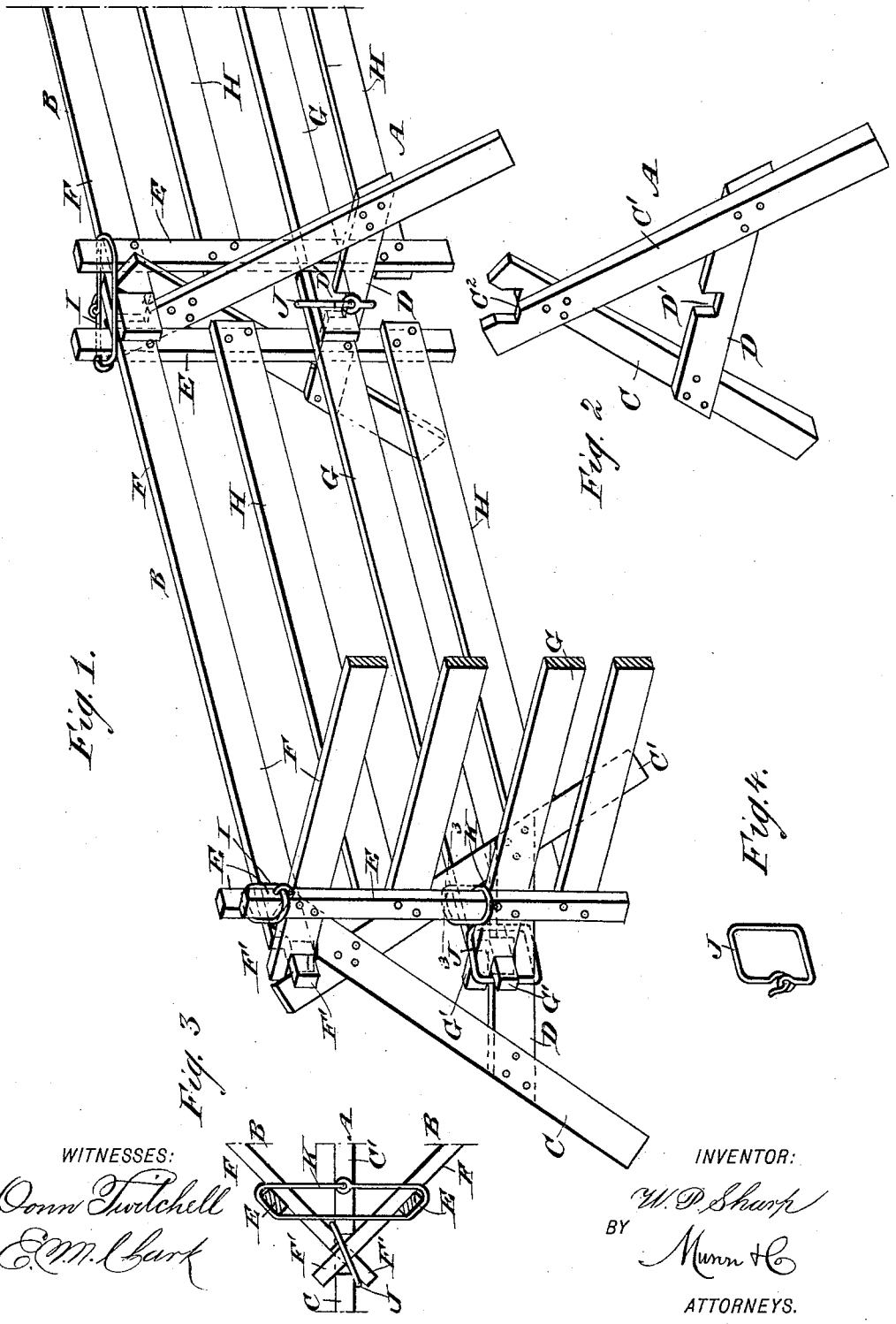
(No Model.)

W. P. SHARP.

FENCE.

No. 493,527. Patented Mar. 14, 1893.



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WILLIAM PRESCOTT SHARP, OF LOWELL, KANSAS.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,527, dated March 14, 1893.

Application filed August 22, 1892. Serial No. 443,705. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM PRESCOTT SHARP, of Lowell, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Fence, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved fence, which is simple and durable in construction, very secure, and readily and conveniently set up on even or uneven ground, or taken down, as desired.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then 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 perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the supports. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of part of the improvement at one corner, on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the links.

The improved fence consists principally of supports A and panels B supported on the supports A. Each of the supports A is formed with two posts C and C′ crossing each other near the upper end, and fastened at the junction by suitable means, as is plainly shown in Fig. 2. The two posts C and C′ are connected with each other at or about the middle by a cross bar D, in which is formed, at the top and near the middle, a notch D′. A similar notch C^2 is formed on the projecting upper ends of the posts C and C′, the notches in the two posts being L-shaped, as illustrated in the drawings, especially with reference to Fig. 2.

Each of the panels B is provided at each end with a post or batten E, on which are secured longitudinally extending rails F and G, with intervening rails H, which may be arranged longitudinally, or instead of said rails, pickets may be employed, arranged vertically and secured on rails F and G. The rails F and G project beyond their vertical posts E, the projecting ends of the upper rail F being adapted to engage the notch C^2 of the support A, while the projecting ends of the rails G of two adjacent panels engage the notch D′ in the cross bar D of the support A.

The upper rails F support the entire panel in the supports A, the lower bars G being merely to prevent sidewise swinging of the panel by the projection of the said rails engaging the notch D′. When two adjacent panels B are in place on a support A, a link I is passed over the projecting upper ends of the posts E of the two adjacent panels, so as to hold the panels in place on the support. At the same time a link J is placed transversely over the projecting ends of the rails G and around the lower part of the cross bar D, so that the panels are prevented from moving upward or from disengagement from the support A.

On a corner the projecting ends F′ and G′ are halved, as is plainly shown in Fig. 1, the halved ends overlapping one another, as is readily seen in the said figure. In a similar manner the projecting ends G′ of the rail G are halved and overlap each other at the cross bar D, in the notch D′.

The adjacent panel posts E are connected with each other at their upper ends by a link I, and in addition a link K connects the two posts with each other above the two rails G. A link J also engages the projecting ends G′ of the rails G, but the link crosses between the overlapping ends G′ and the bar D, as is readily understood by reference to Figs. 1 and 3.

It will be seen that a fence constructed in this manner can be readily set up on even or uneven ground, as the posts of the panels do not touch the ground but only the lower ends of the posts C, C′ of the supports A engage the ground, so that the panels can be run horizontally or inclined between two supports, as the case may require.

It will further be seen that an upward motion of any one of the panels is prevented by the links J locking the rails G to the cross bar D of the supports, and a sidewise swinging motion is prevented by the projecting ends of the said rails engaging the notch D′, in the cross bar D. The upper ends of the panels are securely held in place on the supports A by the projecting ends of the rails F engaging the notch C^2, and by connecting or locking the upper ends of the posts E of two adjacent panels by a link I.

Having thus fully described my invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with two fence panels having vertical bars E E at their adjacent ends; said bars projecting at their upper ends above the upper rails and two rails F G of each panel projecting beyond the end bars E E and overlapped, of the rigid support A having a notch C^2 in its upper end in which rest the overlapped ends of the rails F F and a lower notch D′ in which rest the overlapped ends of the rails G G, a link I encircling the upper projecting ends of the vertical end bars E E and a lower link J, binding the overlapped ends of panels G G, together and to the support A, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with two corner panels provided with vertical bars E E and having their upper rails F F and intermediate rails G G cut away and crossed at their projecting ends as at F′ F′ G′ G′ upper and lower links I K encircling the said vertical bars E E, a cruciform support A formed of rigidly connected bars C C′ crossed at their upper ends and provided with a cross bar having a notch D′, the crossed ends F′ F′ and G′ G′ all extending obliquely through the notches C^2 D′ and the link J embracing the crossed ends G′ G′ and cross bar D, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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