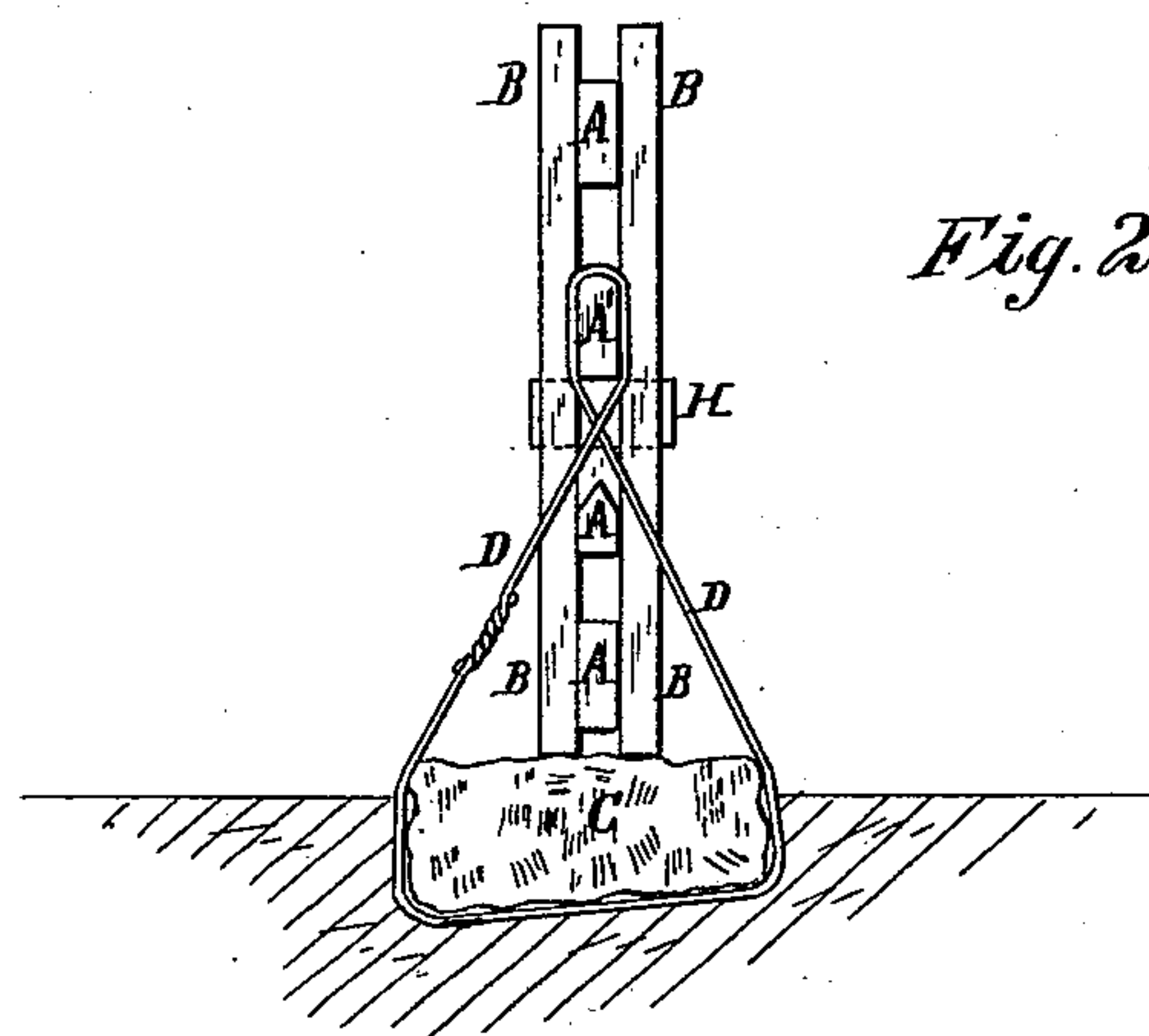
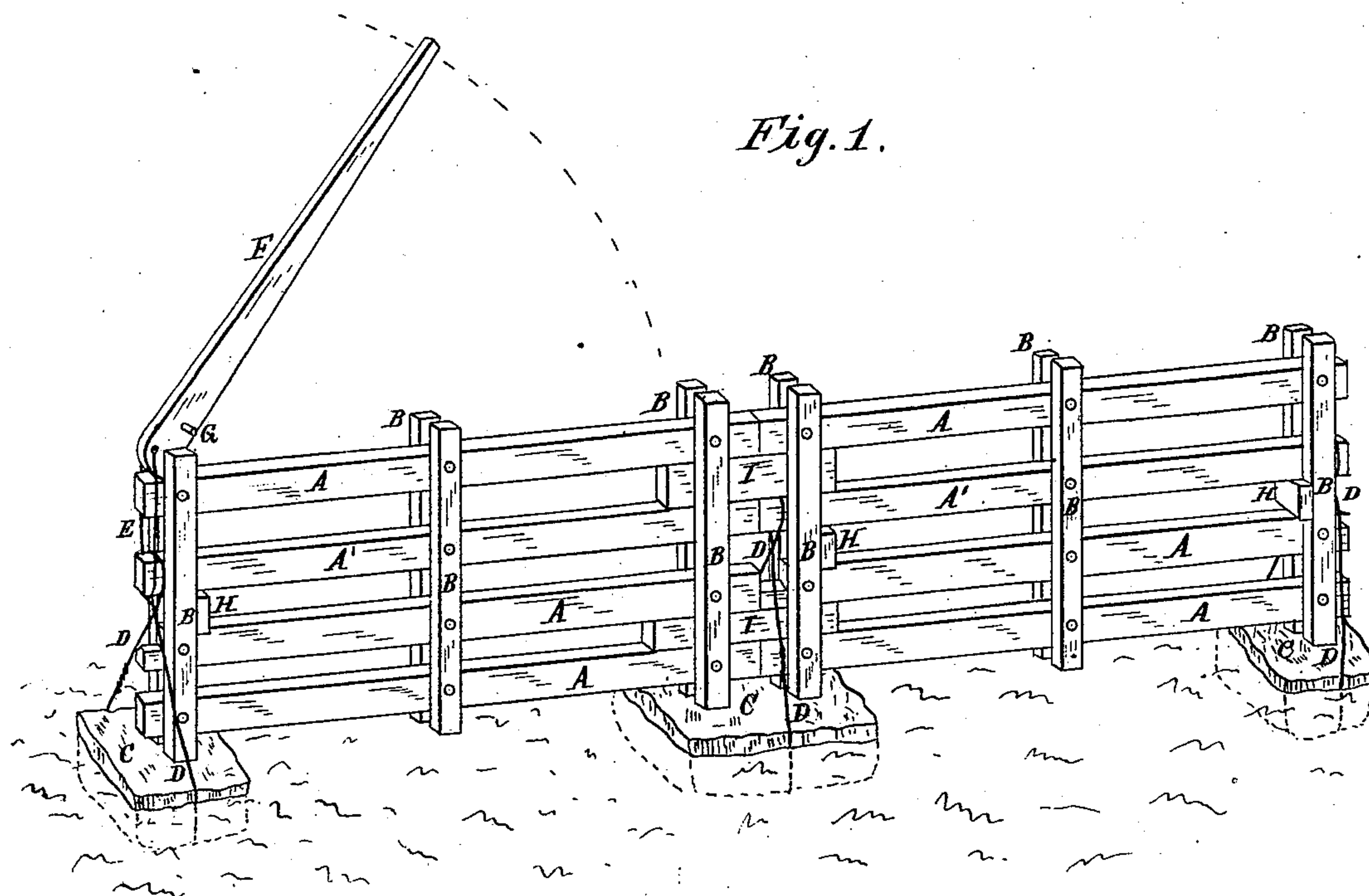


H. E. McWHORTER.
Portable Fence.

No. 230,031.

Patented July 13, 1880.



WITNESSES:

Henry N. Miller
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

H. E. McWhorter
BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. McWHORTER, OF BLOOMING GROVE, INDIANA.

PORTABLE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,031, dated July 13, 1880.

Application filed February 7, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY ELLIOTT McWHORTER, of Blooming Grove, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Portable Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the fence. Fig. 2 is an end elevation.

The object of this invention is to furnish fences which shall be light, strong, and durable, easily set up, taken down, and moved from place to place, and inexpensive in manufacture.

The panels of the fence are formed by connecting the longitudinal boards A at their ends and centers by boards B, and by connecting the board A' to the middle batten, B, only, so that its ends will be free to swing upon a single pivot. The ends of the boards A project a little beyond the end battens, B, and the ends of the battens B project a little beyond the bottom and top boards, A, as shown in Fig. 1. The lower ends of the end battens, B, rest upon stones C, to which the panels are secured by wires D. The wires D should be made of a metal that will not corrode, are passed around the stones C, are crossed below the end of the third board, A', are passed around the said end, and have their ends twisted together, as shown in Fig. 2. The end panels have wire D at each end, but the intermediate panels have a wire, D, only at one end. The third board, A', of each panel is pivoted to the battens B at the center, its ends being left free.

After the wire D has been secured over the end of third rail, a looped wire, E, attached to the end of a lever, F, is passed around the end of the third board, A', and the said end is drawn upward by operating the said lever F, the lever F being provided with a cross-pin, G, to rest against the upper ends of the end battens.

After the wire D has been drawn taut by the lever the ends of the middle pivoted boards, A', are secured in place by wedge-blocks H, driven between it and the second board A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

When the wedges have been properly driven to hold the wires taut the lever F, with its loop-wire, may be removed and applied to the end of another panel in the course of erection.

It will thus be seen that the lever F is an independent tool, to be used simply for tightening the anchor-wires, and is removed when the work is finished.

In the last panel of a series two tie-wires are employed, one at each end of the pivoted board A'. This will necessitate the employment of two of the wedges H upon the end panel, one under each of the ends of the board A', and the wires are tightened in this instance, not by the movement of the board A' upon its pivot, but by the bending of the board at each of its ends upon its pivot.

The adjacent ends of the panels A B are connected together by short boards I, driven into the spaces between the first and second and the third and fourth boards, A A', and the end battens, B, as shown in Fig. 1.

With this construction the fence can be taken down by knocking out the wedge-blocks H, which slackens the wires D and allows the panels to be removed.

What I claim as new is—

In a fence, the wires D, surrounding the base stones, C, crossed below and twisted together above the centrally-pivoted third rail, A', in combination with the wedges H, as and for the purpose specified.

HENRY ELLIOTT McWHORTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. ELLIS,
MILTON E. QUICK.