(No Model.)

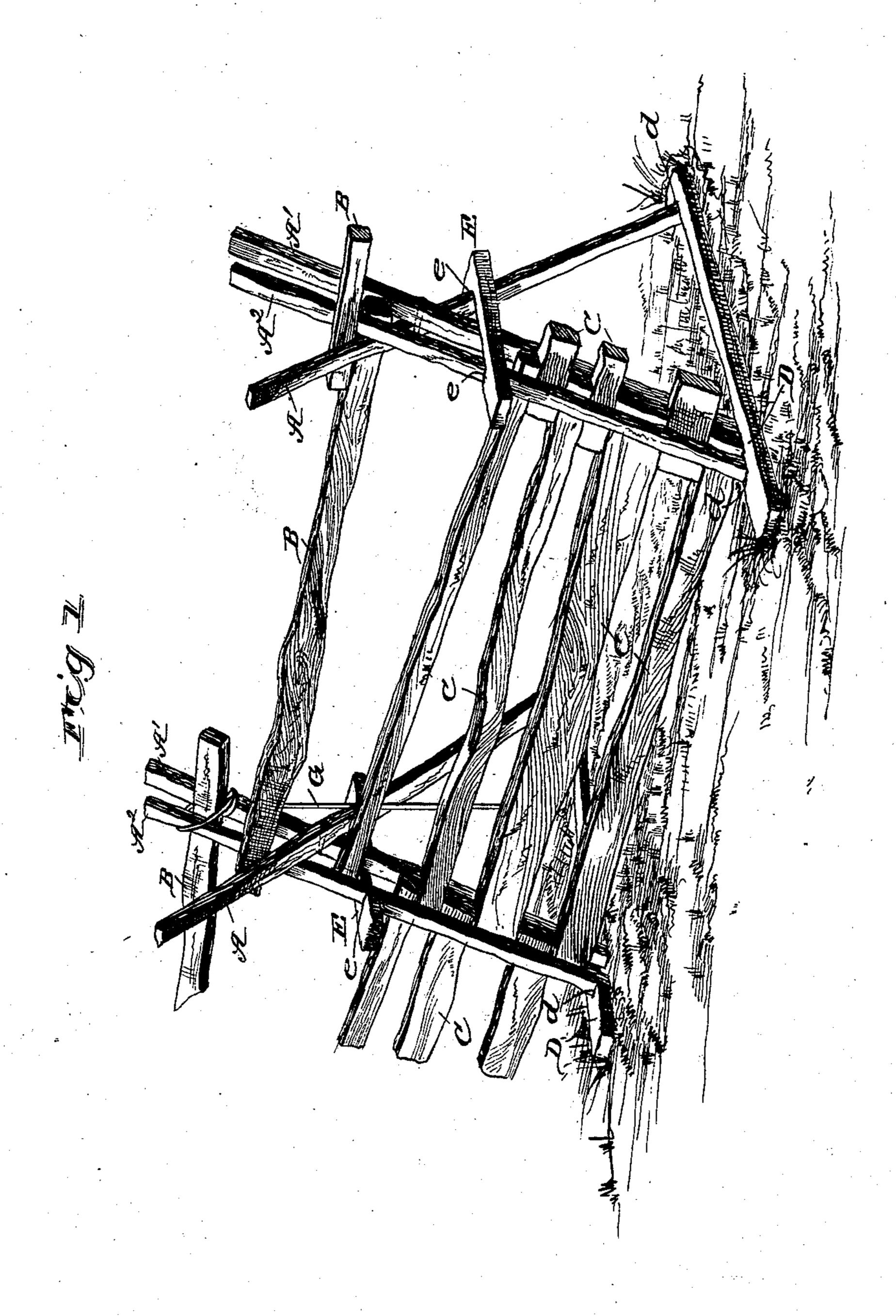
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J. R. MOTE.

FENCE.

No. 372,322.

Patented Nov. 1, 1887.



Witnesses

Jos. allyan

C.E. Doge.

Inventor

John R. Mote,

By his Attorneys

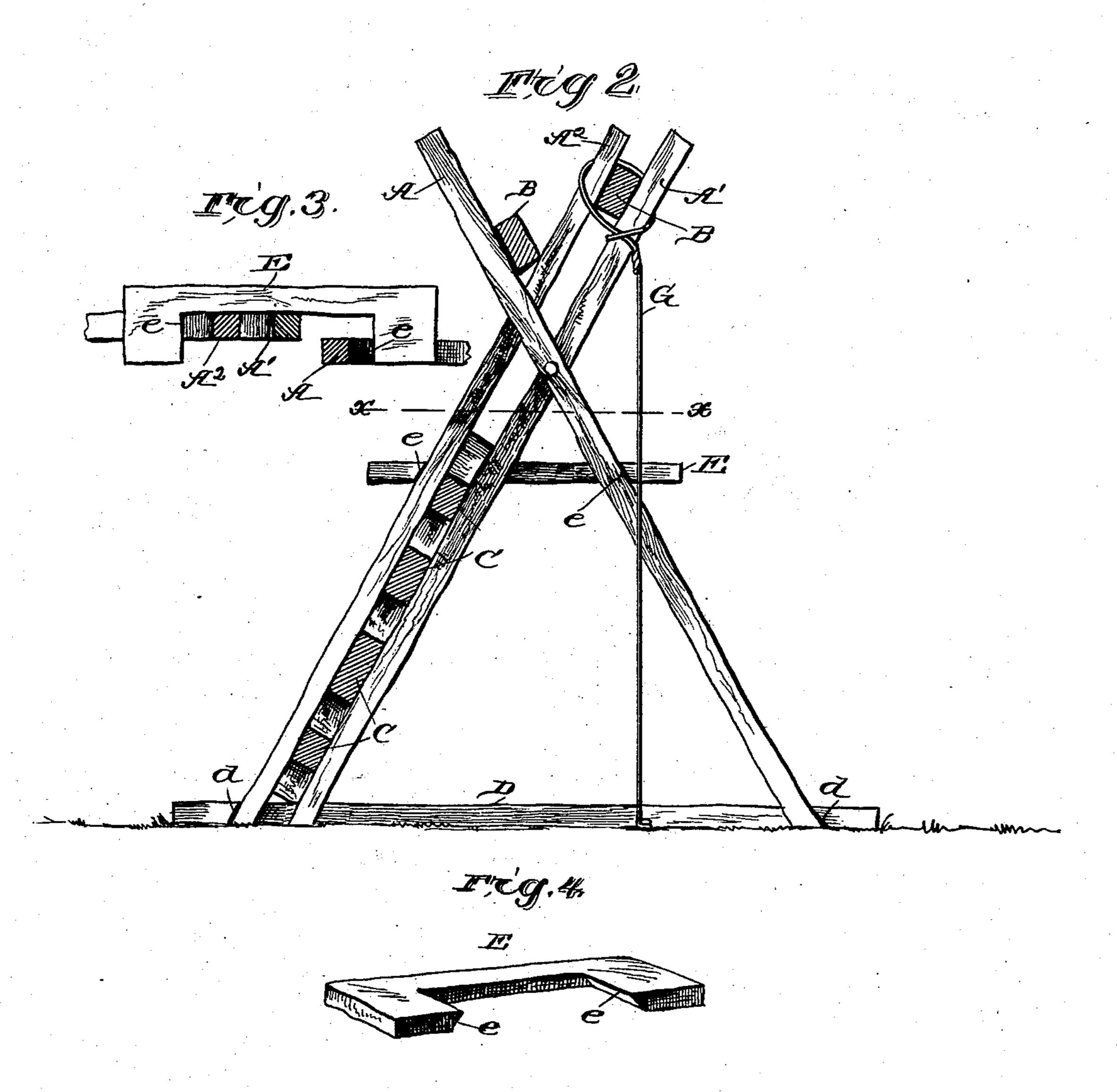
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N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

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United States Patent Office.

JOHN R. MOTE, OF ANTWERP, OHIO.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 372,322, dated November 1, 1887.

Application filed July 28, 1887. Serial No. 245,533. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John R. Mote, a citizen of the United States, residing at Antwerp, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fences, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in portable rail fences; and it consists in certain novel construction and arrangement of parts, fully set forth hereinafter, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved fence. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line x x of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the clamps.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A A' 20 designate two inclined stakes crossed near the upper ends and firmly secured together by nailing or wiring. (See Fig. 2.)

B B designate the riders. One end of the rider B belonging to one panel is placed between the upper ends of the crossed stakes, but resting against stake A', after which the stake A' is put in place, with the upper end thereof resting against the end of the rider B, the said stake A' being arranged parallel with the stake A'. The end of the rider B belonging to the adjacent panel of the fence is now placed in the crotch between the upper end of the inclined stake A' and the upper end of the stake A, thus binding the end of the rider of the adjoining panel firmly in place, and at the same time securing the upper end of the stake A'.

tween the stakes A' A², the said ends resting upon and lapped over each other, thus holding the rails some distance apart. The ends of the bottom rails rest on the blocks D D, which are extended transversely across the line of the fence, and provided at each end with shoulders d d, to engage on the outside of the lower ends of the stakes to prevent the said ends from separating. It will be seen that the blocks D D not only serve to prevent the spreading of the stakes, as described, but also serve to support the ends of the bottom rails to prevent the same from coming in contact with the ground and rotting.

E E represent clamps similar in shape to the blocks D D, which are extended between the stakes A A² a short distance below the intersection of the stakes A A', and provided with shoulders ee, to engage the said stakes and prevent the same from separating. One end of each of the top rails of the fence is raised and rested on the clamp E, thus inclining all the top rails, this being done to fill the space between the top rails and the riders.

In place of the upper clamps, E, tie-wires may be used, which may be passed around the stakes A A² in the ordinary manner, and the 65 ends of the top rails are placed on the said wires.

G designates a binding-wire, which is secured at the upper end to the upper ends of the stakes A' A² (it being also passed around 70 the rider) and at the lower end to a peg or stone set in the ground. The object of the binding-wire is to prevent the fence from being blown or floated away in case of a high wind or a flood.

One of the main features of the above described fence is that it is inclined, and it will be found that cattle will not, as a rule, attempt to jump over or through an inclined fence, and they cannot reach it to tear it down, and there-80 fore it is more likely to safely confine cattle than a vertical fence. Further, the fence is so constructed as to be very strong, it being carefully braced both laterally and longitudinally. It is also very easily constructed, and if it is 85 put together in the manner described it may be erected very rapidly.

The fence is constructed almost entirely of wood, and therefore there are very few parts to rust and give way, and consequently the 90 device is very durable.

A further advantage in inclining the fence is that the soil may be plowed close up to the bottom thereof, the upper part of the fence not interfering with the operation in the least.

Having thus described the construction of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a fence, the combination of the crossed_roostakes A A², riders B, secured at the ends between the upper ends of the stakes, panel-rails C, secured to one of the stakes, the clamps E, having shoulders on the ends to engage the

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outer sides of the stakes a short distance below the intersection thereof, and the blocks D, having shoulders to engage the outer sides of the stakes at the lower ends, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the pur-

pose specified.

2. In a fence, the combination of the stakes A A', crossed and secured together near the upper ends, rider B, resting at one end in the 10 crotch thereof, stake A², parallel with the stake A', the opposite end of another rider being placed between the upper end thereof and the upper end of the stake A', brace D, extending between the lower ends of the stakes A A² and 15 having shoulders d d thereon to engage around the outer sides of the same, the braces E E, extending between intermediate points of the

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stakes A A² and having shoulders e e to engage around the outer sides thereof, the panelrails C, overlapping each other between the 20 parallel stakes A' A², one end of the top rail resting on the brace E, and the binding-wires G, attached at the upper end to the top of the fence and at the lower end to a peg or stone or stake fixed in the ground, all constructed 25 and arranged substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN R. MOTE.

Witnesses:
WILL. E. OSBORN,
A. N. SMITH.

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