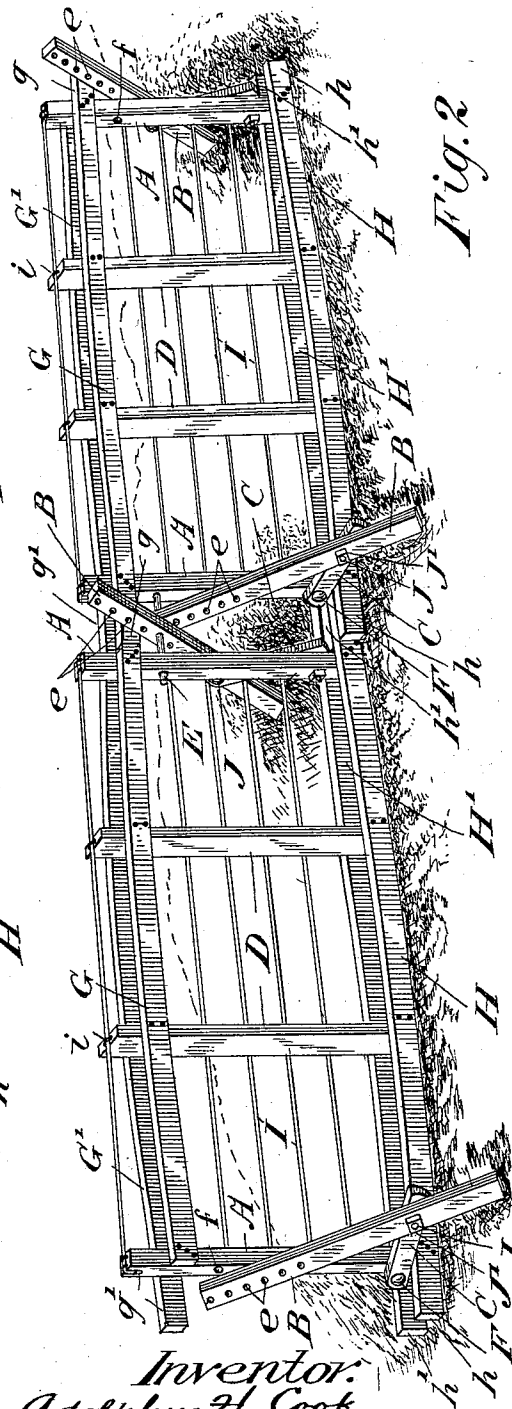
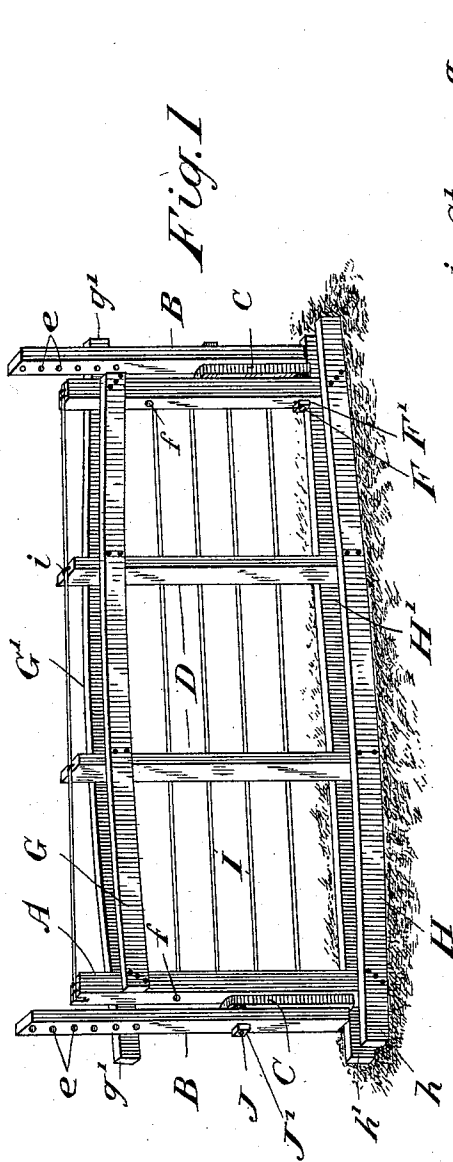


(No Model.)

A. H. COOK.
PORTABLE SECTIONAL FENCE.

No. 530,068.

Patented Nov. 27, 1894.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHUS H. COOK, OF ALMIRA, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ABRAHAM HISEY, OF SAME PLACE.

PORTABLE SECTIONAL FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,068, dated November 27, 1894.

Application filed April 5, 1894. Serial No. 506,373. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK, of the village of Almira, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Sectional Fences, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a fence which is easily portable and readily placed in position on either level or sloping ground without sinking post holes or specially preparing the ground therefor, and it consists, essentially, in forming the fence in sections or panels, each section being provided with side stakes pivotally connected with the lower part of the upright posts forming the sides of the section, the lower ends of the stakes being adapted when engaged with the side stakes of the adjoining sections, to be raised or lowered to suit inequalities in the ground the sides of each section interlocking or breaking joint and engaging with the sides of the adjoining sections, as hereinafter particularly described and then definitely claimed.

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a single section with pivotally attached section stakes in place for transportation. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of two panels in position forming part of a fence.

Like letters of reference indicate similar parts in both figures.

In Fig. 1 A, are upright posts forming the sides of the section and passing between the upper rails G, G', and lower rails H, H' and rigidly connected thereto, and f, are holes formed therein to receive the connecting bolts.

B, is a side stake pivotally connected with the lower end of the uprights A, by means of the link C, one end of which is connected with the post A, by means of the bolt F, and nut F' and at the other end to the side stake B, by means of the bolt J, and nut J', and e, is a series of bolt holes formed on the upper end of the stake. The upper rails G, G' are connected near the top of the upright posts and are curved outwardly from each other by reason of intermediate uprights D, D, which are placed between them and rigidly attached thereto. These rails have also a slight upward camber so as to form a truss. It will be understood that these rails are not formed

with cambers before they are placed in position on the fence, but that the cambers are formed by slightly bending the rails when they are placed in position on the uprights. It will thus be seen that a truss is formed, and that a much stronger fence is provided than when the rails are formed in the usual manner.

I regard the forming of the rails with cambers as important for the reason that they make a much stronger fence and for the further reason that they tend to keep the wire stringers tight, especially if the uprights are not very strong. In one section the rail G, is flush with the side of the upright A, while the other rail G', overlaps, as shown. In the adjoining section, the rail G, is the overlapping rail, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower rails H, H', are also rigidly attached to the lower end of the upright posts A, as well as to the intermediate posts D, and are outwardly curved, and with a camber, likewise forming a truss, and h, h', are overlaps which project beyond the upright posts A. The intermediate posts D, are somewhat wider than the upright posts A, in order to give the outward curve to the upper and lower rails.

I, are horizontal stringers, preferably of wire, which are connected with the uprights A, and the intermediate upright D, by means of clips i.

Fig. 2, shows two sections of the fence connected together and in place on a sloping piece of ground.

It will be noticed that in order to adapt the side rails to the shape of the ground, in this instance the length of the leg of the near side stake from the crotch, is made longer by passing the connecting bolt E, through one of the holes near the end of the side stake, while the far side stake B, is shortened by passing this same bolt through one of the holes lower down the side stake.

In placing the fence together, it will be noticed that the overlaps g, g', on the upper rails G, G', of adjoining sections, pass one another as shown, while the overlaps h, h' interlock or telescope into each other. The lower rails may be connected together by means of a long bolt passing through these overlaps h, h'.

The uprights A, and intermediate uprights, D, are of the same length so as to give a uni-

form character to the fence, and the upper wire preferably passes over the tops of these uprights.

Instead of wire stringers, there may be in their places, wooden slats, and the section may be made entirely of metal, if so desired. The upper parts of the sections are connected together by means of the connecting bolts E, which pass through holes *f*, in the adjoining uprights A, as well as through holes *e*, in the side stakes B, thus connecting the two sections together.

It will be readily seen from the first figure that the fence may be readily transported by folding into place the side stakes B, as shown in that figure, and further, that each set of side stakes being connected with its own section, there is no danger of their being lost or mislaid. The pivotal connection of the side stakes with the upright posts and the series of holes formed therein, enable the fence to be placed and kept in position on irregular ground.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a sectional fence, a section comprising the following elements:—the upright posts A, A, with bolt holes *f*, *f*, the upper rails G, G', one of said rails overlapping the said posts, the lower rails H, H', both of said rails overlapping the posts, the intermediate uprights D, stringers I, attached to the uprights, the links C, C, pivotally attached to the uprights A, A, by bolts F, and to the side stakes B, B, by the bolts J, the said side stakes being provided with a series of bolt holes *e*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a sectional fence, the combination of two sections, each comprising the uprights A, upper rails G, G', with overlaps *g'*, lower rails H, H', with overlaps *h*, *h'*, and adjustable

side stakes B, pivotally connected with the lower part of the uprights A, and the connecting bolt E, adapted to pass through the uprights A, and side stakes B, of both sections, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a sectional fence, the combination with the uprights A, of the side stakes B provided with a series of holes *e* and connected together and to said uprights A, and links C independently connecting said side stakes B to said uprights A, whereby said links may be adjusted independently of each other, substantially as described.

4. A sectional fence, comprising the uprights A A forming the sides of a section, one or more uprights D placed intermediate of said uprights A A, and rails G G' connected to the uprights A A and intermediate upright D, and curved outwardly from each other and formed with a camber, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. A sectional fence, comprising the uprights A A, forming the sides of a section, one or more uprights D placed intermediate of said uprights A A, upper rails G G', one on each side of said uprights and curved outwardly from each other, and lower rails H H', also one on each side of the uprights and outwardly curved, said rails G G' and H H' being formed with cambers, the cambers on the upper rails being opposite to the cambers on the lower rails, thus forming a truss in the fence, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Almira, March 10, 1894.

ADOLPHUS H. COOK.

In presence of—

JOHN A. PATERSON,
ABRAM BRILLINGER.