

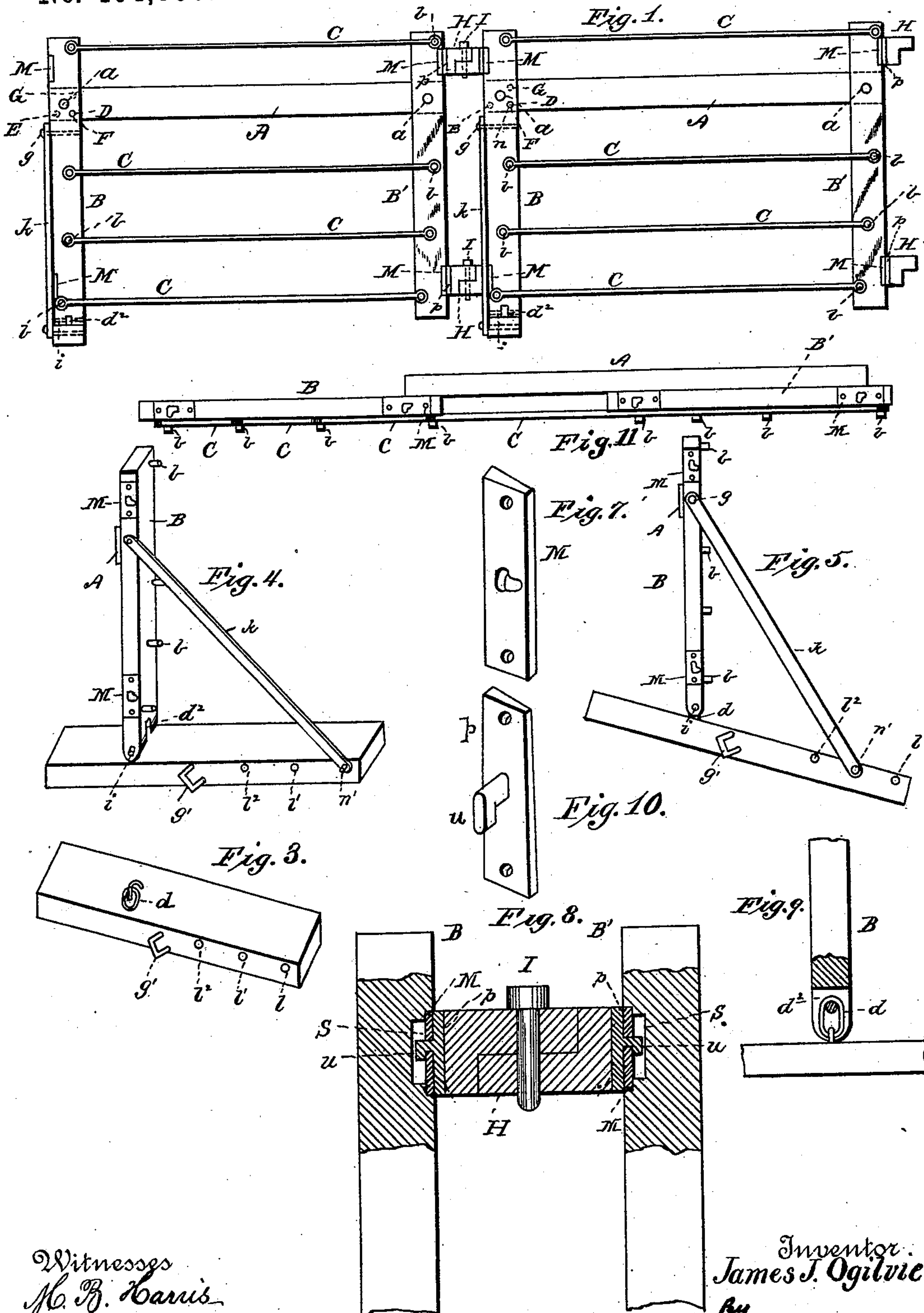
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. J. OGILVIE.
FOLDING ADJUSTABLE FENCE PANEL.

No. 404,856.

Patented June 11, 1889.



Witnesses
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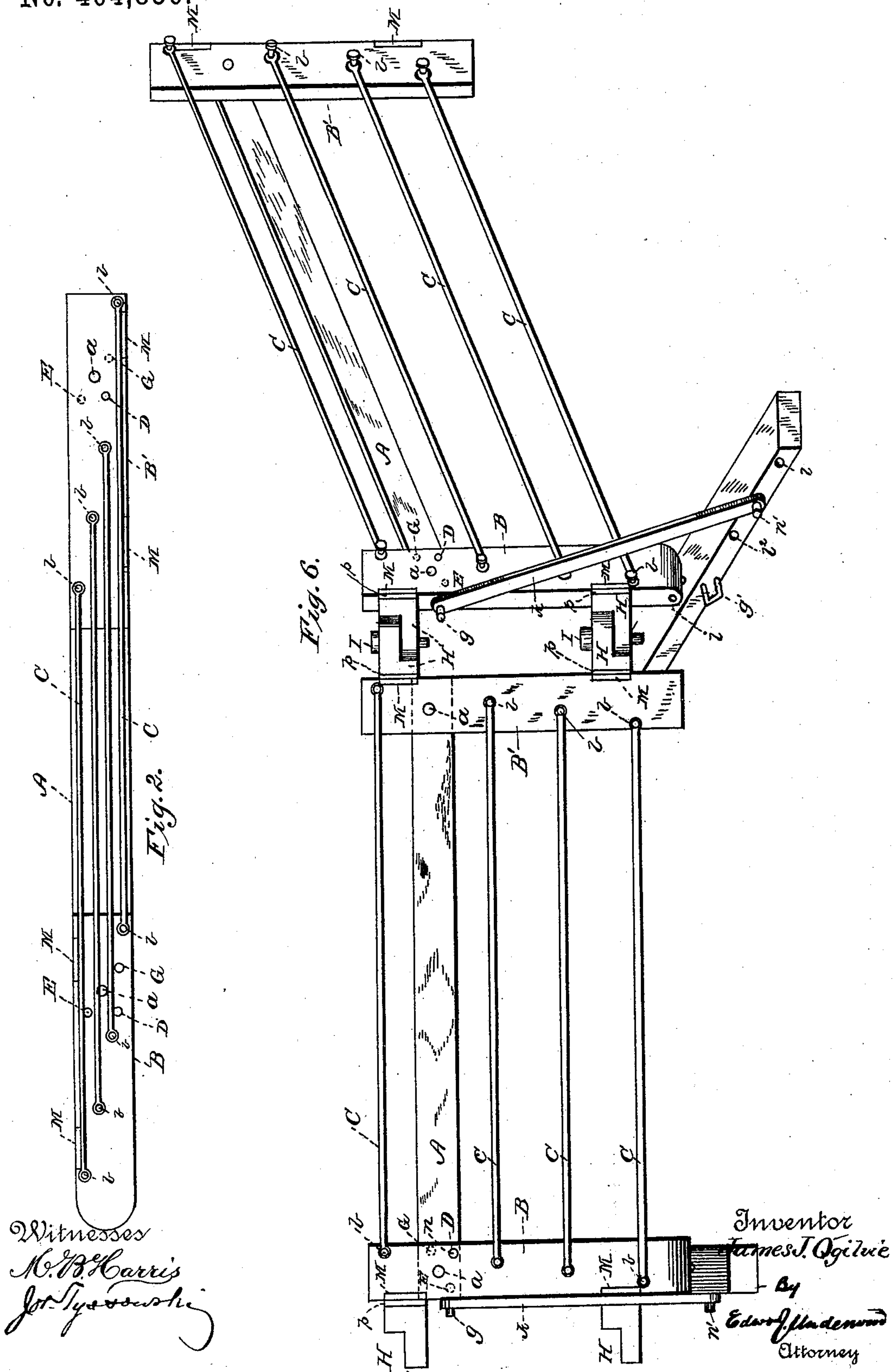
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES J. OGILVIE, OF ROSCOE, OHIO.

FOLDING ADJUSTABLE FENCE-PANEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,856, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed February 6, 1889. Serial No. 298,890. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES J. OGILVIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roscoe, in the county of Coshocton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Adjustable Fence-Panels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in fences, and is an improvement upon Letters Patent granted to me June 16, 1885, and numbered 319,995; and it consists in a fence-panel capable of being adjusted to suit any level, sideling or steep land, and capable of being folded for transportation so that the folded panel shall occupy a space equal only to the width of a single rail, and in the method of connecting two or more of the same, as will be hereinafter fully shown and described in the accompanying drawings and specification.

The objects of my invention are, first, to construct a fence-panel which shall be formed of a single rail or plank and a series of wires or iron or wooden slats, which shall be extended between and pivoted to two uprights, and so arranged that it can be readily adjusted to fence either level, sideling, or steep land, and also so arranged that it can be folded for transportation so that the folded panels shall occupy a space equal only to the width of a single rail, and, secondly, conveniently to connect two panels, as is hereinafter more particularly and specifically pointed out in the claims. These objects I attain in the manner illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows two panels of my fence mounted on their sills connected and adjusted for level ground. Fig. 2 is a view of a panel folded for transportation. Fig. 3 is a view of the sill. Fig. 4 is an end view of the panel adjusted for level ground with sill and brace attached. Fig. 5 is an end view of a panel adjusted for sideling ground with sill and brace attached. Fig. 6 is a view of two panels adjusted for sideling and ascending ground. Figs. 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detail views. Fig. 11 is a top view of a section folded for transportation.

A is the rail or plank, and B and B' are the two uprights, which are pivoted to the rail by the pivots *a*.

C C C C are a series of wires or iron or wooden slats extending from the upright B to B' and attached to the respective uprights by pivots *b*. The pairs of pivots *b* are not directly over each other, but each pair is placed a little to the right of the pair below, which enables the panel to be folded so as to take the form of and only occupy the width of the rail, as shown in Fig. 2. The rail or plank A will be strengthened by a rib on its back if on any account such strengthening may be thought to be necessary.

The uprights B B', pivoted to the rail A, and the wires or slats C, pivoted to the uprights, turn freely on the pivots in adjusting the panel to suit ground of any surface, also in folding the panel for transportation.

The upright B is provided with an opening D, and the rail A is provided with three or more corresponding openings E F G, for the insertion of an adjustable metallic pin *n*, which is inserted through the opening D in the upright B and through the opening E, F, or G in rail A, according to the level, (the descent or the ascent of the ground,) for the purpose of maintaining the adjustable position of the panel, as the panel cannot be folded until the adjustable pin is removed. The sill is provided near its middle in the top surface with a metallic link *d*, attached thereto by a metallic staple.

The bottom of the upright B is slightly beveled and provided with a recess in which to receive the sill-link *d*, by which the upright B and the sill are connected, the connection being completed by a small removable metallic pin *i*, passing through the upright B and through the link *d*. (See Figs. 4, 5, and 9.)

The upright B, near its pivot-connection with rail A, has inserted in its edge a removable metallic pin *g*. The sill is provided on one side, near its end, close to the top edge, with a line of three or more holes *l l' l''*. The upright B being attached by link *d* to sill and the panel adjusted for level ground, one end of a brace *k*, by an opening provided for the purpose, is attached by pin *g* to upright B, and the other end of brace *k* is attached to sill by pin *n'*, inserted through an opening in the brace into the hole *l* in sill. (See Figs. 1 and 4.) The removal of the brace-pin *n'* from the hole *l* in the sill, the bottom of upright B

being slightly beveled, (the link d connecting the sill and upright B in the manner described,) admits of the panel being leaned back at the top for the purpose of securing the perpendicular of the panel on sideling ground, and the perpendicular so secured is maintained by inserting brace-pin n' into hole l' in sill according to the slope of the ground, as shown by Fig. 5.

To the middle of the sill, on one side, is attached obliquely an iron staple g' , through which a stake may be driven on very sideling or on very windy ground. The staple is attached to the middle of the sill, so that while the stake will prevent the sill from sliding on very sideling land there also is secured equal and sufficient power to prevent the sill from tilting either way on very windy locations, and the staple is attached obliquely to the sill, so that the stake driven through the staple will enter the ground obliquely, and thus the stake will be prevented from being drawn out of the ground by wind or any other pressure against the panel from either side, while with a small lever it can be easily drawn out the oblique direction from which it was driven in.

I do not claim simply the attachment of a staple to the sill for the purpose of staking the sill to the ground to be new; but I do claim the idea of the point of attachment, the middle of the sill, and the oblique manner of attachment for the purpose of obtaining the advantage named to be new.

For the purpose of connecting two panels in line of fence the outside edge of upright B' of first panel is provided near each end with a metallic plate M about four inches long and about one-fourth of an inch thick and of a width equal to the thickness of the upright. This plate is sunk into the upright even with the edge of the upright, and it is attached to the upright by metallic pins or screws, and each plate is provided near its center (up and down) with an angular oblong opening s , said opening being nearly L-shaped. The outside edge of upright B of second panel is provided at corresponding points with a similar plate M to that attached to upright B' of first panel. Each two corresponding plates thus attached to the uprights of the two panels are united together, each pair by two plank connecting bars H, each bar of a width at its broadest end equal to the length of plate M and of a thickness equal to the width of plate M. Each plank bar H has attached to its broadest end a metallic plate p of a thickness, length, and width equal to plate M on uprights, and plate p at the end of bar H is provided with a metallic projection u , with a downward hook at its end. This hooked projection on plate p is of a size and length to admit of it entering the oblong opening in plate M by turning the bar so that plate p will be at right angles to plate M. When the hooked end of the projection on plate p is passed through the oblong opening in plate

M, the bar H, with its attached plate p and hooked projection, is dropped down or turned until plates M and p are in line and the body of the projection rests on the bottom of the oblong opening in plate M, and the downward hook of the projection on plate p rests back of and projects against the rear or opposite side of plate M, and thus to the end of each upright are attached two bars H; but each bar can be easily detached therefrom by raising it enough to admit of the hooked projection on plate p coming out of the oblong opening in plate M. In attaching connecting-bar H to upright, the projection on plate p being inserted into and resting on lower surface of oblong opening in plate M, the downward hook of the projection rests against the rear or opposite side of plate M. In detaching connecting-bar H from upright the bar is half-turned, when the projection will readily pass through the opening in plate M.

Each pair of connecting-bars H are rabbeted together and held united by a metallic pin I, passing downward through corresponding holes provided in the rabbeted parts of the connecting-bars H, and thus the panels are pivotally connected, and by this connection the further convenience and final completeness of my invention are secured, as this connection admits of the panels being adjusted to suit any surface and of running them in either a straight line or of turning a right angle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the uprights B and B' of two adjacent fence-panels, one B having its foot beveled, pierced, and hollowed out for the purposes described, with the connecting-bars H, having plate p attached, said plate having a hooked projection, the plates M on the uprights, having angular openings, as described, the sill provided with a connecting-link d , arranged to enter the opening d^2 in the foot of the upright, the pin i , and the brace k , all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described.

2. The combination of the bar H, having plate p attached, said plate being provided with a hooked projection, with the plate M, having an angular or L-shaped opening therein to receive hook u , the connecting-pin I, and the uprights B and B' , all substantially as described.

3. The combination of two adjacent fence-panels provided with the plates M, having openings, as described, with the connecting-bars H, plates p , having hook u , and the connecting-pin I, all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES J. OGILVIE.

Witnesses:

WM. H. ROBINSON,
JAMES LONG.