

P. HUFFMAN.
Portable-Fence.

No. 214,146.

Patented April 8, 1879.

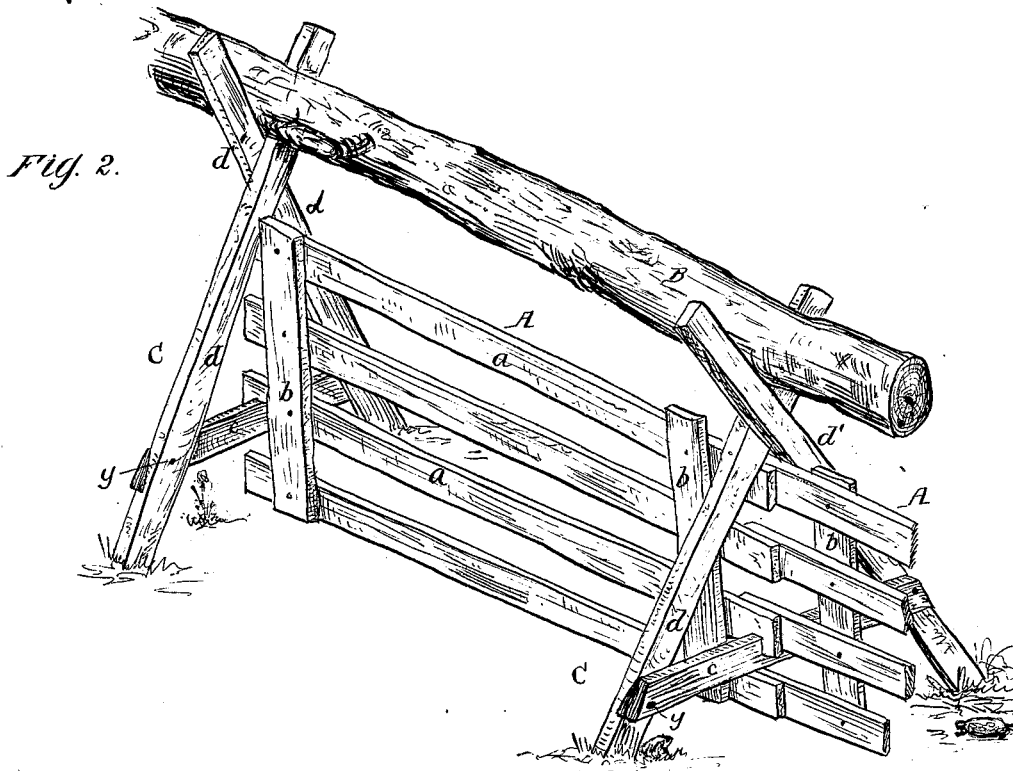


Fig. 3.

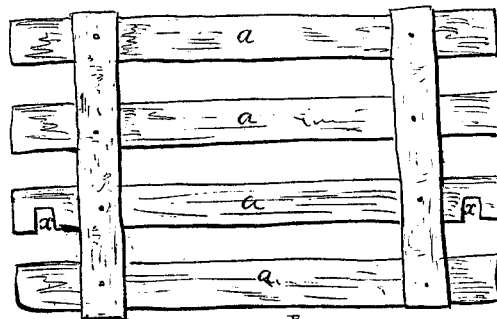
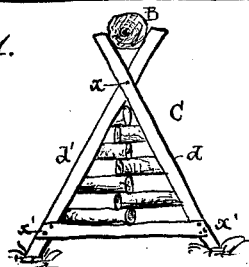


Fig. 1.



Attest:
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Philip Huffman
By his attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HUFFMAN, OF NEOGA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO J. A. ELDER, OF PRAIRIE CITY, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PORTABLE FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,146**, dated April 8, 1879; application filed January 15, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HUFFMAN, of Neoga, Cumberland county, Illinois, have invented a Portable Fence, of which the following is the specification.

My invention is a portable fence, constructed, as fully described hereinafter, to secure a broad, firm bearing, resist shocks, accommodate itself to all forms of ground, and so as to be easily erected or removed.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view illustrating an old form of standard. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the fence, and Fig. 3 a view showing one of the panels.

The fence consists of panels A, stringers B, and brace-standards C. Each panel consists of strips or bars *a* and tie-pieces *b*, one of the bars having a notch, *x*, at the lower edge, near each end.

Each brace-standard consists of a cross-piece, *c*, and two diagonals, *d d'*, pivoted, so as to play on the pivots at *y*, to the opposite ends of the cross-piece, and extending below the same, as shown. The brace-standards being set up, the panels are applied at right angles thereto, the ends of the bars *a* of one panel overlapping those of the next panel, as shown in Fig. 2, and the notches *x* in the bars of each panel receiving the upper edge of the cross-piece *c*.

The diagonals *d d'* are then adjusted to cross each other between the adjacent strips *b b*, Fig. 1, which prevent the standard from falling to either side.

After the panels and standards are all in position, the stringers B are placed between the crossed ends of the diagonals, when their weight will force down both diagonals of each standard, so as to bear on and clasp the upper rails, *a*, firmly, holding the panels in an upright position.

Should the fence be shaken, the ground sink, or any other disturbance occur, the weight of the stringers will keep the diagonals closely in contact with the panels, so that there can be no loosening of the parts.

As the ends of the diagonals hold the panels up above the ground, they will not suffer from rot, no stones are required, and no preparation of the ground is needed.

It will be seen that the fence can be erected without nailing, that the standards and panels brace each other most effectively, and that the whole can be readily taken apart and again erected with but little labor or loss of time.

I am aware that standards C, Fig. 1, consisting of diagonals and a cross-piece nailed rigidly together, have been used; but it will be apparent that if any part of such fence becomes loose it can have no self-tightening action to correct the evil. Neither are the standards braced and supported as in the fence above described by the panels and their strips *b b*.

I claim—

A portable fence, consisting of diagonal bars *d d'*, pivoted near their lower ends to the cross-bar *c*, the notched panels A, having uprights *b*, between which the diagonal bars extend, as shown, and the rider B, arranged between the disconnected crossed ends of the diagonal bars and clamping the same to the panels, all as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIP HUFFMAN.

Witnesses:

ALEX. HUGHES,
W. W. WIKOFF.