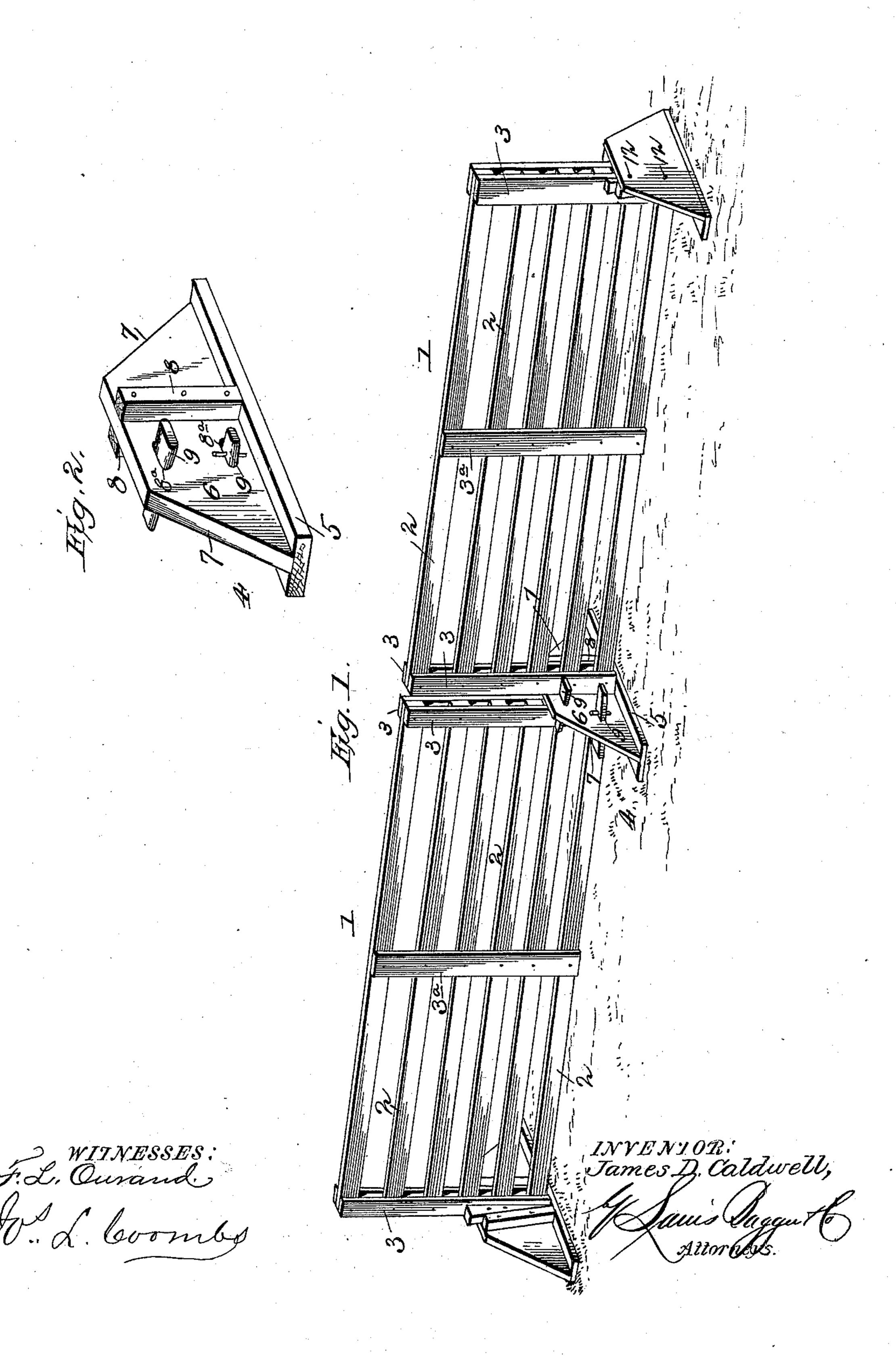
J. D. CALDWELL. PANEL FENCE.

No. 561,372.

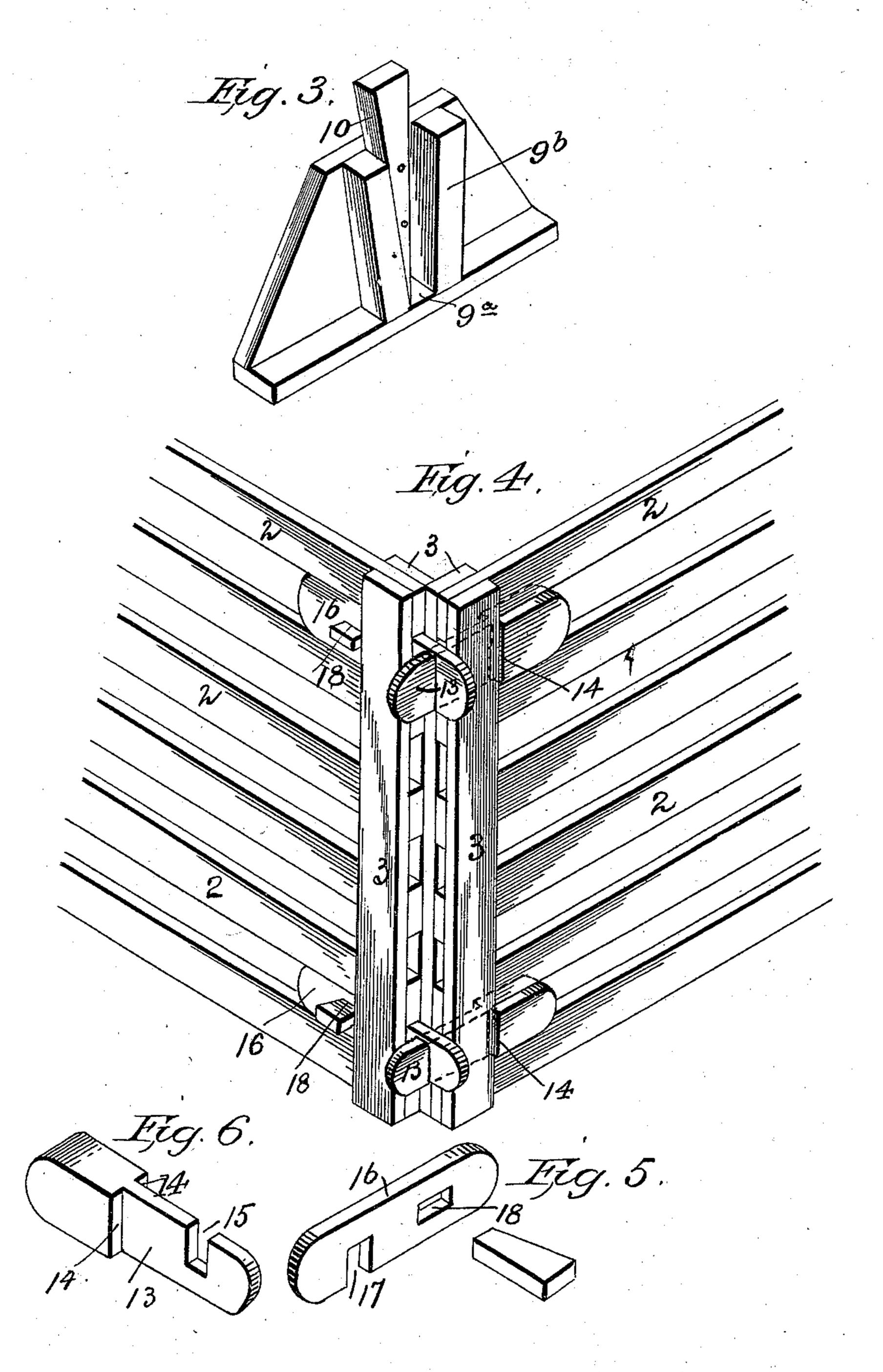
Patented June 2, 1896.



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JAMES D. CALDWELL, OF PRINCETON, NORTH CAROLINA.

PANEL FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,372, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed August 13, 1895. Serial No. 559,156. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James D. Caldwell, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Princeton, in the county of Johnston and State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Panel Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specifiation.

My invention relates to improvements in panel fences, and its object is to provide a fence of this character which shall be simple and economical in construction and durable in use, and which can be readily set up and taken down and transported from place to place, and in which any of the sections comprising the fence can be taken down for the passage of vehicles and other objects and be again readily put up to close the passage-way.

It is also an object to provide an improved corner-lock for the same, whereby the end sections of the fences running at right angles to each other may be securely connected together.

The invention consists in the novel con-30 struction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of one of the locks, the panels being removed. Fig. 3 is a similar view of one of the locks used at the end or termination of the fence. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the end sections conspective view showing the end sections connected together by my improved corner-lock. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of the same.

In the said drawings the reference-numeral 1 designates the panels or sections composing the fence, each consisting of horizontal rails 2, the ends of which are embraced by and secured to vertical boards or strips 3. One or more vertical strengthening-strips 3 may be secured to the horizontal rails intermediate of the ends thereof, if desired.

The numeral 4 designates the locks or supports by which the fence panels or sections are held in position. These consist of trans-

verse sills 5, having secured thereto vertical boards 6, having beveled or inclined ends 7. At each side of said boards and at one side of 55 the center thereof is a vertical post 8, against which one of the end boards 3 of each panel or section abuts. The said boards are also formed near their tops and bottoms with tapering slots 8^a to receive wedges 9.

The locks or supports at the end or extremity of the fence are made somewhat different from the intermediate supports, a vertical wall in this instance being employed provided with two posts 9° and 9°, one of which 65 is slightly inclined and the other vertical, between which the end of the fence-panel is inserted, a wedge 10 being driven between the inclined post and the fence-panel. Nails or pins 12 are employed for holding the wedges 7° in place. These pins pass through apertures in the wedges and are removable, so that they can be withdrawn and the wedges disengaged from their slots.

Fig. 1 of the drawings shows the general 75 appearance of the fence when in use, and it also shows how the panels are held in an upright position. To remove one of the panels or sections, it is only necessary to withdraw the pins in the wedges and remove the latter 80 from the slots. The panel or section can now be removed, forming a passage-way.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated the manner of securing the end sections of two fence panels or sections together, and, referring to this 85 figure and Figs. 5 and 6, the reference-numeral 13 designates a block or strip having offsets on each side at one end, forming shoulders 14. These offsets may be made integral with the strip or made separate theregral with the strip or made separate thereing devices, as may be found most convenient or desirable. Near the opposite end the strip is formed with an angular notch or recess 15.

The numeral 16 designates a wooden or 95 other strip or block having an angular notch or recess 17 near one end and near the other end is formed with a rectangular aperture 18. Two of these locks are employed for holding the panels together, one at the top and the 100 other at the bottom. In practice the blocks 13 are inserted through the spaces between the vertical strips 3 of the fence-panels from the inside, with the notched end projecting

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outward beyond the same and the shoulders 14 abutting against the inner edges of said strips. The blocks 16 are then secured to said projecting ends of blocks 13 by engaging the notches of the same with each other, and the free ends of the blocks 16 are passed through the top and bottom spaces of the panel to be connected, after which wedges are driven through the apertures 18. By this means the two panels will be securely locked together, so that they cannot be disconnected until the wedges are removed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

In a fence, the combination with the corner

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posts and panels, of the lock consisting of the blocks having offsets near one end and a notch near the other end, the strip having a notch engaging with the notch of the block and formed with a rectangular aperture, and 20 the wedge passing through said aperture, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES D. CALDWELL.

Witnesses:

JAMES U. OLIVER, JAMES M. BEATY.