T. A. H. CAMERON.

PORTABLE FENCE.

No. 179,518. Patented July 4, 1876.

Fig. 1.

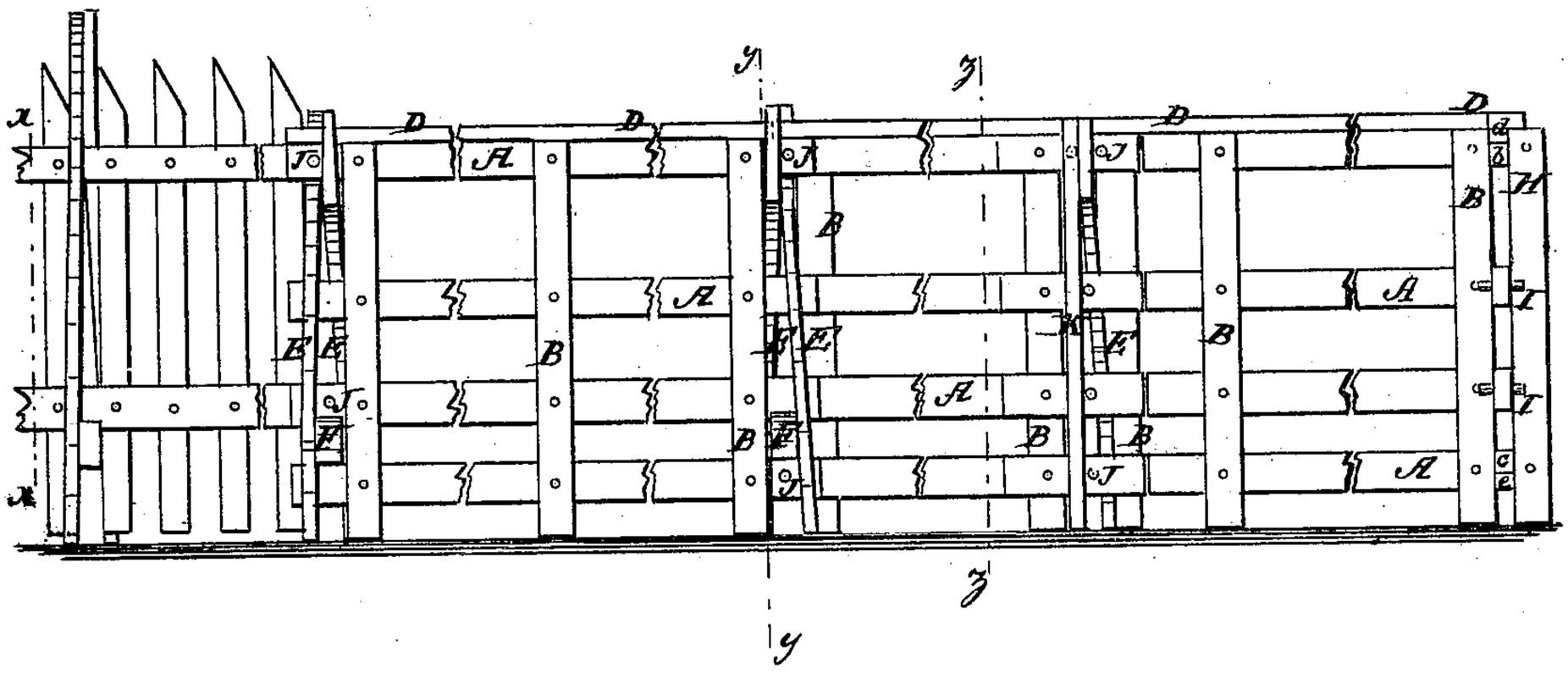


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3

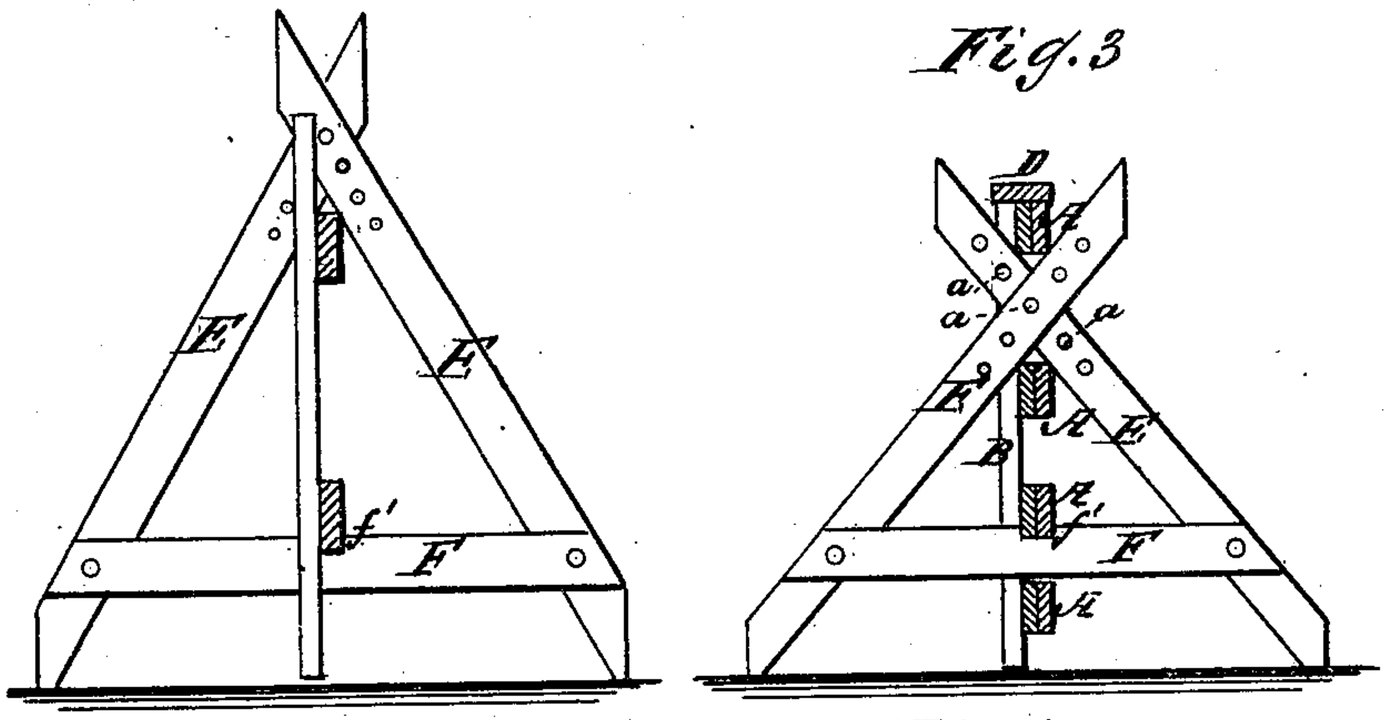
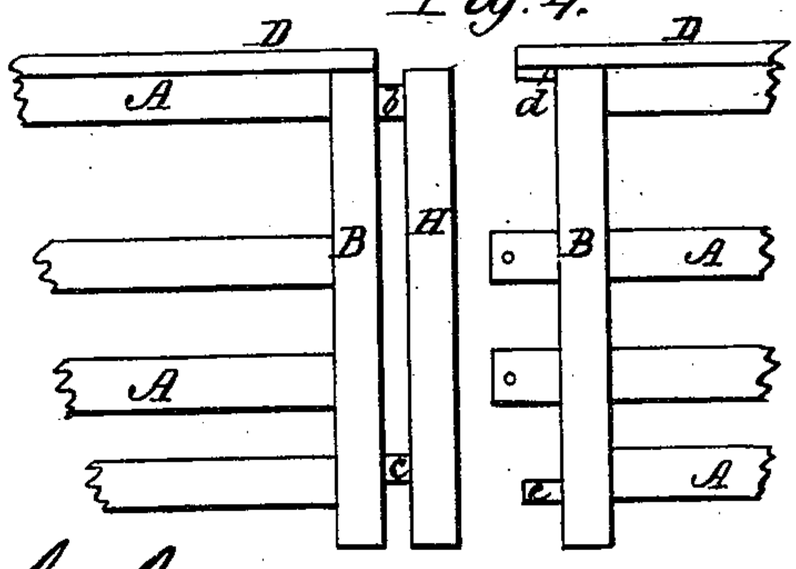


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TILMON A. H. CAMERON, OF PETRA, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **179,518**, dated July 4, 1876; application filed June 23, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TILMON A. H. CAMERON, of Petra, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Portable Fences, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a side view of a portion of my improved fence. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a cross-section taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3, Sheet 1, is a cross-section taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents the construction of the ends of those panels which form the angles of a pen or inclosure.

The invention relates to the construction of the end portions of panels, whereby they are adapted to be locked together, and to the construction of the posts or supports for the panels, as hereinafter described.

The panels are formed by attaching planks or boards A and cap-boards D to cross-bars B. The ends of the planks A project beyond the end bars B, so as to overlap each other and leave space between the said end bars to receive the posts or supporters, which are formed of the two braces E and the cross-piece F. The braces E cross each other near their upper ends, and are secured together by a pin or bolt, several holes, *a*, being formed in the braces to receive the said pin or bolt, so that the said braces may be adjusted even or uneven, according as the fence is to stand upon a level or uneven surface. The lower ends of the braces E are beveled off, to form sharp points to enter the ground and prevent them from slipping when lateral pressure is applied to the panels by animals seeking to escape from the inclosure. A notch, *f*, is formed in the cross-piece F to receive the lower edges of the lower planks A, to prevent lateral movement of the lower part of the panel. The upper part of the panel is held in the angle formed by the crossing of the stakes or braces E. To connect the ends of the panels which form the angles of the pen or inclosure made by the fence, I cut off the ends of the middle planks A, Fig. 4, of one panel, and notch or cut away the outer edges of the upper and lower planks *b c* thereof, and attach a bar, H, to the ends of the latter. The ends of the upper and lower planks of the other panel are notched to adapt them to pass, respectively, above and below the projecting ends of the upper and lower planks *b c* of the first panel, and between the bars B and H, as shown in Fig. 1. Pins I are then inserted through the projecting ends of the middle planks, and the panels are thus mutually braced and securely locked together, so that neither can be moved in any direction independently of the other.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the corner panels, one having the vertical bar H attached to the shouldered projecting portions *b c* of the top and bottom boards, and the other having the ends of its several boards projecting, the upper and lower ones being shouldered at *d e*, as described, to interlock with parts *b c*, as specified.

2. The improved post for a panel fence, composed of the braces E E, having their lower ends beveled and connected by a cross-piece, and provided with the series of holes *a* at the point of their intersection, and a pin or bolt for locking said braces together, as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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