G. W. Campbell,

Portable Fence,

No. 70,162. Patented Oct. 29, 1867.

Fig. 1.

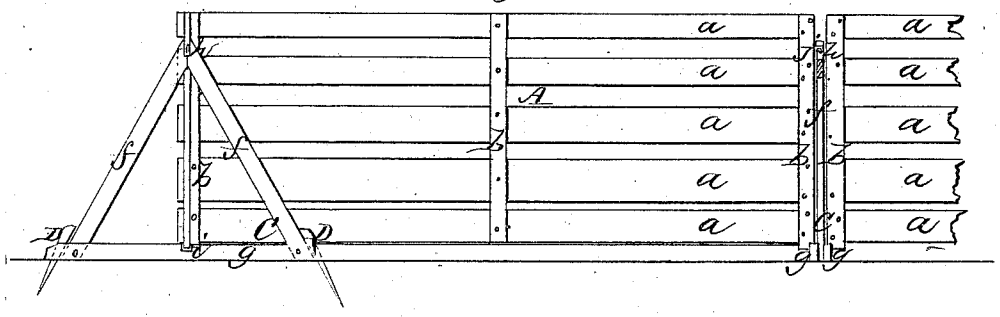


Fig. 2.

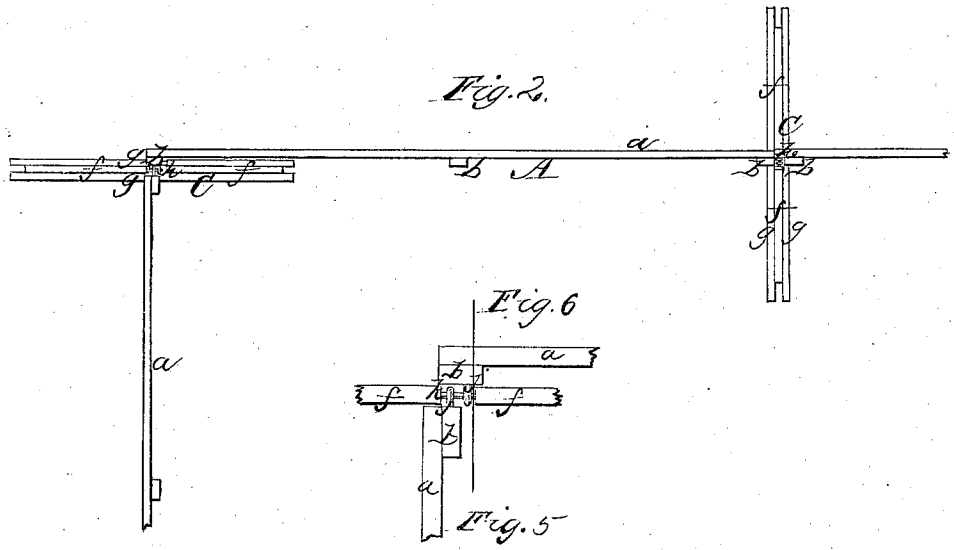
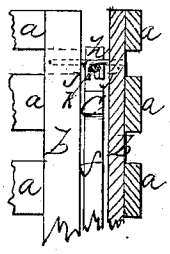


Fig. 6

Fig. 5



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Letters Patent No. 70,162, *dated October* 29, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE FENCE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, G. W. CAMPBELL, of Pendleton, in the county of Madison, and State of Indiana, have invented a new and improved Portable Fence, and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein I have set forth the nature and principles of my said improvements, by which my invention may be distinguished from all others of a similar class, together with such parts as I claim, and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent.

This invention relates to a new and improved fence of that class which is designed to be readily put up and taken down, and it consists in a novel manner of constructing the fence, as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby a very strong, durable, and economical fence of the kind specified is obtained. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is a side view of my invention.

Figure 2 a plan or top view of the same.

Figures 3 and 4 plan or top views of the frame on which the panels and braces of the fence are made.

Figure 5 an enlarged section of the upper part of a brace, and the end bars of two panels.

Figure 6 a plan or top view of fig. 5.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the panels of the fence, which are constructed of horizontal slats *a*, nailed or otherwise secured to vertical bars *b*. In order to expedite the construction of the panels, I employ a rectangular frame, B, (fig. 3,) provided with a central bar, *c*, which is parallel with the end bars *d d*. All these bars have vertical pins or cleats *e* attached to them, the spaces between which are equal to the desired width of the slats *a*. The bars *b* are laid on the parallel bars *c d d* of the frame B, and the slats *a* are laid upon them, and nailed or otherwise secured to the bars *b*, the pins or cleats admitting of the ready adjustment of the slats to said bars, and without the necessity of any measuring whatever. C represents the braces which support the panels and hold them in proper position. These braces are composed of two inclined bars *f f*, connected at their lower ends by two base-strips *g g*, the upper ends of the bars *f* being sawed in bevelled form, so that they may abut against each other and form a point, as will be understood by referring to figs. 1 and 4. The upper ends of the bars *f f*, at their junction, are slotted vertically, as shown at *h*, and the upper edges of the base-strips *g g*, at their centres, are slotted, as shown at *i*. These slots *i* receive the end bars *b* of the panels, and said end bars, near their tops, have hooks *j* driven in them, which catch or fit over rods *k*, which pass through the upper ends of the inclined bars *f f* of the braces C, and cross the slots *h*. The braces C are secured to the earth by short stakes D, as shown clearly in fig. 1. I facilitate the construction of the braces C as follows: On the frame B, I place a short slat, E, (see fig. 4,) having two pins *l l* driven in it. These pins have such a relative position with each other that they conform to the inclination of the bars *f f* of the braces when the latter are placed on the frame with the upper edges of the brace-strips *g g* in contact with the pins *l l*, as shown clearly in fig. 4. The bars *f f* are sawn or cut with the proper bevel at their ends by adjusting them on the frame B, as shown in red in fig. 4, one end of the bar being placed against a vertical cleat, *m*, on one side of the frame, and the other end brought in contact with one of the pins or cleats, *e*, on the central bar *c*. This fence, it will be seen, may be very readily constructed and put up, and made to conform to inclined ground by having the hooks *j* of the proper length, that is to say, made to project more or less out from the end bars *b*, as circumstances may require. In order to form corners at the ends of a field, the hooks *j* are inserted in the side of the end bar *b* of one panel, and when a gate is required to be hung, the braces C at the ends of the panels adjoining the gate may be provided with central vertical bars, to serve as gate-posts.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The connecting together of the upper parts of the panels A by means of the hooks *j* and the slots *h* in the upper ends of the braces C, with the rods *k* passing through said slots for the hooks *j* to catch over, in combination with the slots *i* in the upper edges of the centres of the base-strips *g g* of the braces to receive the lower ends of the end bars *b* of the panels, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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