

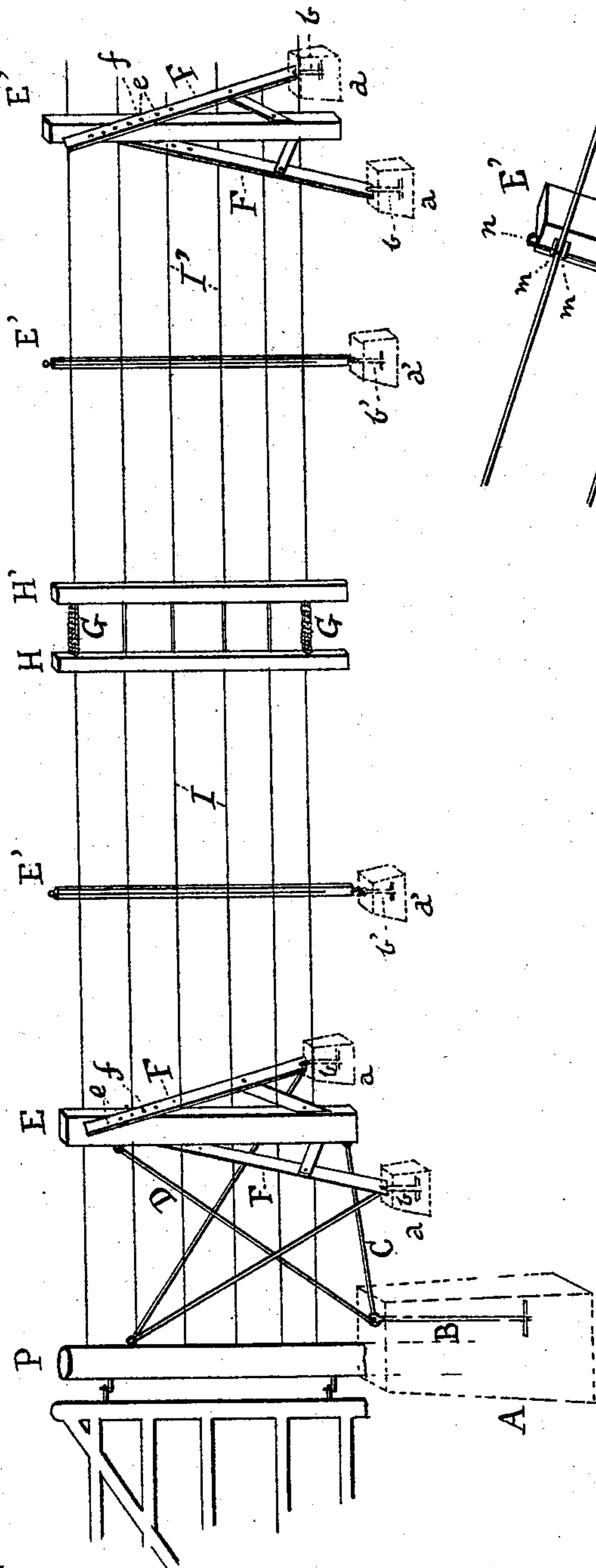
(No Model.)

A. H. COOK.  
FENCE.

No. 568,744.

Patented Oct. 6, 1896.

Fig I.



Witnesses

Alexander W. Galbraith  
James Arthur Harvey

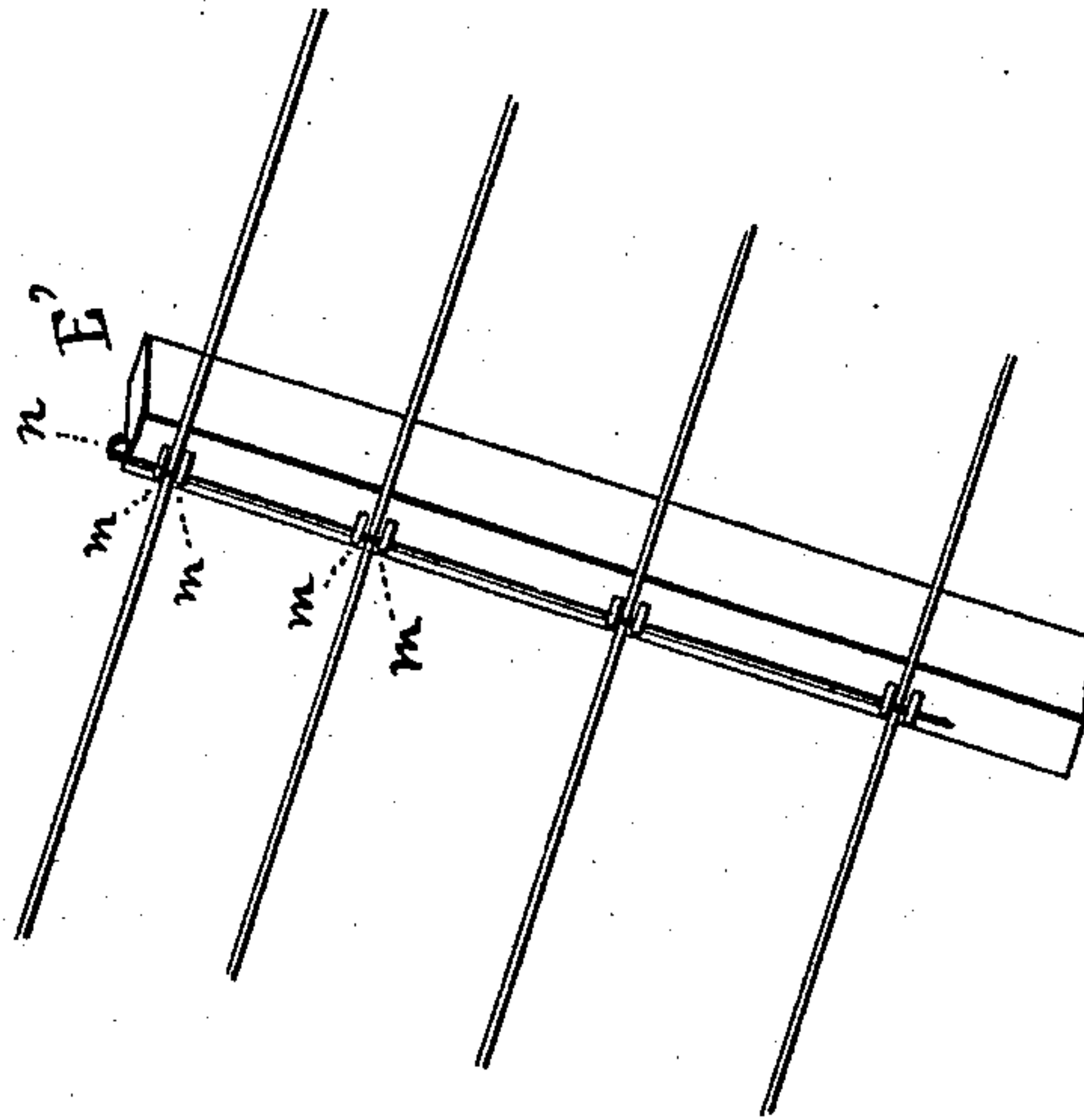


Fig 2.

Inventor

Adolphus Henry Cook  
per Thomas Alexander Gibson  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK, OF MARKHAM, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO ADAM HOOD, OF SAME PLACE.

## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,744, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed June 4, 1896. Serial No. 594,218. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern.*

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK, fence-builder, of the township of Markham, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Stationary Fence; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Reference being made to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a fence embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of an upright and the manner of supporting stringers thereto for use where it is desirable to remove the fence periodically, as in the beds of rivers.

The object of the invention is to provide an economical stationary fence which is proof against the effects of the weather; and it consists, essentially, of excavations in the ground filled with cement and stones or other suitable material, in each of which is firmly embedded a wire cable or iron rod with an upright attached thereto, and two sets of stringers, one end of each set being attached to an upright at each end of the fence and the other end of each set being firmly attached to an intermediate upright at a point near the center of the fence, the two sets of stringers interlapping sufficiently to allow the insertion of coiled springs between the intermediate uprights, with smaller excavations and cables embedded therein of a similar kind, and uprights attached thereto to support the stringers, which run freely through staples or holes in all the last-mentioned uprights, with adjustable side stakes pivotally connected with the uprights and attached to the ground in the same way as the uprights, as hereinafter particularly described and then definitely claimed.

In the drawings, A is an excavation in the ground broadening in each direction toward the bottom. In the center of this excavation is planted a wire cable or metal rod B, with a metal cross-bar fastened to the lower end and a ring on the top on a level with the ground, the excavation being then filled with cement and stones or other suitable material, so that when the cement hardens the cable or rod B is embedded firmly in the ground. From the ring in the end of B is passed a wire

cable C to the lower end of an upright E, and a similar cable D passes from the ring to the upper end of E.

*a a b b* are smaller excavations and cables or rods similar to A and B, respectively, to the rings in which are attached side stakes F F, the upper ends of these stakes crossing each other opposite a bolt-hole *e*, made in E and being provided with a series of staples on the under side, or with bolt-holes to receive a bolt *f*, which passes through one of the staples or holes in each side stake and then through *c*.

In order to hold the upright E firmly in position, short links are pivotally connected from E to the side stakes F F by means of bolts and nuts.

On sloping ground, in order to adapt the side rails F F to the shape of the ground, the length of the leg of one stake from the crotch is made longer by passing the bolt *f* through one of the staples or holes near the end of the side stake, while the other is shortened by passing the bolt through one of the staples or holes lower down the side stake.

H H' are two intermediate uprights of the same length as E.

I are horizontal stringers, preferably of wire, firmly attached to the upright E and passing through holes made to receive them in the upright H and then firmly attached to the upright H'. The stringers I' from the other end of the fence pass through holes in the upright H' and are then firmly attached to H, the two sets of stringers in this way interlapping.

Between the uprights H H' are inserted two coiled springs G G, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the uprights, upon which the stringers depend, and are always kept taut.

*a' b'* are excavations and cables or rods similar to *a b*, respectively, set directly under the stringers I I', with an upright E' attached thereto. The stringers I I' are supported by the upright E' and pass freely through staples or holes in E'. This excavation under the stringers is used wherever there is a depression in the ground, and the fence can in this way be held closely to the ground at all points.



In Fig. 2  $m m$  are pairs of staples in the upright  $E'$ , between which the stringers are passed, and  $n$  is a rod passing through the staples and holding the stringers to the upright. By removing the rod and detaching the upright from the ring at the ground the stringers are freed from the upright and can be rolled up and removed in small bulk.

The uprights and all other parts of the fence may be made of metal, if so desired.

Any number of additional uprights may be rigidly attached to the stringers, provided such uprights are not in any way attached to the ground.

A metal post  $P$ , upon which a gate can be swung, is embedded in the cement beside the cable or rod  $B$ . From the top of the post  $P$  cables are attached to the rings on  $b b$ . Short stringers pass from  $P$  to the upright  $E$ .

What I claim as my invention is—

A stationary fence comprising the following elements: the excavations  $A, a, a'$ ; cables  $B, b, b'$ , provided with a cross-bar on the lower end and a ring at the top, firmly embedded in cement and stones; cables  $C$  and  $D$  from the ring on the cable  $B$  to the upright  $E$ ; uprights  $E, E'$  and intermediate uprights  $H, H'$ ; stringers  $I, I'$ , attached to the uprights; coiled springs  $G G$  placed between the intermediate uprights; side stakes  $F, F$ , attached to the cables  $b, b$ , and provided with a series of staples on the under side of the upper part thereof and pivotally connected to the uprights  $E$  by means of short links, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, May 16, 1896.

ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK.

In presence of—

JESSIE G. BREECE,  
CHESTER R. COOK.