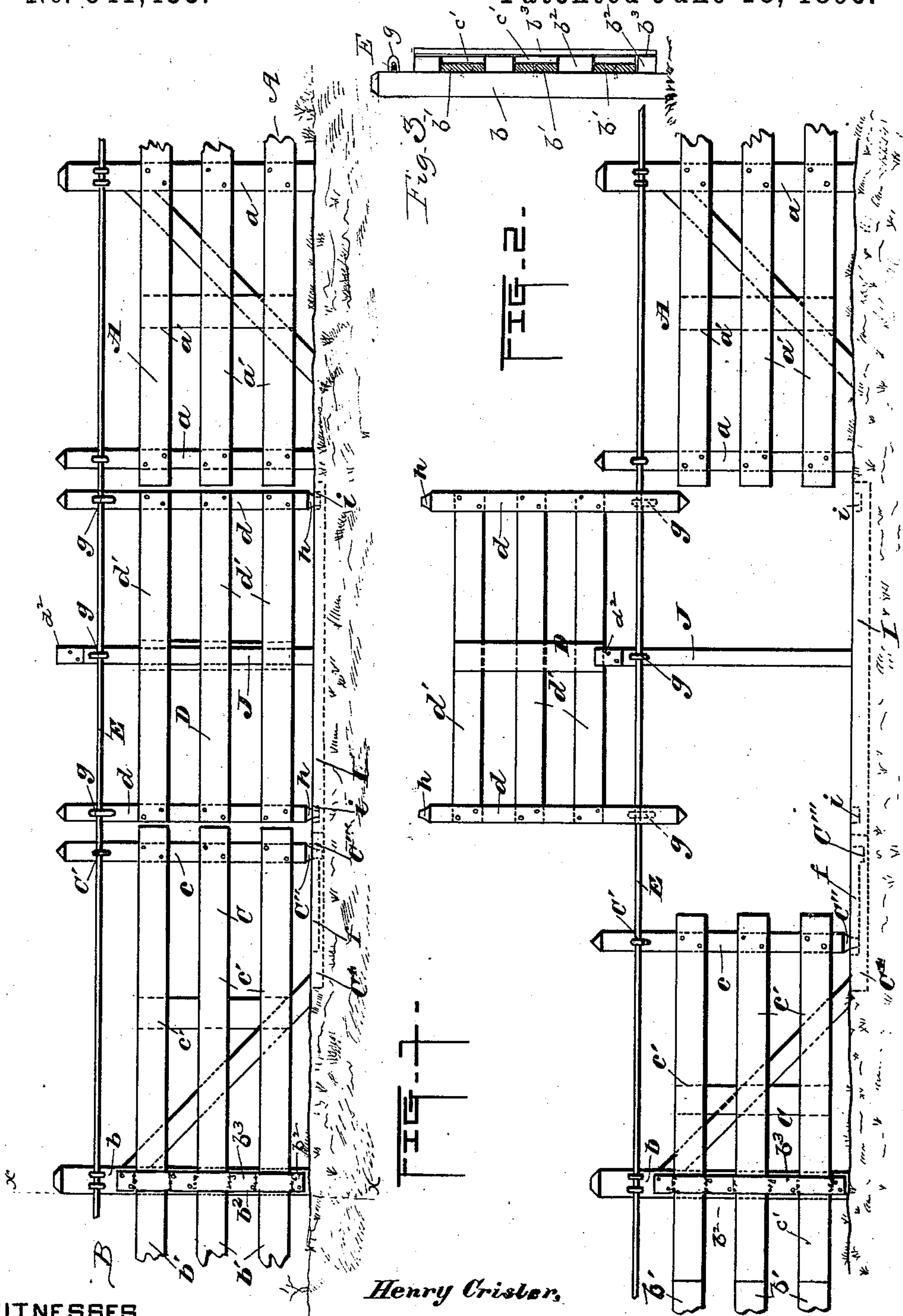


(No Model.)

H. CRISLER.
FENCE.

No. 541,453.

Patented June 18, 1895.



WITNESSES

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HENRY CRISLER, OF PAULDING, OHIO.

FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,453, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed September 20, 1894. Serial No. 523,540. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY CRISLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paulding, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention is an improvement in fences, and it relates more particularly to that class of fences known to the art as stock fences by which cattle and animals are confined in an inclosure.

The object that I have in view is to provide a fence of simple and inexpensive construction which will not require the use of gates to admit the stock to or permit them to pass from the inclosure formed by the fence; and to the accomplishment of these ends certain of the panels of the fence are constructed so that they can be moved or adjusted to provide an opening in the fence through which an attendant or the stock is free to pass.

The invention further consists in the construction and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

To enable others to understand my invention, I have illustrated the preferred embodiment thereof in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing the fence with all the panels adjusted to form an inclosure, and Fig. 2 is a view showing the fence adjusted in respect to certain of its panels to provide openings for the passage of the attendant or the stock. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on line *xx* of Fig. 1 to show the arrangement of the rigid and sliding panels clearly.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates one of the stationary panels of the fence, and B is a portion of another of the stationary fence panels, and C, D, are the movable or adjustable fence panels constructed in accordance with my invention.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings is shown only a portion of the stationary panel B and in Fig. 2 this portion is hidden by the sliding panel C, which is moved back or open.

The stationary panel, A, consists of the stiles, *a*, *a*, and longitudinal rails *a'*, all of which are suitably united or secured together. The other stationary fence panel, B, is constructed of the stile, *b*, and the rails, *b'*, suitably united together.

The stiles, *a*, *b*, of the stationary fence panels are extended a suitable distance above the top or rider rail of the fence, and along the fence is stretched a cable or stringer E which is suitably attached or fastened to the fixed stiles of the stationary fence panels.

The slidable fence panel, C, consists of the vertical stile *c* and the rails *c'* which are rigidly fastened, at one end, to the stile, *c*. The stile, *c*, of the slidable panel is extended up alongside of the cable or stringer, E, and is provided with a keeper, *C'*, which is vertically elongated and fitted over the cable or stringer to enable the panel C to be elevated a limited distance and still be connected to the cable or stringer by which the panel is guided in its horizontal back and forth movements when the panel is adjusted to provide an opening or to close the gap between the panels of the fence. The slidable panel is held in place by forming a tenon, *C''* on the lower end of its stile *c* and fitting this tenon in a socket *C'''* in a ground rail, *C⁴*, suitably embedded in the ground below the movable panels of the fence; and in this ground rail is formed a longitudinal groove or channel *f* which terminates in a shoulder or abutment, whereby the movement of the panel C when it is adjusted away from the adjacent panel on one side thereof is limited by the tenon thereof coming in contact with the shoulder or abutment in the ground rail. To adjust the panel C to form the opening between it and an adjacent panel, the end of the panel having the stile *c* is lifted slightly to clear the tenon from the socket, the elongated keeper permitting this movement and the rails *c'* being fitted loosely before the rails of the panel B, and then the panel C is moved longitudinally until the tenon comes up against the abutment or shoulder, thus arresting its sliding movement, and moving it away from the adjacent panel sufficiently for a per-

son to pass between the two panels. To close the opening, it is only necessary to move it back into place and drop it so that the tenon fits in the socket, thereby holding the panel C in a stationary position.

In Fig. 1 the slidable panel is shown in its normal position and in Fig. 2 it is shown as moved to form the opening. To permit said panel to slide and to guide the same I attach to stile *b*, the blocks *b*², shown in dotted lines, which with the guide strip *b*³, fastened to said blocks form spaces in which the panel *c*' of the sliding panel can easily move back and forth.

I have devised another form of adjustable panel, indicated at D in the drawings, between the slidable panel C and the stationary panel A; but this position of the panel D between panels, A, C, is optional and can be varied at pleasure because it is evident that the slidable panel can be placed at one point in the fence and the panel D can be placed at another point in the fence. This adjustable panel D consists of the stiles *d*, *d*', and the rails, *d*', suitably united together. The stiles are extended a suitable distance to lie alongside of the overhead cable or stringer, E, and these extended upper ends of the stiles are furnished with the elongated vertical keepers, *g*, which are fitted over the cable or stringer E to have a limited vertical adjustment or play thereon. The lower ends of the stiles *d* are extended below the bottom rail of the fence, to form the tenons, *h*, and when the panel D is lowered into position these tenons *h* are fitted in sockets *i* in a ground rail, I, suitably embedded below the panel D, to hold the panel rigidly in place.

To raise the panel D it is lifted slightly to raise the tenons *h* out of the sockets, *i*, and cause the keepers *g* to slide over the overhead cable E, and then the panel can be swung or

raised clear above the overhead cable, to the position shown by Fig. 2, to permit large sized animals to pass beneath the elevated panel D and between the two adjacent panels on opposite sides thereof. To close the fence, it is only necessary to lower the panel D into such position that its tenons will drop into the sockets, *i*, and thereby lock the panel in position against displacement by the stock confined within the inclosure. To assist in sustaining the cable against the weight of the panel D when raised, I provide the post J about midway of the panel D, the lower end thereof being planted in the ground and its upper end being connected to the cable E. To sustain the swinging panel in its raised or vertical position I provide the keeper *d*², which acts as shown in Fig. 2.

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

1. A fence consisting of the vertical posts, the stringer or cable connected to the upper ends of the posts, the panel hinged to the cable and adapted to be swung upward, the keeper for holding the panel in its raised position, the panel having the sliding connection with the cable, the base having the sockets for holding the sliding panel, and the rails forming the stationary panels.

2. A fence having a cable secured to the upper ends of the posts thereof, a panel constructed to slide on the cable and a panel hung upon the cable and capable of swinging vertically thereon.

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

HENRY CRISLER.

Witnesses:

JOHN D. LAMB,
CLYDE SNOOK.