

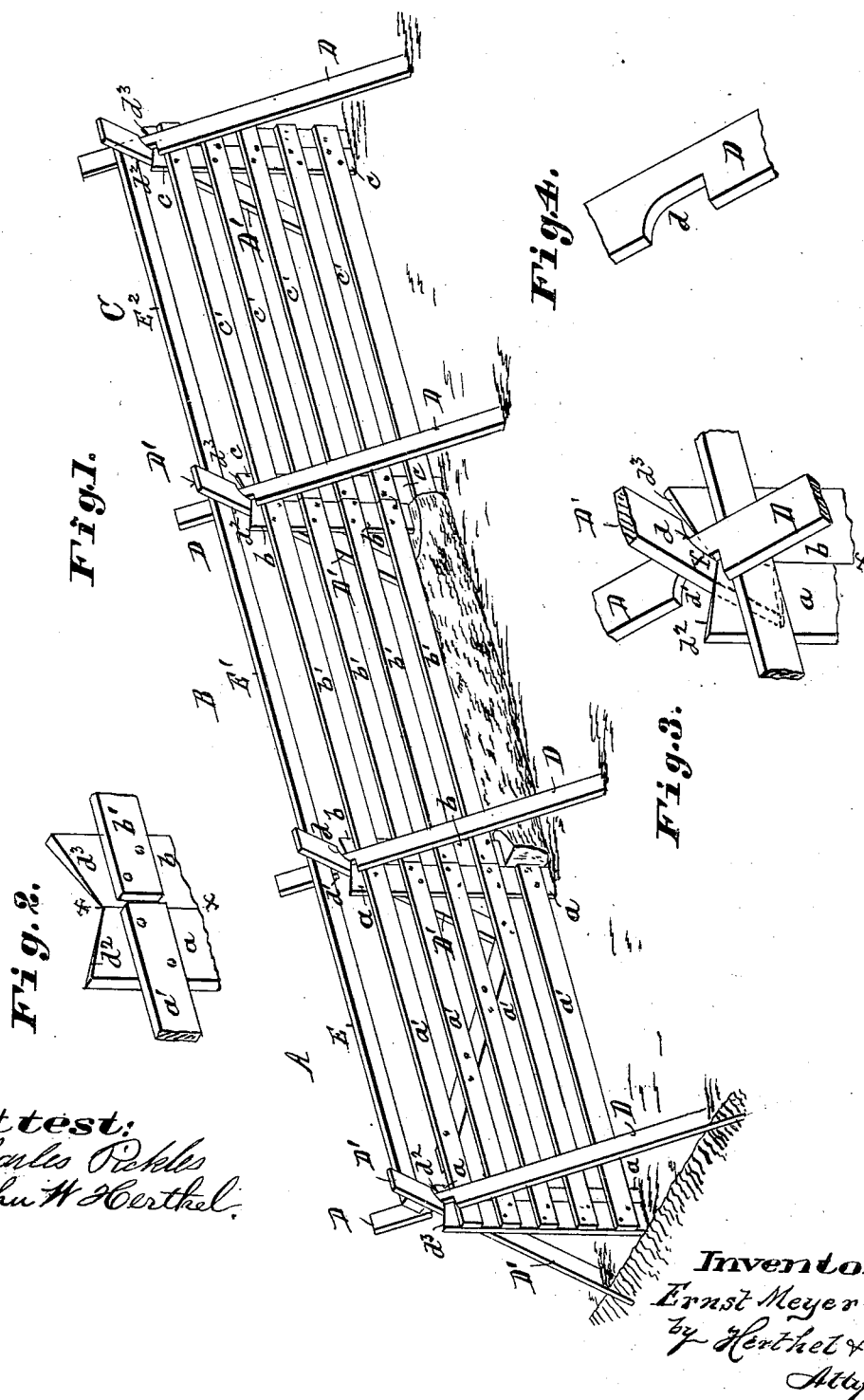
(No Model.)

E. MEYER.

FENCE.

No. 262,605.

Patented Aug. 15, 1882.



Attest:
Charles Pickles
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST MEYER, OF BOULWARE, MISSOURI.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,605, dated August 15, 1882.

Application filed January 16, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST MEYER, of Boulware township, Gasconade county, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of portable fences chiefly for farm uses.

The objects of my improvement are to provide a fence that can be erected with facility and dispatch, require the least amount of timber, nails, and labor, also that can be made to run in different directions, conform to the irregularities of the ground on which it is to be erected, be serviceable as a division and lot fence, and one the panels of which can be conveniently transported, piled, and set up or taken down. I attain these objects by the improved fence illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which.—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the fence as it appears when set up. In said figure the bottom of the central section or panel is shown to be a log, while the remaining sections rest directly upon the ground. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective of the upper part of the uprights or posts to which the rails are nailed. The said figure shows that the posts are placed in a straight line with each other, and have their top faces beveled to an incline, forming a V-shaped bearing. Fig. 3 is a similar detail of the upper part of the posts, together with the incline braces, specially to show how the latter are notched and fitted to lap into each other and brace the said posts. Fig. 4 is that part of the brace showing how it is notched.

Let A B C represent the sections or panels. Each section is composed of the like uprights or posts, to which the horizontal rails, slats, &c., are nailed. Hence *a a* represent the posts for the section A, and *a' a'*, &c., its horizontal rails. *b b* represent the posts for the section B, and *b' b'*, &c., its rails. *c c* represent the posts for the section C, and *c' c'*, &c., its horizontal rails.

I lay stress upon the following manner to brace, support, and otherwise keep erect the panels or sections, so as to constitute the fence and render same adapted to the requirements above enumerated.

It will be noted that each section has its uprights or posts *a a, b b*, &c., placed in a straight line, thus also bringing the rails of each section parallel or in line. (See Figs. 1 55 2.) Further, the posts of each section are not driven in the ground, but simply rest on the ground or stand upon the top of a stone or a log, if the latter means be most convenient. (See Fig. 1.)

D D' represent the respective incline posts or braces. The upper end of each brace is cut or notched, as shown at *d d'*. (See figures.) The top face of each upright or post I bevel to an incline, (see *d² d³*, Figs. 1, 2, 3,) and as said incline faces appear in opposite directions a V-shape bearing-face is formed, which the better assists the braces D D' to bear down with like force upon both posts, and the notched ends of said braces can the better interlap or engage each other. Each of the braces D D' is made to assume an inclined position with relation to the perpendicular position of the posts and rails, the lower end of each of said braces being the only part about the fence that is driven into the ground. (See Fig. 1.) Each brace D D' is placed so as to occupy a central position with relation to the division-line *x x* of the posts (see Figs. 1, 2, 3)—that is to say, each brace helps to brace or support from its side both posts of two contiguous sections. Lastly, the notch *d* of the one brace is made to interlap or engage the notch *d'* of the opposite brace, and this takes place at the point where both braces bear against the V top face of the uprights or posts, as shown. The posts and rails being in a straight line, as stated, the braces D D' being arranged as shown, each of the latter serves from its respective side to anchor one end of each section firmly in place, the other end of each section being by a like brace similarly anchored or kept erect.

E E' E² represent the top rail or "rider," placed between the crossing braces D' D, as shown.

As stated, in erecting the fence flat stones or slabs or logs (the top flattened) (see Fig. 1) can be placed at proper distances on the line where the fence is to be erected, and on these stones, logs, &c., the posts *a a* are placed. Thus the posts of each section or panel are not so much exposed to rot, and logs can be placed

under the fence at certain places to prevent the washing away of land, save rails, &c. By disengaging the hold of the braces D D' and the posts the panels can be conveniently removed, 5 also replaced or transported.

What I claim is—

10 The improved fence consisting of panels or sections A B C, whose uprights or posts, to which the rails are nailed, are not driven into the ground, but placed in line with each other, their upper faces beveled to a V-shaped bearing, and the inclined braces D D', whose lower

ends are driven in the ground, while their upper ends have notches *d d'*, which, engaging each other, serve to support erect both posts of 15 two contiguous sections of the fence, substantially as herein specified.

In testimony of said invention I have hereunto set my hand in presence of witnesses.

ERNST MEYER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS HOFFMAN,
AUGUST BEGEMANN.