(No Model.)

C. C. TROUT

FENCE.

No. 487,083. Patented Nov. 29, 1892.

Fig. 1.

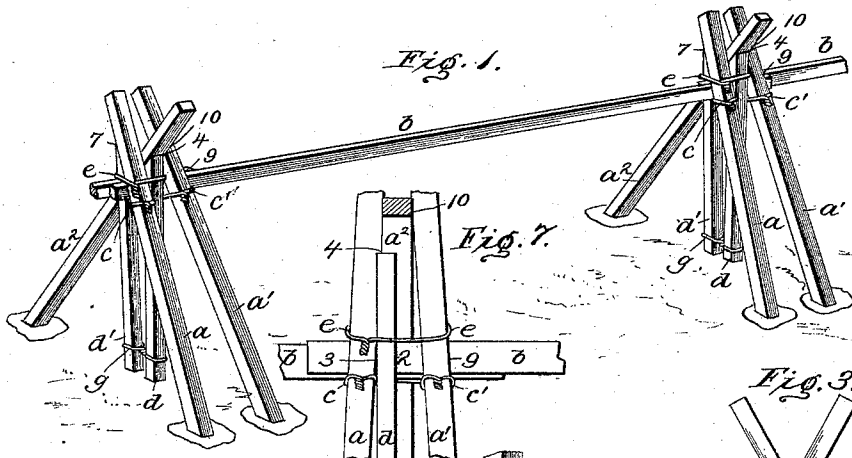


Fig. 7.

Fig. 3.

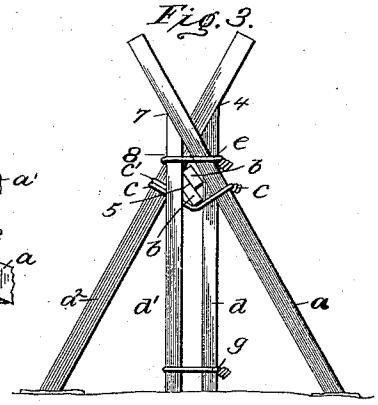


Fig. 4.

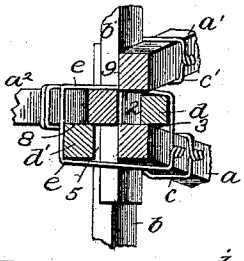


Fig. 2.

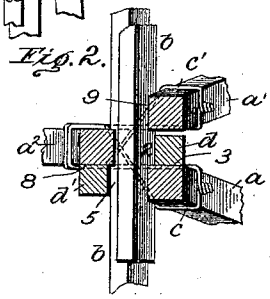


Fig. 5.

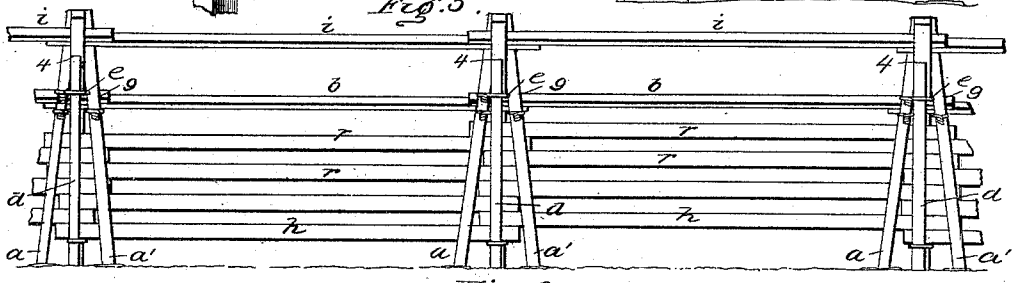


Fig. 6.

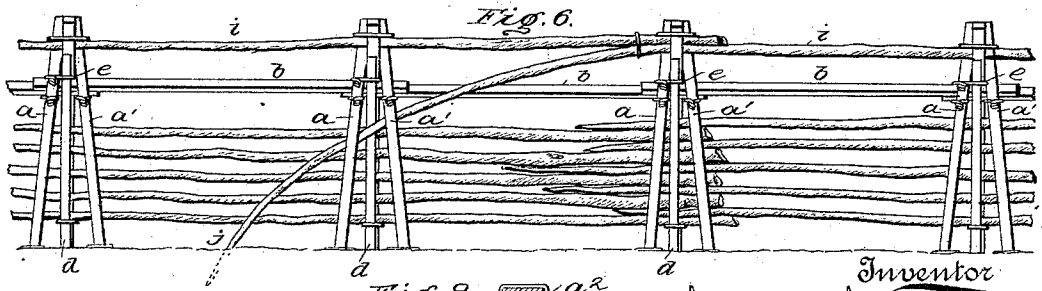
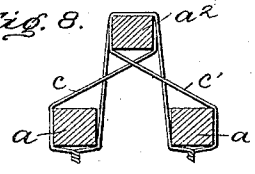


Fig. 8.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARVER C. TROUT, OF SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,083, dated November 29, 1892.

Application filed August 2, 1892. Serial No. 441,991. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARVER C. TROUT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Sharon, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification.

In my improved fence I provide a supporting structure to be set upon the ground and upon which the fencing-rails may be placed, the object being to obtain a well-braced, cheap, and portable fence requiring little wire for binding it together and to allow it to be easily and quickly set up and the rails to be subsequently put in place without requiring separate wire fastenings for them.

As my fence is constructed of crossed and vertical pieces of wood to form the supports for the rails, I so construct these supports as to connect and brace them together by a single line of rails with comparatively-little wire, and thus as a preliminary part of the work set up a line structure upon which the rails can be quickly placed to complete the fence. The portable structure which I provide is is braced in the line of the fence, and also against being easily overturned, and it gives the important advantage of being used with rails or with poles cut from saplings, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the supporting structure as constructed, set up, and wire-bound to receive the fencing rails or poles. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view showing the manner of wiring the supporting parts together. Fig. 3 is an end view of the supporting parts at one end of a fence-panel, and Fig. 4 shows the supports and tie-rails and the manner of securing the tie-rail for a second panel. Fig. 5 shows the fence as completed with rails, and Fig. 6 shows the fence as completed with poles from saplings. Fig. 7 shows the manner of tying and binding the tripod supports together to form the seat for the tie-rails, and Fig. 8 shows the separate tie-wires $c\ c'$ for binding the crossed tripod-supports together to form two wire-supports under the crotch for the ends of the tie-rails to rest upon.

At suitable distances for the panels of the fence I set up on the ground two supports for a panel, each support being formed of five parts of scantling or thick batten-pieces of which $a\ a'\ a^2$ are arranged to form a tripod. Two of these tripod pieces $a\ a'$ stand on one side of the fence and the third piece a^2 stands on the other side of the fence and crosses between the two pieces near their upper ends. At their lower ends these tripod pieces are spread sufficiently to support the fence against being easily overturned, while the two pieces $a\ a'$ are spread sufficiently at their lower ends to brace the fence in the line of its length. At and below the crotch formed by these three crossed pieces at each end of a panel I secure a tie-rail b for connecting two supports and I fasten each of the two tripod pieces $a\ a'$ to the third tripod piece a^2 by separate wire ties $c\ c'$, each passed around the third piece a^2, crossed under the lapped ends of two rails, and tied to the pieces $a\ a'$, so as to bind the ends of the tie-rails and the pieces of each tripod firmly together, as seen in Figs. 3 and 8. This illustrates the way in which the tripod supports are set up and connected in putting up the fence. To each tripod I fasten two pieces of scantling $d\ d'$, so as to stand centrally and rest upon the ground between the tripod pieces, and between these vertical pieces the fence-rails r are placed in the usual manner of forming panels. these rail-supporting pieces $d\ d'$ are fastened at their upper ends on each side of the lapped ends of the tie-rails so that one of said vertical pieces d is bound against one side of the tie-rails at 2, against one side of one of the tripod pieces a at 3, on one side of the rails at the crossing thereof, and against the third tripod piece a^2 at 4 above the tie-rails. The other of said vertical pieces d' is bound against the other side of the tie-rails at 5, against one of the third tripod pieces a^2 at the crossing thereof at 8, and against one side of the tripod piece a at 7 above the tie-rails, thereby fastening these five parts together at the end of each panel of the fence by a wire e, tied around the tripod pieces $a\ a^2$ and the central pieces $d\ d'$ just above the ends of the tie-rails. The tripod piece a' is bound against the lapped ends of the tie-rails at 9 and against the third tripod piece at 10 by one of the wires c', tied around the tripod pieces $a'\ a^2$ and crossed under the tie-rails, so that this piece a', while forming a part of the tripod forms a brace for each panel, and the

two tripods are bound together by the tie-rails and form the structure upon which the panel-rails are set. The vertical pieces d d' are tied together at their lower ends by wire g, upon which the ends of the lower rails h rest. The rider-rails i are placed in the crotch of the tripod pieces above the tie-rails and complete the fence. Now as the tripods and their tie-rails form the fence structure proper it is evident that the rider and the panel rails need not be separately bound in place, and the fence therefore requires comparatively-little wiring.

In Fig. 6 I have shown my improved fence structure as used with panels formed with sapling poles, which in some places can be obtained abundantly of different lengths, and when these are used I anchor the taper or small end of the rider-pole in the ground at j by placing it under the tripod pieces below the tie-rails, so as to cause the pole to be bent and held down into the ground. When so used, I tie the poles to the tie-rails or to the tripods by wire. In this way the panels can be made sixteen or twenty feet long and a good, strong, serviceable, and cheap fence can be made and set up on the ground with rails or with sapling poles. When poles are used, the rider may be anchored in the ground every thirty or forty panels or less, as may be desired, and at the anchoring ends the rider-poles are lapped and bound together in the forks of the tripods, while their anchored ends may be tied to the tripod supports above and below the rails which serve to tie and brace the tripod supports to each other throughout the fence. The fence may be constructed with short rider-rails and panel-forming poles or with rider-poles and panel-forming rails, as the supporting structure can be used to make either kind of fence as may suit the convenience for obtaining the materials. If desired, the tripod legs can be pinned to the ground by stakes tied to them.

An important feature of my fence-supporting structure is illustrated in Fig. 7, wherein the separate wires c c are seen as being crossed under the tie-rails and each connecting one of the two supports a a' to the third support a^2, so as to bind the latter between the former above the tie-rails in a manner to hold them very firmly in their crossed relation. It will also be seen that as one of the vertical bars d is placed between the two supports a a', I prefer to bind the parts a a^2 and d d' together by the single wire e, so as to bind the intermediate bar d to the support a, as the bar d at this point is not large enough to fill the space between and be bound by the two supports a a'; but it is obvious that a single wire may bind all the parts at this point. The tripod supports may rest on tile or stone slabs.

I claim as my improvement—

1. The skeleton fence supporting structure herein shown and described, the same consisting of the tripod supports a a' a^2, the separate wires c c', each crossed and connecting and binding said supports together, the tie-rails b, supported upon said separate wires, the vertical bars d d', and the wire e, binding one of said bars d to the middle of the support a^2 at 4, the other bar d' being bound to the support a at 7, whereby the skeleton structure is completed for the placing of the rails.

2. A rail-supporting structure for fences, consisting of the crossed tripod supports a a' a^2, the separate crossed wires c c' for binding said supports together below their crossing, the tie-rails b for connecting the tripod supports to form the panels supported on said separate wires in the under crotch of each tripod, the vertical bars d d', and a single wire e for binding the crossed supports, the bars, and the rails together above the latter, in combination with rider-poles having their taper ends bent down under the tripod supports and anchored in the ground, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed this specification in the presence of witnesses.

CARVER C. TROUT.

Witnesses:
A. W. WILLIAMS,
R. A. HANNAH.