JOHN W CHERRY.

Improvement in Fences.

No. 121,752. Patented Dec. 12, 1871.

Fig. 1.

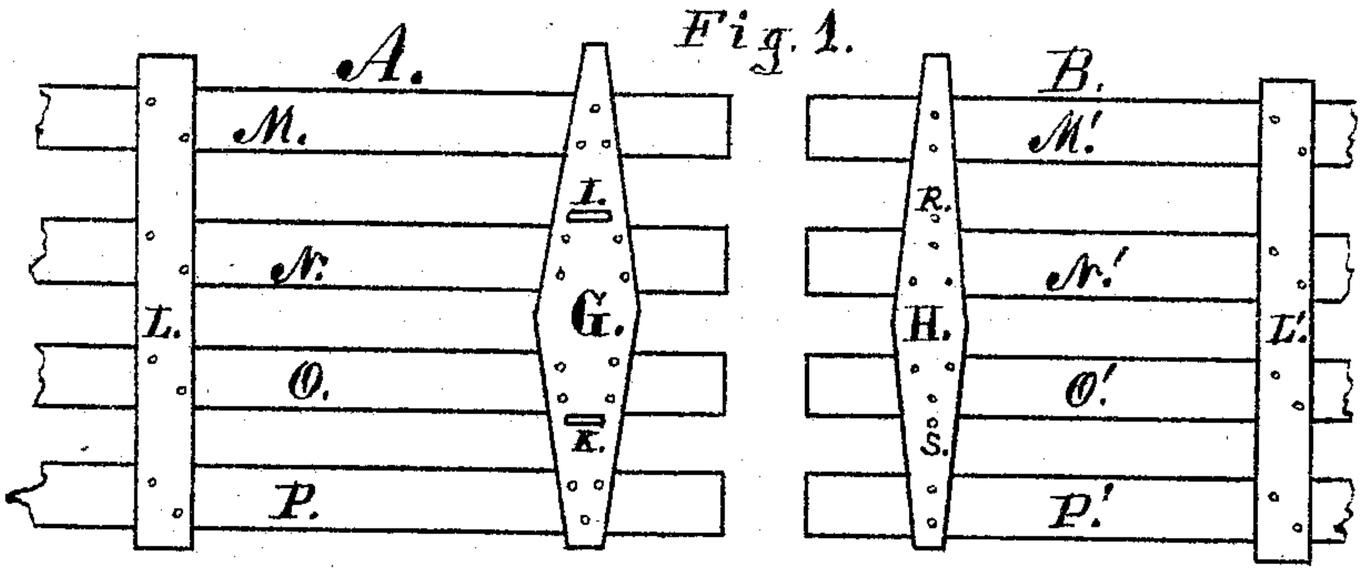


Fig. 2.

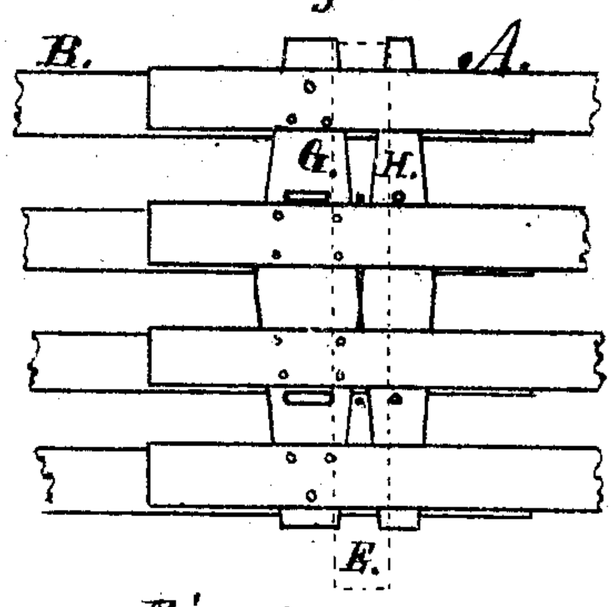


Fig. 3.

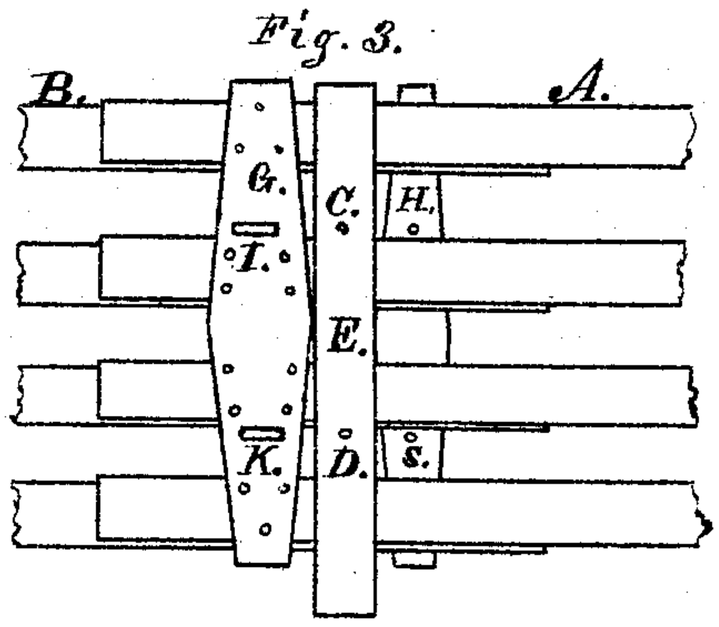


Fig. 4.

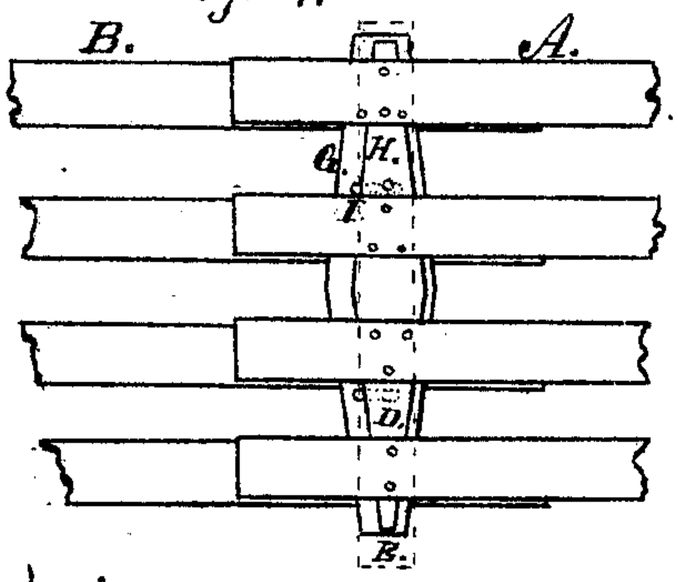
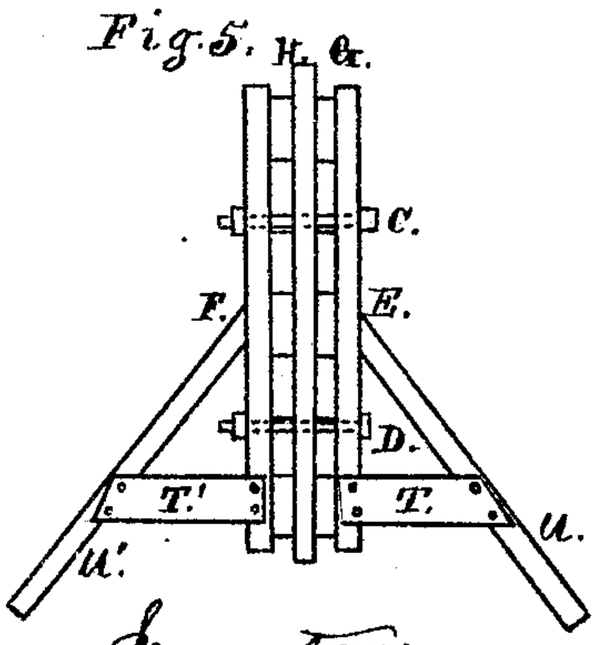


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN WESLEY CHERRY, OF CARTHAGE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, JESSE B. QUINBY, AND THOMAS LOGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,752, dated December 12, 1871; antedated November 25, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WESLEY CHERRY, of Carthage, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, have made a new and useful Improvement in Portable Fences, of which the following is a specification:

The general object of this invention is to make a portable fence for ordinary farm use which will possess ready adjustability to rough or frozen ground and other desirable qualities; and it consists of a form of fence much like one lately invented by Wieder and Meals, to whom a patent has been allowed, together with certain material improvements required to complete the same for practical use, more especially relating to the details of connection of the separate panels, by which they are rendered readily adjustable and efficient. It is made as shown in the drawing.

Figure 1 shows the ends of two panels before joining, and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are the same joined in three different ways. Fig. 5 is a cross-section, showing the fence when the panels are joined as in Fig. 2.

This fence is formed of separate panels A B, Fig. 1, which are placed together at the ends, as shown, in either one of the ways which may be preferred, and are held together by bolts C D, and are supported and braced from the ground by the trestle-frames E F, one on each side, through which bolts C D pass. Fig. 2 shows the panels lapped at the ends so that the cross parts G H shall rest against each other, G being on panel A and H on panel B. These cross parts are broader in the center than at the ends, so that, when they rest together, the centers touch while the ends are apart, so that when one panel is raised or lowered it may turn on the center freely without being bound in any way in the action; at the same time the whole is held together firmly by bolts C D at the bottom and top, between parts G H. Fig. 3 shows a general arrangement much the same as Fig. 2 except that the cross parts G H abut against the sides of the trestles E F endwise, the ends of the panel-boards projecting for the purpose of lapping. In this the enlarged centers of parts G H act to give the up-and-down adjustability as in the other, but act against the trestles instead of each other. Fig. 4 shows an arrangement where the trestles E F rest against the sides of parts G H, the bolts C D passing through the cross parts or panels through holes which are formed as slots I K, which permits an up-and-down motion or adjustability, as in the other forms, either of which may be used, as preferred in each particular case; or the whole may be made suited to one mode only, if desired.

What I claim is—

The fence, as formed, with the parts A B, C D, E F, and parts G H with their center portions enlarged to act as pivots, all substantially as specified and shown in Figs. 2 or 3.

JOHN WESLEY CHERRY.

Witnesses:

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LEE R. SEATON.

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