

No. 678,071.

Patented July 9, 1901.

J. G. HUNT.

FENCE.

(Application filed Feb. 9, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

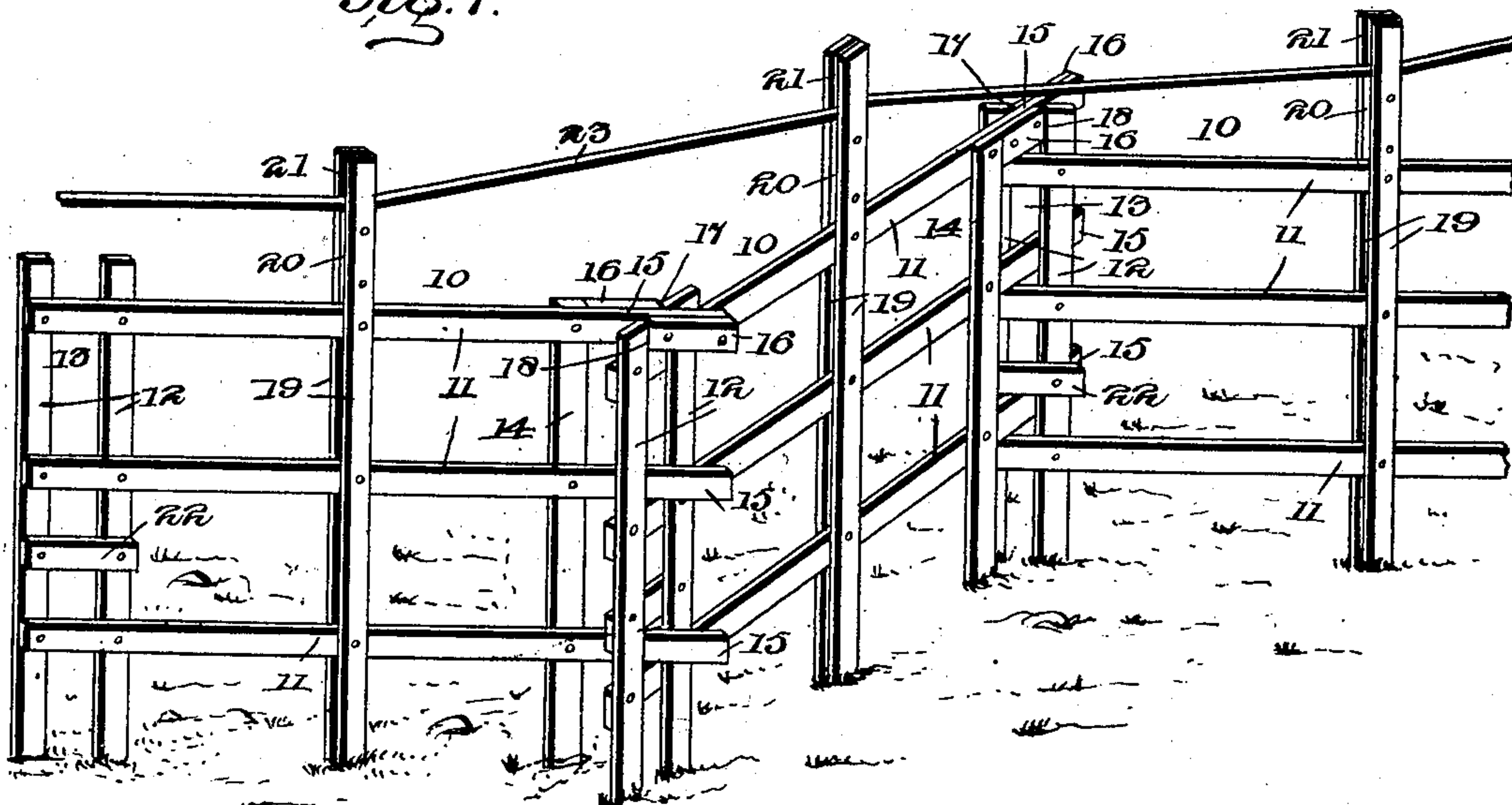


Fig. 2.

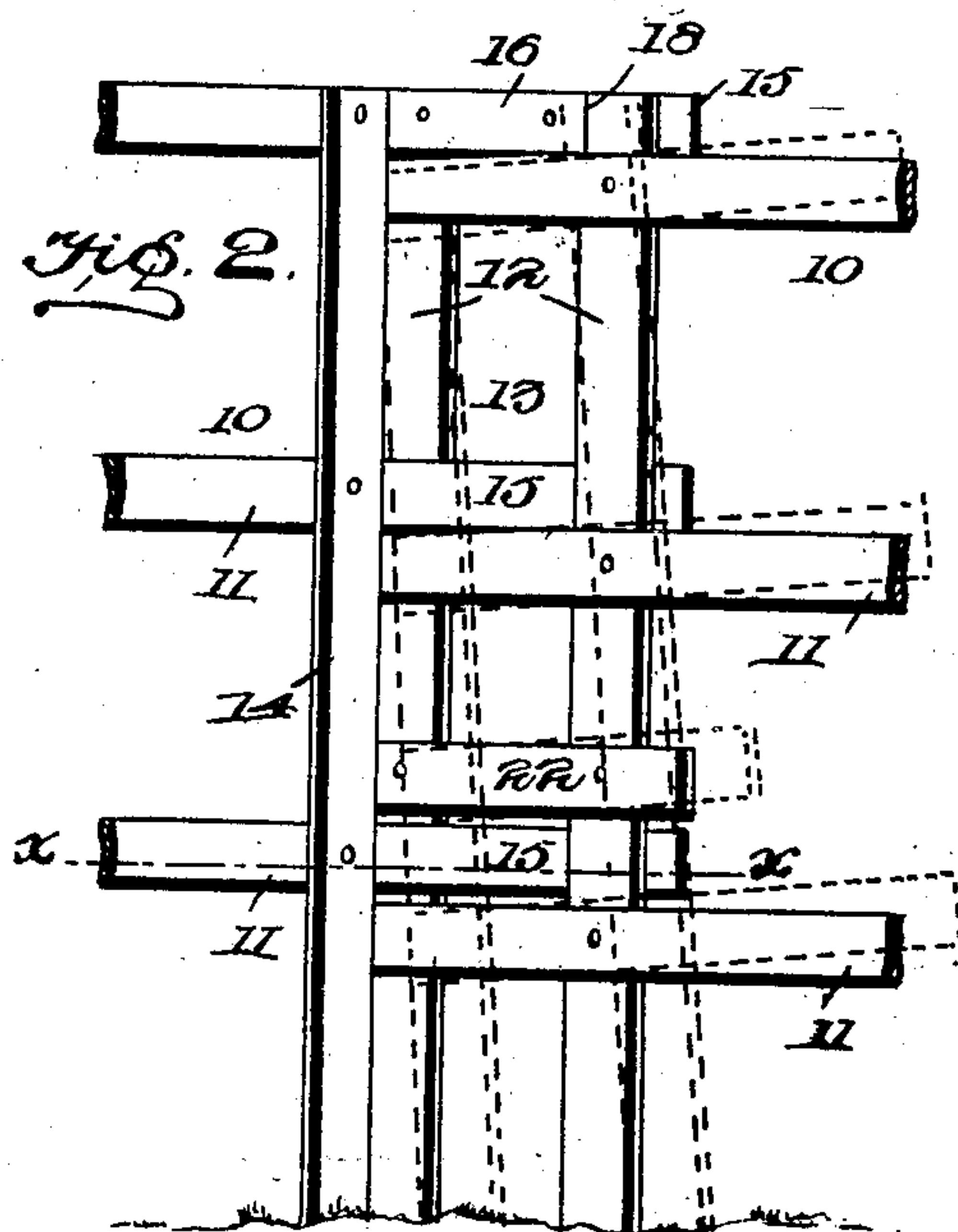


Fig. 3.

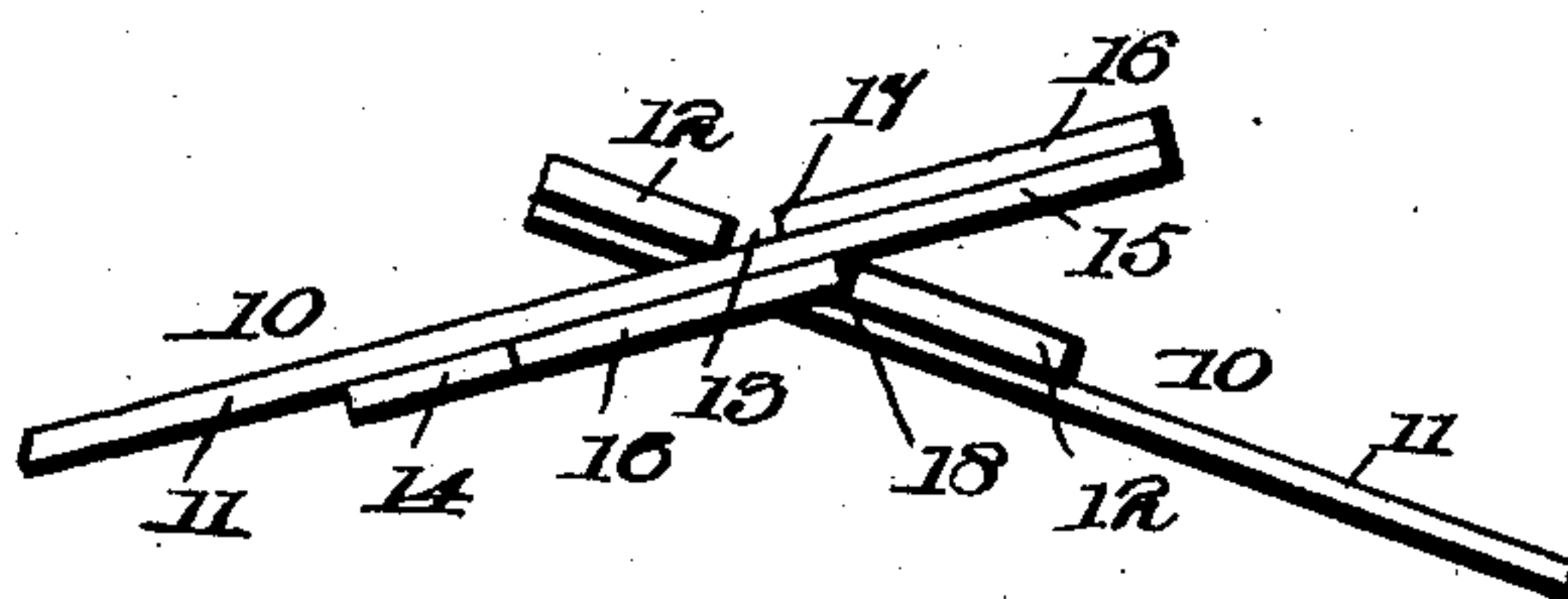
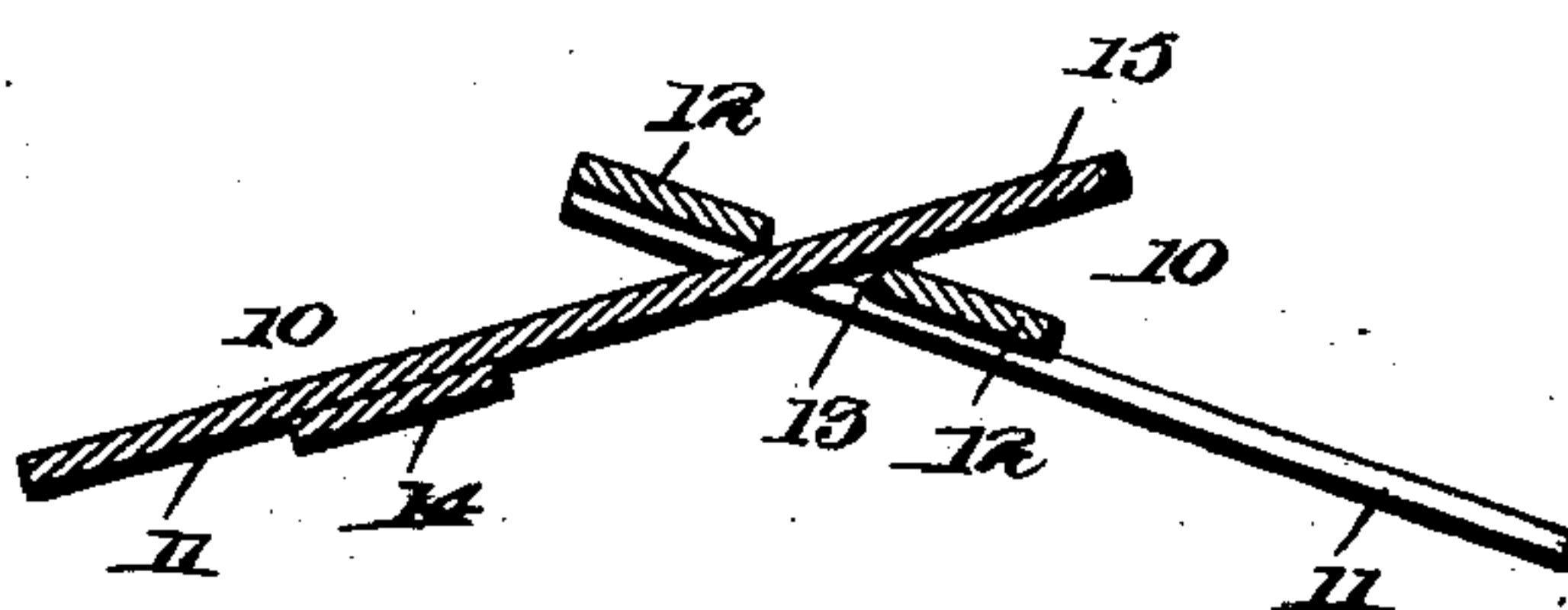


Fig. 4.



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FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,071, dated July 9, 1901.

Application filed February 9, 1901. Serial No. 46,687. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES GASHUM HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tribune, in the county of Crittenden and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Fence, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to fences; and the object is to provide a portable article of this character composed of separable panels which can be quickly set up and interlocked to form a continuous fence of great strength and stability.

One of the most important aims of the invention is to provide a construction in which the several panels are pivotally as well as separably interlocked, so that the fence will readily accommodate itself to the rise and fall and other inequalities of the ground upon which it is placed.

The preferred construction for accomplishing these objects is shown in the accompanying drawings and described in the following specification. This construction is, however, open to change and modification within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view, in elevation, of the ends of two panels in interlocked relation. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line X X of Fig. 2.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

The fence as shown consists of a plurality of panels designated by the numeral 10. These panels each comprise a plurality of spaced horizontally-disposed rails or bars 11, connected by upright standards. A pair of these standards 12 are arranged at one end of the panel and project a short distance above the upper horizontal bar 11. They are spaced a short distance apart to form a guide-way 13. The standard 14 at the opposite end of the panel is inset, so that the ends 15 of the bars or rails project some distance beyond the same. Upon the opposite sides of the projecting end of the upper horizontal bar are secured a pair of short cleats 16, so disposed that the outer end of one and the

inner end of the other slightly overlap, and thus form shoulders 17 and 18 on opposite sides of the projecting end of the bar, said shoulders being in different vertical planes. Secured to the opposite sides of the bars 11 are a pair of vertical standards 19, that project some distance above the top bar. The intermediate space between these standards above the top bar is filled to a suitable height by a block 20, that terminates short of the top of the ends of said standards, and thus forms a notch 21.

In assembling the panels the projecting ends 15 of the bars of one are passed through between the spaced standards 12 at the end of the adjacent panel. The panel is then swung around until the shoulders 17 and 18 of the upper bar are in line with the edges of the standards 12, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The standards will thus be interlocked and cannot be pulled apart without first bringing them to a position practically at right angles to each other. In order to prevent a vertical displacement, a keeper-bar 22 may be secured to the standards 12 far enough above the adjacent horizontal bar to permit the insertion of the end 15, but prevent its vertical movement to any great extent. A wire, as 23, is passed through the notches 21 of the several panels, and thus assist in holding them in coacting relation. At the same time it will be observed that the upper bar of one panel is securely interlocked with the adjacent panel, while the remaining ones simply pass through the same. The upper connection therefore forms a pivot, so that the panels may assume a variety of vertical angles to each other, and thus conform to the lay of the land upon which the fence is placed. By this construction, therefore, a fence is provided composed of panels that can be readily assembled and as readily disassociated, so that they may be conveniently transported. Furthermore, when set up they will conform to the inclination or inequalities of the ground and at the same time form a rigid and stable fence.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be under-

stood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. In a fence, the combination with a panel provided at one end with a guideway, of another panel having a plurality of projecting bars arranged to engage in the guideway of the first-mentioned panel, one of said bars being provided on its opposite faces with shoulders arranged to be brought into line with the edges of said guideway to prevent the withdrawal of the bar, the side faces of the projecting portions of the other bars being smooth and freely slidable in the guideway to permit of the panels assuming an upright angle to each other.

2. In a fence, a plurality of panels, each comprising horizontal bars, connected at one end by spaced standards forming a guideway and having the ends of said bars projecting at the opposite end, the projecting portion of the upper bar being provided on its opposite faces with cleats forming shoulders, the side faces of the projecting portions of the remaining bars being smooth, said projecting ends of one panel being adapted to engage in the guideway of another with the shoulders of the upper bar in line with the edges thereof whereby the panels are held against disassociation and the remaining bars being freely slidable through the guideways to permit of the vertical adjustment of said panels.

3. In a fence, a plurality of panels, each comprising bars connected at one end by spaced standards forming a guideway, a hori-

zontal stop-arm arranged across the guideway intermediate the bars, the ends of said bars projecting from the end of the panel opposite to the guideway, the projecting portion of the upper bar being provided on its opposite faces with cleats forming shoulders, the side faces of the projecting portions of the remaining bars being smooth; said projecting ends of the bars of one panel being adapted to engage in the guideway of another, with the shoulders of the upper bar in line with the edges thereof and with the lower arranged beneath the stop-arm and freely slidable to permit of the vertical adjustment of the panels.

4. In a fence, a plurality of panels, each comprising horizontal bars connected at one end by spaced standards forming a guideway, a horizontal stop-arm arranged across the guideway intermediate the bars, the ends of said bars projecting from the end of the panel opposite to the guideway, and an intermediate upwardly-extending standard having a notch in its upper end which is arranged longitudinally of the panel, said projecting ends of the bars of one panel being adapted to engage in the guideway of another, the upper projecting bar having opposite shoulders in line with the edges of the guideway and the end of the lower bar being arranged beneath the guide-arm, and a wire connecting the intermediate standards and seated in the upper notches thereof.

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

JAMES GASHUM HUNT.

Witnesses:

THOMAS YANDELL,
H. K. WOODS.