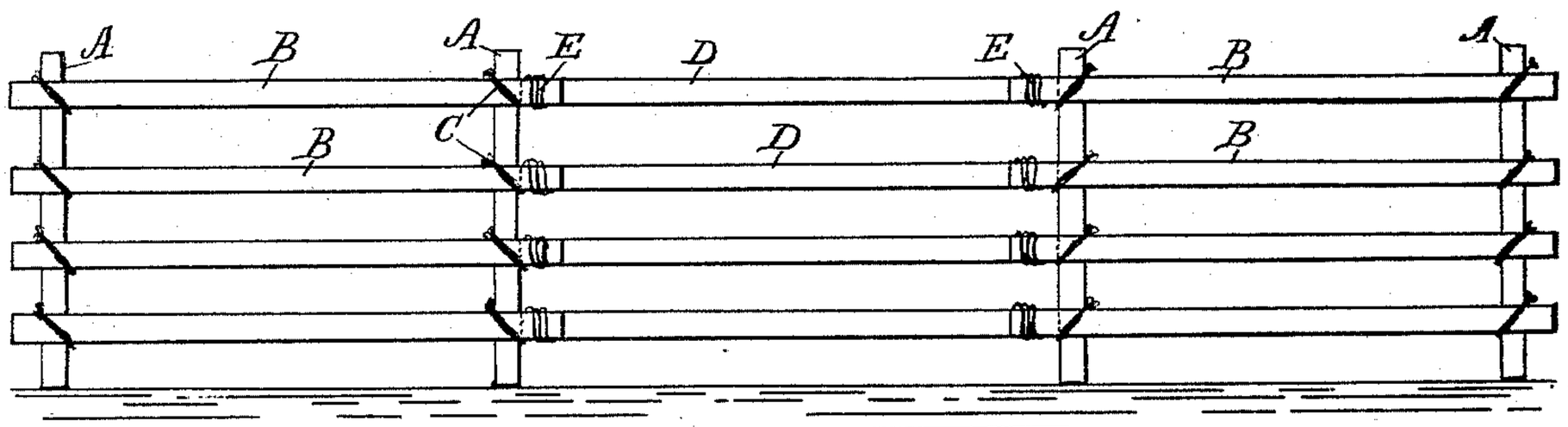
(No Model.)

W. J. JACOBS.

FENCE.

No. 485,197. Patented Nov. 1, 1892.

Fig. 2.



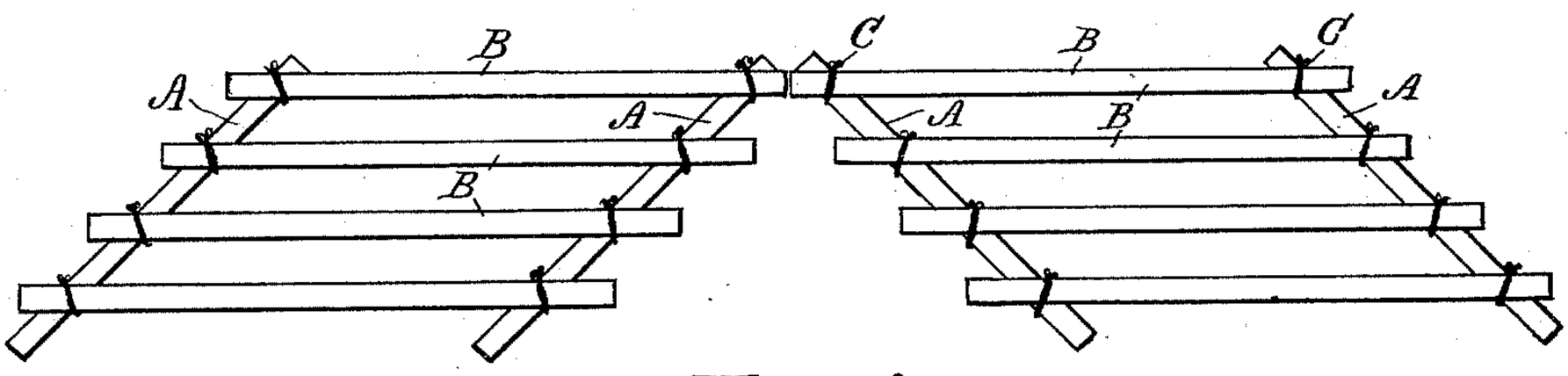


Fig. 1

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FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,197, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed July 29, 1892. Serial No. 441,559. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. JACOBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bargersville, in the county of Johnson and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in fences of that class which are portable and in which the rails are secured to the posts by wire bands. In this class of fences as heretofore constructed it is found in practice that the fence-sections have a tendency to fall or collapse lengthwise of the fence.

The object of my improvement is to provide such a construction and arrangement of the fence-sections as to overcome the tendency to collapse endwise.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 represents a plan of two panels of my fence as constructed and arranged before erection. Fig. 2 represents an elevation of said panels and an intermediate panel after erection.

In the drawings, A A indicate the posts, and B B the rails, forming a fence-panel. The rails are secured to the posts by wire bands C C.

In securing the rails to the posts I prepare two panels in the following manner: The rails are arranged parallel with each other and crossing the posts at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the two panels being arranged so that the posts are inclined to the rails in opposite directions, as illustrated in Fig. 1. While in this position, the bands C are passed around each rail and the post at the point of intersection, the band being drawn squarely across the rail and diagonally across the post and the ends of the band being twisted together or secured in any well-known manner. When two panels have been prepared in this manner, having their posts inclined in opposite directions, by applying pressure in a longitudinal direction to diagonally-opposite corners of each panel the posts are brought into a position at right angles to the rails, as shown in Fig. 2, thus tightening the bands which hold the posts and rails together. It is obvious that the tendency of the two panels is to collapse by moving longitudinally in opposite directions. To prevent this, I introduce between the two panels a third panel, consisting of rails D, which are of such length as to abut at opposite ends against the opposed posts A of the two panels. The rails D are placed so as to overlap the projecting ends of the rails B and are securely bound thereto by the bands E, passing around both rails. The tendency of one panel of the fence to fall in one direction is resisted by the tendency of the other panel to fall in the opposite direccion, the pressure being communicated from one panel to the other through the rails forming the intermediate panel. In erecting the fence each section consisting of the two end panels and the intermediate panel is self-supporting so far as endwise movement is concerned, and may be supported against lateral movement by lateral braces in the usual well-known manner.

I claim as my invention—

1. That method of constructing a post-and-rail fence which consists in arranging two panels, each consisting of two posts and a series of rails, so that the posts cross the rails at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the posts of one panel being inclined oppositely to the posts of the other panel, then binding the posts and rails of each panel together at their points of intersection, then causing the posts and rails of each panel to assume a position at right angles to each other, and then connecting the two panels together, so that the reactive force of one panel in a longitudinal direction is opposed to the like reactive force in the other panel, substantially as set forth.

2. A fence-section consisting of the two end panels, each consisting of two posts and a series of rails crossing said posts at right angles, the rails being bound to the posts at the points of intersection by bands passing diagonally across the rails and the posts, the bands of one panel crossing in a direction opposite to the bands of the other panel, and an intermediate panel, consisting of rails only, which abut between the opposed posts of the end panels and are secured to the rails of said panels at their opposite ends, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM J. JACOBS.

Witnesses:
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