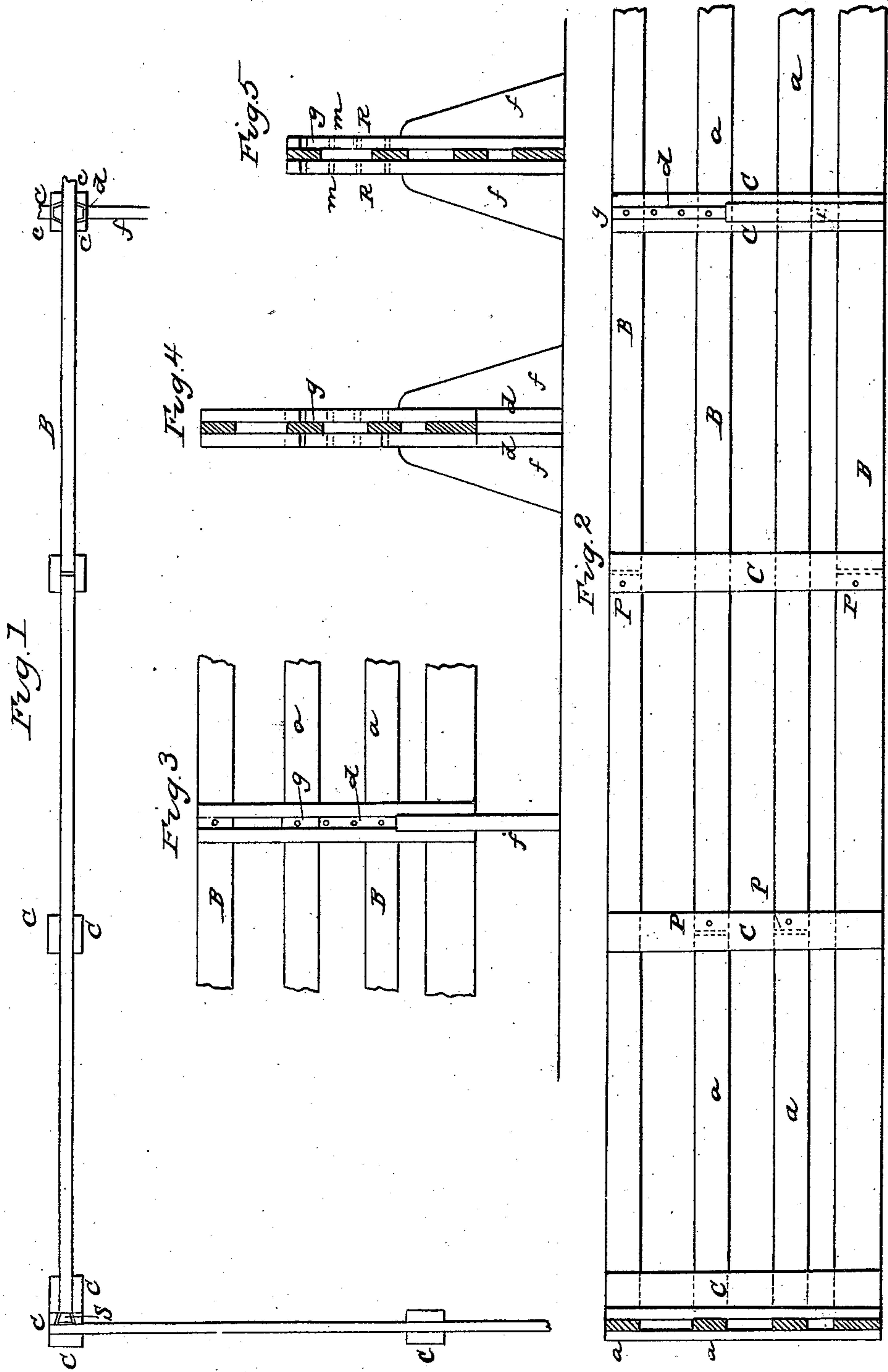


JONES & SMITH.

Fence.

No. 19,566.

Patented March. 9, 1858.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. JONES AND NEWTON W. SMITH, OF LEBANON, OHIO.

## FIELD-FENCE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 19,566, dated March 9, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN H. JONES and NEWTON W. SMITH, of Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fences; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, and made to form part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to like parts of the improvement.

The nature of our improvement consists in constructing a fence in such a manner as to dispense with lapping and double battens at each end of the panels and arrange a system of bracing with the fence by which it can be raised and lowered without moving the braces and use less lumber for constructing a given length of fence after our improved plan than can be done with any other fence of a similar structure before made and generally used.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our improvement we will proceed to describe its construction and operation by referring direct to the accompanying drawings of which

Figure 1, is a top view of a section of the improved fence and represents the mode of uniting the fence at its corners and Fig. 2, is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3, represents a portion of the fence in an elevated state. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the fence when the bottom of it is resting on the ground.

*a, a,* and *B, B,* represents the bars of the fence, *C, C* the battens and *(P, P,)* are pins for holding the panels of the fence together by passing them through the battens and ends of the bars as will be hereinafter more fully specified.

*f f* are braces attached to the dovetailed pieces (*d d*) on each side of the fence for holding the fence up and the dovetail pieces and braces are attached to the fence by the pin (*g*) passing through the upper end of the dovetailed pieces and upper bars as fully represented in Figs. 4 and 5.

As before stated our mode of constructing the fence dispenses with the lapping and double battens or battens at each end of the panels which lapping or double battens are commonly in all fences of a similar structure.

The panels of our fence can be made of any length and so constructed that one half of the bars in a panel and one half of their length projects from each end of the panel into the adjoining panel as fully represented in Fig. 2, by the bars *a' a'*, in the first panel and the bars (*B' B'*) in the second panel—and the panels are connected together by the pins (*P, P,*) passing through the side of the battens and ends of the rails and with this mode of connecting the panels we dispense with the double battens and link for connecting the panels together.

The method of furnishing the fence with braces consist in taking one of the battens about every eighteen or twenty four feet more or less on each side of the fence—and sawing out a piece from the center—its whole length—in the form of a dovetail as represented at (*d, d,*) in Fig. 1, and then nail the side pieces *G', G', G', G',* to the bars (*a*) and *B,* to serve as battens—and then attach the braces *f f* to the center dovetailed pieces (*d*) and slide it down between the pieces *G' G'* and attach the dovetailed pieces (*d, d,*) to the fence with the pin (*g*) which properly attaches the braces *f, f,* to the fence, and if ever desired the fence can be raised which is effected by the pins (*g*) and holes *R* and (*m*) made through the dovetail pieces (*d, d,*) to which the braces *f f* are attached—and the bars (*a,*) and (*B,*) as fully represented in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, and another advantage possessed by our method of bracing the fence—is when the braces commence to rot at their ends—and letting the bottom of the fence rest on the ground—the fence can be raised and the braces until they all rot away. It will also be perceived that the method we employ of furnishing the fence with braces require no extra lumber excepting the braces *f f* themselves—as the dovetail pieces to which the braces are attached form part of the battens or fence.

The corners of the fence are united together by cutting a dovetail piece (*s*) out of the batten and attaching it to the end of the rails (*a*) as represented in Fig. 1, and then uniting the two ends together to form a corner—as represented in Fig. 1, and with this mode of forming the corners of the fence they will not require any bracing, and with our improved method of constructing the fence we can make pens for hogs and other stock of large size without using the



braces as the corners of such pens will be sufficient to support them.

What we claim as our improvement and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

- 5 The means for uniting the panels by projecting one half of the bars from each end of the panel—and one half of their length—into the adjoining panel between the battens and connecting them together with pins

(P) or otherwise substantially the same 10 which mode of uniting the panels dispenses with the lapping and double battens as before stated.

JOHN H. JONES.  
NEWTON W. SMITH.

Witnesses:

A. BARR,  
F. BOWKER.