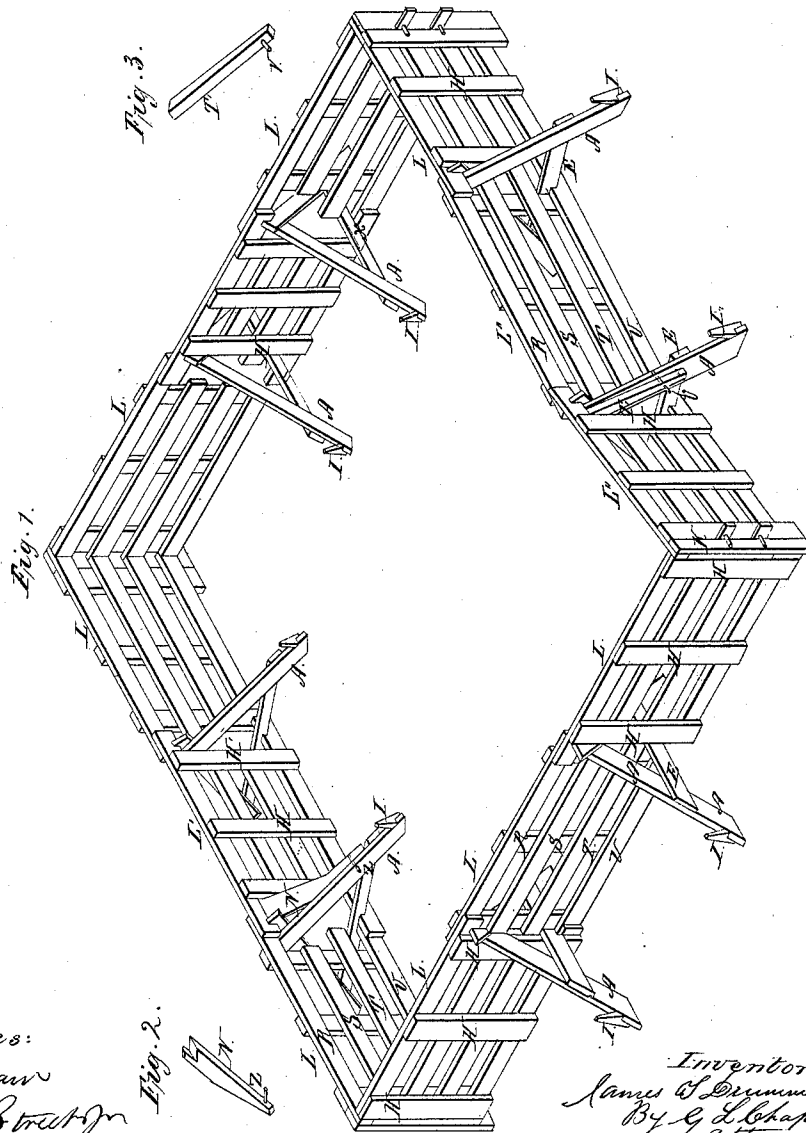


J. T. Drummond,

Portable Fence,

No. 113,753.

Patented Apr. 18, 1871.



Witnesses:
J. L. Merriam
Sam'l. Street

Inventor:
James T. Drummond.
By G. L. Chapin
attorney

United States Patent Office.

JAMES T. DRUMMOND, OF MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA.

Letters Patent No. 113,753, dated April 18, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

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

To all whom this may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. DRUMMOND, of Mount Pleasant, in the county of Henry and State of Iowa, have invented an Improved "Fence;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and letters marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective representation of my improved fence.

Figures 2 and 3, detached parts appertaining thereto.

The present invention relates to the novel construction and arrangement of locks for holding removable panels firmly in the fence, and holding the lengths in position when they run over undulated ground, as the whole is hereinafter fully described.

L' L' L represent the several panels of the fence, and R S T U the horizontal boards or rails of which, together with the vertical battens H, they are formed, said boards or rails being secured to the battens by means of nails or otherwise, as most convenient.

As will be seen in drawing 1, the two middle rails or boards of the panels are shorter than the bottom and top rails, by which means the rails R bear in the notches on the tops of the trestles, and the rails U fit into the notches made in the under sides of the cross-ties E.

To arrange the panels so that any one of them can be removed, the middle rails S T in panel L' are made a little shorter than those of the fence proper, so that said panel may be moved longitudinally with the line of fence far enough to loosen one end of the panel from its adjoining trestle, after which the loosened end can be swung around far enough to draw the opposite end out from its adjoining trestle, and

thus form a passage-way or a commencement for taking down the fence preparatory to its removal.

In order to form a secure fastening for the said panel L' when in position to form a part of the fence, a lock, N, is pivoted to the trestle A, and its top ends have such a width that when it is placed between the end batten H and said trestles the panel will be held fast, the top of the lock being provided with a notch to allow it to go past the top end of the trestle, as shown in fig. 1.

The panels L' L' are represented as passing over an elevation of the ground; and in such a case, to hold the upper parts of the panels fast, a pivoted wedge, T, is so arranged as to fit between the panel and trestle, and consequently fill the angle caused by the uneven ground. When the nature of the ground requires it, similar wedges may be used at the bottoms of the panels for the same purpose.

The method of securing the angles of the fence consists in making the central rails at that part the longest and keying them to the battens of the adjoining panel.

In the foregoing I have described and shown a complete fence; but I do not claim to have originated the panels nor trestles, but have shown them, to enable others to use the locks or wedges.

Claim.

I claim—

The locks or wedges N T, arranged to hold removable panels in place and support the panels of the fence running over undulated ground, as set forth.

Witnesses: JAMES T. DRUMMOND.

S. W. GARVIN,
S. T. WATTS.