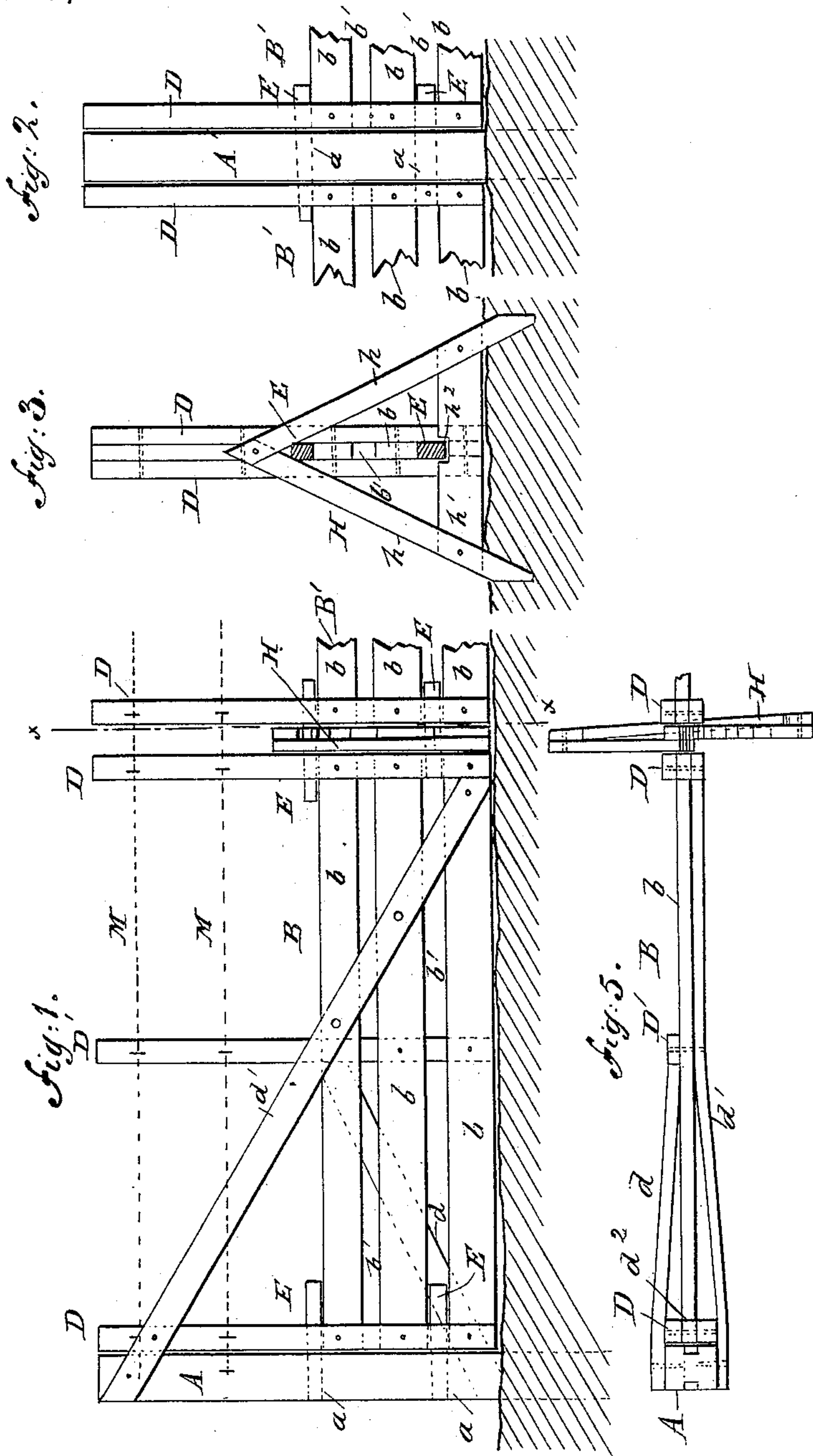


(No Model.)

J. M. BOSART.
FENCE.

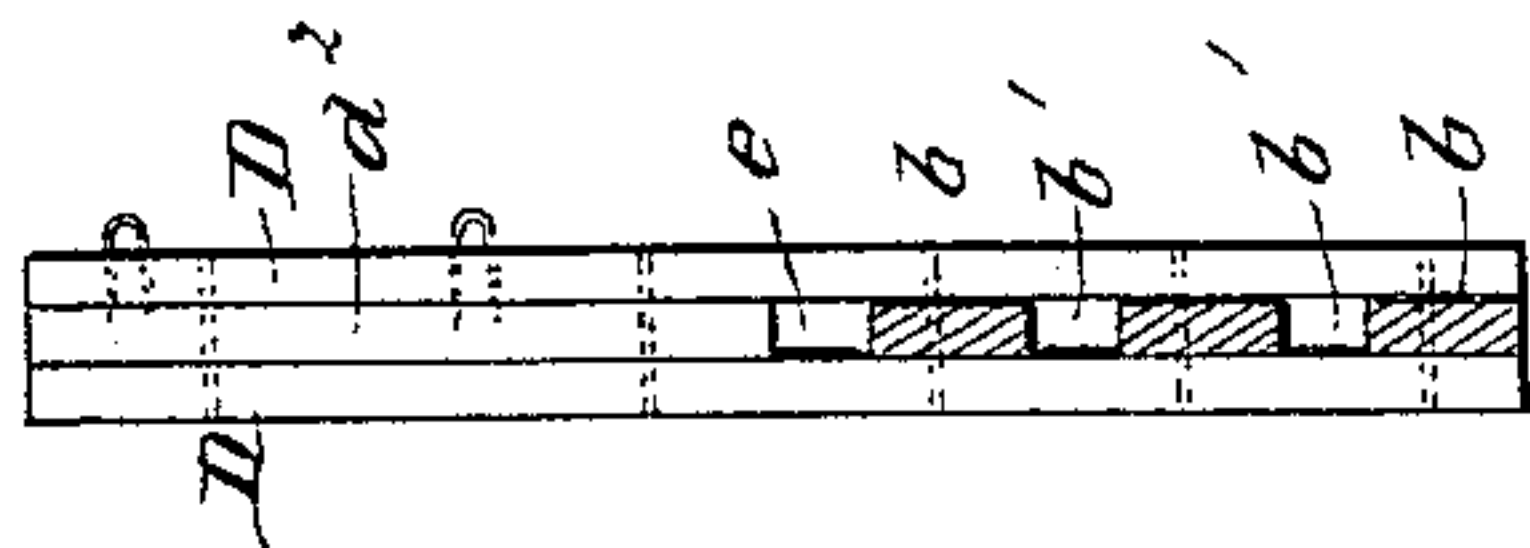
No. 373,638.

Patented Nov. 22, 1887.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
C. Sedgwick



INVENTOR:

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB MILTON BOSART, OF SUMNER, ILLINOIS.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,638, dated November 22, 1887.

Application filed June 28, 1887. Serial No. 242,784. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB MILTON BOSART, of Sumner, in the county of Lawrence and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Fence, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved fence, and has for its object to provide a fence simple and cheap in construction, wherein wire may be conveniently used in addition to rails, and wherein but few posts are buried in the ground, whereby the fence may be set up and taken down again with celerity and ease.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a partial section of the fence, and Fig. 2 is an elevation of the abutting ends of the central panels and interposed posts. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section taken on line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a central transverse section through an intermediate panel, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the panel shown in Fig. 1.

In carrying out the invention, let A represent the end posts of the line of fence to be built, adapted for insertion in the ground, the said posts being provided with spaced transverse apertures *a*, extending through from side to side.

The panels B, adapted for connection with the end posts, are constructed of three or more, preferably three, rails, *b*, of a length equal to the desired length of the panel, placed horizontally parallel one above the other, with a space, *b'*, intervening between the rail which forms the bottom of the panel and the one above it and a similar space between the intermediate and the top rail, which top rail is usually placed at a distance upward about half the height of the post A. The ends of the rails *b* are entered between two vertical standards, D, and secured by nails, screws, or bolts or equivalent fastening devices, the said standards being long enough to project upward above the top rail about level with the top of

the end posts, A. Upon one side of the panels B, at the center of the same, another standard, D', is secured, of equal height with the end standards, and from the center of said central standard to the base of the end posts a brace, *d*, is extended and secured to the post, rails, and central standard. Upon the opposite side of the panel a single brace, *d'*, is projected from the upper end of the post A diagonally downward to the lower end of one vertical standard D.

Between the upper ends of the standards D a block, *d''*, is securely held, virtually making the standards one at that point, which block, extending downward, terminates a short distance above the top rail, whereby an aperture, *e*, is left, as shown in Fig. 4. The section B is further and primarily secured to the posts A by means of wedge blocks or keys E, one passing through the aperture produced by the spaced lower and intermediate rail into the post through the lower aperture *a* and the other key through the aperture *e* and into the upper aperture *a* of the post. The intermediate sections or panels, B', of the fence are in every respect similar to the aforesaid panels B, with the exception that the diagonal braces are omitted.

In the complete fence one section substantially abuts against the other, the two sections being united by the keys E; but in order that each section may be braced laterally trestles H are placed between the abutting standards, which trestles are triangular in shape, the apex being the top, and of a height, when set in the ground, as shown in Fig. 3, about half the height of the standards D D'. The side bars, *h*, of the trestles are braced and held a sufficient distance apart at the bottom by a horizontal beam, *h'*, provided with a recess, *h''*, centrally in the upper edge, to admit of the passage of the lower key, the upper key engaging the side pieces below their point of intersection, as shown in Fig. 3.

When the fence is a lengthy one, apertured posts A' may be used at intervals, instead of the trestle H, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the fence is in position, lines of wire M may be attached to the standards D D' and to the posts A and A' in any approved manner.

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

1. In a fence, the combination of the post A, 5 provided with the apertures *a*, the panel B, consisting of the standards D D D', the rails *b*, the brace *d*, extending downward from the central standard, D', to the post A, and the brace *d'*, extending downward from the post A 10 to the lower end of the vertical standard farthest from the post A, and the wedges E, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. An improved fence, comprising an end post, A, provided with apertures *a*, the panels 15 B B', each composed of three standards, D D

D', and the rails *b*, the triangular trestles H, arranged between the panels, and each having its base-piece *h'* recessed, the wedges E, projecting through the standards D into the post and through the opposing standards D of the 20 panels and the trestles H, and wires M, extending above the fence and attached to the said post and standards of the several panels, the panel B being secured to the post A by the diagonal braces *d d'*, substantially as herein 25 shown and described.

JACOB MILTON BOSART.

Witnesses:

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CHARLES E. SHICK.