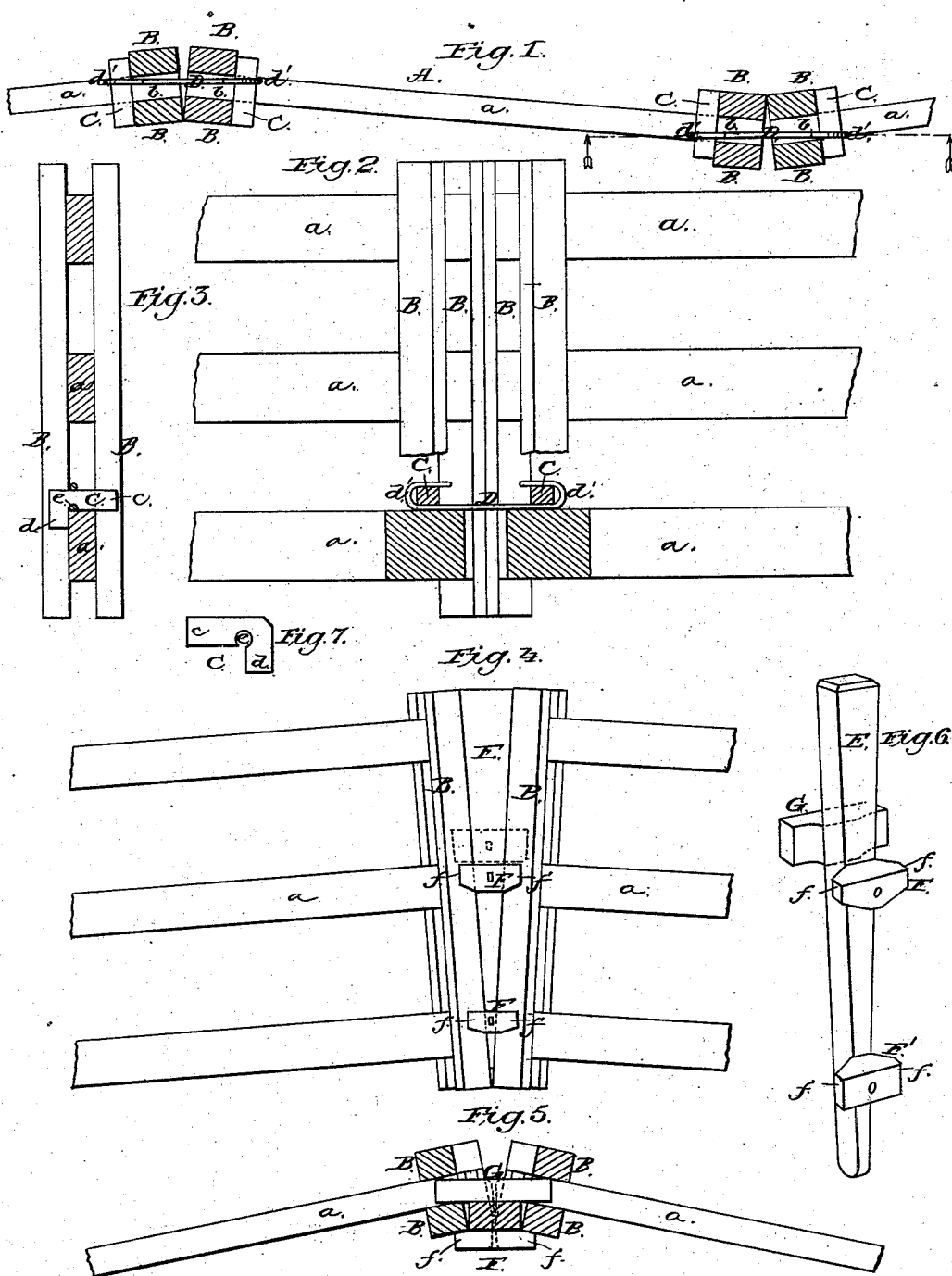


(No Model.)

J. FISHER.
Fence.

No. 239,752.

Patented April 5, 1881.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB FISHER, OF NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,752, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed February 12, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB FISHER, a citizen of the United States, resident at North Manchester, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section. Fig. 2 is a side view, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section. Fig. 4 is a side view with the wedge in place. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the wedge. Fig. 7 is a view of the key.

This invention relates to devices for holding together the panels of fences which are portable.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter specified, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings hereto annexed, A represents the panels of a portable fence having the two end posts, B B, with space *b* between, and the horizontal rails *a*.

C is a key, made in the right-angle form shown, having the long arm *c* and short arm *d*, and a groove, *e*, in the angle.

D is a wire tie, having its ends *d' d'* curved backward on the same side, as shown. This tie is run through the spaces *b*, between the opposite sets of posts at the meeting ends of two panels. The ends *d' d'* are hooked over

keys C, resting in grooves *e*, and the keys are hooked over the rails *a*, with the longer arms on top and the shorter arms to one side. There may be a tie for each rail. The fence is then bent to a zigzag, with the ends of the keys to the outside.

In passing over rough or hilly ground the bottom tie only is used, and in the gap between the ends of the panels is inserted the wedge E. This wedge has on one face the strips F F', having the ends *f* extending from the wedge and beveled off on the inside. Upon its opposite face this wedge has a larger strip, G, a little above strip F, and of somewhat similar construction. This wedge is inserted, as stated, in the gap between the panels, the strips F F' coming outside and the strip G between the open ends of posts B B, which holds the wedge firm. The strips F F' come on the inside of the angle, their bevels allowing them to come close to the posts. One of the keys is to be made fast by nails or other fastening and the wire slipped in and bent. The other key is put into place by being pushed in the loop at its end of the wire.

What I claim is—

In a portable fence, the combination of the panels A, the keys C C, having arms *c* and *d*, and the tie D, having its ends *d' d'* curved backward, with the wedge E, having the strips F F' and G, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB FISHER.

Witnesses:

J. M. JENNINGS,
EMANUEL EGNER.