

(No Model.)

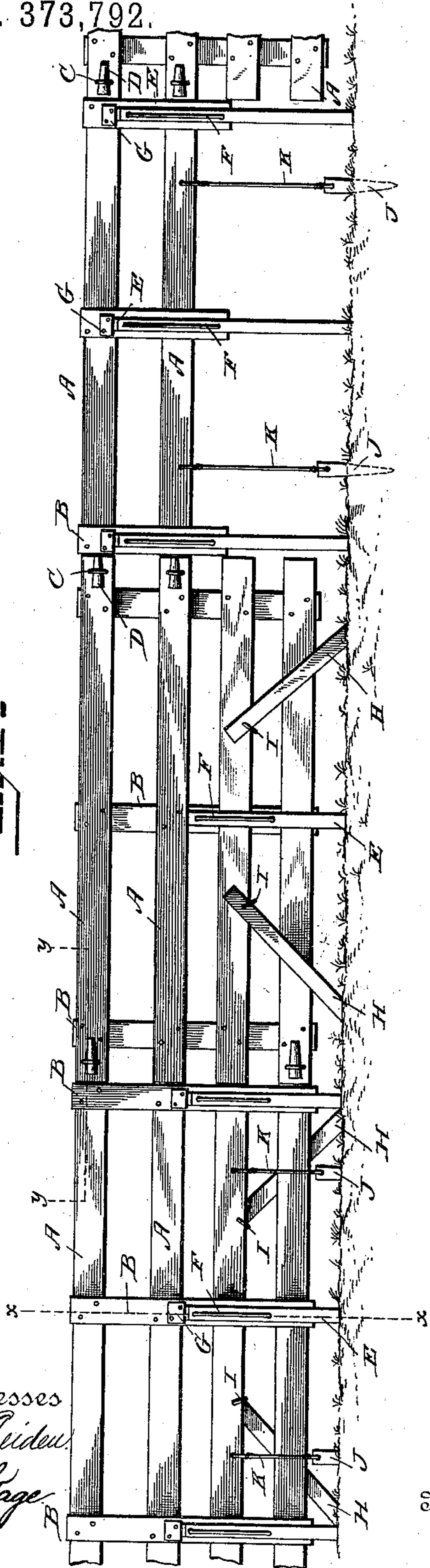
A. J. YARLOT.

FENCE.

No. 373,792.

Patented Nov. 22, 1887.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses  
*Wm. Spiden*  
*A. S. Sage*

Fig. 3.

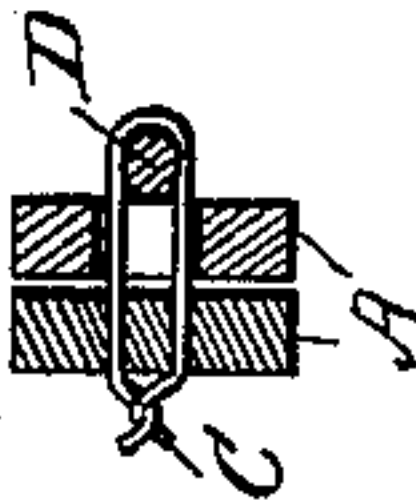
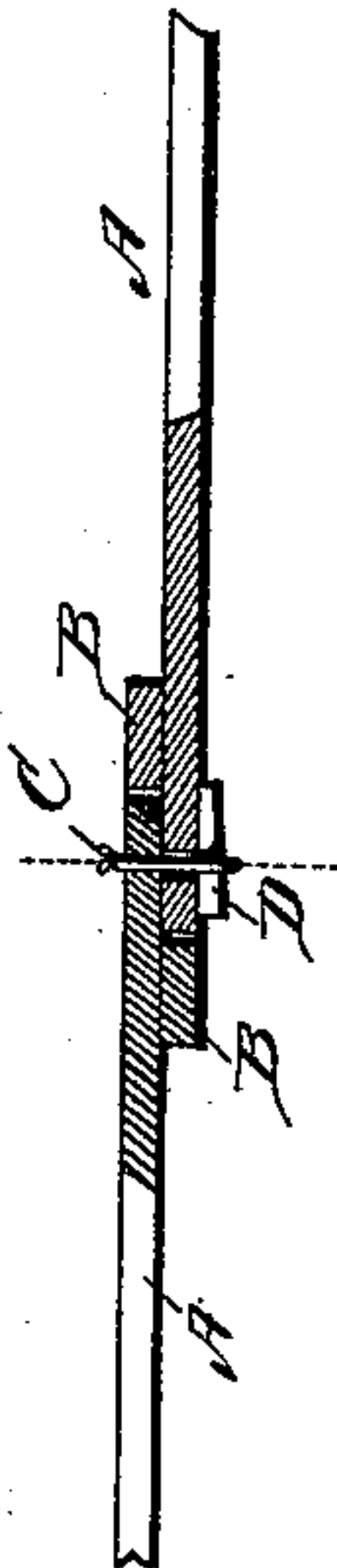
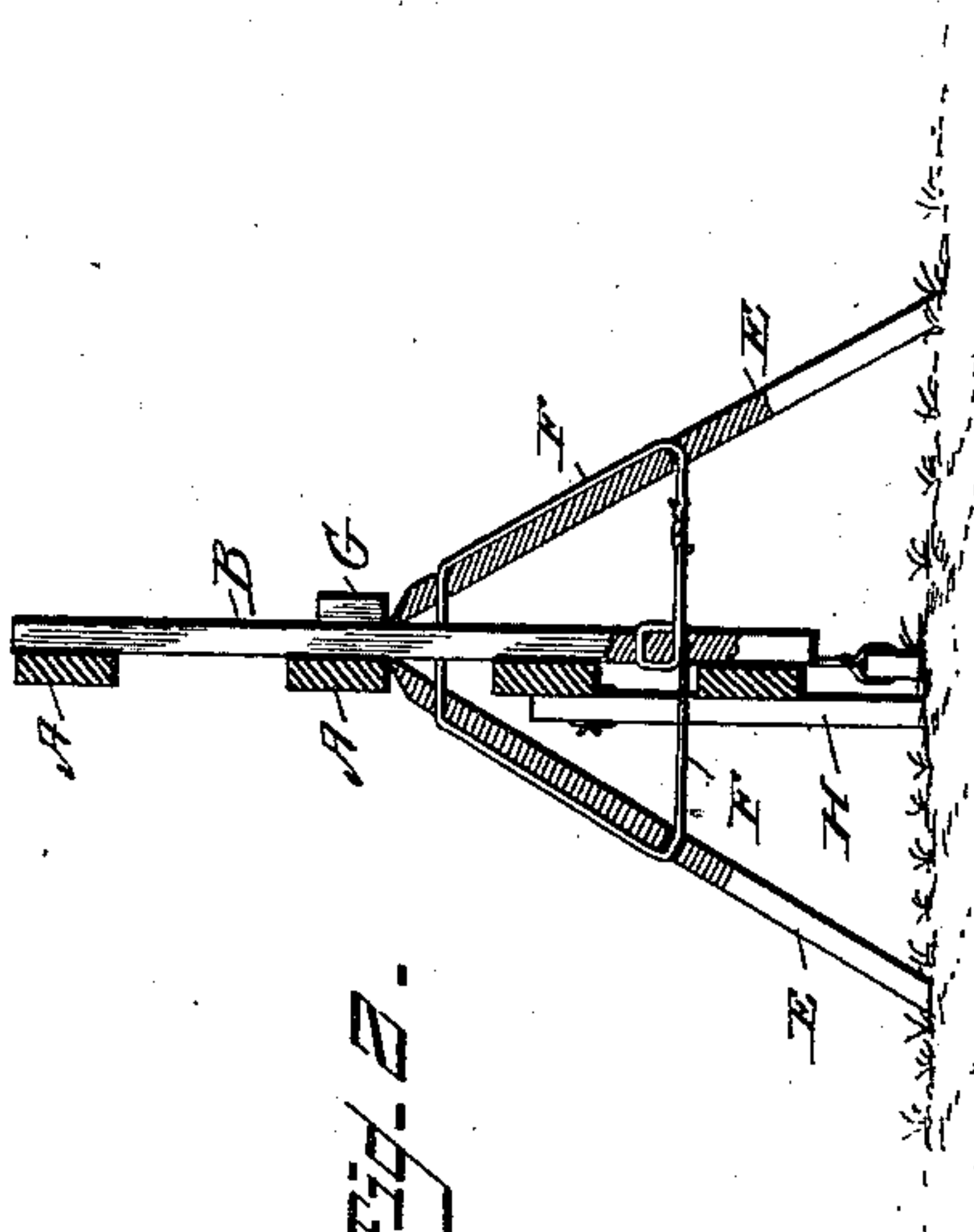


Fig. 2.



Inventor  
*Armed J. Yarlot*  
By *Wm. Spiden* Attorney  
*Wm. Spiden*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON J. YARLOT, OF NEY, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MARY H. YARLOT, OF SAME PLACE.

## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 373,792, dated November 22, 1887.

Application filed September 8, 1886. Serial No. 213,018. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AARON J. YARLOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ney, in the county of Defiance and State of Ohio; have  
5 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  
10 use the same.

My invention relates to portable fences, and has for its object, first, to construct a fence in which the rails or boards and uprights or posts will be supported above the ground; secondly,  
15 to provide adjustable legs by which the fence can be raised or lowered, as desired; third, to provide inclined stays to prevent the fence from moving sidewise; fourth, to provide stakes suspended from a panel and adapted to  
20 be driven into the ground to anchor the fence; fifth, to provide improved means for fastening the sections of the fence together; and, further, to generally simplify and cheapen the construction of the fence; and to the ac-  
25 complishment of such ends the invention consists in the construction and also in the combination of parts, hereinafter particularly described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part  
30 hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a fence embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section through the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a horizontal section on the line  $yy$  of Fig. 1.  
35 Fig. 4 is a detail section showing clearly the mode of securing the sections or panels together.

The fence is composed of a series of panels, each composed of horizontal rails or boards A,  
40 connected one to the other by uprights or posts B. There may be as many rails or boards as desired in each panel. In two sections I have illustrated four rails or boards and in one section only two rails or boards, but there may  
45 be more or less. Each panel has its rails or boards extending beyond the uprights or posts, so that the rails or boards of one panel will lap those of the adjoining panel. In order that the uprights or posts may not interfere with such lapping, and with the view of  
50 strengthening the fence and of bringing two

uprights quite close together at the point of union between the different panels, I prefer to arrange the uprights or posts of one panel on the opposite side of the fence rails or boards  
55 to what the uprights or posts of the adjoining panel are placed. The panels, where they lap each other, are connected together by passing a wire through two holes in a rail or board of one panel and twisting its ends together to  
60 hold it therein, and passing the loop thus formed through a hole or slot in a rail or board of the adjoining panel made large enough to receive it, and then passing a pin or key, D, preferably wedge-shaped, through the ex-  
65 tended end of the loop, so as to lie between it and the rail or board, and thus lock the panels securely together.

The advantage of passing the loop through the panels, as described, is that when a panel  
70 is removed it is only necessary to remove the locking-pin and withdraw one panel from the other without the necessity of untwisting the wire and removing it from both rails. Each panel is supported above the ground by means  
75 of adjustable legs E. These legs are secured to the panels by means of a wire, F, passed through one of the rails or boards, or, preferably, as shown, through an upright or post, then through the upper portion of the legs,  
80 which are on opposite sides of the fence, then down the legs and inwardly through the same, and then through another rail or board, or, preferably, a post, as shown, with its ends then twisted together. The legs will extend  
85 outwardly from their upper to their lower ends and rest at their lower ends upon the ground, so as not only to support the panel above the ground, but also brace it from opposite sides. By untwisting and drawing up  
90 or lengthening out the wire the legs can be set at a greater or less inclination, so as to raise or lower the panel without disconnecting the legs, as the wire passing through their upper ends serves to hinge the legs to the panel or fence.  
95 I prefer to pass the wire F through two holes in the rail or post, as shown, so as to secure it against slipping when its ends are twisted together. I prefer to connect three sets of legs to one panel and only one set to the adjoining  
100 panel, so that every alternate panel will have three sets of legs and the intermediate panel



one set, for the purpose of making the intermediate panel lighter, so that it can be more easily lifted and removed to form a gateway. Usually the upper end of the leg is made to fit under a rail or board, so as to guard against it slipping or accidentally moving outward, and where it cannot fit under the rail or board a block, G, may be secured to the fence for it to fit under.

For the purpose of guarding against the panels moving endwise, I secure to the panels, preferably to each panel, one or more stays, H, secured to one of the rails or boards by a wire, I, and set at an inclination to a vertical and in opposite directions to each other, so that in whichever of the two ways it should have a tendency to move one of the stays would check or stop it by its end pressing into the ground. The wire hinges the stays to the panel, so that they can be adjusted with the legs.

For the purpose of anchoring the fence as an additional safeguard against movement, I secure anchoring pegs J by means of wires K to some one of the rails or boards and drive the peg into the ground until the wire is drawn taut. These pegs will thus hold the panel to its place, and yet when the panel is to be moved can be easily withdrawn by pulling upwardly on the rail or board, so as to draw the peg from out of the ground.

I have described what I consider the best location and arrangement of the parts, but do not restrict myself thereto, as it is obvious that changes can be made without departing from my invention.

In addition to the advantages already enumerated, there may be mentioned the advantages of folding the legs and stays up close against the rails or boards, so as to economize space in storing and in transporting the fence; also the ease and dispatch with which the fence can be moved from place to place and put up and taken apart, and its cheapness and durability, besides other apparent advantages.

I am aware of the patent granted to C. Horton August 23, 1858, No. 21,074, which shows a staple driven into an upright to secure another upright thereto and a wedge passed between the neck or fold of the staple and one of the uprights, and I lay no claim to anything therein shown. My invention differs therefrom in passing a wire through two holes formed in one piece of board, twisting the separate ends of the wire together to form a loop and secure the same to the board, and yet permit it to be moved back and forth, then passing the loop through a slot formed in a lapping board, and then applying a key to hold the parts together. The advantage of this construction is that when the key is taken out and the loop

withdrawn from the slot the wire loop remains secured to the board, so that it cannot become separated therefrom or lost. It also permits the loop to be lengthened or shortened at will and with ease by merely twisting or untwisting the wire. It also permits the wire to be bent to conform to any inequality, so as to pass through the slot, and it will also admit of a wedge being inserted between both ends of the loop and on opposite sides of the fence, if necessary or desirable.

Having described my invention and set forth its merits, what I claim is—

1. A fence composed of a series of sections or panels each having overlapping rails or boards, one section being formed with separate holes and the other with a slot, as described, a wire passed through the separate holes of one section and having its ends twisted together to form a loop and also secure it to the section, and the loop passed through the slot in the opposite section, and a locking-key passed through the loop between it and the side of the section having the slot in it, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a fence, the combination, with a panel thereof, of legs and a wire passed through a part of the fence and twice through the legs, substantially as described, and having its ends twisted together to permit the inclination of the legs to be varied to raise or lower the panel or fence by untwisting the ends and lengthening or shortening the wire, substantially as described.

3. In a fence, the combination, with a panel thereof, of legs and a wire passed through part of the fence, then through the upper portion of the legs and again through a lower portion thereof, and then twice through a part of the fence, the ends of the wire being united by twisting together, whereby the inclination of the legs may be varied to raise or lower the fence by untwisting and adjusting the wire, and the wire secured at the desired adjustment against movement, substantially as described.

4. In a fence, the combination, with panels thereof, of legs hinged thereto at their upper ends to permit of adjustment to raise or lower the fence, and stays inclined in the direction of the length of the fence and hinged thereto at their upper ends to be adjusted to correspond with the adjustment of the legs, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AARON J. YARLOT.

Witnesses:

JACOB YOUSE,  
JOHN M. CALKINS.