

(No Model.)

J. P. BROOK.

Fence.

No. 238,562.

Patented March 8, 1881.

Fig. 1.

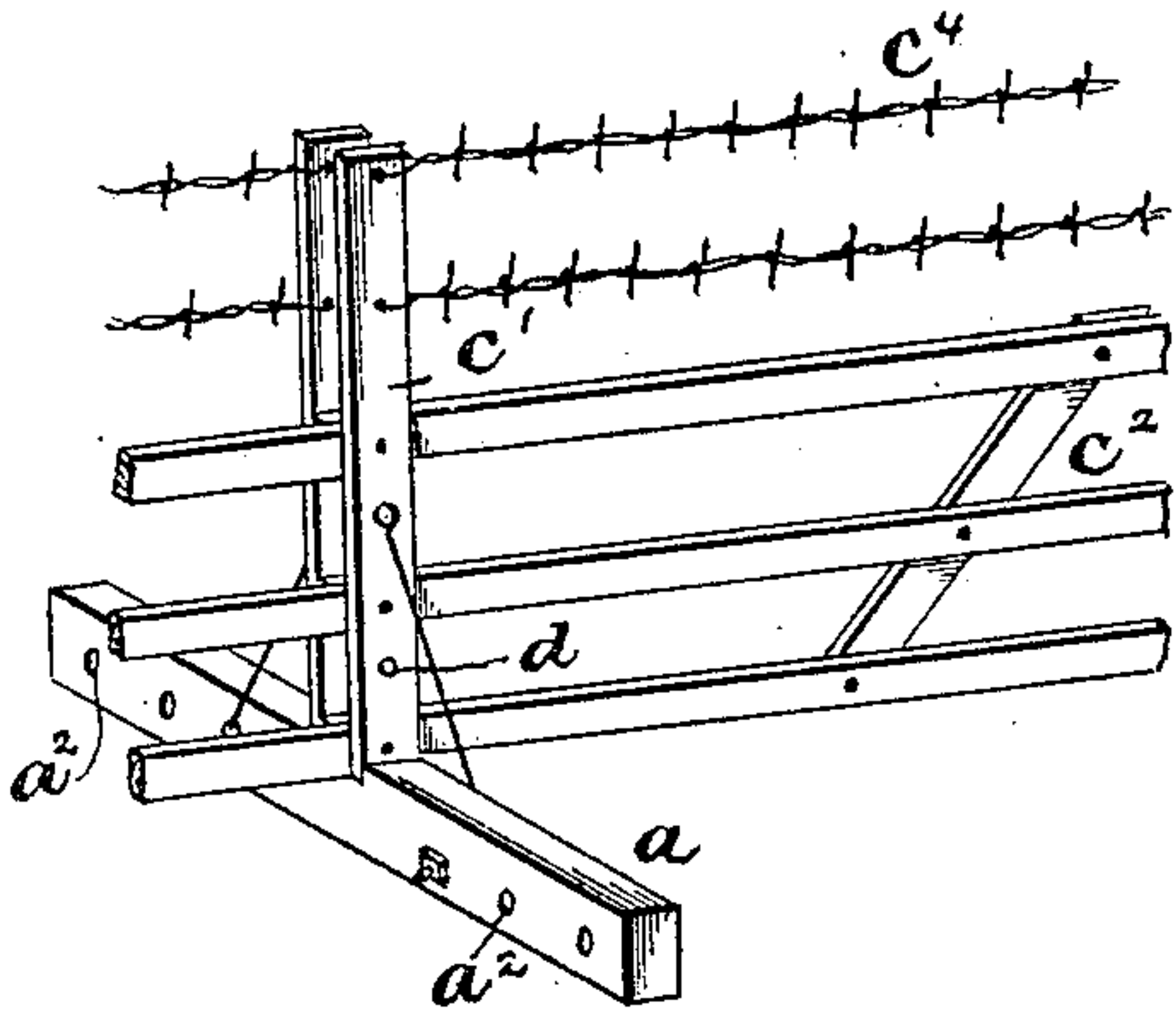


Fig. 2.

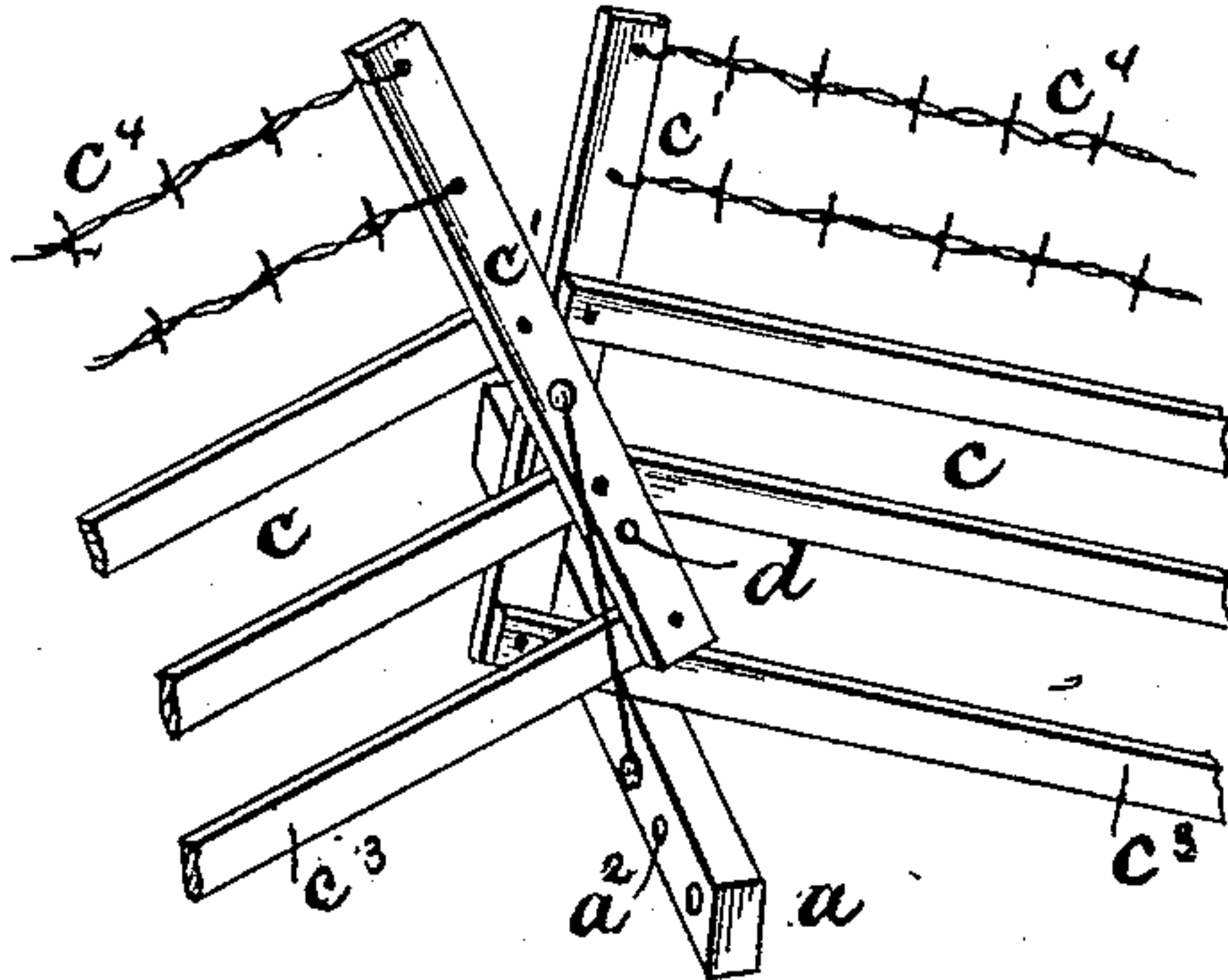


Fig. 3.

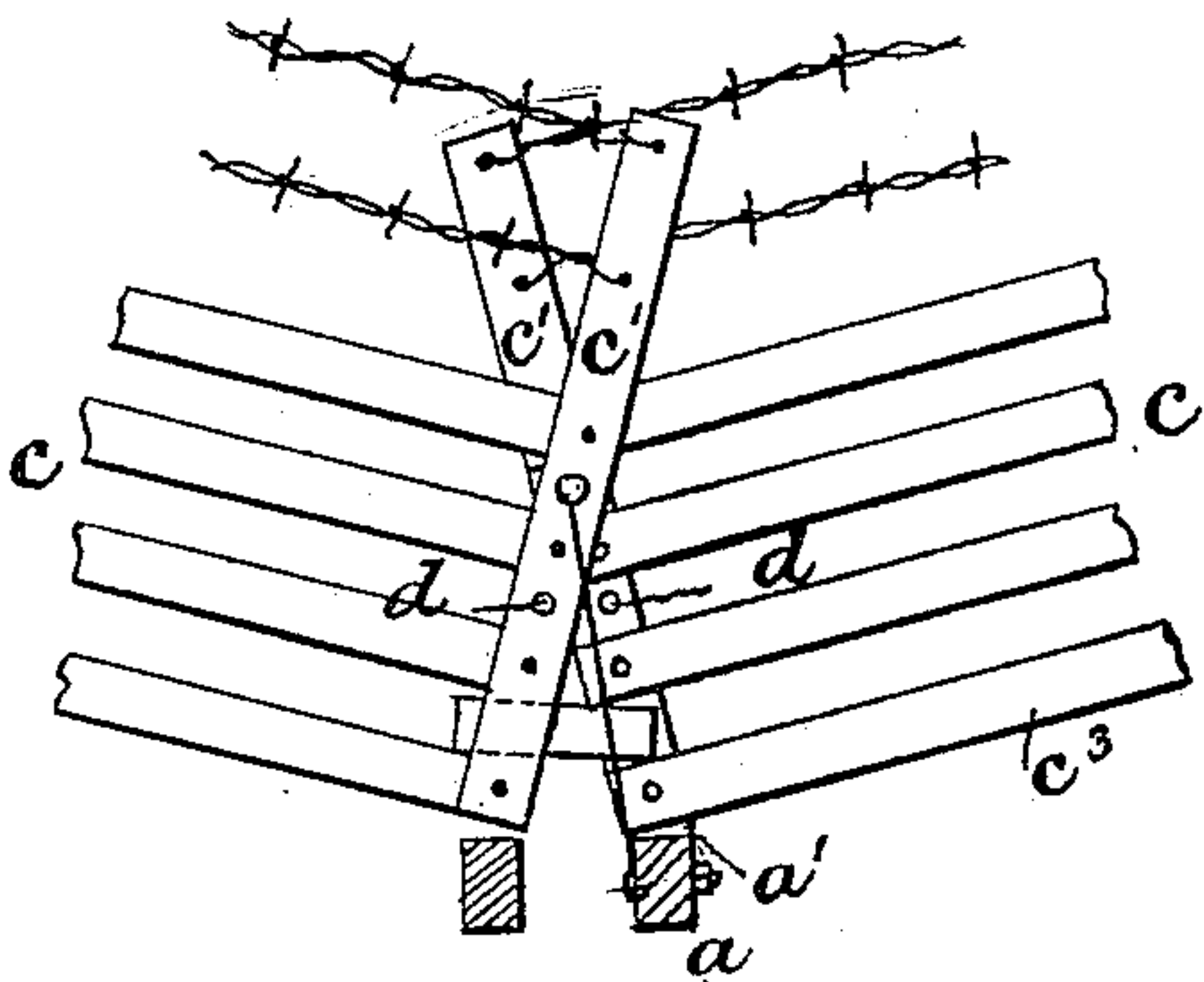


Fig. 4.

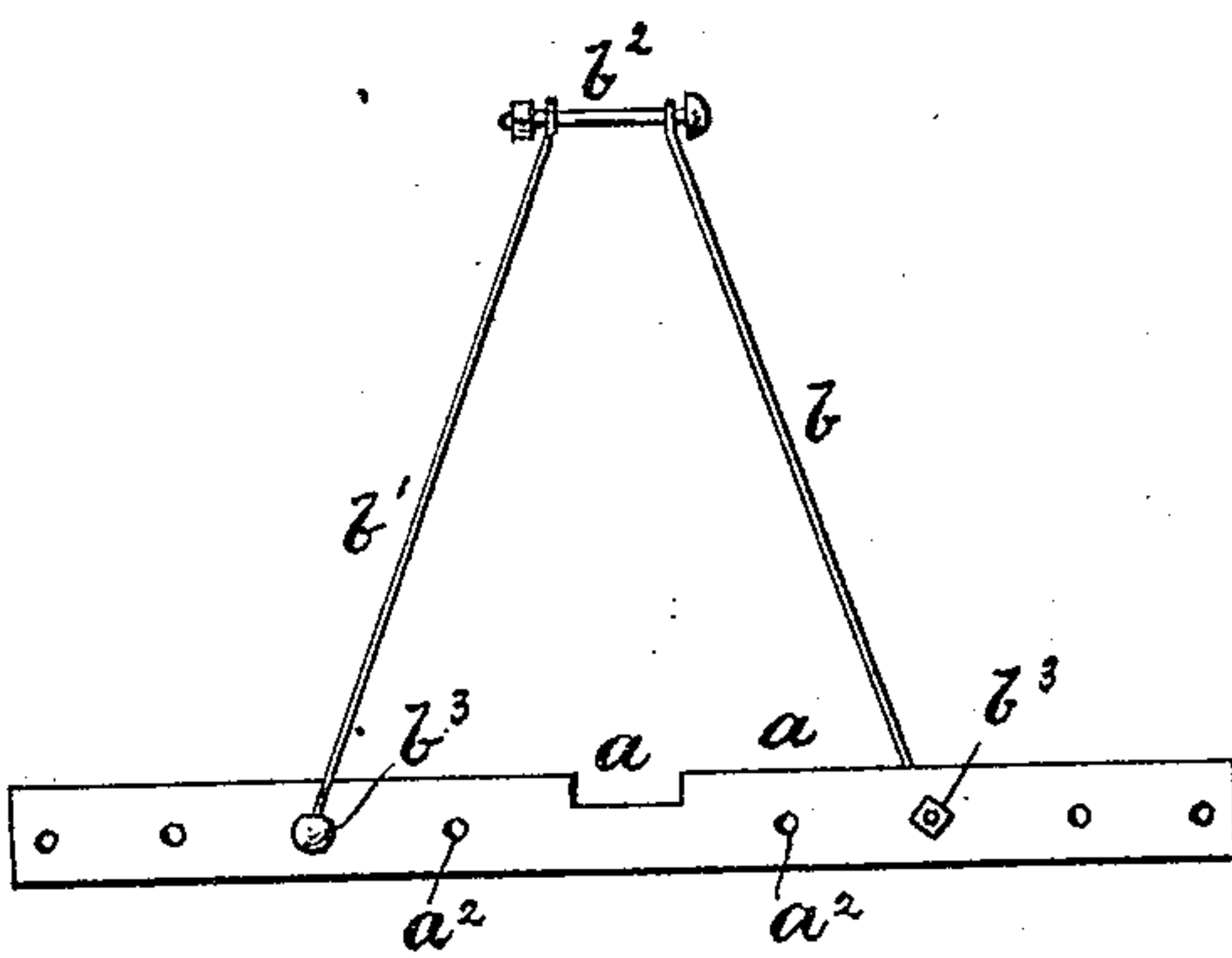


Fig. 5.

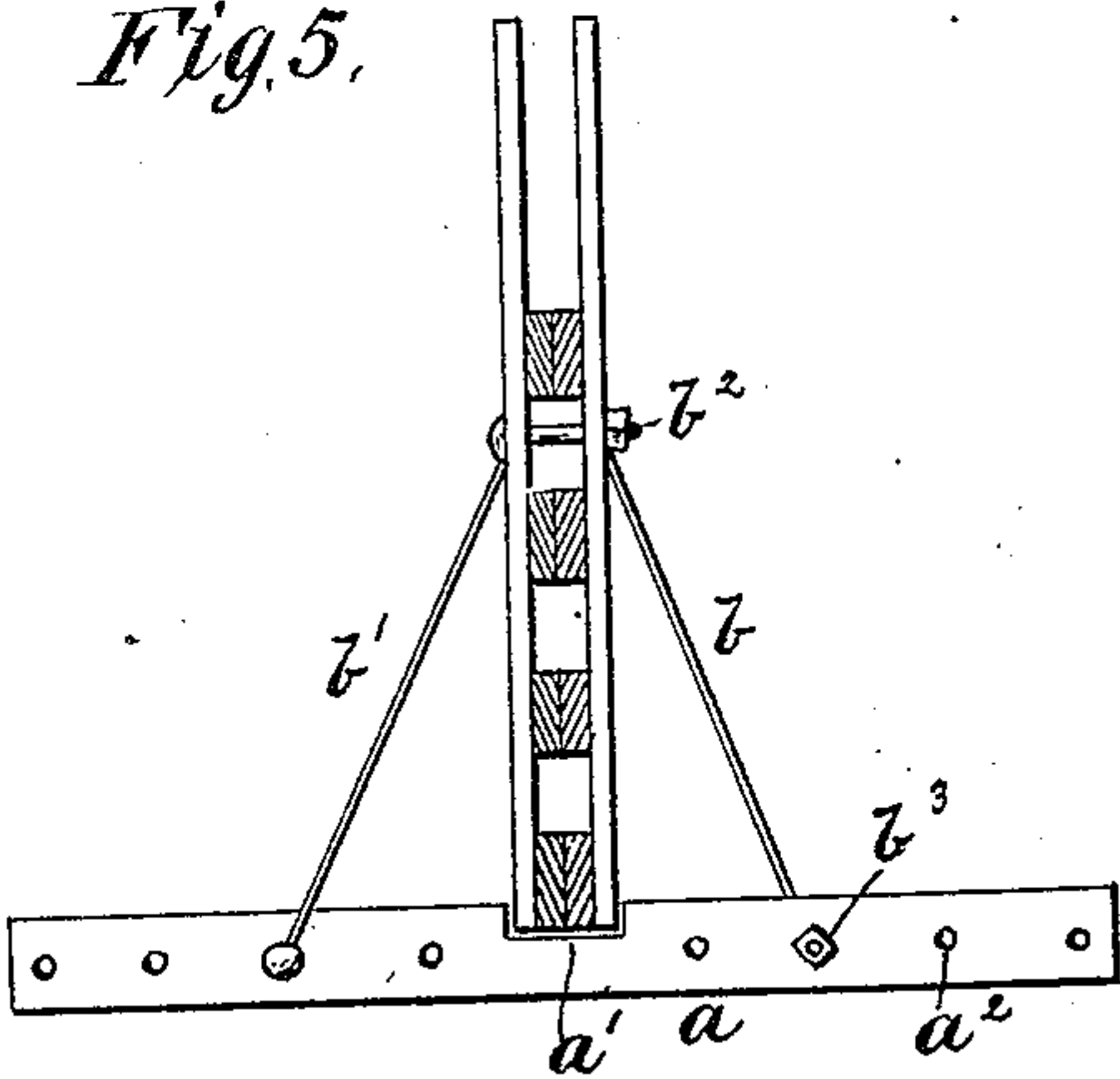
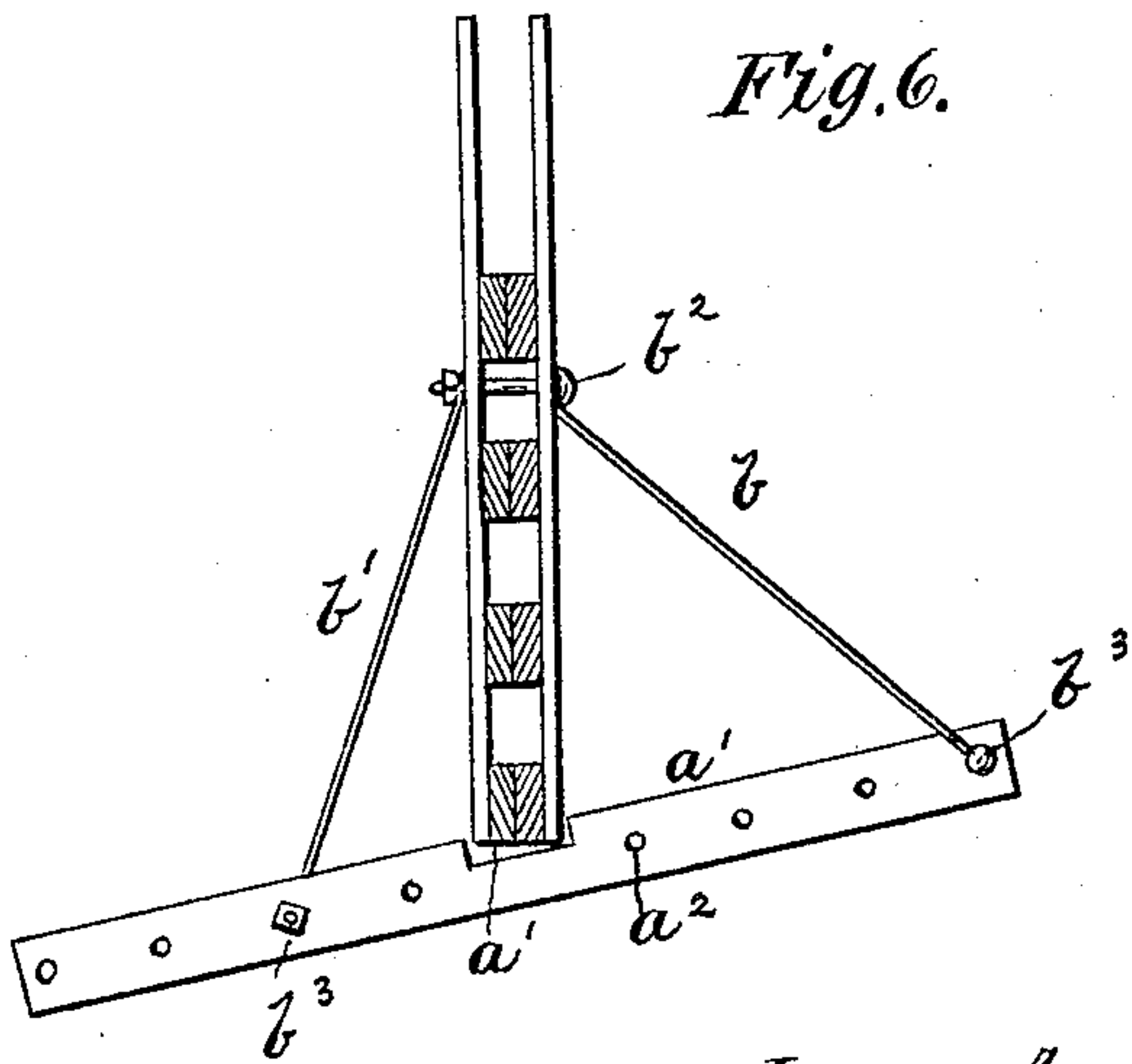


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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Inventor

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Attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. BROOK, OF ASHLAND, NEBRASKA.

## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,562, dated March 8, 1881.

Application filed January 17, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN P. BROOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashland, in the county of Saunders and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in portable fences; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the several parts, hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of fence arranged on a level surface. Fig. 2 shows the fence arranged over the top of a hill. Fig. 3 shows the arrangement in crossing a depression. Fig. 4 shows the sill brace rods and bolts for holding the braces to the panels. Fig. 5 is an end elevation of a panel of fence placed on a level surface, and Fig. 6 shows an end elevation of a panel placed on a hillside.

$a$  is the sill, which supports the panels off the ground. It is provided with a rectangular notch,  $a'$ , formed on its upper side and about equidistant from the ends. The notch  $a'$  is made long enough so that the ends of two adjacent panels can be set in it side by side. The sill is also provided with a series of horizontal holes,  $a^2$ , put through it at suitable distances apart and arranged on opposite sides of the panel-notch  $a'$ .

$b b'$  are brace-wires, which are made of the ordinary fence-wire, the ends of which may be readily bent to form eyes, or are made of two stiff rods, which are provided on both their ends with eyes, so that they may be readily attached to bolts  $b^2 b^3$ , put through the panels and through the sill, as shown. The bolts  $b^3$  can be readily taken out of one of the holes in the sill and put in another, so that the feet or lower ends of the braces can be set farther away or nearer to the panels, as may be desired.

$c c$  are the panels, made part of wood and part of barbed wire. Each panel is formed of the end battens,  $c'$ , the central inclined bat-

tens,  $c^2$ , and the boards  $c^3$  and the wires  $c^4$ . The boards  $c^3$  are arranged to form the lower part of the panel. The end battens are extended above the top board to the proper height for the fence, and serve as posts, to which the ends of the wires are attached. I employ, by preference, only one batten on each end of the panel, and in setting up the fence the panels are placed so as to bring the battens on the outside, with the ends of the boards of the adjacent panels slightly overlapping and touching each other. Each panel is provided with a series of bolt-holes,  $d$ , correspondingly arranged so that the bolt  $b^2$  can be inserted through both panels at any desired place. The panels are made part of wire, as shown, the barbed wire being arranged at the top of the battens, as shown. By this construction I am enabled to furnish a portable wire fence which may be set up in any desired fence, and at the same time secure all the advantages of the ordinary board fence as a protection against the trespassing of hogs or sheep.

In arranging the fence on a level surface the ends of both adjacent panels are placed side by side in the notch  $a'$  in the sill  $a$ , as shown in Fig. 1, and the braces  $b b'$  can be set at any incline deemed necessary to sustain the fence in an upright position. The braces may be set at a greater or less incline by placing the bolts  $b^2 b^3$  in holes adapted to the proper position. In going over the top of a hill the panels are arranged as shown in Fig. 2, and the weight of both is sustained by a single sill. In crossing a depression in the surface I prefer to employ two sills, one under each panel. The lower ends of the panels being separated, as shown in Fig. 3, both should be supported. It is not necessary, however, to employ but one set of braces, the additional sill being used simply to bear the weight of the panel and relieve the strain on the bolt  $b^2$ . In adjusting my fence to elevations or depressions of the surface the panels turn freely on the upper bolt,  $b^2$ , and permit of any desired inclination to be given to the panels.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the panels supported on a hillside. The sill lies flat on the surface, while the adjustment necessary to bring the panels to a vertical position is effected by the movement of the braces  $b b'$ , as shown.

This fence is light, easily moved from place to place, and can be quickly set up. When set up it is staunch and firm.

If desired, the sills can be provided with suitable means whereby they can be staked to the ground in the well-known manner.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a portable fence, the combination of the base *a*, having a panel notch or rest, *a'*, and a series of bolt-holes, *a''*, in its opposite ends, with the adjustable braces *b b'*, and the movable bolts *b<sup>2</sup> b<sup>3</sup>*, all constructed and adapted to support the panels of the fence-sills, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a portable fence, the combination of the panels *c c*, provided with a series of corresponding bolt-holes in their end battens, and

having the ends of the two adjoining panels placed side by side and pivoted on a bolt, so that they will turn past each other, the movable base-pieces placed under the ends of the panels, and provided with series of bolt-holes, the movable bolts *b<sup>2</sup> b<sup>3</sup>*, the single pair of braces *b b'*, and the connecting-bar for closing the gap formed between the lower ends of the panels when the fence is set across a depression in the surface of the ground, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, on this 11th day of January, 1881.

JOHN P. BROOK.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH ARNOLD,  
S. L. SEARS.