(No Model.)

W. S. COULTER.

FENCE BUILDING DEVICE.

No. 489,154. Patented Jan. 3, 1893.

Fig. 1.

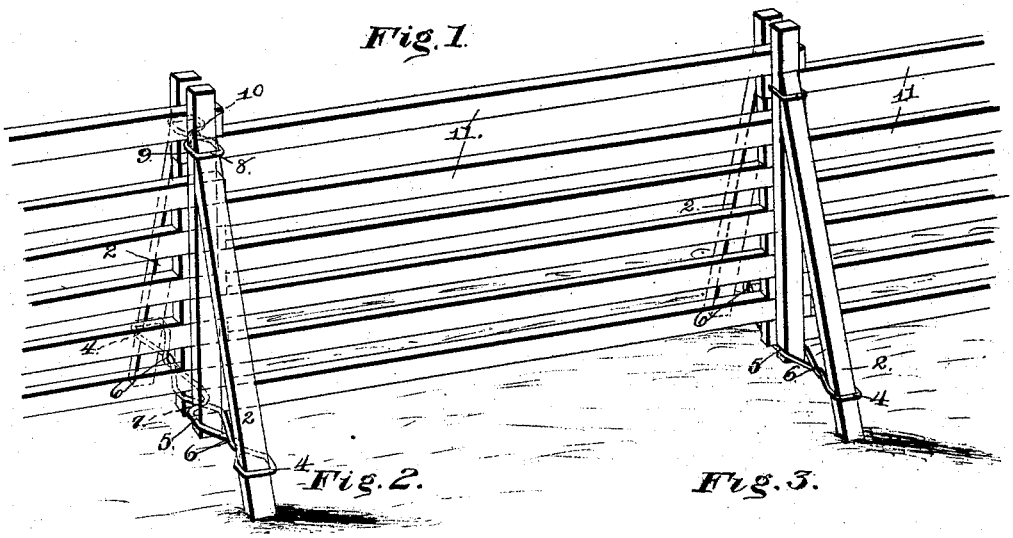
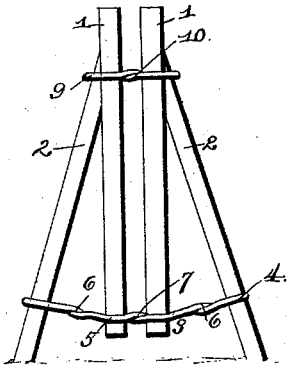


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



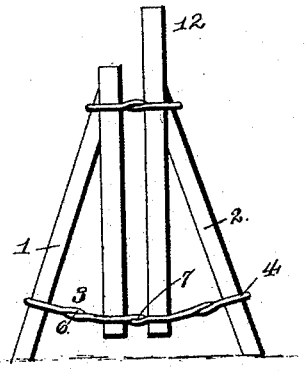


Fig. 4.

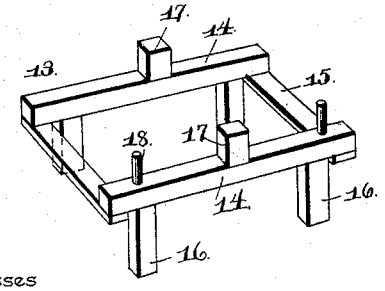
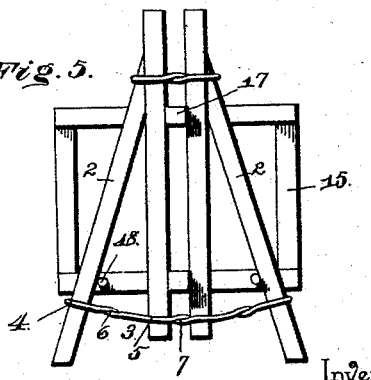


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SHERMAN COULTER, OF STOCKWELL, INDIANA.

FENCE-BUILDING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,154, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed February 20, 1891. Serial No. 382,271. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SHERMAN COULTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stockwell, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fences, and consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a fence of simple and effective construction and operation, which is adapted to be readily set up, and is strong and durable.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fence embodying the invention. Fig 2 is an end elevation of one pair of stakes and braces with the rails removed. Fig. 3 is is an end elevation of a modified form of the stakes. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a truss or gage employed in setting up the fence. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the stakes and braces showing the truss or gage applied thereto in operative position.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the posts or stakes which, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are made of equal length and normally held separated. Inclined braces 2 are provided of sufficient length to be driven into the ground and to engage the outer faces of each of the posts or stakes 1 near the upper ends thereof. A lower cross-wire 3 is looped around one of the braces 2 on each side of the fence, as at 4, and formed into loops 5 around the lower ends of the stakes or posts 1, and similar loops 4 in the opposite ends thereof which surround the oppositely situated braces 2. Between the braces and the stakes the said wire is twisted as at 6 and crossed at 7 between the lower ends of the posts or stakes 1. The upper ends of the braces are tied to the upper portions of the stakes or posts 1 by a cross-wire 8 which has its ends formed in the double loops 9, fitted over the upper ends of said braces and the adjacent portions of the posts or stakes 1, this wire being also crossed between said posts or stakes as at 10 and forming a means of support, as will be hereinafter referred to. The cross-wire 3 is arranged some distance above the surface of the ground, and thereby supports the said posts or stakes in elevated position. The rails 11 are fitted between the posts or stakes 1 and lap over the meeting ends of each other, the lower and upper rails being supported on the crossed portions 7 and 10 of the wires 3 and 8. By this means a convenient form of fence is provided, and by the construction set forth the several panels composing the same, as well as the posts or stakes, are held suspended by the inclined braces 2.

In Fig. 3 one of the stakes or posts is shown extended as at 12 above the level of the adjacently-situated stake or post, to thereby provide means for the attachment of a barbed-wire runner for purposes which will be readily apparent.

In Fig. 4 is shown a truss or gage to assist in setting the fence; and it consists of a substantially rectangular frame 13 having bars 14, connected by cross-strips 15. The bars 14 have legs 16 secured thereto, which form a rest for the device when sitting on the ground, and are also adapted for use as handles in manipulating the same in connection with the fence. From each of said bars 14 gage-blocks 17 project, and from one of said bars 14 extend pins 18, which are located on opposite sides of the block 17 between the same and at equal distances from said block. In using this device, the gage-blocks 17 are placed between the stakes or posts 1, as shown in Fig. 5, and the pins 18 bear against the inner surfaces of the braces 2. In this arrangement the parts composing the support for the rails and consisting of the stakes or posts 1 and braces 2, and the wires 3 and 8, are properly spaced and secured, and the said wires are firmly tightened while the braces are spread by the pins 18 to produce the requisite tension. By this means the said support for the rails is formed and one after the other set up and the rails positioned therein, as shown in Fig. 1.

This form of fence is adapted to be moved from place to place and taken apart when desired, the braces being embedded only to such a degree as to provide a temporary stability to

the fence when set up in any one desired position.

The portable feature of this fence renders it very convenient and useful; and by having the upper ends of the braces bear directly against the faces of the posts or stakes, the rails may be built up higher between the stakes for the reason that there are no cross-stakes to form an obstruction thereto.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The herein described device for building a fence, consisting of a pair of longitudinally-disposed parallel bars 14, each provided with a pair of legs 16 adjacent to the ends of one side thereof and also having a gage-block 17 projecting from the center of the opposite side of each of said bars, pins 18 in connection with one of said bars on each side of the gage-block 17 thereof, and cross-strips 15 connecting the ends of said bars 14 and located on the sides thereof and adjacent to said legs 16, substantially as described.

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