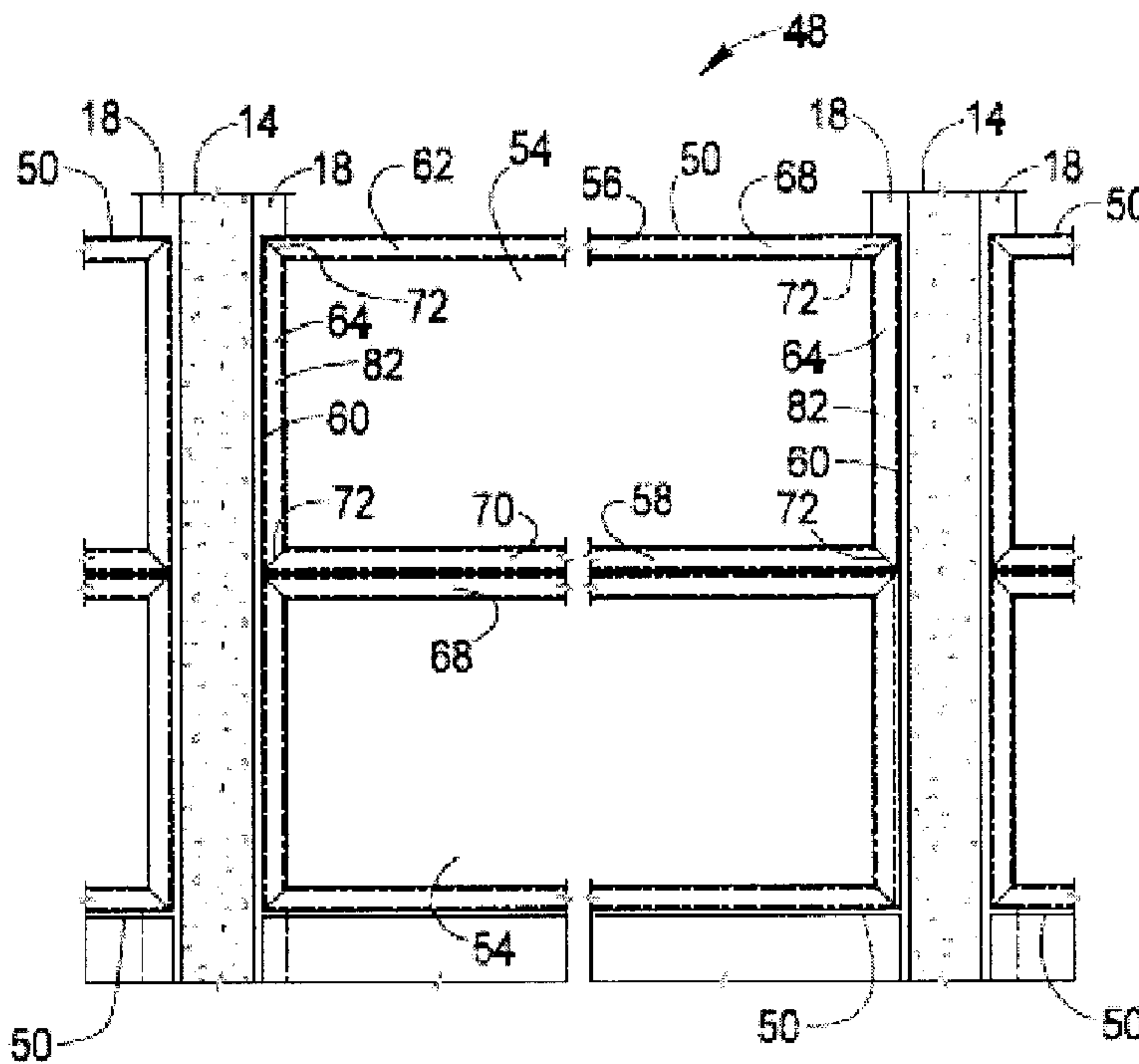




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts is disclosed. In some embodiments, the panel assembly includes the following: a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, the sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of the first slot width and the second slot width; and a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet, wherein the frame includes a bracket having a base portion with a substantially triangular cross-section, the base portion being disposed along edges of the sheet, the base portion defining a channel for capturing edges of the sheet, the channel being positioned at an apex of the base portion.

ABSTRACT

A panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts is disclosed. In some embodiments, the panel assembly includes the following: a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, the sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of the first slot width and the second slot width; and a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet, wherein the frame includes a bracket having a base portion with a substantially triangular cross-section, the base portion being disposed along edges of the sheet, the base portion defining a channel for capturing edges of the sheet, the channel being positioned at an apex of the base portion.

PANEL ASSEMBLY FOR TRAFFIC NOISE BARRIER WALL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 [0001] 1. Field of the Invention:

[0002] This invention relates to traffic noise barrier walls. More specifically, this invention relates to panels for traffic noise barrier walls.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art:

[0004] Traffic noise barrier walls serve to shield otherwise quiet areas from noise
10 caused by automotive, railway, aircraft, marine, or pedestrian traffic. A typical traffic noise barrier wall is from about 4 to 18 feet in height and runs continuously alongside a selected section of a roadway, railway, aircraft runway, waterway, parking lot, walkway, and the like. Such walls are typically constructed of acoustically absorptive or reflective panels supported by vertically mounted posts.

15 [0005] FIG. 1 depicts one common design of a traffic noise barrier wall, which is indicated at 10. In the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 1, each panel 12 is constructed of wood or concrete and is supported between an adjacent pair of vertically mounted posts 14, with the side edges 16 of the panel 12 being received within slots 18 disposed in the posts 14 in “drop-down” fashion. That is, the side edges 16 of each panel 12 are aligned
20 with the slots 18 and the panel 12 is lowered between the posts 14 to secure the panel 12 between the posts 14. Examples of such noise barrier walls are found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,713,170 and 5,537,788, both issued to Elmore et al. Noise barrier walls of this type are suitably sturdy and effective in reducing highway noise. However, the support posts must be sized to support the substantial weight of the wood or concrete panels under various
25 environmental loads (e.g., wind loads, earthquake loads, etc.). As a result, the support posts found in such noise barrier walls are large and expensive to manufacture. Moreover, if it becomes necessary to increase the height of the wall after the wall has been built, the addition of more concrete or wood panels to the existing post structure is often times impossible due to the inability of the posts to handle the increased load caused by the
30 additional panels. Such an addition in height may be required, for example, as noise regulations become more stringent or as the amount of noise generated by the traffic

increases. Therefore, to increase the height of such noise barrier walls, the existing posts must be replaced at great expense.

[0006] Yet another drawback to the use of wood or concrete panels in a traffic noise barrier wall is that they block the view of any roadside businesses or scenery from
 5 travelers on the roadway. To overcome this deficiency, wall systems employing transparent panels have been developed. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,214,411 issued to Pickett describes panels of transparent polycarbonate resin for use as an acoustical barrier wall along a highway. While such wall systems are effective in providing travelers with a view outside the roadway, they typically require unique mounting structures that do not
 10 lend themselves to retrofit into the posts commonly used in traffic noise barrier walls.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] A traffic noise barrier wall is disclosed. In some embodiments, the traffic barrier wall includes the following: a first vertically-mounted post including a first slot disposed therein, the first slot extending lengthwise along a side of the first post; a second vertically-
 15 mounted post spaced apart from the first post, the second post including a second slot disposed therein, the second slot extending lengthwise along a side of the second post; and a first panel assembly extending between the first and second posts, the first panel assembly including a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, and a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet including top, bottom, and
 20 side portions, wherein side portions of the frame capture at least a portion of the side edges of the sheet, the side portions of the frame being received within the first and second slots in drop-down fashion, wherein each of the side portions of the frame includes a base portion disposed outside one of the side edges of the sheet, said base portion having a substantially rectangular cross-section, first and second flanges disposed on the base portion, the first and
 25 second flanges forming at least a portion of a channel for capturing the side edge of the sheet, wherein at least the base portion is received in one of the first and second slots.

[0008] A panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts is disclosed. In some embodiments, the panel assembly includes the following: a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges
 30 forming a perimeter of the sheet, said sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of said first slot width and said second slot width, and a frame disposed along at least a portion of

the perimeter of the sheet including top, bottom, and side portions, wherein side portions of the frame include a base portion disposed along one of the side edges of the sheet, said base portion having substantially square outside portions that are connected to define a central channel and an overall substantially u-shaped cross-section, each of said outside portions including a connecting portion, wherein said central channel captures at least a portion of the side edges of the sheet.

[0009] A panel assembly system for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts and vertically stacked panel sheets is disclosed. In some embodiments, the panel assembly includes the following: at least two panels of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of each panel, each panel having a thickness that is less than each of said first slot width and said second slot width; and a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet including top, bottom, and side portions, wherein side portions of the frame include a base portion disposed along one of the side edges of the sheet and first and second flange portions projecting outward from the base portion on opposite sides of the sheet to define a channel between said first and second flange portions for capturing at least a portion of the side edges of the sheet, said frame having an overall thickness that is substantially equivalent to said base portion, said base portion having a substantially rectangular cross-section, wherein at least the base portion is received in one of the first and second slots, and a connecting bracket positioned between said first and second panels, said connecting bracket including male and female portions each having a substantially triangular cross-section, said male portion having a protruding portion and said female portion having a recessed portion that mates with said protruding portion, and each of said male and female portions including first and second flanges extending from a side opposite of said protruding and recessed portions, the first and second flanges forming at least a portion of a channel for capturing the top and bottom edges of the sheets.

[0010] A method of assembling a panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts is disclosed. In some embodiments, the method includes the following: providing at least two panels of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of each panel; joining a frame including top, bottom, and side portions around said perimeter of each panel; temporarily connecting to said top portion of a first one of said at least two panels; placing said first one of said at least two panels between one of said pairs of vertically-mounted posts so that said side portions of said first one of said at least two panels are retained within said slots of said posts,

wherein said top portion is released after said first one of said at least two panels is positioned between said posts; temporarily connecting to said top portion of a second one of said at least two panels; placing said second one of said at least two panels between said one of said pairs of vertically-mounted posts so that said side portions of said second one of said at least two panels are retained within said slots of said posts and said second one is positioned on top of said first one, wherein said top portion is released after said second one of said at least two panels is positioned between said posts; and removing said top portion of said second one of said at least two panels.

[0010a] According to another aspect there is provided a panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts, the panel assembly comprising: a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, said sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of a first slot width and a second slot width; and a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet, wherein the frame includes a bracket having a base portion with a substantially triangular cross-section, said base portion being disposed along edges of the sheet, said base portion defining a channel for capturing edges of the sheet, said channel being positioned at an apex of said base portion, wherein an elastomeric gasket is disposed between outer surfaces of edges of the sheet and surfaces forming the channel.

[0010b] According to another aspect there is provided a panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts, the panel assembly comprising: a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, said sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of a first slot width and a second slot width; and a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet, wherein the frame includes a bracket having a base portion with a substantially triangular cross-section, said base portion being disposed along edges of the sheet, said base portion defining a channel for capturing edges of the sheet, said channel being positioned at an apex of said base portion, wherein an elastomeric gasket covers at least a portion of the side edge of the sheet captured within the channel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein like elements are numbered alike, and in which:

5 FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a prior art traffic noise barrier wall having panels received between posts in drop-down fashion;

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional plan view of a traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 2;

10 FIG. 4 is a detail view of a portion of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a portion of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional plan view of a portion of an alternative embodiment of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 2;

15 FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a portion of the alternative embodiment of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 2;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional plan view of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 8;

20 FIG. 10 is a detail view of a portion of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 8;

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a portion of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 8;

FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional plan view of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 12;

FIG. 14 is a detail view of a portion of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 12;

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional elevation view of a portion of the traffic noise barrier wall of FIG. 12; and

FIG. 16 is a top plan view of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional elevation view along line A-A of FIG. 16 of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a side sectional elevation view along line B-B of FIG. 17 of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a top sectional elevation view along line C-C of FIG. 17 of a traffic noise barrier wall including panel assemblies according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 20 is a top plan view of a side portion according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 21 is a top plan view of a bracket according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 22 is a top plan view of a side portion according to some embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 23 is a top plan view of a bracket according to some embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 24 is a top plan view of a bracket according to some embodiments of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] FIG. 2 depicts a cross-sectional elevation view of a traffic noise barrier wall 48 including panel assemblies 50 of the present invention. FIG. 3 is a plan view of the traffic noise barrier wall 48. The traffic noise barrier wall 48 is of the type that serves to shield otherwise quiet areas from noise caused by automotive, railway, aircraft, marine, or pedestrian traffic. The traffic noise barrier wall 48 may be positioned alongside a selected section of a roadway, railway, aircraft runway, waterway, parking lot, walkway, and the like, and has a height that is appropriate for the particular noise abatement requirements of the wall. For example, the height of the noise barrier wall may be from about 4 to 18 feet.

[0013] Referring to FIGs. 2 and 3, the noise barrier wall 48 includes spaced-apart, vertically mounted posts 14 having panel assemblies 50 extending between each pair of posts 14. The panel assemblies 50 each include a sheet 54 of material having top 56, bottom 58, and side edges 60 forming a perimeter of the sheet 54, and a frame 62 disposed around the
5 perimeter of the sheet 54. At least a portion of each of the top, bottom and side edges 56, 58, 60 of the sheet 54 may be captured by the frame 62. Side portions 64 of the frame 62 capture at least a portion of the side edges 60 of the sheet 54 and are received within the opposing slots 18 in drop-down fashion. By “drop-down” assembly it is meant that the side portions 64 of each panel assembly 50 are aligned with the slots 18 and the panel assembly 50 is lowered
10 between the posts 14 and within the slots 18 to secure the panel assembly 50 to the vertically mounted posts 14, as depicted in FIG. 1. While, in the embodiment shown, two panel assemblies 50 are disposed between each pair of posts 14, it is contemplated that one or more panel assemblies 50 may be disposed between each pair of posts 14.

[0014] The posts 14 may be part of an existing traffic noise barrier wall, with the existing
15 wood or concrete panels 12 (FIG. 1) being replaced with the panel assemblies 50. Alternatively, the posts 14 may be designed specifically for use with the panel assemblies 50. In the posts 14, post flanges 66 extending from the sides of the posts 14 define each of the slots 18. The width of the slots 18 is greater than the thickness “t” of the side portions 64 of the frame 62, with sufficient clearance existing between the frame 62 and the post flanges 66 so
20 that the side portions 64 slide within the slots 18 to allow the drop-down insertion of the panel assemblies 50 into the slots 18. The posts 14 are mounted to a secure base, such as for example, the ground, a concrete platform, a traffic barrier or parapet, or the like. The posts 14 are formed from a rigid material such as, for example, concrete, steel, or wood.

[0015] In the embodiment shown, each frame 50 includes a top portion 68, a bottom
25 portion 70, and side portions 64, with each portion 64, 68, and 70 capturing a portion of a respective top, bottom or side edge 56, 58, or 60 of the sheet 54. The ends of each of the portions 64, 68, and 70 interface with the ends of adjacent portions 64, 68 and 70 at mitered joints 72, which form corners of the frame 50. The frame 50 is formed from a rigid material such as, for example, steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic and the like. Each mitered joint 72
30 may be welded, fastened, or otherwise joined to form a continuous, rigid frame 50 around the entire perimeter of the sheet 54.

[0016] While frame 50 is shown as including side portions 64 and top and bottom portions 68 and 70 to capture at least a portion of four side edges 56, 58 and 60 of the sheet 54, it is also

within the scope of the invention for the frame 50 to only be present on two opposing edges of the sheet 54 or on three edges of the sheet 54. For example, it is contemplated that frame 50 may include only side portions 64 without the top and bottom portions 68 and 70. In this embodiment, only the side edges of the sheet 54 will be captured by the frame 50.

5 [0017] Each sheet 54 is made from an acoustically absorptive and/or reflective material that is appropriate for the individual application of the traffic noise barrier wall 48. For example, sheet 54 may be made of a transparent material where it is desired that travelers on a roadway, railway, aircraft runway, waterway, parking lot, or walkway, adjacent to the wall 48 have a view through the wall 48. One example of a preferred transparent material for use as
10 sheet 54 is PARAGLASS SOUNDSTOP® acrylic sheet commercially available from CYRO Industries, 100 Enterprise Drive, Rockaway, NJ. Where transparency is not desired, other materials such as wood, steel, opaque acrylic, plastic, and the like, may be used. The sheet 54 may be corrugated or otherwise shaped for added strength.

[0018] Referring now to FIG. 4, a cross sectional view of the post 14 and side portions 64
15 of adjacent frames 62 is shown. Each side portion 64 includes a base portion 80 disposed outside the respective side edge 60 of the sheet 54. Flanges 82 project from the base portion 80 on opposite sides of the sheet 54. The base portion 80 and the flanges 82 form a channel for capturing the side edge 60 of the sheet 54. An elastomeric gasket 84 may cover the side edge
20 60 of the sheet 54 within the channel to secure the sheet 54 within the channel. The base portion 80 and the flanges 82 are received in the slot 18. As shown in FIG. 2, the flanges 82 may extend along the entire side edge 60 of the sheet 54.

[0019] Disposed between each of the flanges 82 of the side portions 64 and the post 14 is an elastomeric gasket 86. The elastomeric gasket 86 takes up any space between the flanges 82 and the post 14.

25 [0020] In dimensioning the frame 50 for a particular application, the thickness “s” of the sheet 54 and the thickness “f” of the flanges 82 can be selected to provide the necessary overall thickness “t” of the frame 50 for the particular application. For example, where the panel assembly 50 is to replace a wood or concrete panel that is thicker than the sheet 54, the thickness “f” of the flanges can be selected such that the overall thickness “t” of the frame 62 is
30 equal to the thickness of the wood or concrete panel that it is to replace. The thickness “s” of the sheet 54 may be substantially less than the width of the slots 18. By “substantially” less than the width of the slots 18, it is meant that the thickness of the sheet 54 is less than 50% of

the maximum width of the slots 18, and more preferably less than 30% of the thickness of the slots 18. For example, the maximum width of the slots 18 may be about 4 inches to about 5 inches for accepting a standard wood or concrete panel, and the thickness “s” of an acrylic sheet 54 may be about one inch.

5 [0021] Because the frame 62 supports a relatively thin sheet 54, the panel assembly 50 is much lighter than the wood or concrete panel that it is to replace. As a result, the load applied by the panel assembly 50 to the posts 14 is less than that which would be applied by the wood or concrete panel. Because the load is less, a greater number of panel assemblies 50 can be used in place of the concrete or wood panels. In other words, if it becomes necessary to
10 increase the height of the wall 48, the concrete or wood panels can simply be removed and replaced with a greater number of panel assemblies 50. If the height of the posts 14 is insufficient to accommodate the increased number of panel assemblies 50, extensions can be added to the tops of the posts 18 to support the increased number of panel assemblies 50. In any case, because the panel assemblies 50 are lighter than the wood or concrete panels, the
15 wood or concrete panels can be replaced without having to perform the costly procedure of removing and replacing the posts 14.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 5, a cross-sectional view of a bottom portion 70 of one panel assembly 50 is shown proximate a top portion 68 of another panel assembly 50. Such an arrangement may occur when two or more panel assemblies 50 are disposed between a single
20 pair of posts 14, as shown in FIG. 2. Comparison of FIGs. 4 and 5 shows that the cross-section of the side portions 64 of FIG. 4 are substantially similar to the cross-section of the top and bottom portions 68, 70 of FIG. 5. It is contemplated that each of the portions 64, 68 and 70 of the frame 62 are substantially similar in construction, with each having a base portion 80 with flanges 82 extending therefrom, and with the associated edge 56, 68, or 60 of the sheet 54
25 being captured between the flanges 82.

[0023] In the embodiment of FIGs. 4 and 5, the flanges 82 are each formed from tubing, which is coupled by welding, fasteners, or the like to a plate that forms the base portion 80. Preferably, the materials used to make the flanges 82 are the same for each of the top, bottom, and side portions 68, 70 and 64 of the frame 62. That is, a single type of tubing can be cut as
30 needed to form the flanges 82 for any portion of the frame 62. Similarly, the plate used to make the base portion 80 is preferably the same for each of the top, bottom, and side portions 68, 70 and 64 of the frame 62. Using the same materials for each of the top, bottom, and side portions 68, 70, and 64 of the frame 62 allows manufacturing costs of the frame 62 to be

reduced. It is also contemplated that to further reduce the manufacturing cost of the frame 62, the flanges 82 can be pre-assembled to the plate that forms base 80, and the entire assembly cut as needed to form any of the top, bottom, or side portions 68, 70 and 64 of the frame 62.

5 [0024] FIGs. 6 and 7 depict an alternative construction of frame 62. In the embodiment of FIGs. 6 and 7, each of the top, bottom, and side portions 68, 70 and 64 of the frame 62 are formed by extruding, molding, forging or otherwise shaping a single piece of metal to obtain a unitary structure including the flanges 82 and base portion 80. Similar to the embodiment of FIG. 5, the flanges 82 and the base portion 80 can be pre-formed for use in any of the top, bottom, and side portions 68, 70 and 64 of the frame 62. The formed material can then be cut
10 as needed for any of the portions of the frame 62.

[0025] Referring to FIGs. 5 and 7, each panel assembly 50 may include a means for interlocking with an adjacent panel assembly 50 to prevent relative movement of the panel assemblies 50 when they are stacked between posts 14. In the embodiment of FIG. 5, for example, the top portion 68 of one frame 50 and the bottom portion 68 of an adjacent frame 50
15 each includes a protrusion 90 extending therefrom. The protrusion 90 on the top portion 68 is positioned on one side of its associated base 80, and the protrusion 90 on the bottom portion 70 is positioned on the opposite side of its associated base 80. Each protrusion 90 extends higher than the plate forming its associated base 80 such that when the bottom portion 70 from one panel assembly 50 rests on the top portion 68 of another panel assembly 50, the protrusions 90
20 capture the plate assemblies there between to prevent relative lateral movement of the panel assemblies 50.

[0026] The interlocking means of FIG. 7 includes a pair of protrusions 92 extending from the bottom portion 70 of the frame 62 in one panel assembly 50, and a single protrusion 94 extending from the top portion 68 of the frame 62 in an adjacent panel assembly 50. The
25 single protrusion 94 extends between the pair of protrusions 92 when the bottom portion 70 from one panel assembly 50 rests on the top portion 68 of the other panel assembly 50 to prevent relative lateral movement of the panel assemblies 50. In either the embodiment of FIG. 5 or FIG. 7, the protrusions 90, 92 and 94 may extend along the entire length of the top and/or bottom portions 68, 70 of the frames 62.

30 [0027] Referring to FIGs. 8 and 9, a traffic noise barrier wall 48 including panel assemblies 100 in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention is shown. The noise barrier wall 48 includes spaced-apart, vertically mounted posts 14 having panel

assemblies 100 extending between each pair of posts 14. The panel assemblies 100 each include a sheet 54 of material having top 56, bottom 58, and side edges 60 forming a perimeter of the sheet 54, and a frame 102 disposed around the perimeter of the sheet 54. At least a portion of each of the top, bottom and side edges 56, 58, 60 of the sheet 54 may be captured by the frame 102. Side portions 104 of the frame 102 capture at least a portion of the side edges 60 of the sheet 54 and are received within the opposing slots 18 in drop-down fashion. While, in the embodiment shown, two panel assemblies 100 are disposed between each pair of posts 14, it is contemplated that one or more panel assemblies 100 may be disposed between each pair of posts 14.

10 **[0028]** The posts 14 may be part of an existing traffic noise barrier wall, with the existing wood or concrete panels 12 (FIG. 1) being replaced with the panel assemblies 100. Alternatively, the posts 14 may be designed specifically for use with the panel assemblies 100. In the posts 14, post flanges 66 extending from the sides of the posts 14 define each of the slots 18. The width of the slots 18 is greater than the thickness “t” of the side portions 104 of the frame 102, with sufficient clearance existing between the frame 102 and the post flanges 66 so that the side portions 102 slide within the slots 18 to allow the drop-down insertion of the panel assemblies 100 into the slots 18. The posts 14 are mounted to a secure base, such as for example, the ground, a concrete platform, a traffic barrier or parapet, or the like. The posts 14 are formed from a rigid material such as, for example, concrete, steel, or wood.

20 **[0029]** In the embodiment shown, each frame 102 includes a top portion 106, a bottom portion 108, and side portions 104, with each portion 106, 108, and 104 capturing a portion of a respective top, bottom or side edge 56, 58, or 60 of the sheet 54. The ends of each of the portions 104, 106, and 108 interface with the ends of adjacent portions 104, 106 and 108 at mitered joints 72, which form corners of the frame 102. The frame 102 is formed from a rigid material such as, for example, steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic and the like. Each mitered joint 72 may be welded, fastened, or otherwise joined to form a continuous, rigid frame 102 around the entire perimeter of the sheet 54.

30 **[0030]** While frame 102 is shown as including side portions 104 and top and bottom portions 106 and 108 to capture at least a portion of four side edges 56, 58 and 60 of the sheet 54, it is also within the scope of the invention for the frame 102 to only be present on two opposing edges of the sheet 54 or on three edges of the sheet 54. For example, it is contemplated that frame 104 may include only side portions 104 without the top and bottom

portions 106 and 108. In this embodiment, only the side edges of the sheet 54 will be captured by the frame 102.

[0031] Each sheet 54 is made from an acoustically absorptive and/or reflective material that is appropriate for the individual application of the traffic noise barrier wall 48. For example, sheet 54 may be made of a transparent material where it is desired that travelers on a roadway, railway, aircraft runway, waterway, parking lot, or walkway, adjacent to the wall 48 have a view through the wall 48. One example of a preferred transparent material for use as sheet 54 is PARAGLASS SOUNDSTOP® acrylic sheet. Where transparency is not desired, other materials such as wood, steel, opaque acrylic, plastic, and the like, may be used. The sheet 54 may be corrugated or otherwise shaped for added strength.

[0032] Referring now to FIG. 10, a cross sectional view of the post 14 and side portions 104 of adjacent frames 102 is shown. Each side portion 104 includes a base portion 110 disposed outside the respective side edge 60 of the sheet 54. Flanges 112 project from the base portion 110 on opposite sides of the sheet 54. The base portion 110 and the flanges 112 form a channel for capturing the side edge 60 of the sheet 54. An elastomeric gasket 114 may cover the side edge 60 of the sheet 54 within the channel to secure the sheet 54 within the channel. The base portion 110 and the flanges 112 are received in the slot 18 of post 14. As shown in FIG. 8, the flanges 112 may extend along the entire side edge 60 of the sheet 54.

[0033] In the embodiment depicted in FIG. 10, the base portion 110 has a generally triangular cross-section, with the flanges 112 extending from an apex of the triangle and with the base of the triangle forming the thickness "t" of the side portions 104 of the frame 102. Disposed between each side of the base portion 110 and the post 14 is an elastomeric gasket 116. The elastomeric gasket 116 takes up any space between the base portion 110 and the post 14.

[0034] In dimensioning the frame 102 for a particular application, the thickness "s" of the sheet 54 and the thickness "t" of the side portions 104 can be selected for the particular application. For example, where the panel assembly 100 is to replace a wood or concrete panel that is thicker than the sheet 54, the thickness "t" of the side portions 104 can be made equal to the thickness of the wood or concrete panel that the panel assembly 100 is to replace. As a result, the thickness "s" of the sheet 54 may be substantially less than the width of the slots 18.

[0035] Because the frame 102 supports a relatively thin sheet 54, the panel assembly 100 is much lighter than the wood or concrete panel that it is to replace. As a result, the load applied by the panel assembly 100 to the posts 14 is less than that which would be applied by the wood or concrete panel. Because the load is less, a greater number of panel assemblies 100 can be used in place of the concrete or wood panels. In other words, if it becomes necessary to increase the height of the wall 48, the concrete or wood panels can simply be removed and replaced with a greater number of panel assemblies 100. If the height of the posts 14 is insufficient to accommodate the increased number of panel assemblies 100, extensions can be added to the tops of the posts 14 to support the increased number of panel assemblies 100. In any case, because the panel assemblies 100 are lighter than the wood or concrete panels, the wood or concrete panels can be replaced without having to perform the costly procedure of removing and replacing the posts 14.

[0036] Referring to FIG. 11, a cross-sectional view of a bottom portion 108 of one panel assembly 100 is shown proximate a top portion 106 of another panel assembly 100. Such an arrangement may occur when two or more panel assemblies 100 are disposed between a single pair of posts 14, as shown in FIG. 8. Each panel assembly 100 includes a means for interlocking with an adjacent panel assembly 100 to prevent relative movement of the panel assemblies 100 when they are stacked between posts 14. In the embodiment of FIG. 11, the top portion 106 of one frame 102 and the bottom portion 108 of an adjacent frame 102 each includes a protrusion 120 extending therefrom and a recess 122 formed therein. The protrusion 120 on the top portion 106 is received within the recess of the bottom portion 108, and vice-versa.

[0037] Comparison of FIGs. 10 and 11 shows that the cross-section of the side portions 104 of FIG. 10 are substantially similar to the cross-section of the top and bottom portions 106, 108 of FIG. 11. In the embodiment of FIGs. 8-11, the base portion 110 and flanges 112 may be formed by extrusion, molding, forging or otherwise shaping a single piece of material to form a unitary structure. It is contemplated that each of the portions 104, 106 and 108 of the frame 102 are substantially similar in construction, with each having a base portion 110 with flanges 112 extending therefrom, and with the associated edge 56, 68, or 60 of the sheet 54 being captured between the flanges 112. Similar to the embodiments of FIGs. 5 and 7, the base portion 110 and flange 112 structure can be pre-formed for use in any of the top, bottom, and side portions 106, 108, and 104 of the frame 102. The formed material can then be cut as needed for any of the portions of the frame 102. Using the same materials for each of the top,

bottom, and side portions 106, 108, and 104 of the frame 102 allows manufacturing costs of the frame 102 to be reduced.

[0038] Referring to FIGs. 12 and 13, a traffic noise barrier wall 48 including panel assemblies 200 in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention is shown.

5 The noise barrier wall 48 includes spaced-apart, vertically mounted posts 14 having panel assemblies 200 extending between each pair of posts 14. The panel assemblies 200 each include a sheet 54 of material having top 56, bottom 58, and side edges 60 forming a perimeter of the sheet 54, and a frame 202 disposed around the perimeter of the sheet 54. At least a portion of each of the top, bottom and side edges 56, 58, 60 of the sheet 54 may be captured by
10 the frame 202. Side portions 204 of the frame 202 capture at least a portion of the side edges 60 of the sheet 54 and are received within the opposing slots 18 in drop-down fashion. While, in the embodiment shown, two panel assemblies 200 are disposed between each pair of posts 14, it is contemplated that one or more panel assemblies 200 may be disposed between each pair of posts 14.

15 **[0039]** The posts 14 may be part of an existing traffic noise barrier wall, with the existing wood or concrete panels 12 (FIG. 1) being replaced with the panel assemblies 200. Alternatively, the posts 14 may be designed specifically for use with the panel assemblies 200. In the posts 14, post flanges 66 extending from the sides of the posts 14 define each of the slots 18. The width of the slots 18 is greater than the thickness “t” of the side portions 204 of the
20 frame 202, with sufficient clearance existing between the frame 202 and the post flanges 66 so that the side portions 202 slide within the slots 18 to allow the drop-down insertion of the panel assemblies 200 into the slots 18. The posts 14 are mounted to a secure base, such as for example, the ground, a concrete platform, a traffic barrier or parapet, or the like. The posts 14 are formed from a rigid material such as, for example, concrete, steel, or wood.

25 **[0040]** In the embodiment shown, each frame 202 includes a top portion 206, a bottom portion 208, and side portions 204, with each portion 206, 208, and 204 capturing a portion of a respective top, bottom or side edge 56, 58, or 60 of the sheet 54. The ends of each of the portions 204, 206, and 208 interface with the ends of adjacent portions 204, 206 and 208 at
30 joints 209, which form corners of the frame 202. The frame 202 is formed from a rigid material such as, for example, steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic and the like. Each joint may be welded, fastened, or otherwise joined to form a continuous, rigid frame 202 around the entire perimeter of the sheet 54.

[0041] While frame 202 is shown as including side portions 204 and top and bottom portions 206 and 208 to capture at least a portion of four side edges 56, 58 and 60 of the sheet 54, it is also within the scope of the invention for the frame 202 to only be present on two opposing edges of the sheet 54 or on three edges of the sheet 54. For example, it is contemplated that frame 202 may include only side portions 204 without the top and bottom portions 206 and 208. In this embodiment, only the side edges of the sheet 54 will be captured by the frame 202.

[0042] Each sheet 54 is made from an acoustically absorptive and/or reflective material that is appropriate for the individual application of the traffic noise barrier wall 48. For example, sheet 54 may be made of a transparent material where it is desired that travelers on a roadway, railway, aircraft runway, waterway, parking lot, or walkway, adjacent to the wall 48 have a view through the wall 48. One example of a preferred transparent material for use as sheet 54 is PARAGLASS SOUNDSTOP® acrylic sheet. Where transparency is not desired, other materials such as wood, steel, opaque acrylic, plastic, and the like, may be used. The sheet 54 may be corrugated or otherwise shaped for added strength.

[0043] Referring now to FIG. 14, a cross sectional view of the post 14 and side portions 204 of adjacent frames 202 is shown. Each side portion 204 includes a base portion 210 disposed outside the respective side edge 60 of the sheet 54. Flanges 212 are formed as the ends of a generally U-shaped structure, which is attached to the base 210 by welding, fasteners, and the like. The generally U-shaped structure forms a channel for capturing the side edge 60 of the sheet 54. An elastomeric gasket 214 may cover the side edge 60 of the sheet 54 within the channel to secure the sheet 54 within the channel. The base portion 210 is received in the slot 18 of post 14. As shown in FIG. 12, the flanges 212 may extend along the entire side edge 60 of the sheet 54.

[0044] In the embodiment depicted in FIG. 114, the base portion 210 of the side portions 204 is formed from a generally rectangular tube, with the U-shaped structure forming the flanges 212 attached to a planar side of the tube. The thickness "t" of the side portions 204 of the frame 202. Disposed between each side of the base portion 210 and the post 14 is an elastomeric gasket 216. The elastomeric gasket 216 takes up any space between the base portion 210 and the post 14.

[0045] In dimensioning the frame 202 for a particular application, the thickness "s" of the sheet 54 and the thickness "t" of the side portions 204 can be selected for the particular

application. For example, where the panel assembly 200 is to replace a wood or concrete panel that is thicker than the sheet 54, the thickness “t” of the side portions 204 can be made equal to the thickness of the wood or concrete panel that the panel assembly 200 is to replace. As a result, the thickness “s” of the sheet 54 may be substantially less than the width of the slots 18.

5 [0046] Because the frame 202 supports a relatively thin sheet 54, the panel assembly 200 is much lighter than the wood or concrete panel that it is to replace. As a result, the load applied by the panel assembly 200 to the posts 14 is less than that which would be applied by the wood or concrete panel. Because the load is less, a greater number of panel assemblies 100 can be used in place of the concrete or wood panels. In other words, if it becomes necessary to
10 increase the height of the wall 48, the concrete or wood panels can simply be removed and replaced with a greater number of panel assemblies 200. If the height of the posts 14 is insufficient to accommodate the increased number of panel assemblies 200, extensions can be added to the tops of the posts 14 to support the increased number of panel assemblies 200. In any case, because the panel assemblies 200 are lighter than the wood or concrete panels, the
15 wood or concrete panels can be replaced without having to perform the costly procedure of removing and replacing the posts 14.

[0047] Referring to FIG. 15, a cross-sectional view of a bottom portion 208 of one panel assembly 200 is shown proximate a top portion 206 of another panel assembly 200. Such an arrangement may occur when two or more panel assemblies 200 are disposed between a single
20 pair of posts 14, as shown in FIG. 12. The base portion 210 of each of the top and bottom portions 206, 208 is formed from a flat plate, with the U-shaped structure forming the flanges 212 attached to a planar side of the plate. Each panel assembly 200 includes a means for interlocking with an adjacent panel assembly 200 to prevent relative movement of the panel assemblies 200 when they are stacked between posts 14. In the embodiment of FIG. 15, the
25 means for interlocking is substantially similar to that described with reference to FIG. 7, wherein a single protrusion 94 extends between a pair of protrusions 92 when one panel assembly 200 rests on the other panel assembly 200.

[0048] The panel assemblies 50, 100, and 200 described herein provide many advantages over panels used in prior art traffic noise barrier walls. The panel assemblies 50, 100, and 200
30 are of relatively lightweight when compared to the wood or concrete panels typically used in traffic noise barrier walls. As a result, the panel assemblies 50, 100, and 200 allow existing systems to be expanded without having to replace the existing posts and without sacrificing the structural integrity of the existing posts. Also, the frames 62, 102, and 202 of the panel

assemblies 50, 100, and 200 are designed to receive any number of different sheets 54, which may include transparent sheets, thus allowing for flexibility in the type of barrier used in the wall. The replacement of existing wood or concrete panels can be accomplished without modification of the posts 14, using the same drop-down assembly technique.

5 **[0049]** Referring now to FIGS. 16-21, some embodiments of the disclosed subject matter include a traffic noise barrier wall 300. Wall 300 includes a first vertically-mounted post 302, a second vertically-mounted post 304 that is spaced apart from the first post, and first and second panel assemblies 306 and 307 extending between the first and second posts. First and second panel assemblies 306 and 307 include a frame 308 around an outer perimeter 310.

10 **[0050]** First vertically-mounted post 302 includes a first slot 312 disposed therein. First slot 312 extends lengthwise along a side 314 of first post 302. Second vertically-mounted post 304, which is spaced apart from first post 302, includes a second slot 316 disposed therein. Second slot 316 extends lengthwise along a side 318 of second post 304.

[0051] First panel assembly 306 and second panel assembly 307, which extend between
15 first and second posts 302 and 304, include a sheet 320 of material having top 322, bottom 324, and side 326 edges forming outer perimeter 310 of the sheet.

[0052] Frame 308 is disposed along at least a portion of perimeter 310 of sheet 320 and includes top 328, bottom 330, and side portions 332. Side portions 332 of frame 308 capture at least a portion of side edges 326 of sheet 320. Side portions 332 of frame 308 are generally
20 received within first and second slots 312 and 316 in drop-down fashion. As shown in FIG. 20, each of side portions 332 of frame 308 includes a base portion 334 disposed outside one of side edges 326 of sheet 320. Base portion 334 has a substantially rectangular cross-section 336 and first and second flange portions 338 and 340 disposed on the base portion. First and second flanges 338 and 340 form at least a portion of a channel 342 for capturing side edge
25 326 of sheet 320. At least base portion 334 is received in one of first and second slots 312 and 316.

[0053] As shown best in FIG. 21, in some embodiments, top and bottom portions 328, 330 of frame 308 are defined by a bracket 350. Bracket 350 includes a base portion 352. Base portion 352 typically has a substantially triangular cross-section 353. Base portion 352 form at least a portion of a channel 354 for capturing top and bottom edges 322 and 324 of sheets 306
30 and 307. Channel 354 is positioned at an apex 356 of base portion 352. In some

embodiments, base portion 352 includes an interior surface 357 that is defined to receive a fastener (not shown).

[0054] As shown best in FIG. 18, in some embodiments, an elastomeric gasket 358 is disposed between the outer surfaces of edges of sheet 320 and surfaces forming channel 354.

5 Typically, elastomeric gasket 358 covers at least a portion of the side edge of sheet 320 captured within channel 354.

[0055] Referring now to FIGS. 22-24, some embodiments includes a panel assembly system for a traffic noise barrier wall as described above but including a frame 308 having a base portion 500 and interconnecting male and female portions 502 and 504, respectively,
10 defining a connecting bracket 505.

[0056] Base portion 500, which is disposed along one of side edges 326 of sheet 320 as described above, includes first and second flange portions 506 and 508, respectively, projecting outward from the base portion on opposite sides of the sheet to define a channel 510 between the first and second flange portions. Channel 510 captures at least a portion of side
15 edges 326 of sheet 320. Base portion 500 typically has a substantially rectangular cross-section 512. At least base portion 500 is received in one of first and second slots 312, 314.

[0057] In some embodiments, connecting bracket 505 is positioned between first and second panels 306 and 307. Connecting bracket 505 includes male and female portions 504, 502, each having a substantially triangular cross-section 514. Male portion 504 includes a
20 protruding portion 516 and female portion includes a recessed portion 518 that mates with the protruding portion. Each of male and female portions 504, 502 includes first and second flanges 520 and 522, respectively, that extend from sides 524 and 526, respectively, opposite of protruding and recessed portions 516, 518. First and second flanges 520, 522 form at least a portion of a channel 528 for capturing top and bottom edges 322, 324 of sheets 520.

25 **[0058]** The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments set forth above, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

What is claimed is:

1. A panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts, the panel assembly comprising:
 - a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, said sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of a first slot width and a second slot width; and
 - a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet, wherein the frame includes a bracket having a base portion with a substantially triangular cross-section, said base portion being disposed along edges of the sheet, said base portion defining a channel for capturing edges of the sheet, said channel being positioned at an apex of said base portion, wherein an elastomeric gasket is disposed between outer surfaces of edges of the sheet and surfaces forming the channel.
2. The panel assembly of claim 1, wherein the channel captures a portion of each of the top, bottom, and side edges of the sheet.
3. The panel assembly of claim 2, further comprising:
 - at least one of a protrusion and a recess disposed on the base portion for interlocking with a second panel assembly.
4. The panel assembly of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the sheet is formed from a transparent material.
5. The panel assembly of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the frame extends along the entire perimeter of the sheet and captures at least a portion of each of the top, bottom and side edges of the sheet.
6. The panel assembly of claim 2, wherein an interior surface of said base portion includes a portion defined to receive a fastener.
7. A panel assembly for a traffic noise barrier wall of the type including opposing slots formed in pairs of vertically-mounted posts, the panel assembly comprising:

a sheet of material having top, bottom, and side edges forming a perimeter of the sheet, said sheet having a sheet thickness that is less than each of a first slot width and a second slot width; and

a frame disposed along at least a portion of the perimeter of the sheet, wherein the frame includes a bracket having a base portion with a substantially triangular cross-section, said base portion being disposed along edges of the sheet, said base portion defining a channel for capturing edges of the sheet, said channel being positioned at an apex of said base portion, wherein an elastomeric gasket covers at least a portion of the side edge of the sheet captured within the channel.

8. The panel assembly of claim 7, wherein the channel captures a portion of each of the top, bottom, and side edges of the sheet.

9. The panel assembly of claim 8, further comprising:

at least one of a protrusion and a recess disposed on the base portion for interlocking with a second panel assembly.

10. The panel assembly of any one of claims 7 to 9, wherein the sheet is formed from a transparent material.

11. The panel assembly of any one of claims 7 to 10, wherein the frame extends along the entire perimeter of the sheet and captures at least a portion of each of the top, bottom and side edges of the sheet.

12. The panel assembly of claim 8, wherein an interior surface of said base portion includes a portion defined to receive a fastener.

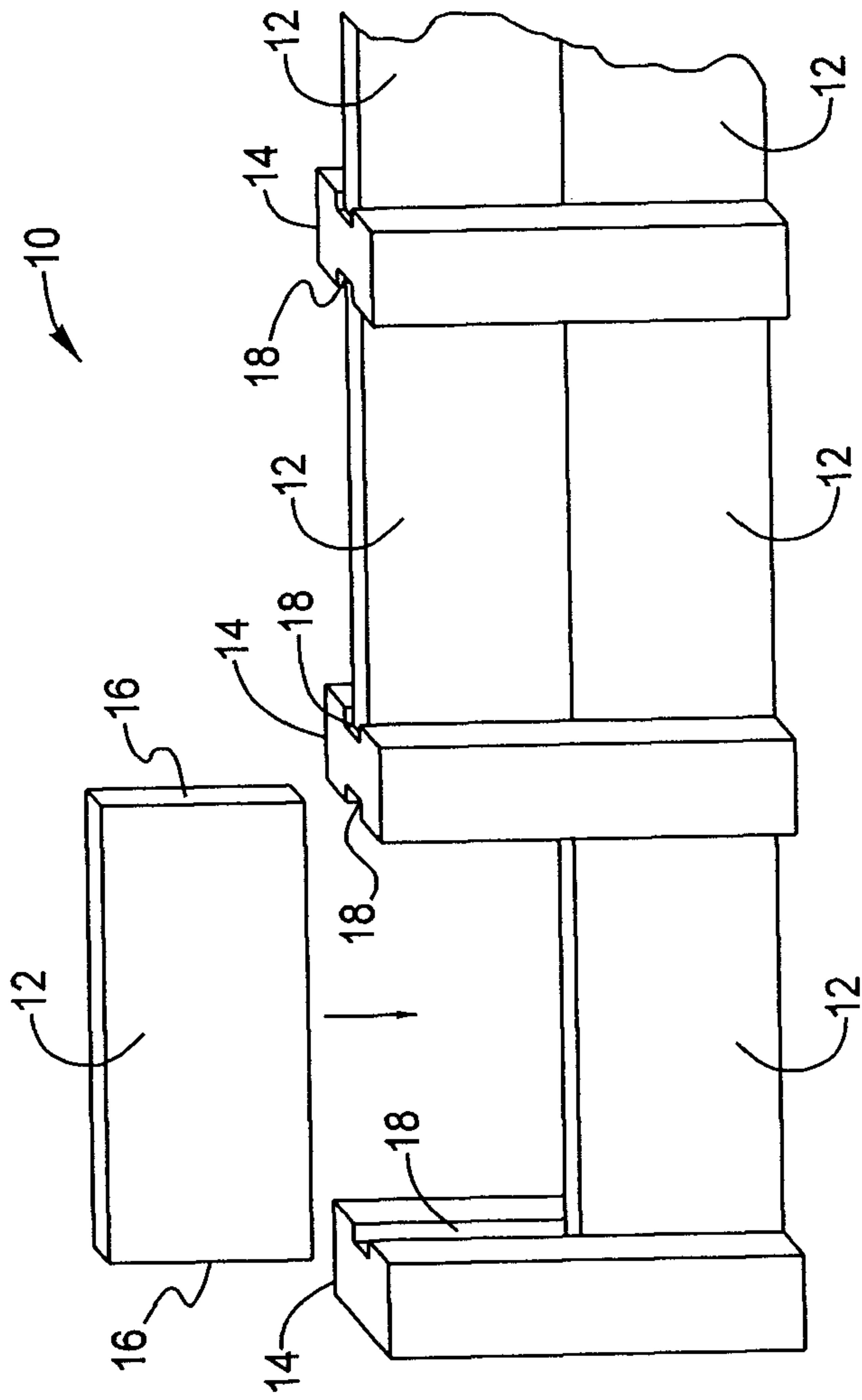


FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

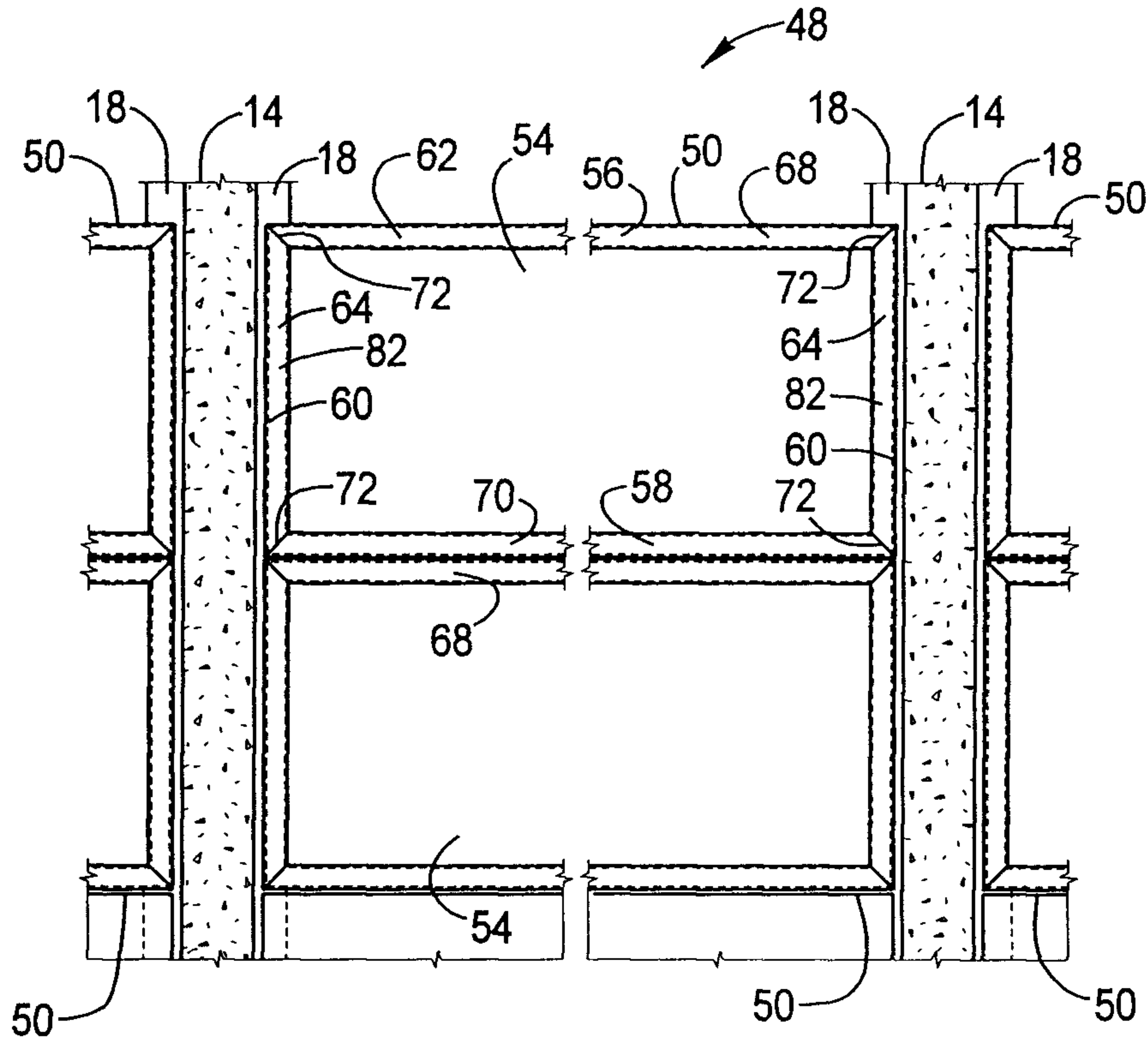


FIG. 2

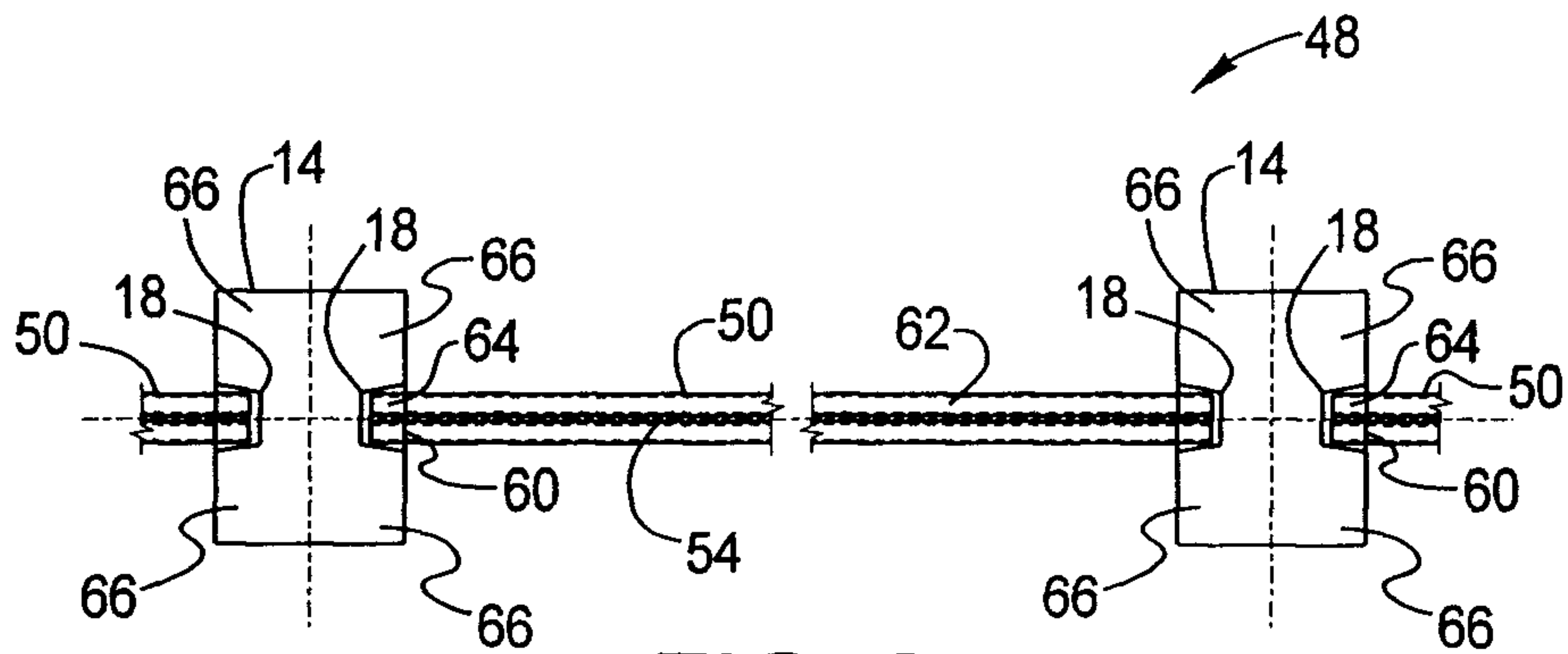


FIG. 3

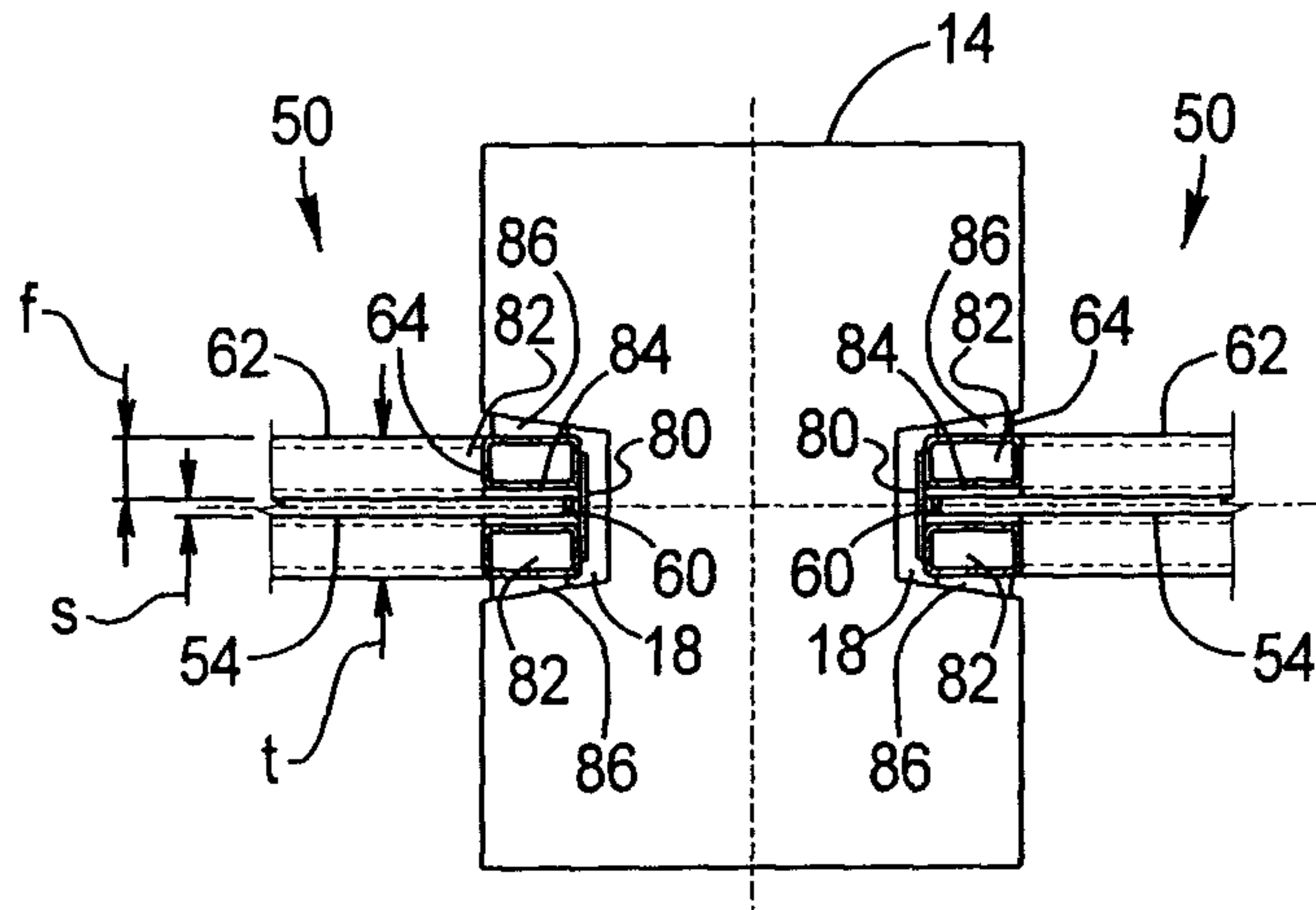


FIG. 4

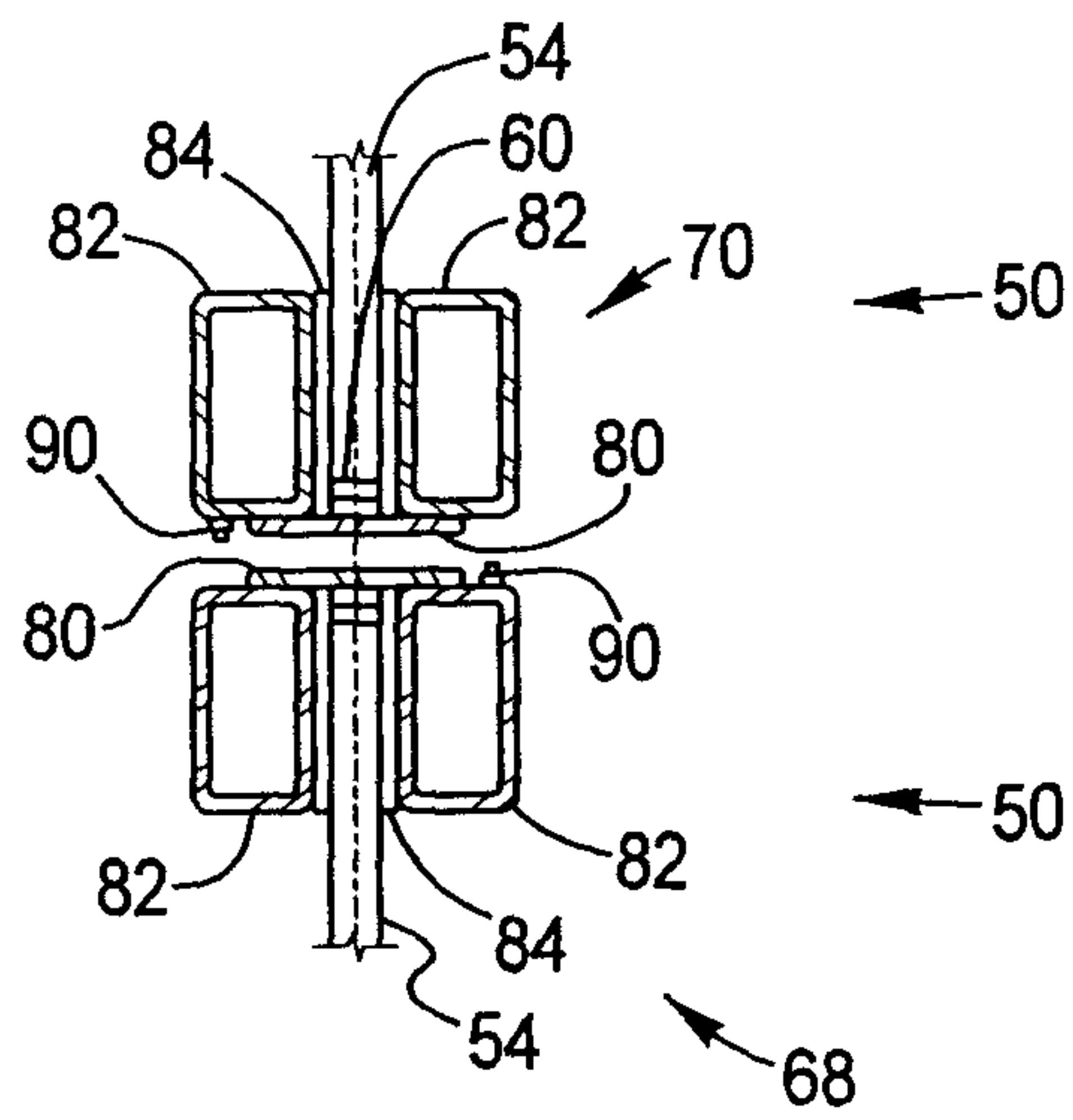


FIG. 5

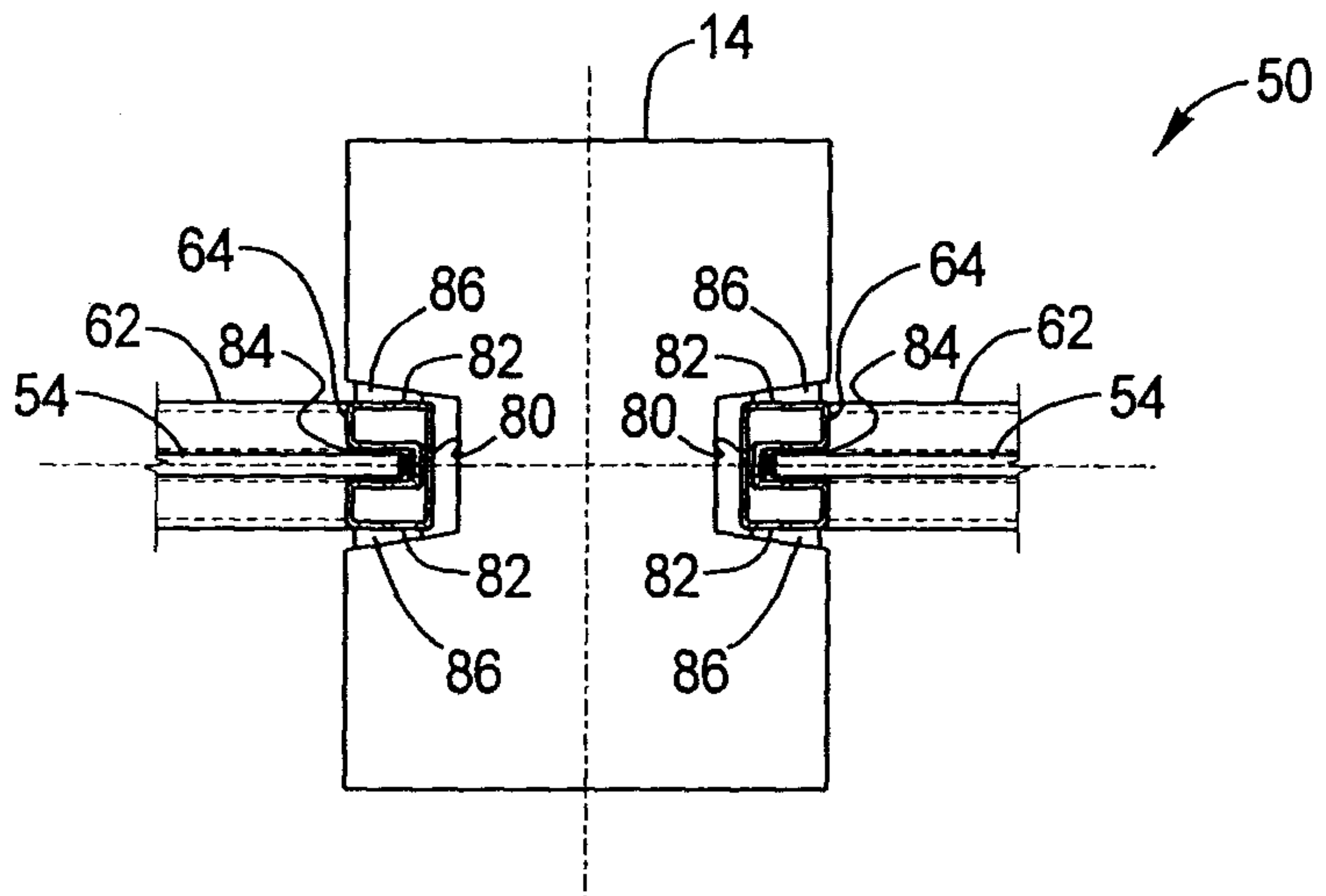


FIG. 6

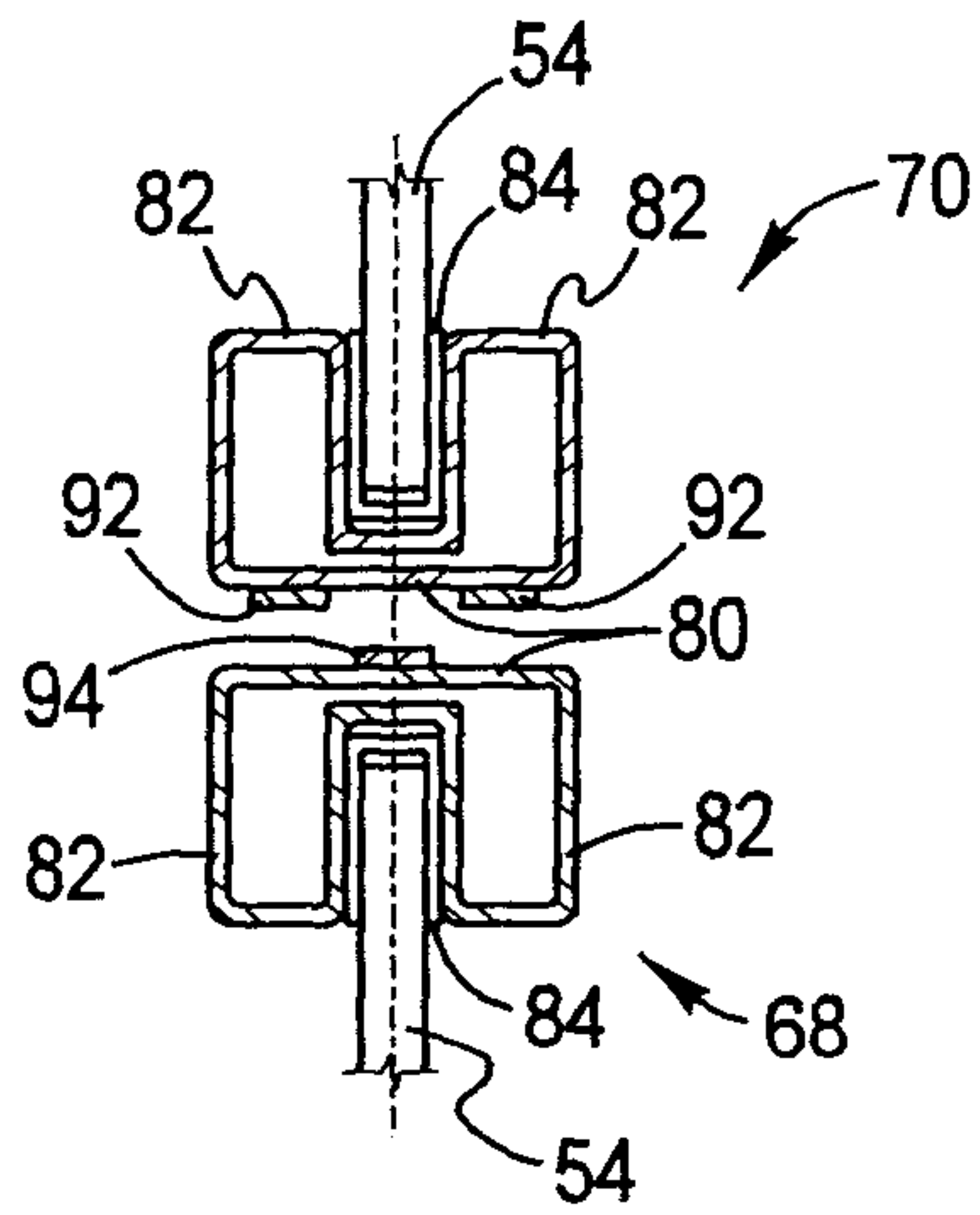


FIG. 7

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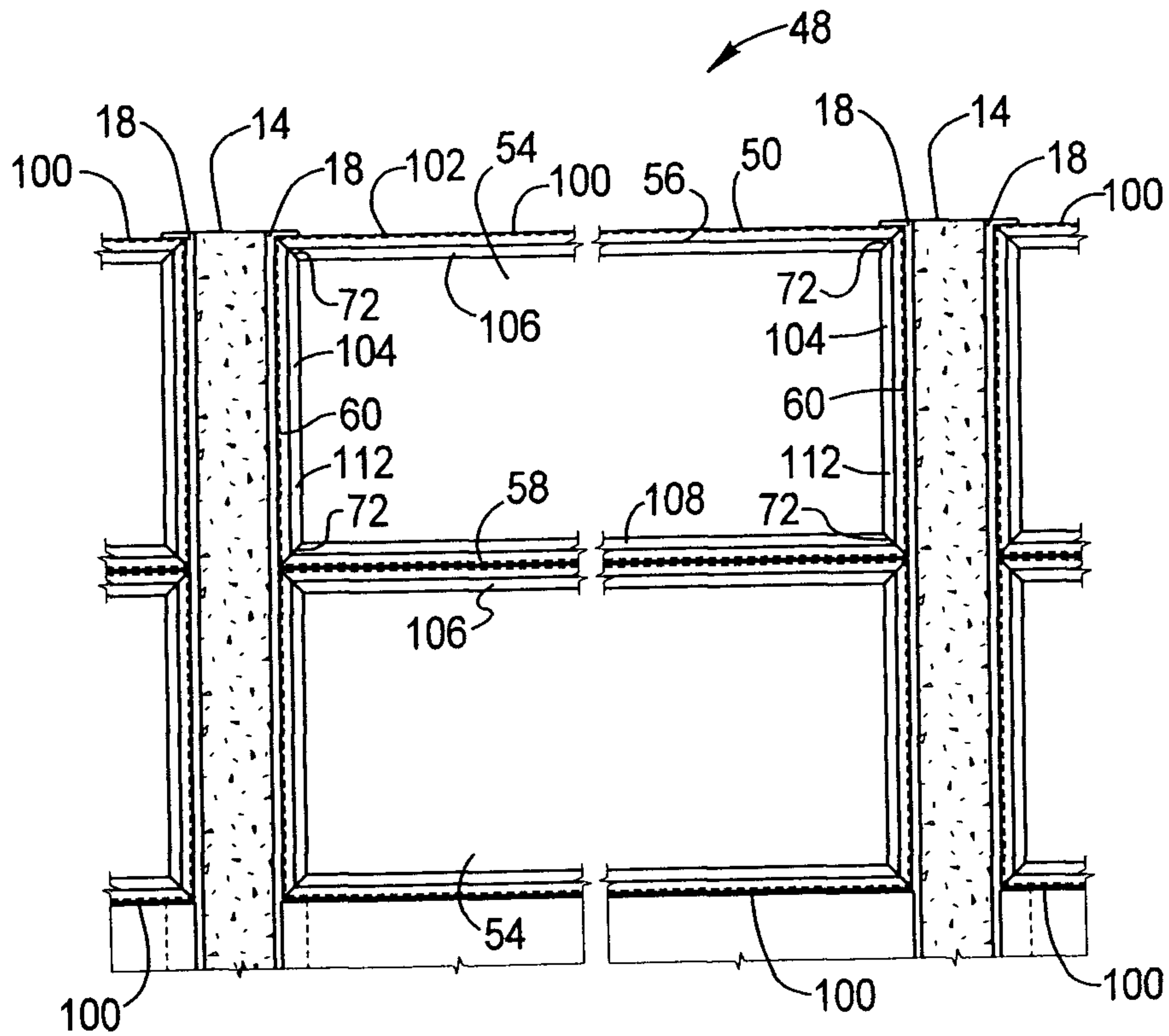


FIG. 8

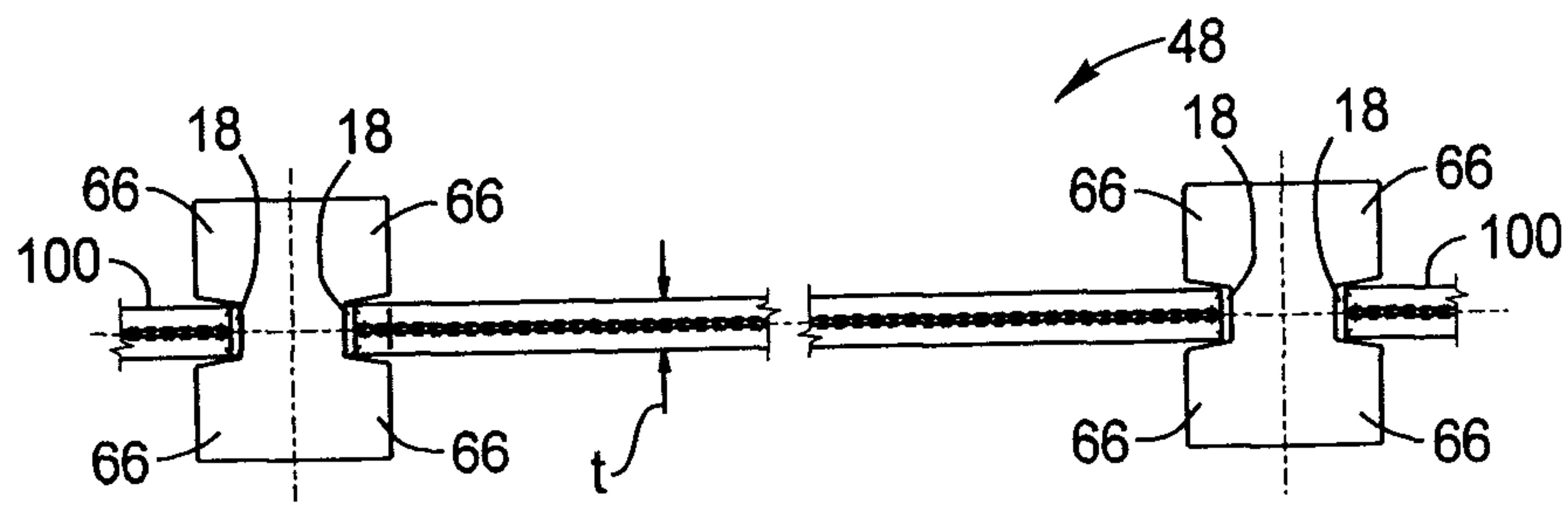


FIG. 9

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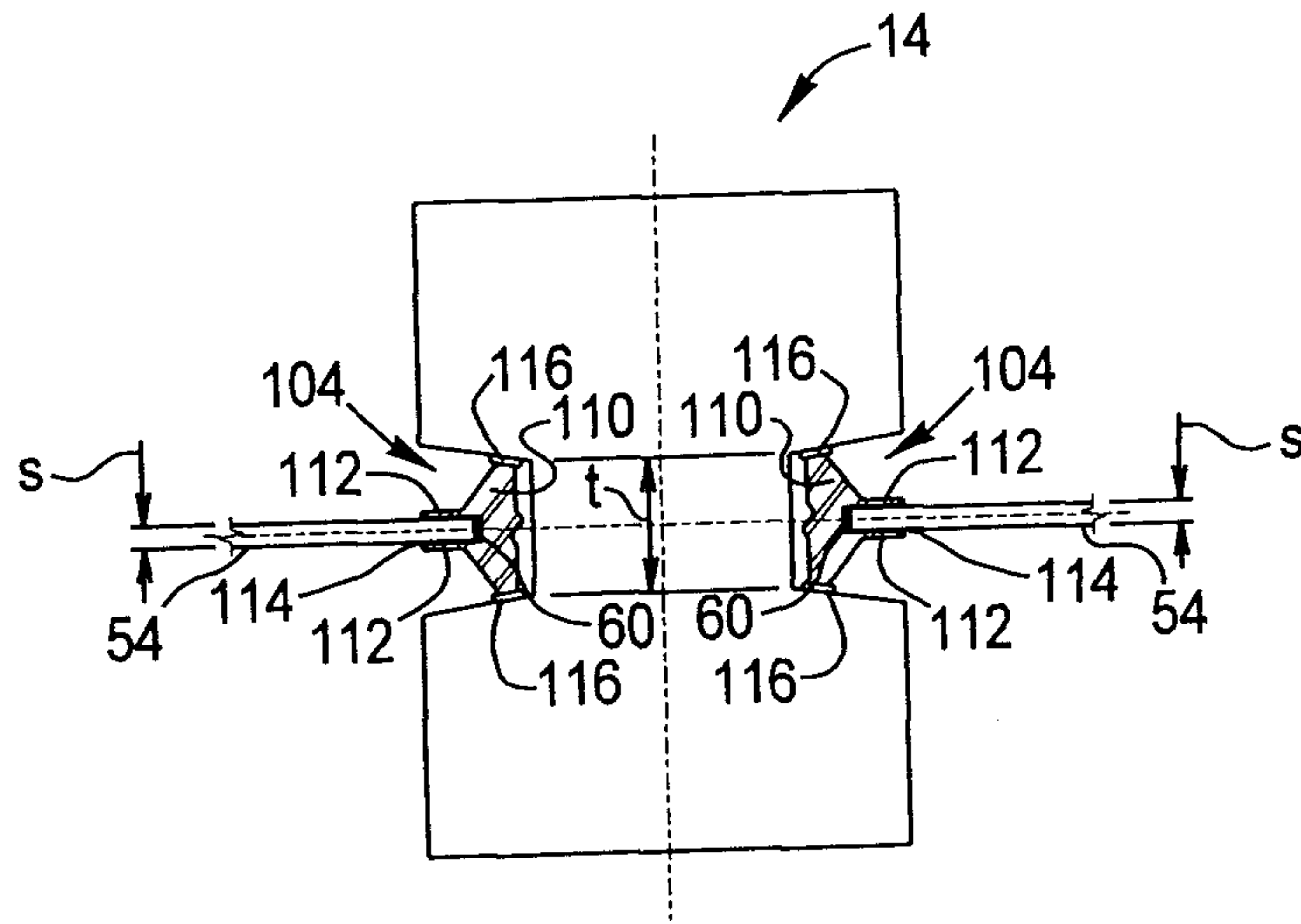


FIG. 10

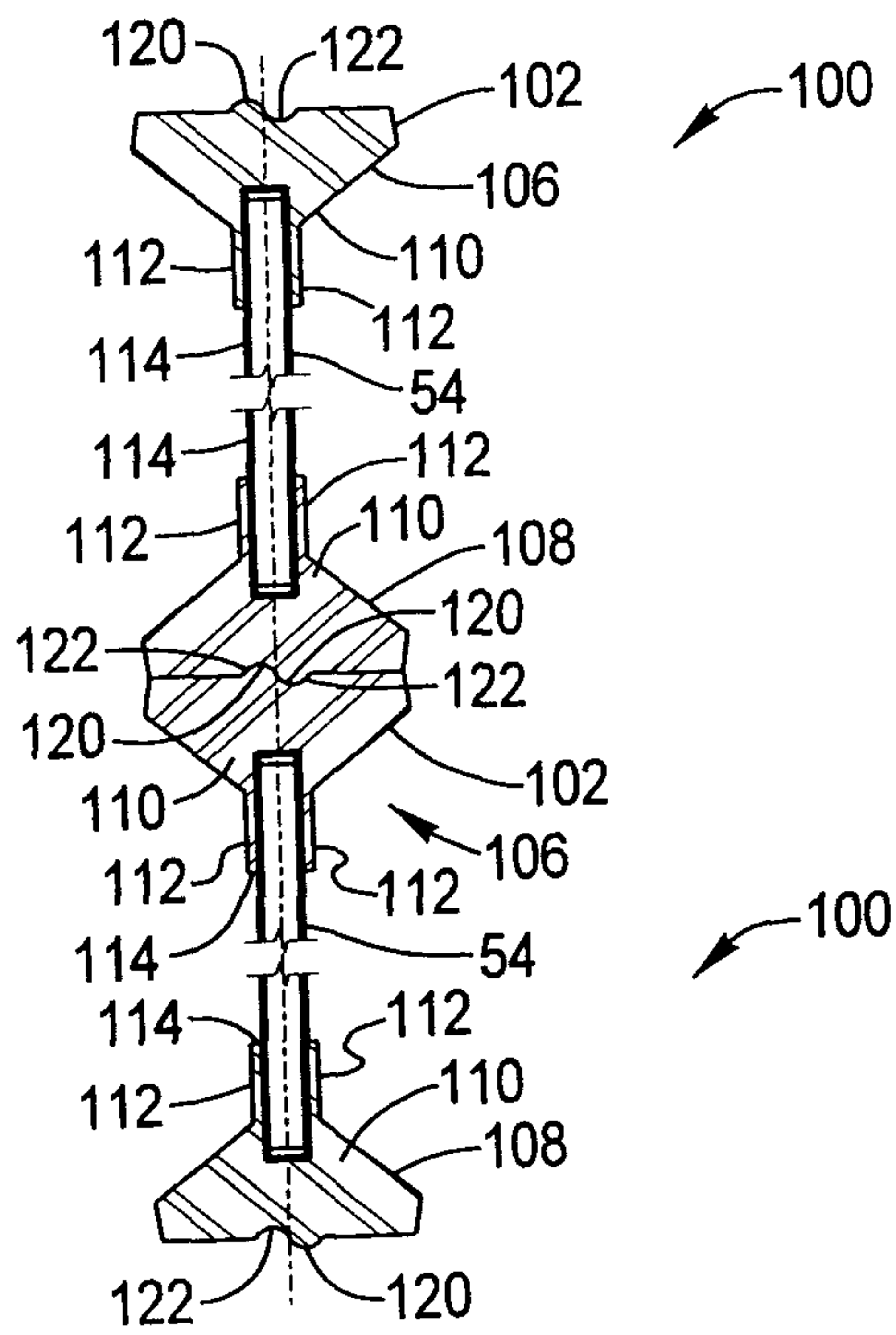


FIG. 11

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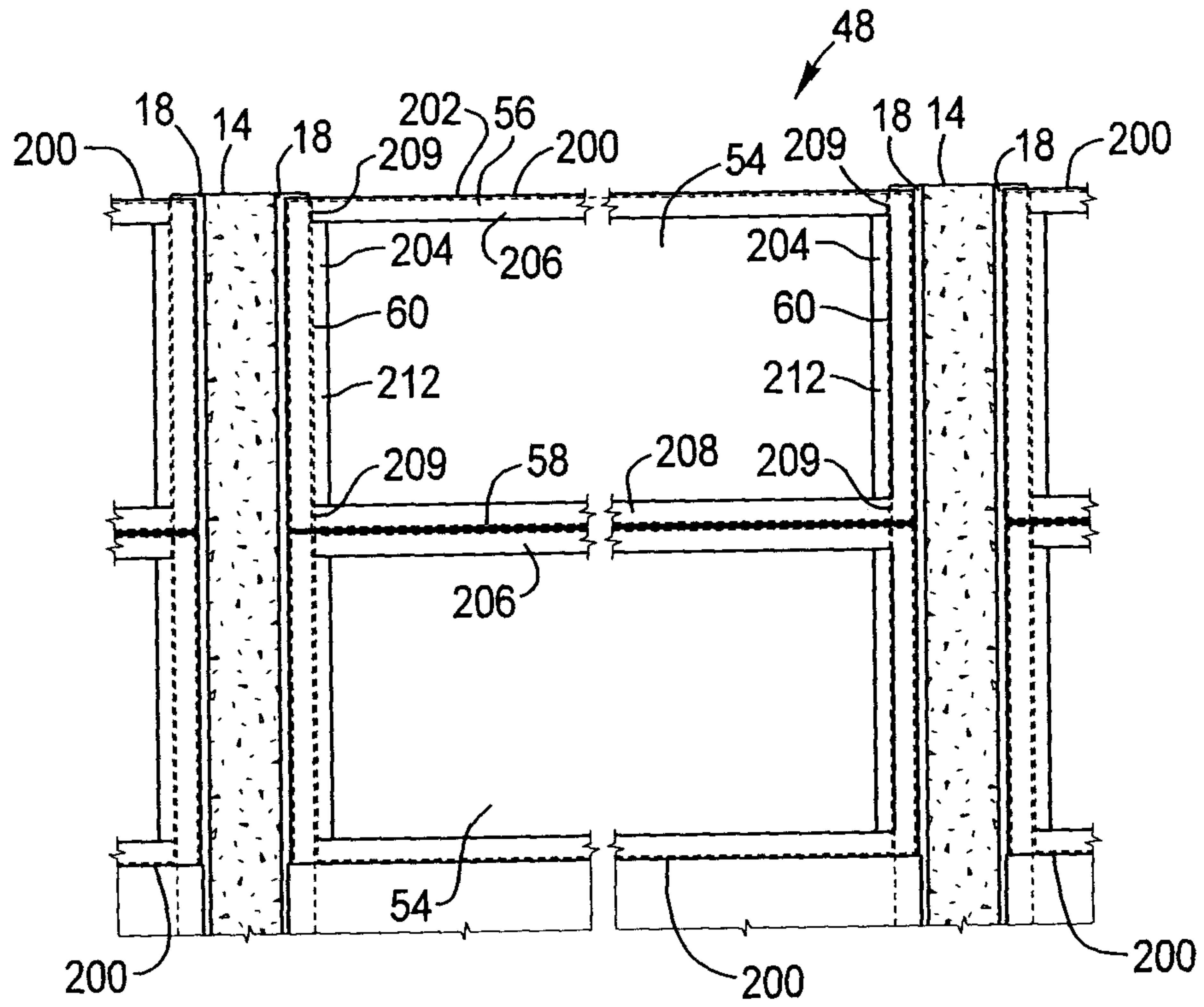


FIG. 12

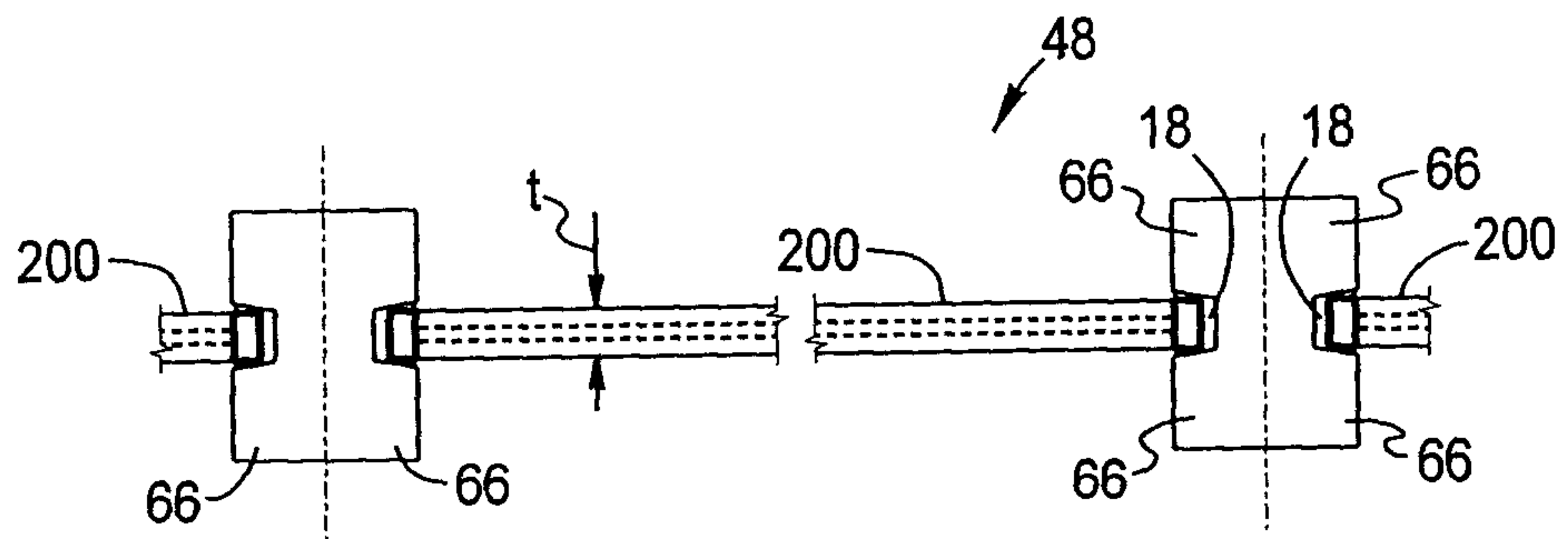


FIG. 13

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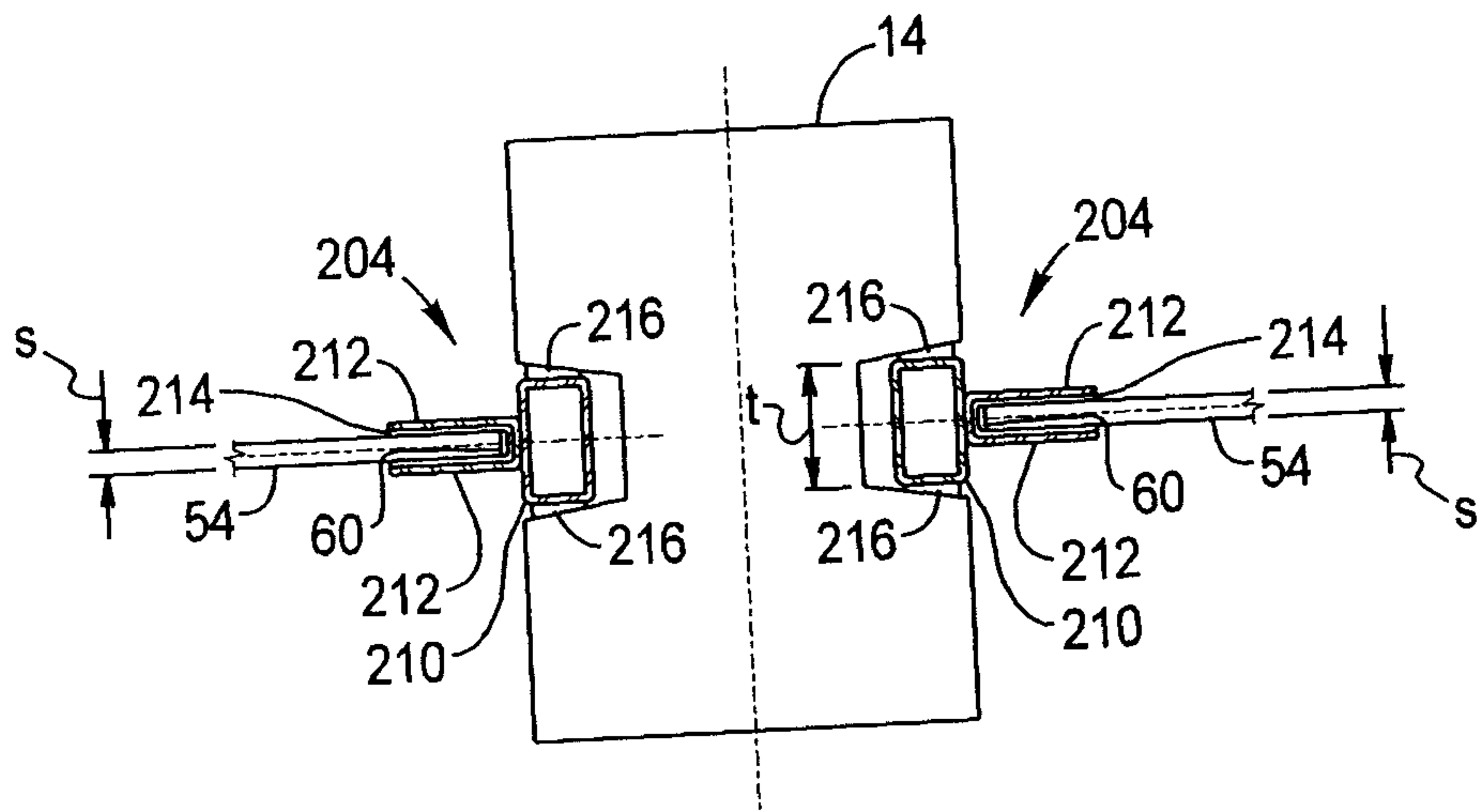


FIG. 14

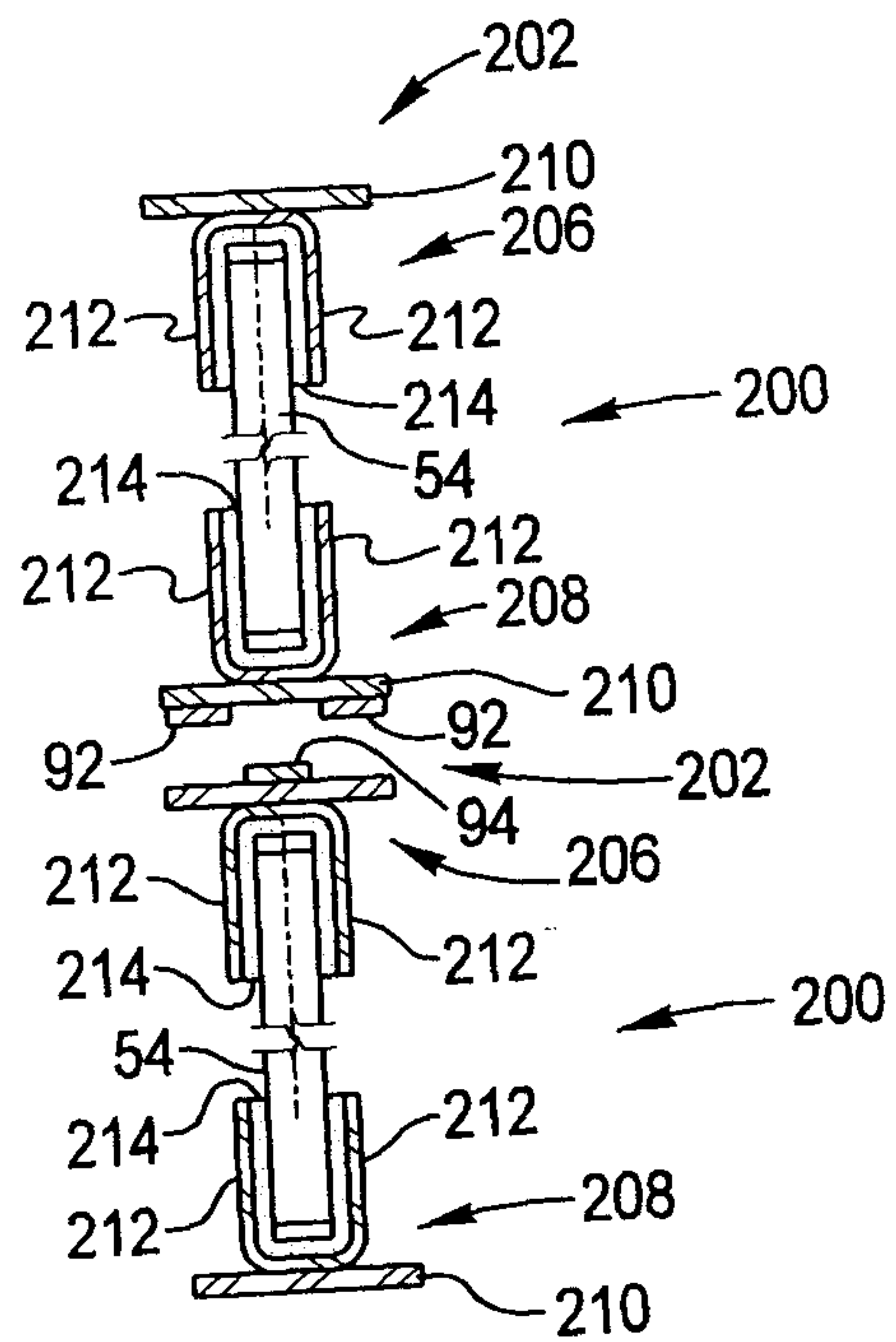


FIG. 15

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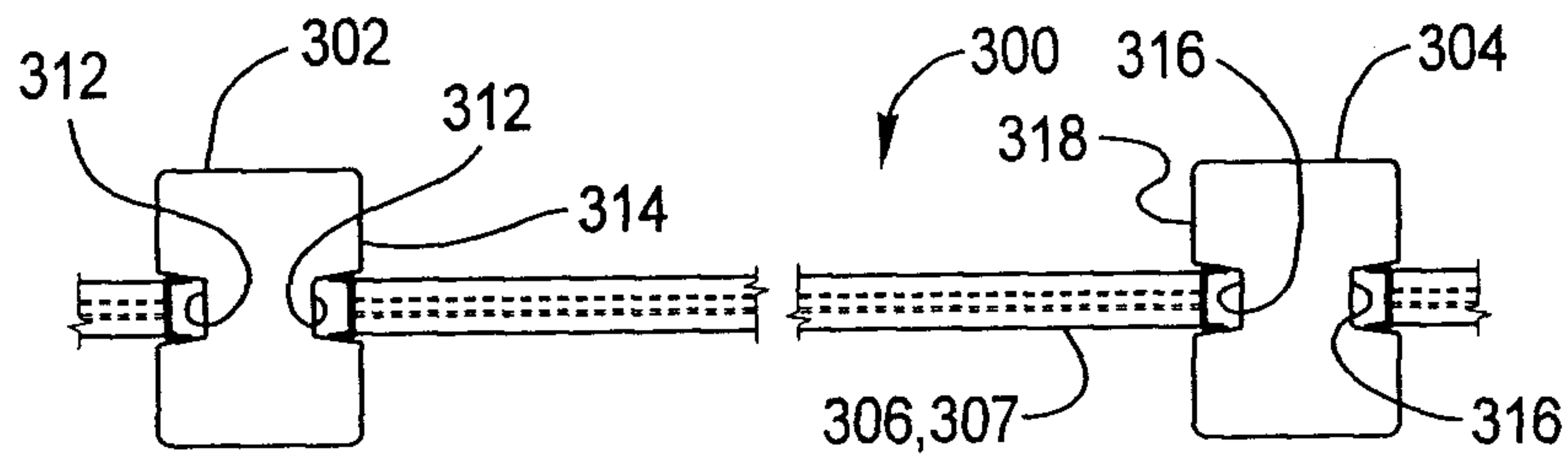


FIG. 16

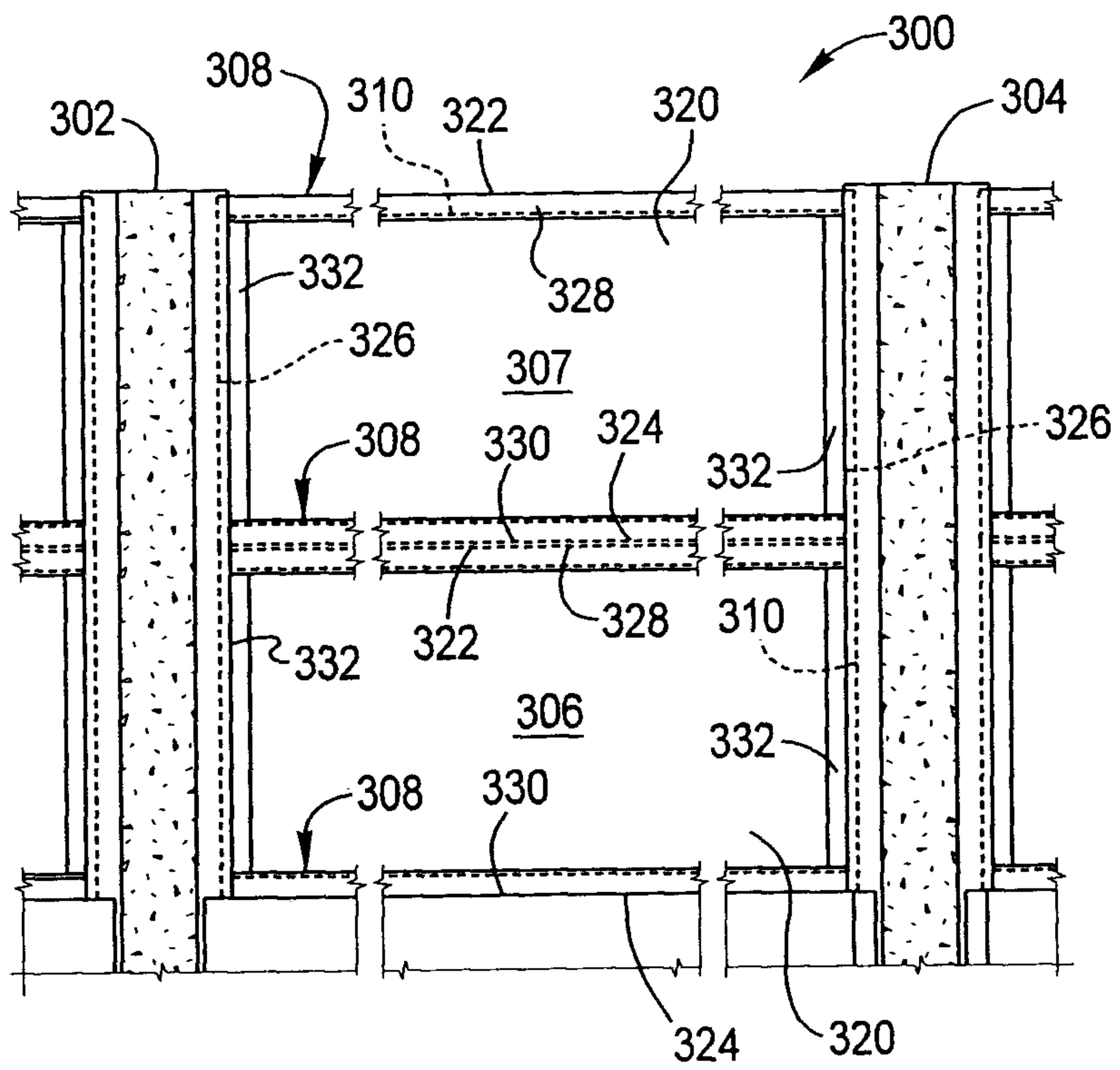


FIG. 17

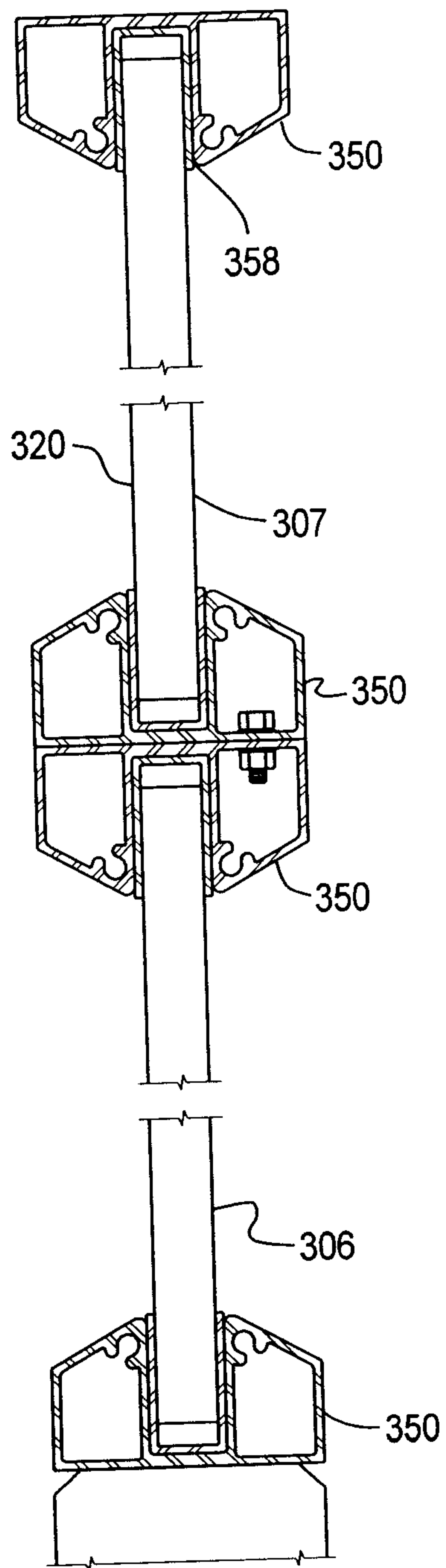


FIG. 18

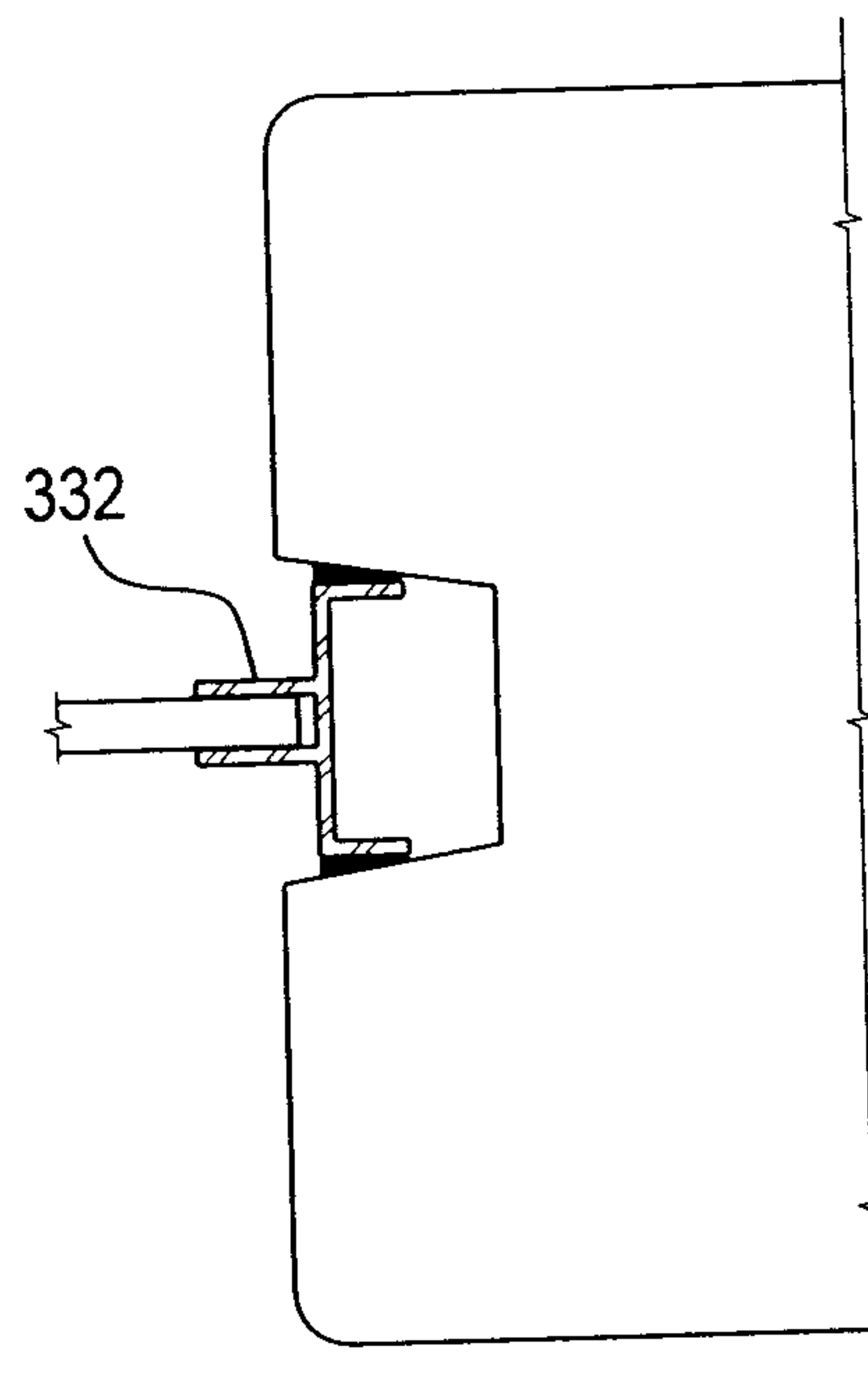


FIG. 19

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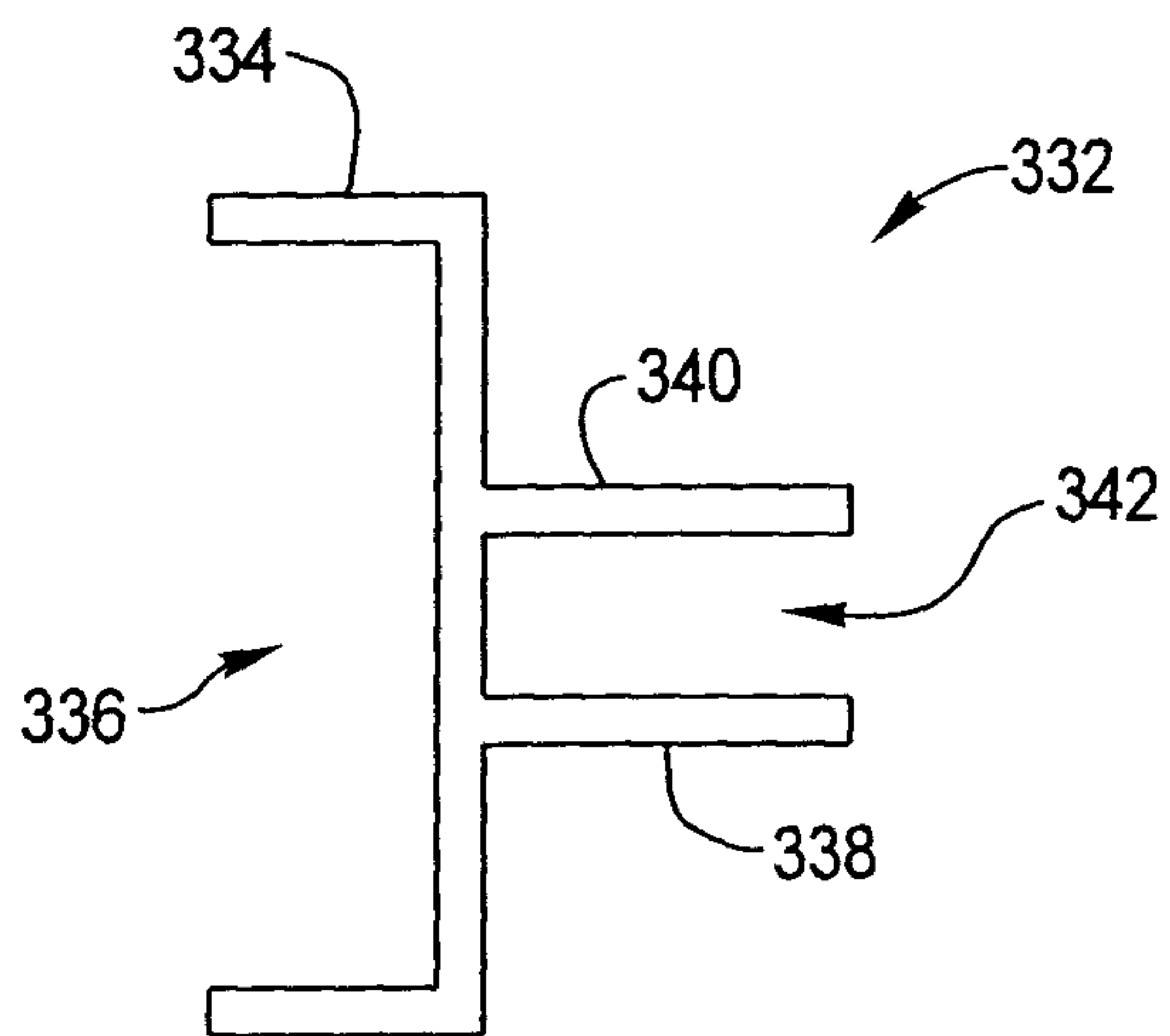


FIG. 20

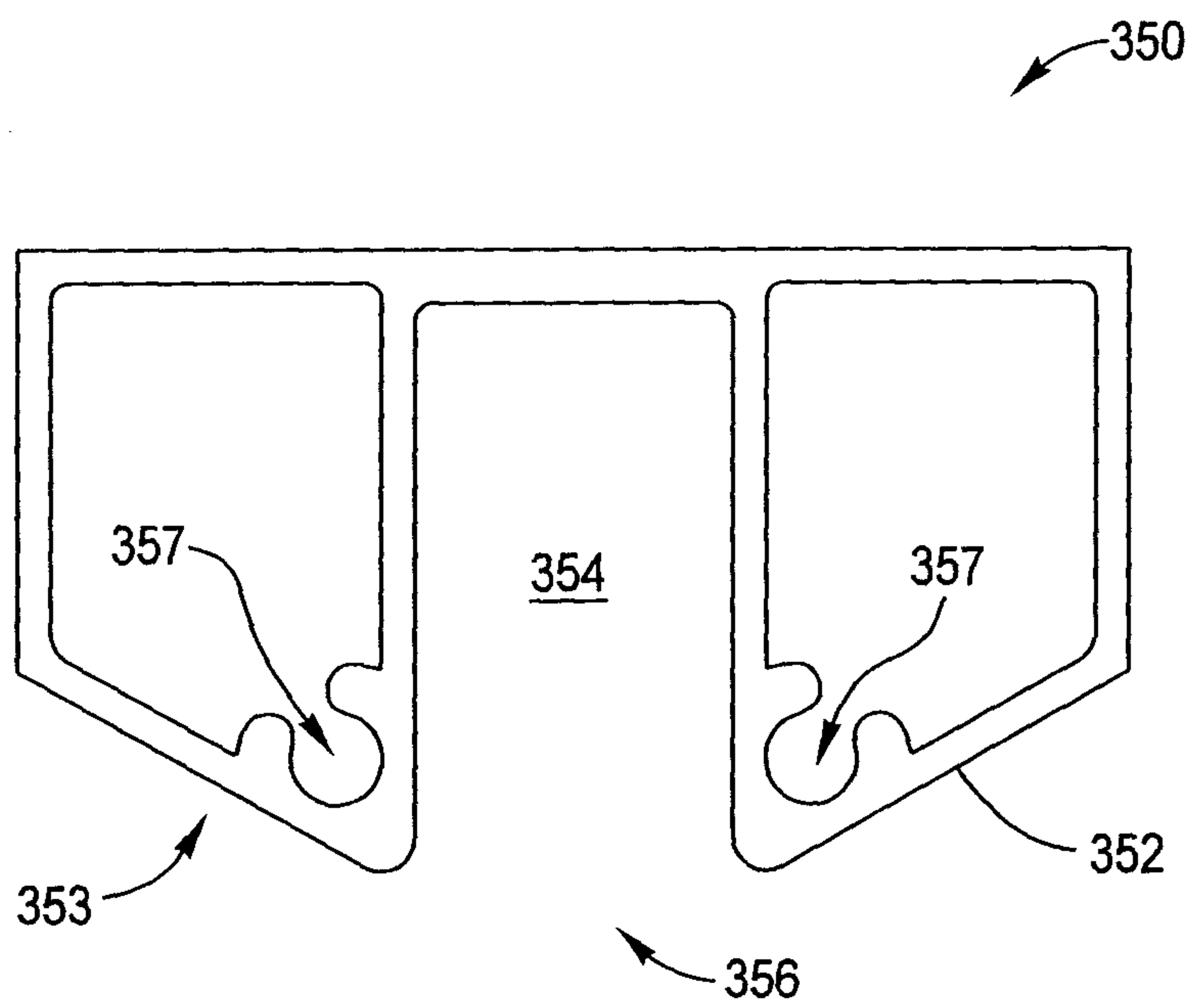


FIG. 21

12/12

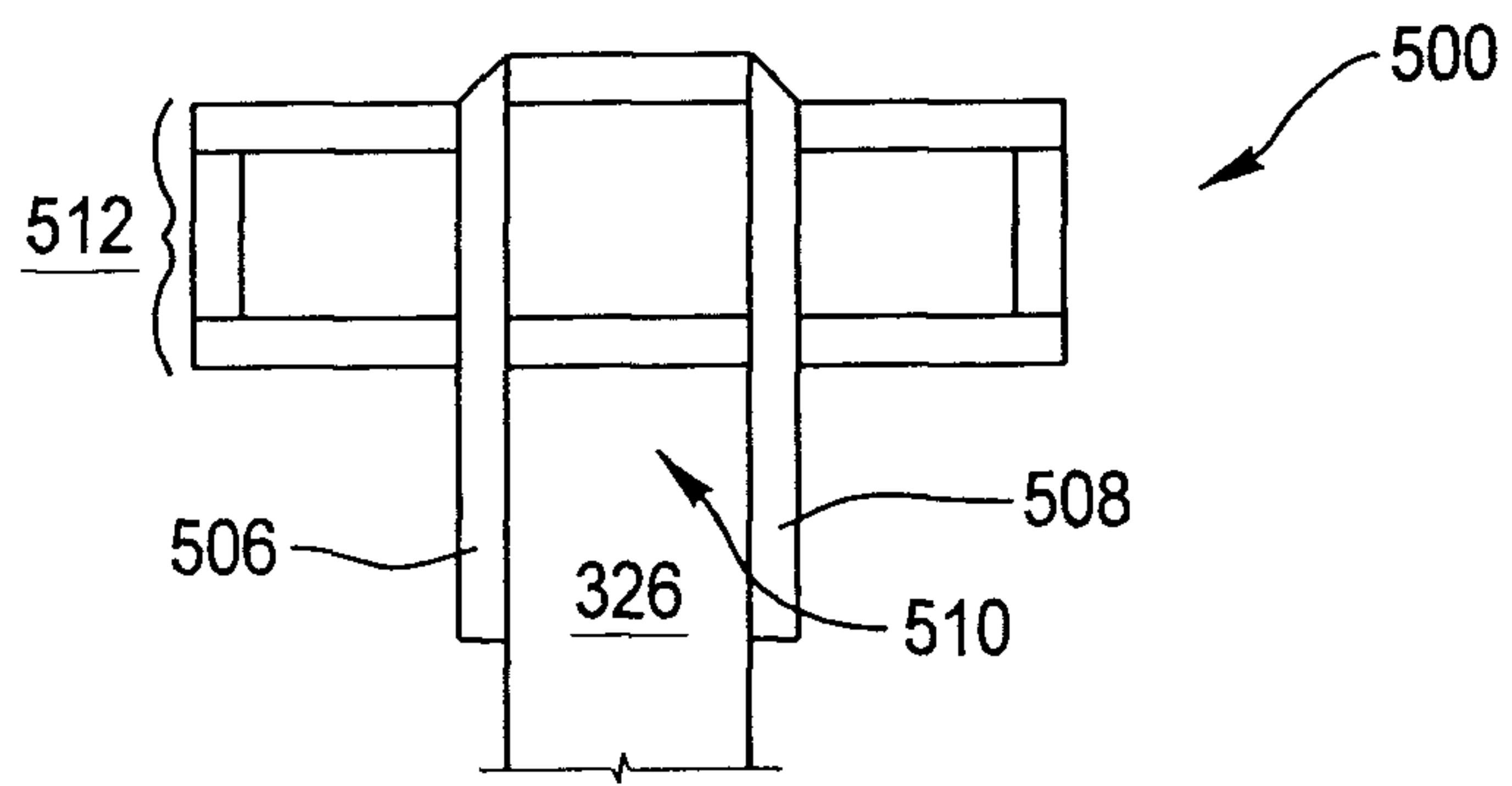


FIG. 22

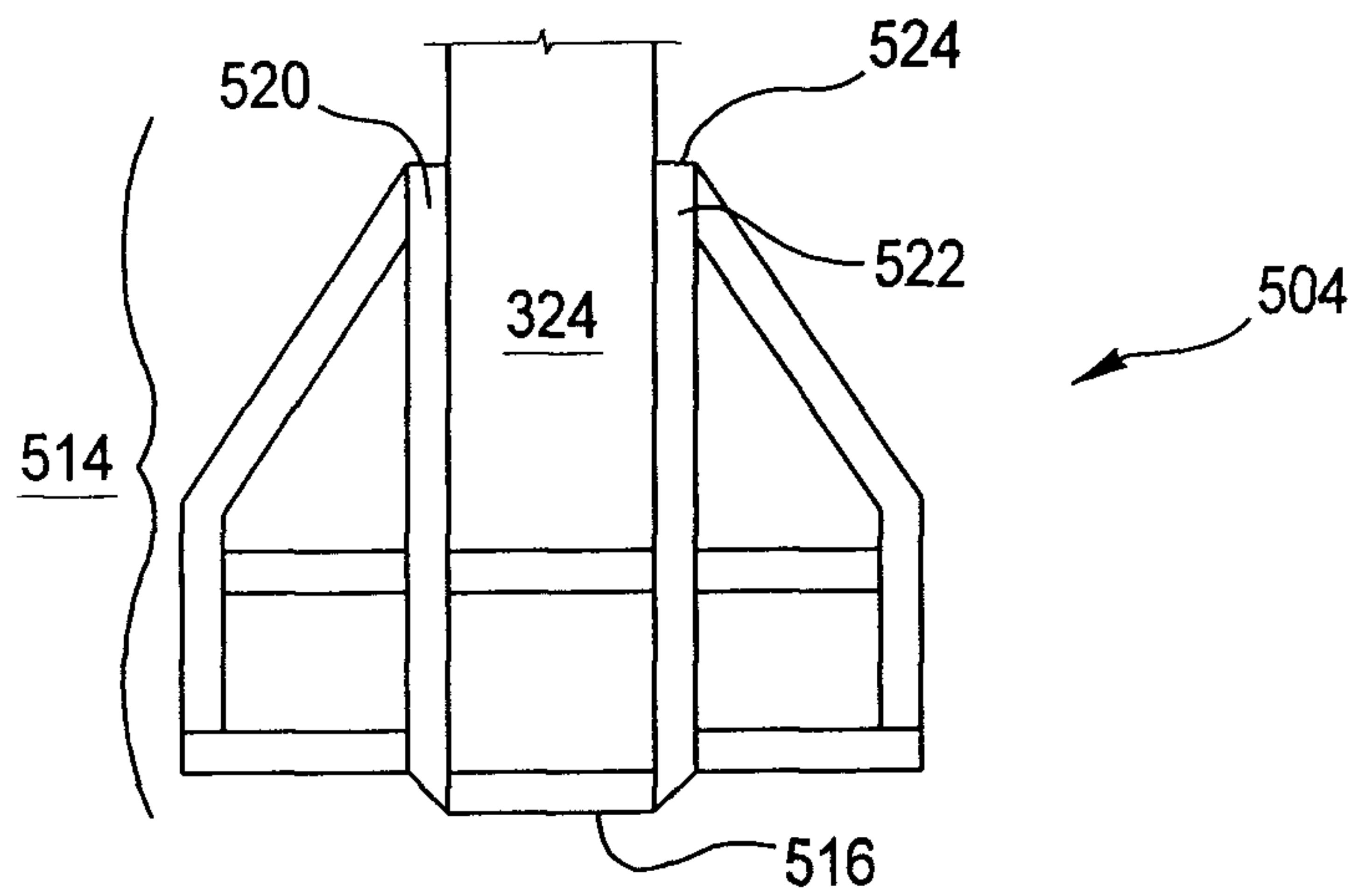


FIG. 23

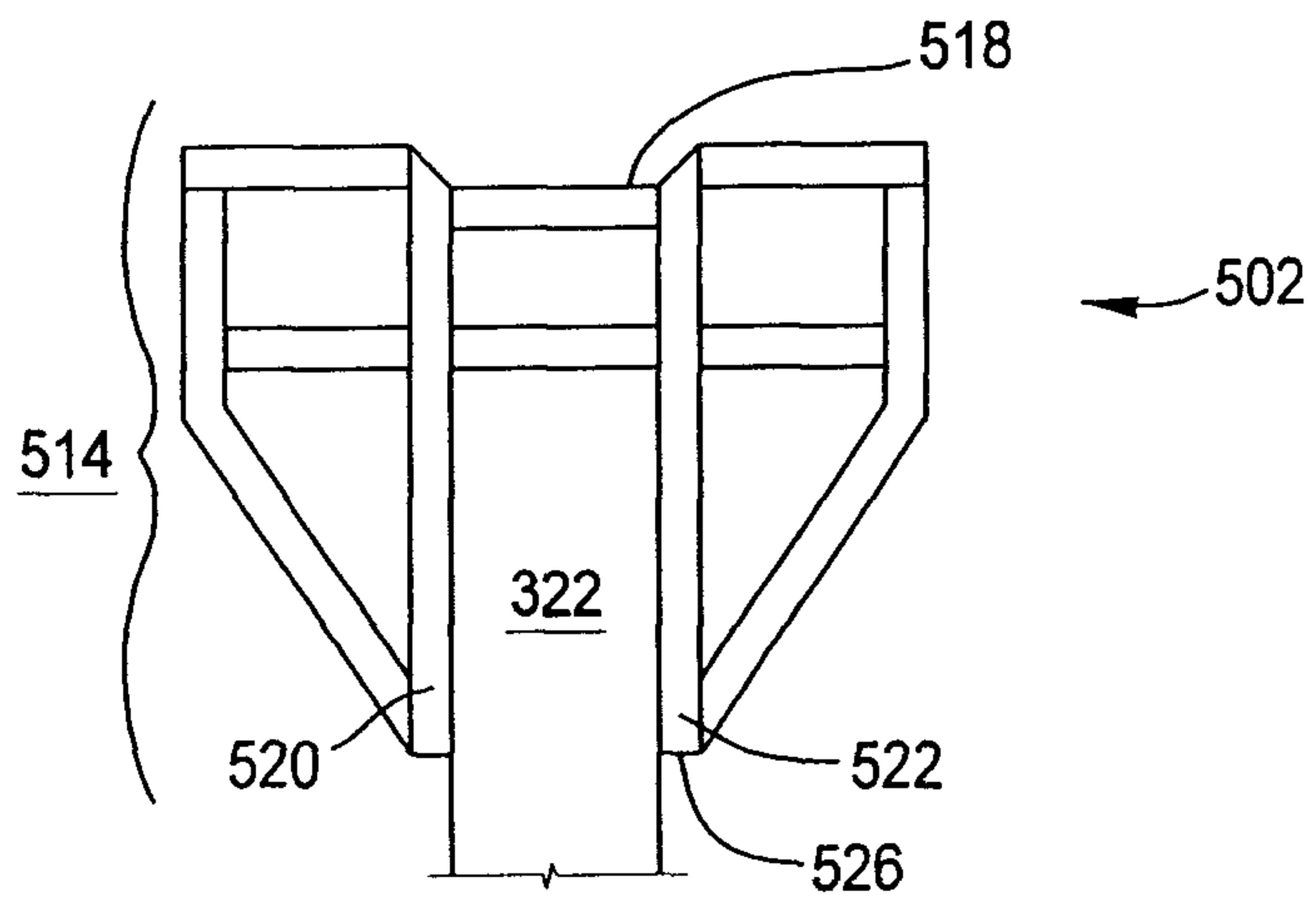


FIG. 24

