2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. WILLIAMS.

Fence.

No. 209,095. Patented Oct. 15, 1878.

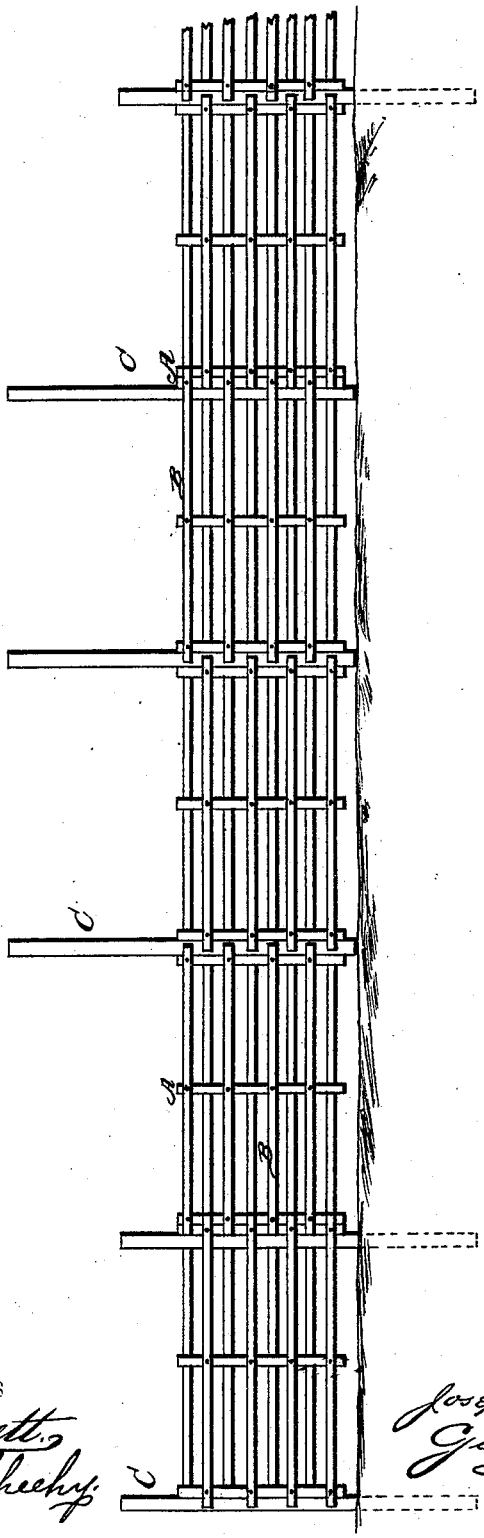

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. WILLIAMS.

Fence.

No. 209,095. Patented Oct. 15, 1878.

Fig. 2.

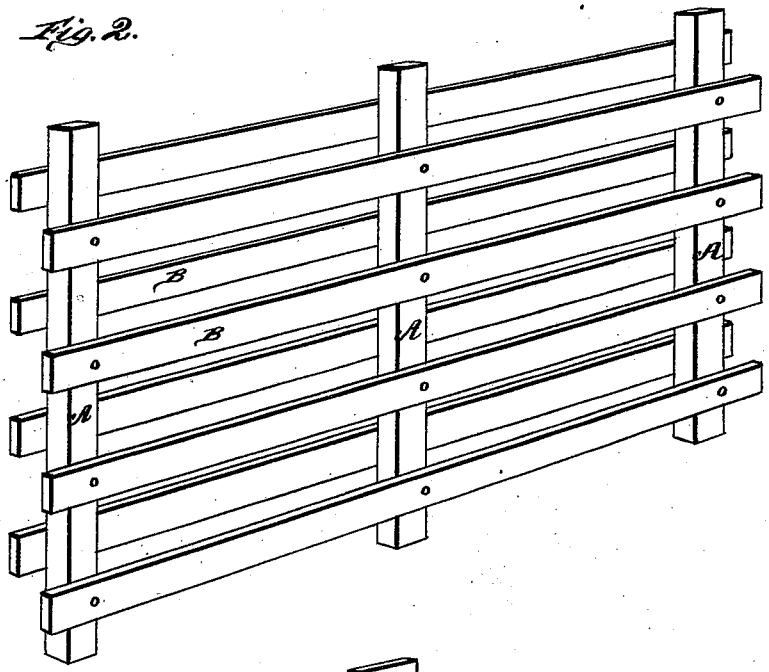

Fig. 3.

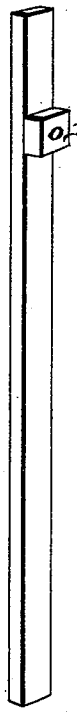

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, OF TATE SPRINGS, TENNESSEE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,095**, dated October 15, 1878; application filed May 4, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Tate Springs, in the county of Grainger and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front view of my fence. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion; and Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the false posts of my fence.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a fence, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

The annexed drawings, to which reference is made, fully illustrate my invention.

Each panel of my fence is composed of three upright posts, A—one in the center and one near each end; and to these posts, on both sides, are nailed boards or rails B B, which alternate first on one side and then on the other, and all project a suitable distance beyond the end posts, A. In connection with these panels I use posts C, which are smaller at one end, to be driven into the ground; and a suitable distance from the upper end each post has a block, D, fastened to it. One of these "false posts," as I call them, is driven in the ground, and against the same the first panel is placed by letting the projecting ends of the railing lap over the post. This can easily be done by a little pressure. Another false post, C, is then driven in at the other end of this panel, on the inside, between the railing and between the posts, and close to the outside or end post, A, of the panel. This false post is driven down until its block D rests upon the top rail of the panel, which will make the first panel secure. Now, take the second panel and bring the ends or projections of the two panels together, being careful to notice that the bottom rails of the two panels are on opposite sides to each other, when, with a little pressure or a tap with a hammer, the projecting ends of the two panels will lap over each other, and thus form a complete lock to the two panels. Another false post, C, is then placed in the extreme end of the second panel, between the projecting ends of the railing, letting the post go down until it reaches the ground, but not to be driven in. The third panel is then put against this false post, and the ends of the two panels (second and third) made to lap over said false post. In the extreme end of this third panel another false post is put in down to the ground, so that when the fourth panel is put on their adjoining ends will also overlap a false post. Between the railing and between the posts A of this fourth panel a false post, C, is driven down into the ground until the block D thereof rests on the top rail.

It will thus be seen that by simply pulling out the loose false posts at the ends of the third panel this panel can be lifted out, thus securing a very cheap, simple, and substantial gate or passway, and one that cannot be opened by any animals, and which costs nothing except the additional false posts.

The fifth panel is then attached in the same manner as described for the first panel.

In locating a fence the first and last panels should be made as solid as possible; and to this end I use, in addition, stakes and a rigger, as is often used in ordinary rail fences. This can also be used at any desired intervals on the fence when the fence is intended to be permanent; but when it is only intended to stand a short time, the false posts will ordinarily be sufficient.

By allowing the ends of the rails B to project beyond the end posts, A, and arranging them alternately on opposite sides, I form the locks for fastening the panels together, and also secure spaces for the false posts.

In locating the fence on a steep hill or down grade, I draw the top parts of two adjacent panels apart, while they remain together at the bottom, and between them is then inserted a false post, F, made in V shape, which may be driven in the ground or not, as the nature of the case may require.

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

In a fence, the panels constructed each with upright posts A and boards or rails B, secured to them alternately on opposite sides, and having their ends projecting beyond the end posts, in combination with the false posts C, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

SAML. B. NOE,

E. O. TATE.