(No Model.)

C. F. BAHNSON.

Portable Fence.

No. 236,971. Patented Jan. 25, 1881.

Fig. 1.

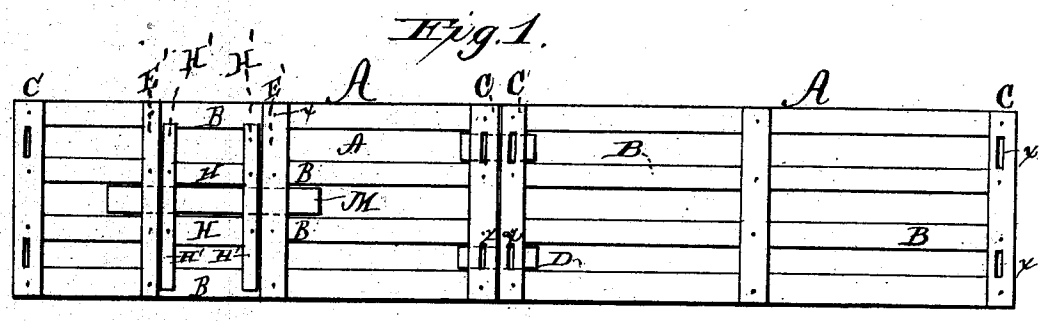


Fig. 4.

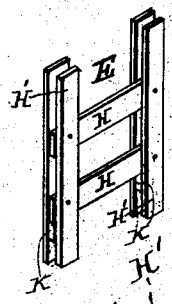
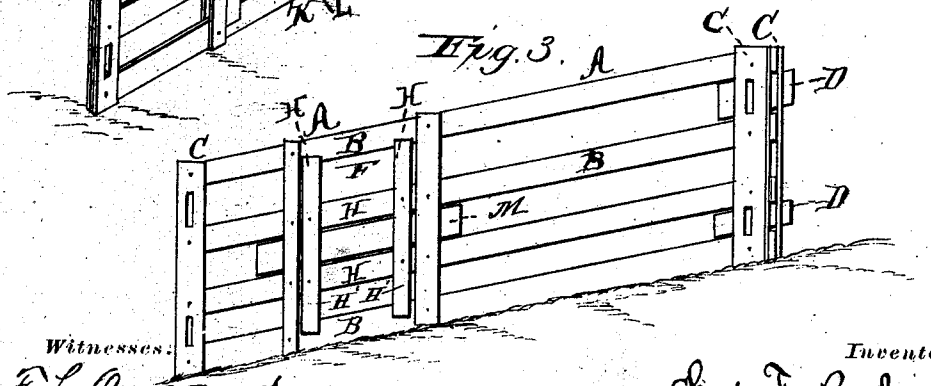


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. BAHNSON, OF FARMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

PORTABLE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,971, dated January 25, 1881.

Application filed March 22, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. BAHNSON, of Farmington, in the county of Davie and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable 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 of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in fences; and it has for its object to provide a fence constructed in sections, which can be readily put together in straight lines or at angles to each other, and which, with the necessary gates, may be made to accommodate themselves to various inclinations of the surface of the ground, as more fully hereinafter specified. These objects I attain by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 indicates an elevation of two sections of the fence joined together in a straight line; Fig. 2, a perspective view of two of said sections joined together at an angle, showing one of the sections in an inclined position with the gate secured in place. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing the fence upon an incline; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the gate.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the sections of the fence, consisting of the parallel rails B and the vertical uprights or stiles C at the ends, one at each side of the rails B and embracing the ends of the same. The rails of each panel are pivotally connected to the uprights or stiles by a pin or bolt, so that each panel may be readily bent into the form of a parallelogram, with the sides at any desired angle, to adapt the section to any incline in the surface of the field to be inclosed.

The sections or panels in which the gate is absent are preferably constructed with a vertical central brace or standard, which is loosely attached by pins in a manner similar to the uprights C, so as not to interfere with movements of the rails when inclining the sections to the required pitch.

E indicates the gate or door.

In the sections or panels in which gates are employed the intermediate rails are cut away, leaving the upper and lower rails, B B, intact, and the supplementary uprights E′ are secured to the ends of the cut rails by pivotal pins, and to the upper and lower rails in the same manner as the uprights C.

The gate is constructed of two short rails, H, secured at their ends between uprights H′ in a similar manner to the other portions of the fence, short blocks K being secured between their lower ends, leaving recesses L, which set over the lower rail when the gate is in place. The upper ends of the uprights H′ are cut away in order to permit the gate to be secured in place.

M represents a movable bar of a width approximating the space between the interior rails, adapted to be secured between the uprights of the gate and the adjacent uprights of the fence-section and the rails of the gate and the interior rails of the fence-section, whereby the gate is locked in place.

The uprights at the ends of the fence are slotted, as shown at *x*, the slots being of a length equal to the width of the space between the rails, whereby provision is made for connecting the sections by short bars D at right angles, and forming one continuous fence, if desired; also, for accommodating them to different inclinations of the surface of the ground. The short bars D are inserted between the ends of the rails of the contiguous sections when the sections are set up in continuous lengths, and between the rails of one section and in the slots of another when the sections are set at right angles.

The upper space between the uprights H′ of the gate embraces the upper rail of the section, and the gate may be raised until the lower space between the same uprights may be passed over and embrace the lower rail of said sec-

tion. As the uprights thus embrace the upper and lower rails, the gate is held in position, and is locked in such position by the bar M.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with a fence-section composed of uprights C *x* and the horizontal rails B, the gate E, formed of uprights H′ and parallel bars H, whereby the space between the upper and lower ends of the uprights of the gate embraces the upper and lower rails of the fence-section, and the locking-bar M, securing said gate, as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of January, 1880.

CHARLES F. BAHNSON.

Witnesses:
J. C. LEGRAND,
W. F. SWAIM, Jr.