

M. Hall,
Portable Fence,

N^o 55,091.

Patented May. 29, 1866.

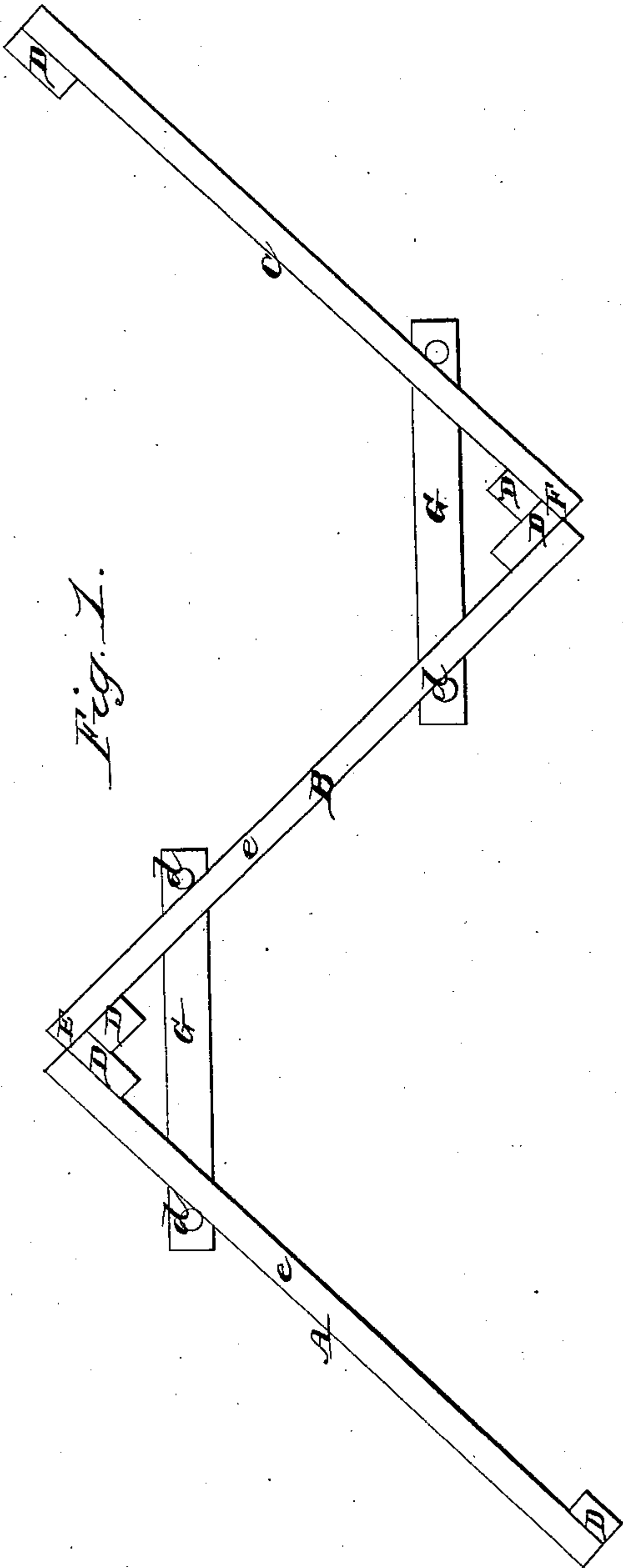


Fig. 1.

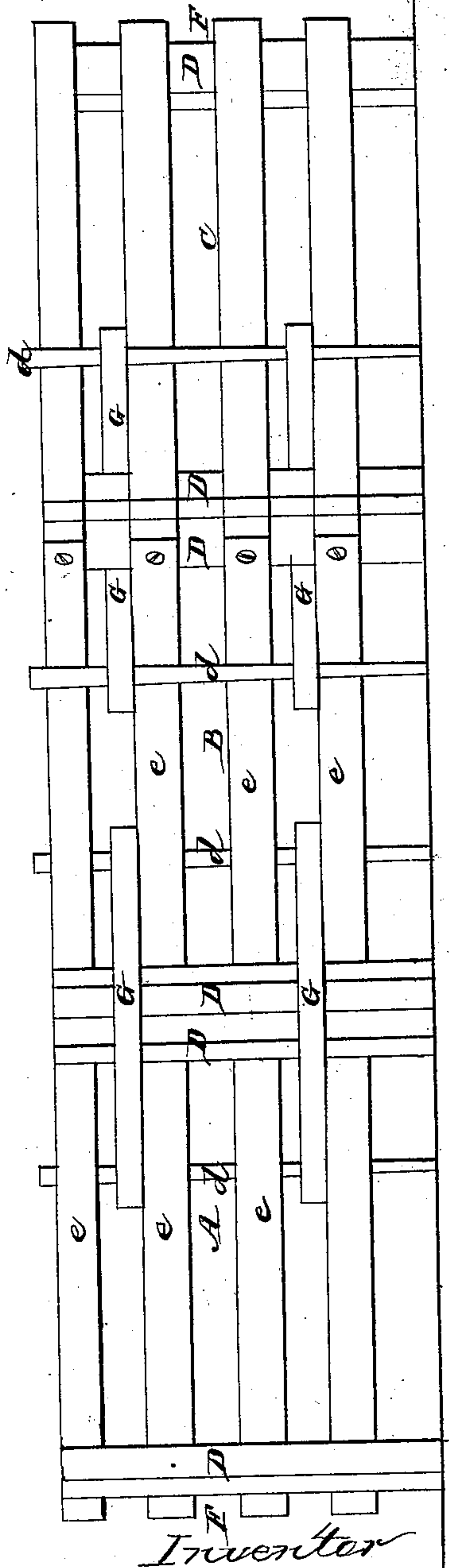


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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MANLEY HALL, OF RICHFIELD, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE FIELD-FENCE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **55,091**, dated May 29, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MANLEY HALL, of Richfield, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Portable Field-Fence; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the fence. Fig. 2 is a front elevation.

Like letters of reference denote like parts in the views.

My improvement relates to the construction of a field-fence for farm uses that can be portable or permanent, as circumstances may require.

A B C are panels or sections of the fence, made of boards or strips *e* of plank secured in a horizontal position to vertical pieces or posts D at each end. One of the posts is placed in from the ends of the horizontal pieces *e*, so that the ends project, as at F, while the post at the other end is flush with the ends, as represented. The sections of the fence thus constructed are brought together, the end of the section that the post is flush with the end is placed against the end of another section that the ends project, the post being placed in the angle formed by the post and projecting ends of the other section, as shown in Fig. 1, and so on for any number of sections, according to the length of the fence, the flush end of one section fitting into the angle formed by the projecting ends and post of another. The sections of the fence are thus placed at right angles with each other, and they are locked or secured in that position by pieces G G, having a hole in each end, put across the corner or angle on the inside,

as shown in the figures, resting on the second and lower rails of the fence, as seen in Fig. 2.

Stakes *d* are then put through the ends of the cross-pieces G to the ground, the holes being outside of the angle of the fence. When the fence is placed in the desired position the sections are adjusted or the angles pushed outward, which brings the cross-pieces G near the posts in the corners, the projecting ends of the bars resting against the post, and the post in the angle of the post and ends of the other section, as before described, which prevents the fence from falling inward, while the cross-pieces G and stakes hold them from falling outward. The greater the outward pressure against the angle of the fence the stronger and more firm will the connection become, for the spreading of the angle of the fence causes the lock or pieces G to draw toward the corners. The whole fence, therefore, in this way becomes self supporting and bracing.

The stakes *d* may or may not be driven into the ground.

When it is required to remove the fence from one place to another the fence can be taken down, several sections together, and folded up for transportation. This is easily done by withdrawing the stakes more or less from the cross-pieces G, as may be required in folding the sections together.

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

The arrangement of the panels or sections A B C and posts D, so connected to said sections as to lock them together, in combination with the cross-pieces G and stakes *d*, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Witnesses: MANLEY HALL.

W. H. BURRIDGE,
A. W. McCLELLAND.