

P. S. Carhart,
Portable Fence,

N^o 21,549-

Patented Sep. 21, 1858.

Fig. 2.

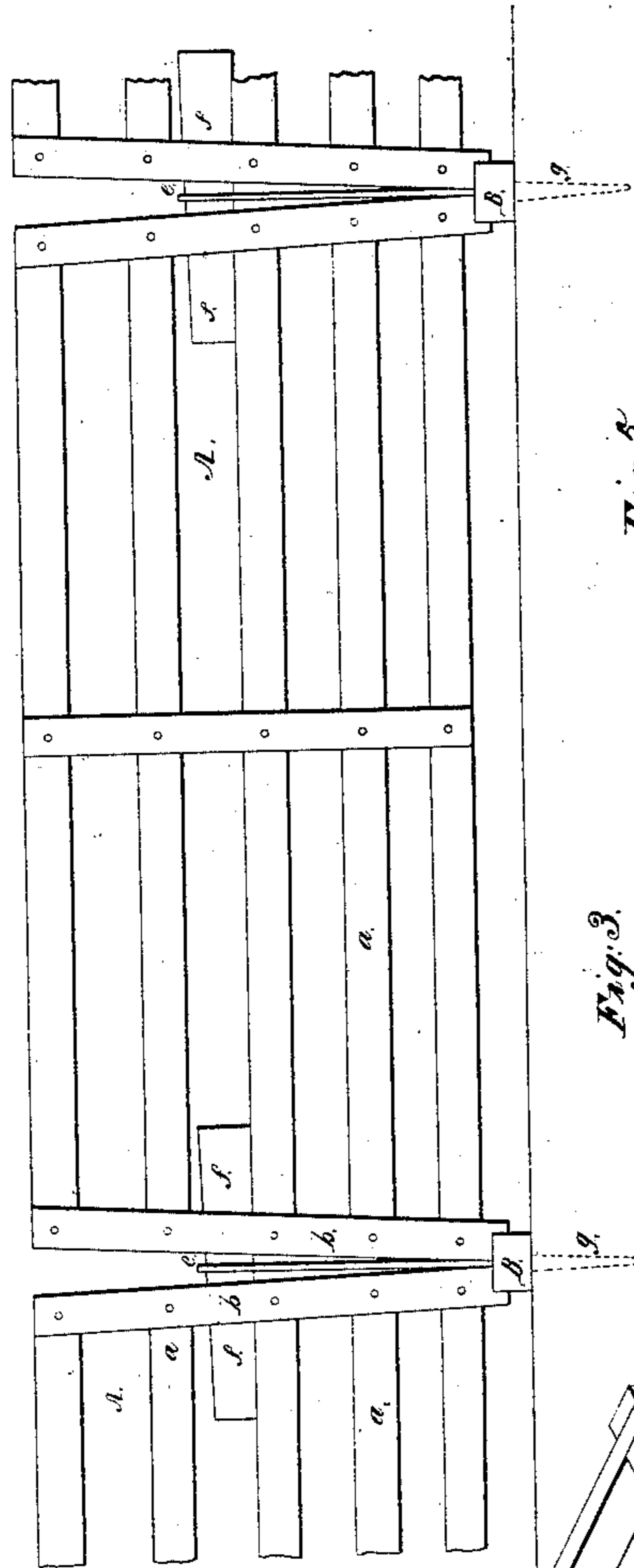


Fig. 5.

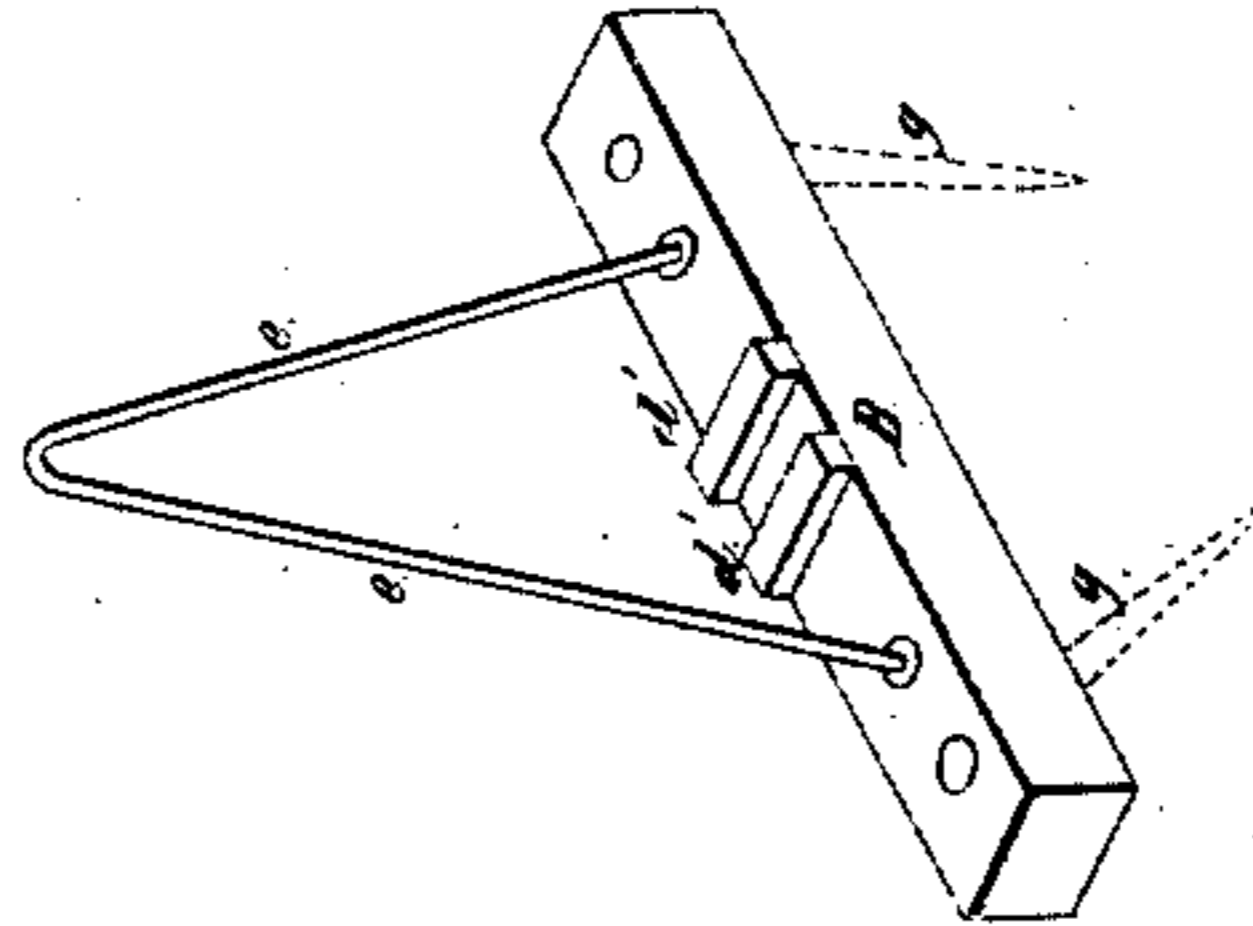


Fig. 3.

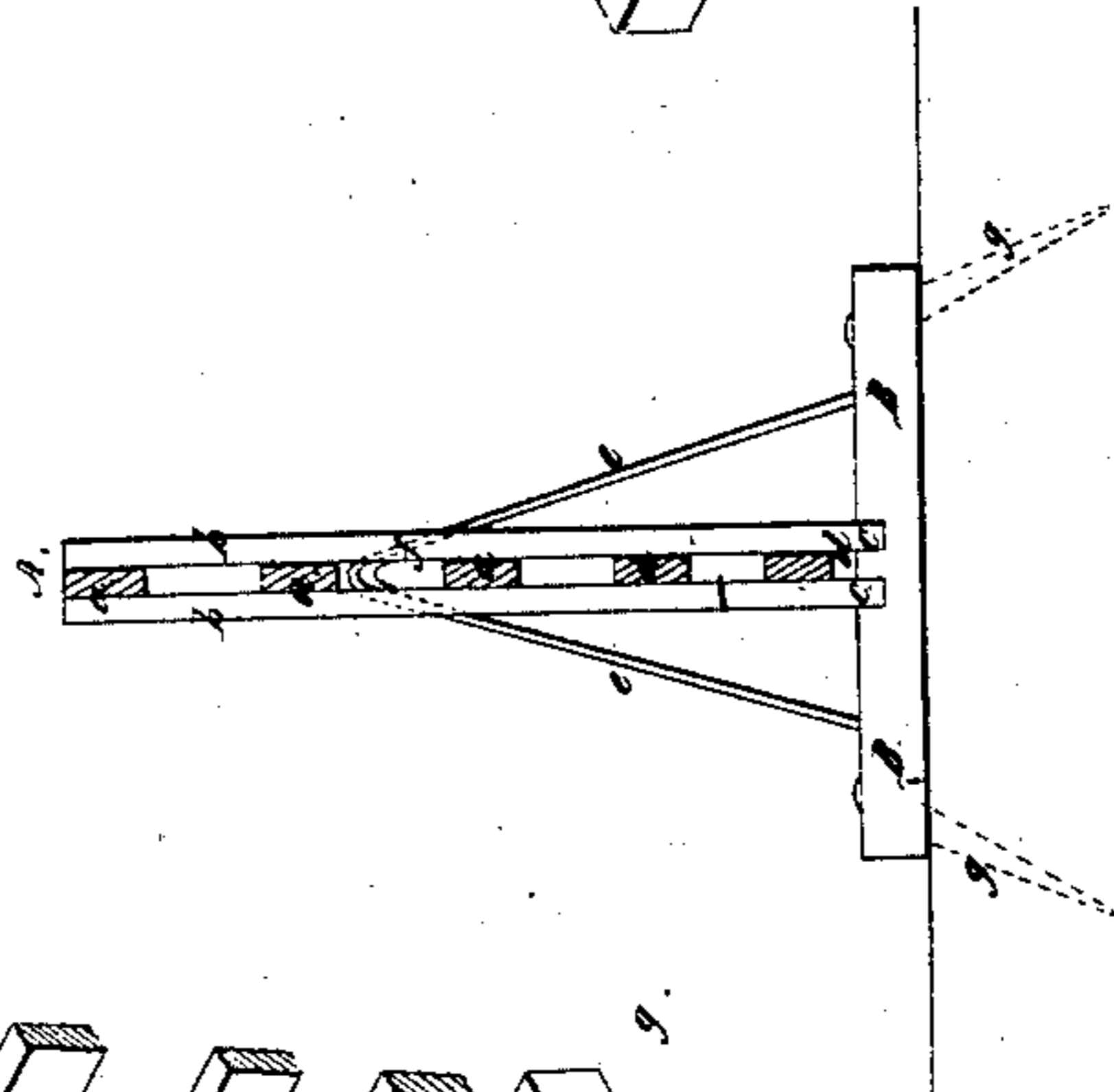


Fig. 1.

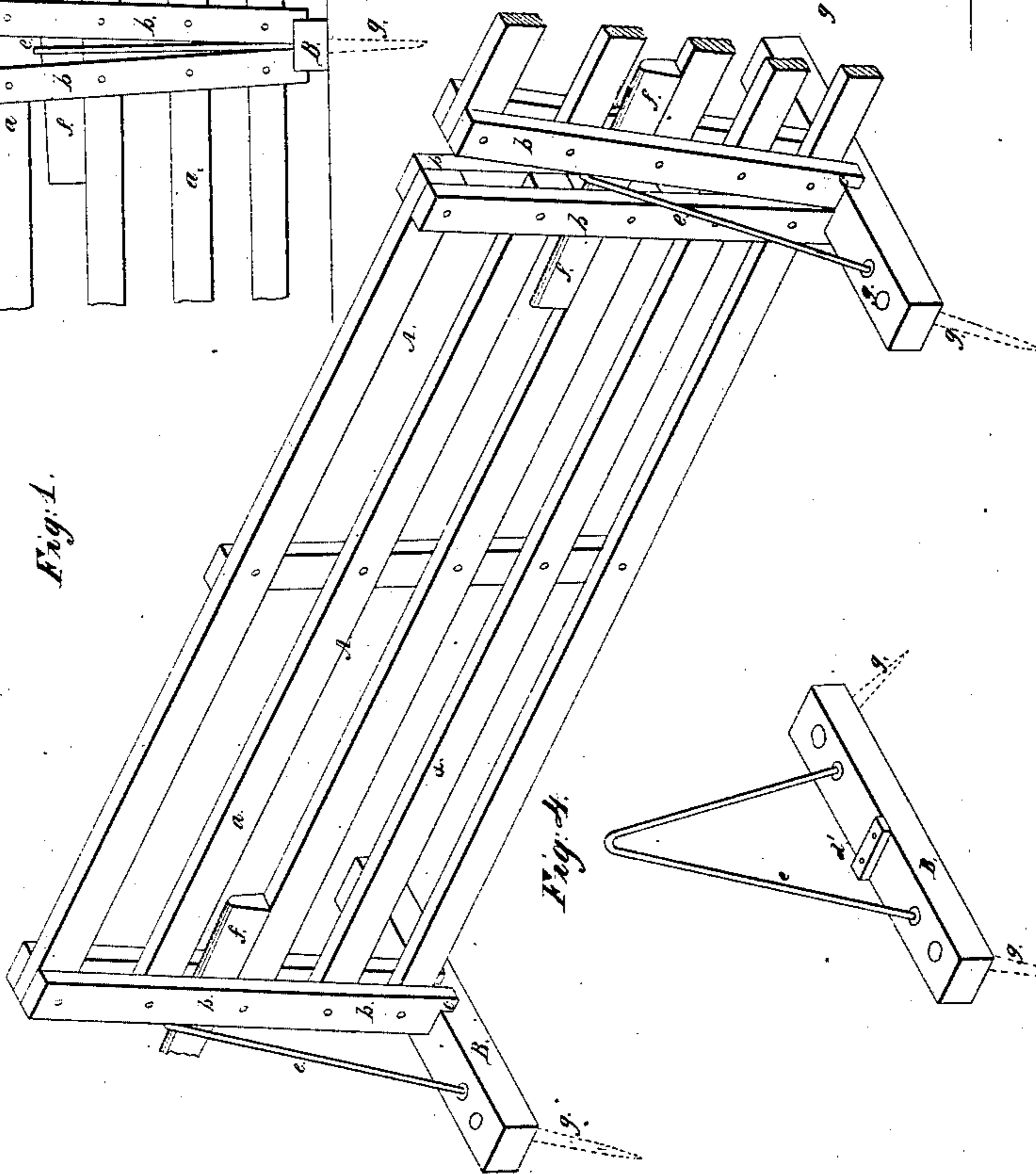
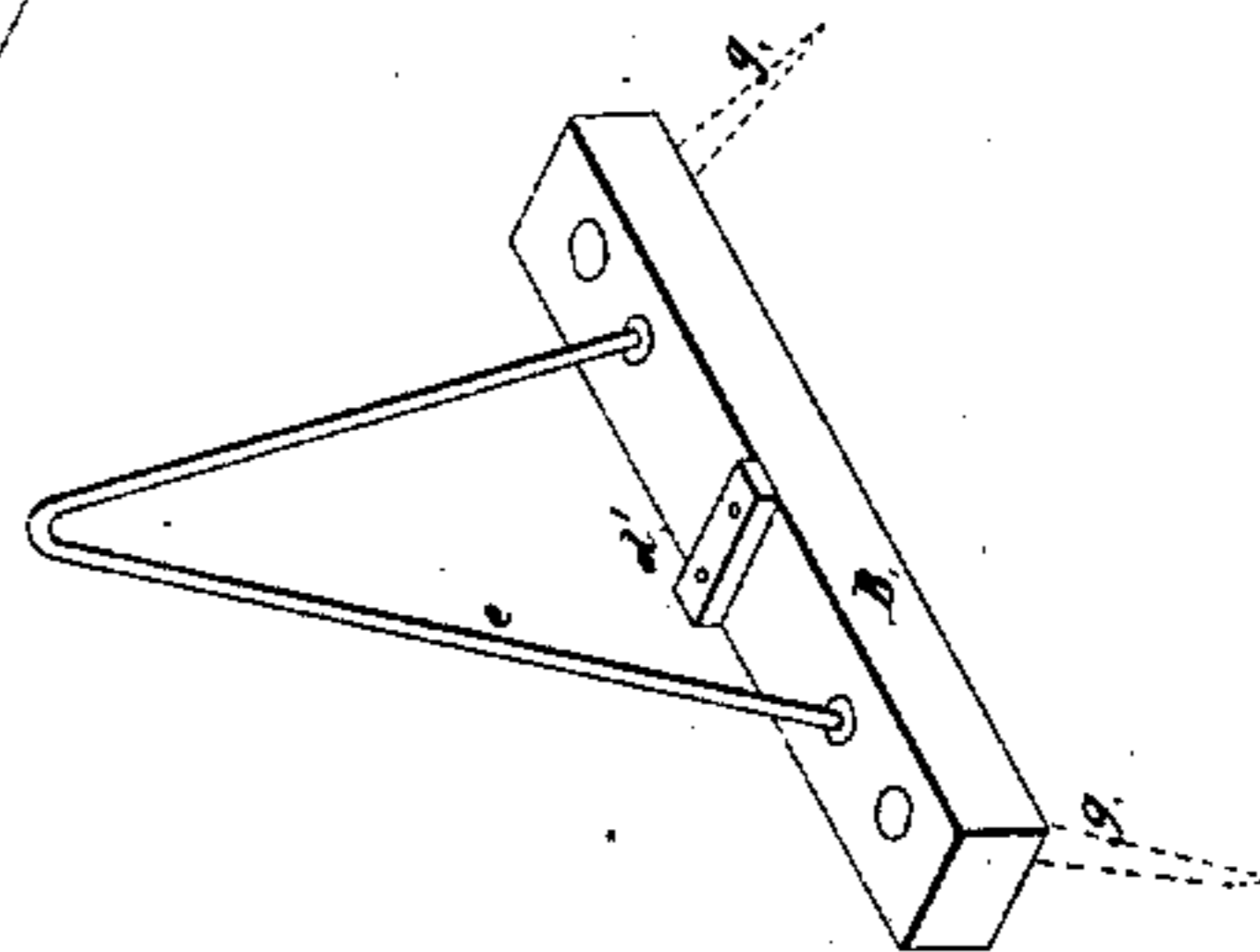


Fig. 4.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER S. CARHART, OF COLLAMER, NEW YORK.

PORTABLE FIELD-FENCE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 21,549, dated September 21, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER S. CARHART, of Collamer, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Portable Fences, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification and in
10 which—

Figure 1 represents the fence constructed according to my improvement, in isometrical perspective; Fig. 2 a side elevation; Fig. 3 a transverse vertical section; and Figs. 4 and
15 5 details in perspective as hereinafter referred to.

The panels (A) of the fence are made up of any desired number of longitudinal stringers (a) braced at either end and on opposite sides by battens or uprights (b) to
20 and within which the longitudinal stringers may be secured by screws, nails, or bolts. Intermediate cross ties or battens may also be provided the panels at pleasure.

25 The lower extremities of the end battens (b) are shown to project below the lowest longitudinal stringer, and said ends are notched or stepped so as to leave projecting lips (c), which are arranged to lap down
30 against the sides of a sill piece (B) while the upper surfaces of the steps lie on the top of said sill. In speaking of the end battens (b) as uprights, I do not mean it to be in-
35 ferred that they should occupy a vertical position, for, as will be seen by reference to the drawing, it is part of my improvement they should be so arranged, or the ends of the panel so constructed, as that the panels
40 are shorter at their top than at their bottom, to admit of each two adjacent panels, though arranged in the same vertical line or plane, rocking on the sill or being adjusted thereon
45 in a rocking manner from their stepped bearings or lower extremities of the end battens (b) as a center of motion and in direction of the length of the panels, to adapt the fence
50 to varying undulations of ground, without throwing the feet of the adjacent panels or their end battens on the sill inconveniently or objectionably apart and preserving a tolerably close fit of each two panels with in-
55 creased latitude at their tops, increasing from their bottoms upward in a regular ratio or thereabout to the motion at different

ters of motion, for considerable adjustment of the panels to suit undulations or different heights of sill support at either end; as more clearly seen in Fig. 2 of the drawing. As
60 a guide for this adjustment of the panels, and as a locking butt to the panels at their bottom against lateral strain, and to strengthen the fence generally, I nail a block (d)
65 across the sill at its top for the two end battens at each end of either panel to receive within them; as more clearly seen in Figs.
3 and 4. Or, instead of one block to either sill, two blocks (d' d'), shown in Fig. 5, may
70 be used to act as side supports and guides on the outside faces of the end battens at their bottoms, instead of on the inside faces there-
of as in the case of the single block, which this latter arrangement is the equivalent of.

The cross sills (B) I provide with a bent rod or strap (e), fastened at either end and
75 at suitable distances apart to the sill and inclining inward upwardly on either side of the line of fence till entering where said strap is bent or "doubled" at its top in be-
80 tween the adjoining end battens of each two adjacent panels, at a height above one of the upper rows of longitudinal stringers. Thus situated and arranged in connection with
two adjoining panels, I insert a key or wedge
85 (f) along the upper edge of the stringer in the one panel, under the bent top of the strap, and on to the upper edge of the stringer in the adjoining panel, when by
90 driving home said wedge I tighten the two panels toward each other, force them down firm on the sills, and cause the strap to act
95 as a brace to the panels; while said wedge fastening affords a ready means for taking down or setting up expeditiously, or adjusting to suit unevenness of ground, the panels
100 of the fence. To make yet more secure and stable this portable fence which is designed to be straight in contradistinction to a zig-
zag or angular form of fence. I secure the
105 sills to the ground, for the better protection of such straight fence against lateral strain, by stakes (g) arranged to pass through the sill in diagonal directions, inclining out-
wardly or inwardly downward, as shown in
Figs. 1, 4 and 5 of the accompanying draw-
ing.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. Constructing the panels of a portable
fence, having their bearings on sills or their

equivalents below, shorter at their tops than their bottoms, substantially in the manner and for the purposes specified.

2. In combination with panels constructed
5 as described I claim the sills provided with one or more cross blocks arranged to project between or on either side of the end battens of the panels, to support and guide them as set forth.

10 3. I claim the employment for tightening up the panels and uniting them firmly and

expeditiously with the sill, of the key or wedge (*f*), in combination with the brace or strap (*e*), substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 15 name to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

PETER S. CARHART.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
S. M. RUST.