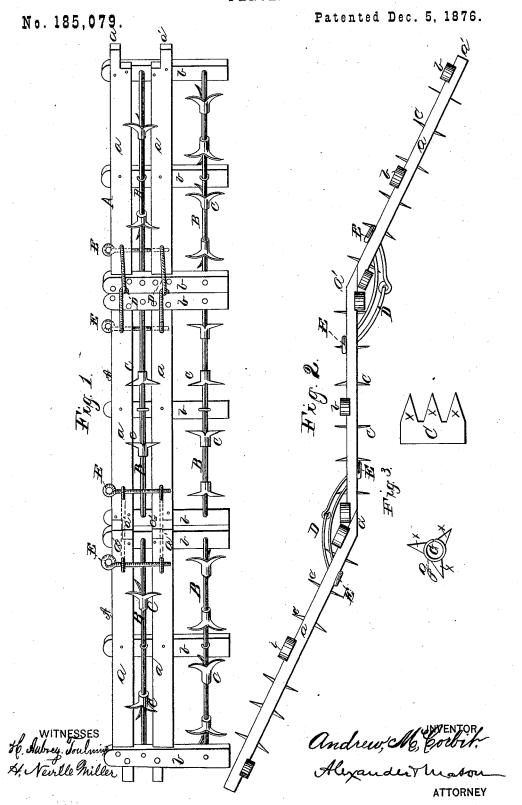
A. M. CORBIT.

FENCE.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW M. CORBIT, OF BETHLEHEM, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 185,079, dated December 5, 1876; application filed August 29, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW M. CORBIT, of Bethlehem, in the county of Wayne, and in the State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Fence; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction of a portable fence, as hereinafter

more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents an elevation of three panels of my fence. Fig. 2 represents a view looking from the top of the same. Fig. 3 represents views showing the barb both before and after it is bent in shape.

A A A represent three fence-panels, each of which is composed of two or more horizontal boards, a a, connected to uprights b b. Between the two upper boards a a, and below the lower board, metal shafts B B are placed, and secured to the end uprights b b. shafts are provided with barbs C C at suitable intervals. One-half of the width of each board a is extended beyond the end posts b, as seen at a', and these extended ends are beveled, as shown. The boards a are attached to the one side of one end post at one end of the panel, and to the opposite side of the other end post at the other end of the panel, and the projecting ends alternate in adjacent panels-that is to say, the extension a' on the top board is from the top of the board, and the extension a' on the lower board is from the bottom of the board, and vice versa on the adjoining panel—so that when the panels are brought together the projections lie above and below each other. Each board a, near the end posts, is provided with a slot at each end. When the panels A A are brought together in zigzag form, wire loops D are passed through the slots in the boards, as [

seen in Fig. 2, and pins E E are then inserted through looped ends of the wires. These pins are made of a length sufficient to pass through the loops in both the upper and lower boards, and lie against the same, so as to effectually hold the panels close together. These pins are on one side of the fence between the first two panels, and are on the opposite side of the fence between the next two panels, and so on the entire length of the fence. The form of barb I use is made from a blank cut with three prongs, $x \times x$. The body of the blank is then turned around to form a short tube, y, to encircle the shaft B, and the prongs bent at right angles to the tube. The fence thus formed is light and portable, will not easily be blown over, and has sufficient strength to prevent stock from turning it over or breaking it down. The lower barbed shaft will prevent animals from getting under it and throwing it over, while the upper barbed shaft will prevent animals from pushing against it.

The fence can be used as a tight fence to keep hogs out of a field by turning it upside

down.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is-

1. The combination of the boards a, connected to the uprights b, and having extended and beveled ends a', the wire loops D, connecting the panels, and the pins E, all constructed substantially as set forth.

2. A portable fence made in sections, each section composed of alternate longitudinal boards A and rods B, provided with barbs C, the sections being connected together by the loops D and pins E, all substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of

July, 1876.

ANDREW M. CORBIT.

Witnesses:

J. M. MASON, JOHN DARRAUGH.