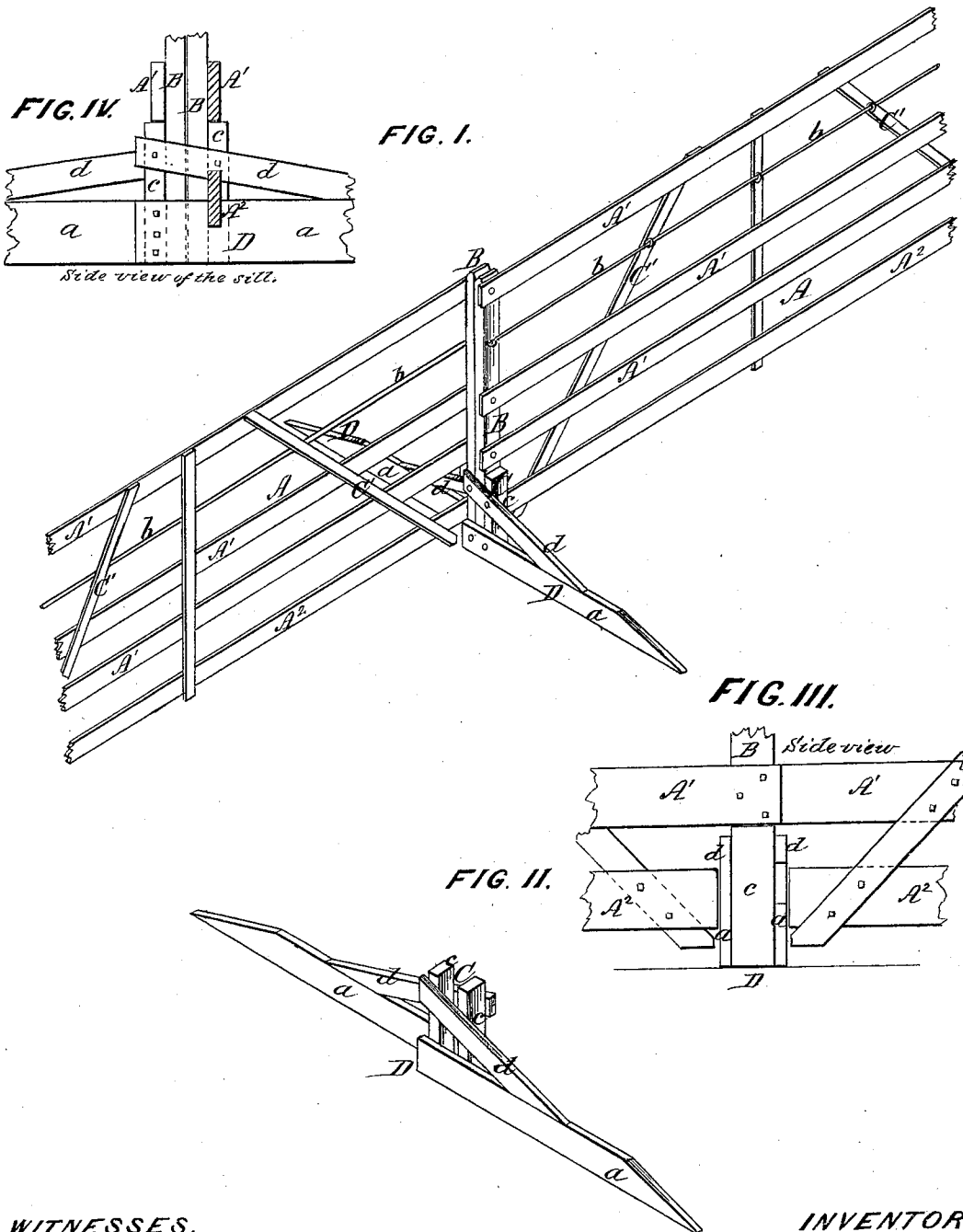


F. ELLIOTT.
Portable Fences.

No. 150,308.

Patented April 28, 1874.



WITNESSES.

J. Rutherford
W. M. Chapin

INVENTOR.

Frank Elliott
by Johnson & Johnson
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK ELLIOTT, OF FAIRBURG, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 150,308, dated April 28, 1874; application filed March 25, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK ELLIOTT, of Fairburg, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Fences, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to portable fences; and my improvements therein consist of a fence-sill support, having its socket for the panel-posts, which lap each other, formed of side studs, which are embraced by oppositely-projecting foot-boards, which are braced by braces extending from near the points of said boards to the tops of the studs, with which they form upper braces to the posts, which are arranged within said sockets to lap each other within the deep sockets bounded by the studs, foot-pieces, and braces, arranged as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view, in perspective, of a portable fence embracing my invention; and Fig. 2, a detached view of the socketed sill-support, in perspective.

The panels A are formed as usual—by nailing boards A¹ to upright posts B and bracing bats C', a wire, *b*, being used next the top instead of a board—except that the bottom board A² is cut away and shortened at each end, to admit of the insertion of the adjacent posts B of the panels into the double sockets C in the sills D, of peculiar construction, and which rest upon the ground at right angles to the panels. The sills D are constructed of boards *a*, set on edge, as shown, on opposite sides of the socket, which are nailed to studs *c*, and braced by braces *d*, which aid to deepen the socket C, thereby formed in the middle of the sill. The sills are of sufficient length to firmly support the panels, and prevent the fence from being thrown down. The panels are twelve

feet long, and four feet eight inches high; the posts of each panel four feet eight inches high, and two by four inches thick. The boards are one by six inches; the bats one by three inches thick, and of proper length. The wire is the common fence-wire, No. 8 or 9. All the cross-pieces and boards are nailed on with wrought nails. When hard lumber is used for the boards, commerce fence-nails are sufficient. The sills are made of boards, of suitable length—about four feet eight inches long, four of them being cut out of a sixteen-foot fence-board—and are one by four or one by six inches wide. The braces *d* are six-inch boards ripped in two. The studs *c*, to which they are nailed, are two by four inches wide, and fourteen inches long. The socket C, formed as described, is four by four inches.

This fence, thus constructed, may be set up and carried from place to place either in summer or winter, the condition of the ground neither affecting its stability nor portability. Its sills prevent it from being thrown down by cattle or wind. It can be easily made by any farmer. Its extreme lightness renders it easily portable.

The cut-away boards A² are shown in Fig. 3 as fitting over and on opposite sides of the sill-boards, and the posts B B are shown in the sill-sockets with the boards A¹ resting on the top of the studs *c c* of the sill.

I claim—

The fence-sill support D, having its socket for posts, which lap each other, formed by the oppositely-projecting foot-pieces *a*, studs *c c*, and the braces *d*, substantially as herein described.

FRANK ELLIOTT.

Witnesses:

Z. T. HANEY,
PHIL. HANEY.