts. Fig. 3 is a section of a post, showing the forms and arrangement of staples we prefer, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of a post with band and staple in their places.

In Fig. 1, A is a series of posts, and *a a'* are the individual posts of the series, made and set in any convenient manner, and B is any number of boards or rails with any width used in the fence, and *b b* are the individual boards or rails; and it will be observed that parts of these lengths of fence or panels are shown. Thus at the left hand are seen the five boards or rails that are represented as making the fence, and they lap on and a little beyond the post *a* on the front of the post, and, proceeding toward the right of the figure, the next length of boards or rails is in a similar manner lapped on and a little beyond the posts, but on their rear; and at the right hand of the figure is seen a part of a third panel of rails or boards that in this length of fence lap toward the left hand, on and a little beyond the post *a'*, in a manner similar to the left-hand rails, and in front of the post, and so on, alternately, one length or panel in front and the next in the rear of the posts.

At *c c c* will be seen the ends of metallic bands or ties, and in Fig. 2 the sides of these bands or ties that hold the boards or rails to the posts; and also in Fig. 2 will be seen that staples *d d d* hold these bands or ties to the posts, and that these are driven, one or two for each band or tie, in the transverse sides of the posts, or the sides at right angles to the front of the fence—that is, regarding one side of the fence as its longitudinal front or face, running on as far as the fence is extended—and thus the ends of these bands or ties are to the front and rear, and their sides next to one of the transverse sides of the posts and transversely to the longitudinal front or direction of the fence; and this, as seen in Fig. 4, defines their relation to the posts, no matter what be the shape of the posts, for thus they have front and rear sides and sides at right angles to the front of each post. Now, on one of these lateral or transverse sides of the posts the bands or ties *c* are placed, as shown, and they hold the boards together, one on one side of each individual post and the other on the other side of the individual post. It is supposable, not perhaps practicable, that these bands or ties can be so tight that they shall hold the boards or rails to the posts without further appliances; but as involving the least labor, as well as being very effective, we drive one or two staples for each band or tie into the post, and thus hold the band to the post and the boards also to the post; and in Fig. 3 are seen two forms of staples—the eyed staple *d* and the ordinary staple *d'*, whose precise forms are apparent in the figure.

We find by experience that the principal labor of building our fence is the setting of the posts, and not in the boring of numerous holes or other common laborious methods of attachment, for the simple driving in of our staples saves all that labor.

We prefer the use of annealed wire for the bands or ties, and show two forms, one bent at right angles about the boards and the other with rounded corners—a form that naturally results when the twist (seen at *f*) is firmly given to lock the ends of the tie together. If the posts are of a given size and the boards of uniform size or width, welded bands or ties may be used, secured by our staples to the post. Annealed wire we commonly use for

the staples, and have a steel plate, grooved, and with a round tongue or finger to bend them on, so as to make staples rapidly.

The advantages and uses of our invention are apparent to those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

We claim—

1. The combination shown, for use in a fence, consisting of the posts *a*, the boards or rails *b*, and transverse bands or ties *c* surrounding the boards or rails, and held to the posts by the staples *d*, substantially as shown and set forth.

2. The posts, boards, and bands or ties, and staples, constructed and used as shown and described, when a series of such boards and fastenings are used on the posts, one above the other, and make the fence, as set forth.

J. D. MANDEVILLE.
W. E. MANDEVILLE.

Witnesses:
J. D. EAGLES,
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