(No Model.)

J. E. PHILLIPS.

FENCE.

No. 517,659. Patented Apr. 3, 1894.

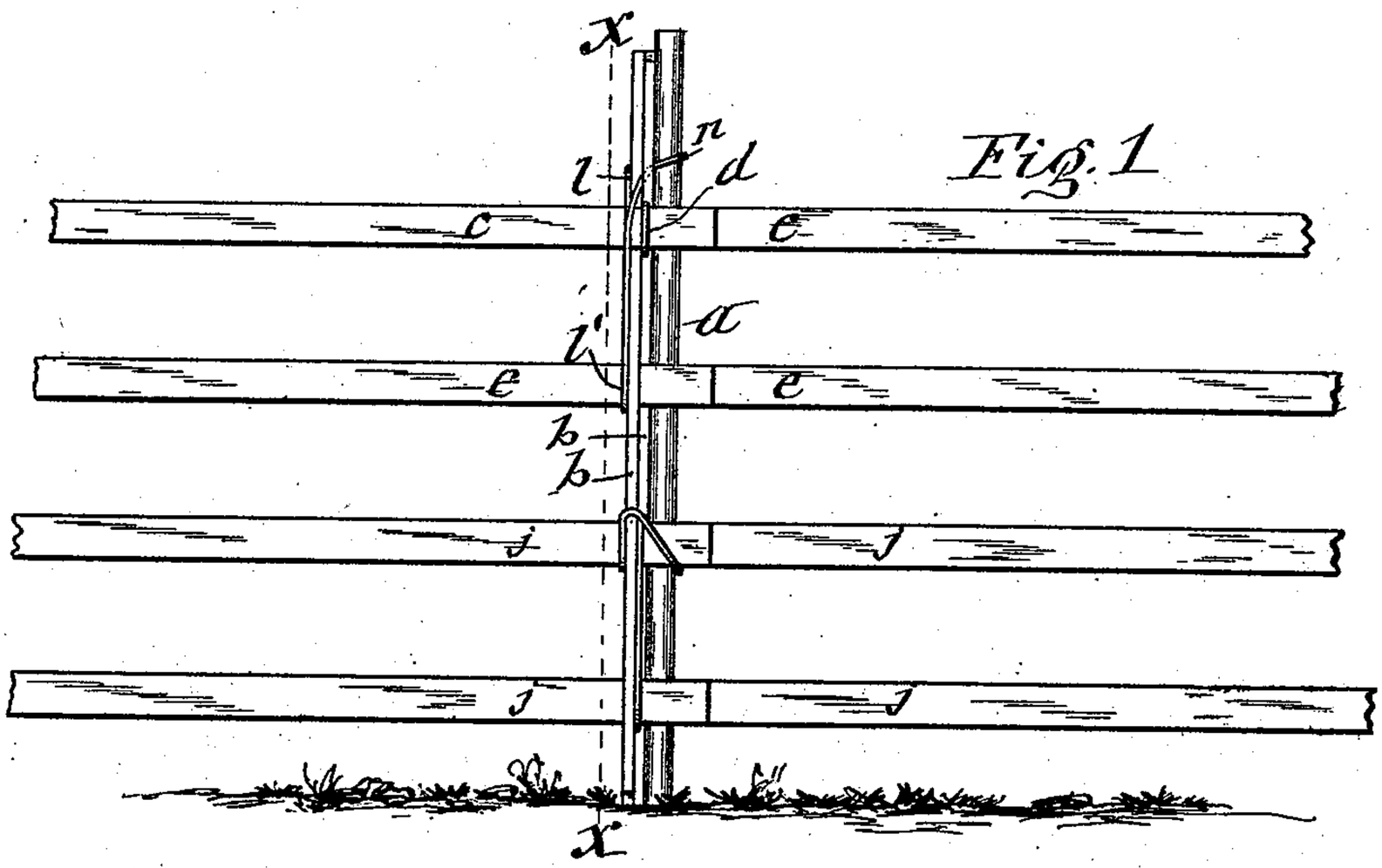

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

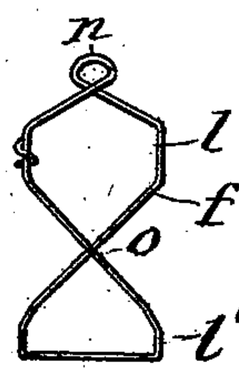

Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. PHILLIPS, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,659, dated April 3, 1894.

Application filed November 29, 1893. Serial No. 492,400. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. PHILLIPS, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to construct a simple and inexpensive straight fence of rails which shall be portable as well as stationary and have the rails so tied to their supporting posts by wires embracing said parts as to form a structure which is readily erected without the necessity of setting posts in the ground, and thoroughly braced in its erect position, and also support the rails without bringing them in contact with each other and thus obviate forming pockets between the rails for collection of water which causes the rails to decay. And to that end the invention consists in the novel combination of braces, posts and rails tied together by wire and forming a rigid support for the fence as hereinafter fully described and specifically set forth in the claims.

The invention is fully illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which Figure 1 is a side elevation of a section of fence embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on line —X—X— in Fig. 1, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detached views of the wire loops which fasten the rails to their supports.

—*c*—*c*— represent the upper rails and —*e*—*e*— the next lower rails of the fence. It is the support of these rails and their peculiar means of tying said parts together to which my invention specially pertains. Said support I form of two oblique braces —*b*—*b*— set in vertical planes and at such angles as to cause them to cross each other near their upper ends as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. To maintain said braces in their described positions, I place the ends of the upper rails —*c*—*c*— of the two adjacent panels in the outer angles of the crossing portions of the braces and tie them to the braces by a wire loop —*d*— which embraces said rails and draws the same into the aforesaid angles. Between these rails I insert the upper end portion of a vertical stake or post —*a*— which is set with its base central between the feet of the braces, and forms with said braces two acute angles —*i*—*i*— at opposite sides of the post beneath the crossing of the braces. Into these angles I insert the ends of the rails —*e*—*e*— and fasten them therein by means of a wire —*f*— formed into loops —*l*—*l'*— which embrace respectively the upper rails —*c*—*c*— and lower rails —*e*—*e*—, and I preferably twist the wire between the loops so as to cause the pendent portions of the wire to cross each other as shown at —*o*— and thus cause the loops to obtain a tighter hold on the rails. By inserting a suitable lever into another loop —*n*— in the wire and turning the lever so as to twist said loop, the wire —*f*— is caused to firmly draw the lower rails —*e*—*e*— up into the crotches between the post and braces. In this manner I form a rigid structure which is thoroughly tied and braced, and at the same time support the rails without bringing the overlapping ends in contact with each other. The loop —*n*— may also be employed to embrace the post and tie the same to the braces. The lower rails —*j*—*j*— may be attached to the post —*a*— in any suitable manner, and if desired the height of the fence can be increased by placing additional rails —*r*—*r*— in the crotches above the crossing of the braces —*b*—*b*— as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Neither the post nor the braces need to be set into the ground, and the fence can be shifted into different lines or adjusted to its required line without taking down the fence.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a stake and rider fence, the rail-support consisting of oblique braces set in vertical planes and crossing each other near their upper ends, an upright stake or post erected between the feet of the braces and extending above the point of their crossing, rails of two adjacent panels resting respectively in the outer angles of the crossing portion of the braces, rails of said panels having their ends in the crotches beneath the crossing of the braces, and wires wound around the upper rails and tying and supporting the same on

the braces and extending around the lower rails and supporting the same, each pair of said rails being separated from each other by the post passing between them as set forth.

2. The combination of the oblique braces —*b*—*b*—, the post —*a*— central between said braces and extending above the crossing thereof, the rails —*c*—*c*— seated in the outer angles of the braces the wire-loop —*d*— embracing said rails and drawing the same into the aforesaid angles, the rails —*e*—*e*— inserted between the post and braces at opposite sides thereof and beneath the crossing of the latter, and the wire —*f*— formed into loops —*l*—*l'*— embracing respectively the upper rails —*c*—*c*— and lower rails —*e*—*e*— and drawing the latter tightly into the crotches between the post and braces at opposite sides thereof substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 15th day of November, 1893.

JOHN E. PHILLIPS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
JOHN J. LAASS,
C. L. BENDIXON.