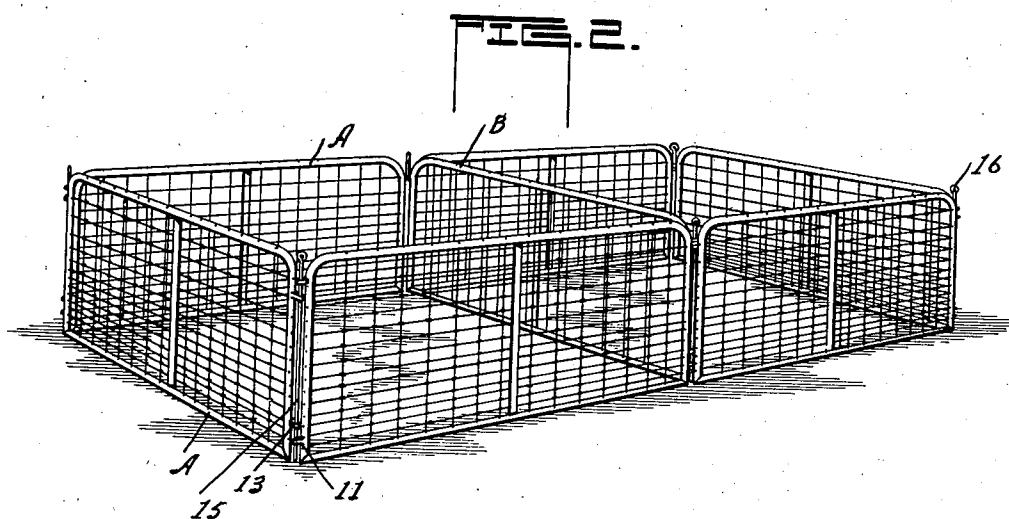
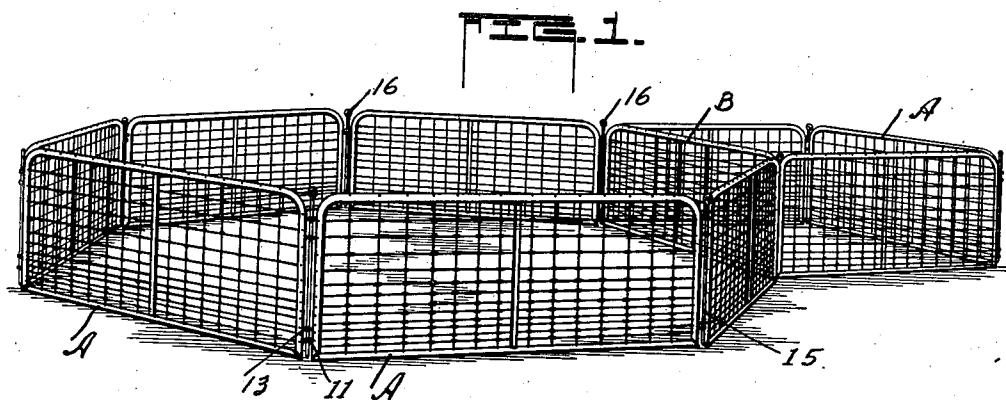


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APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1917.

Patented Feb. 10, 1920.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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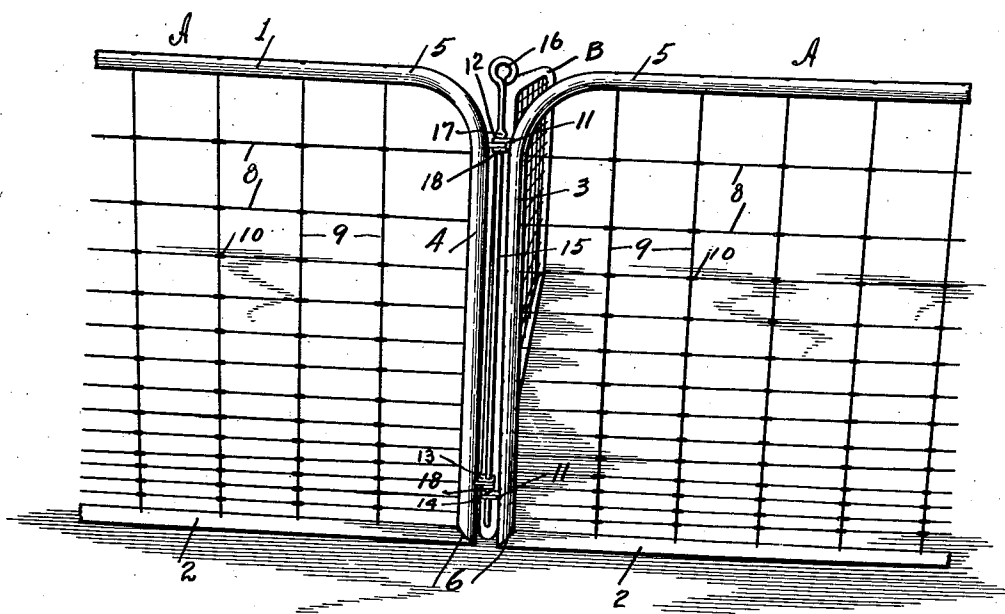
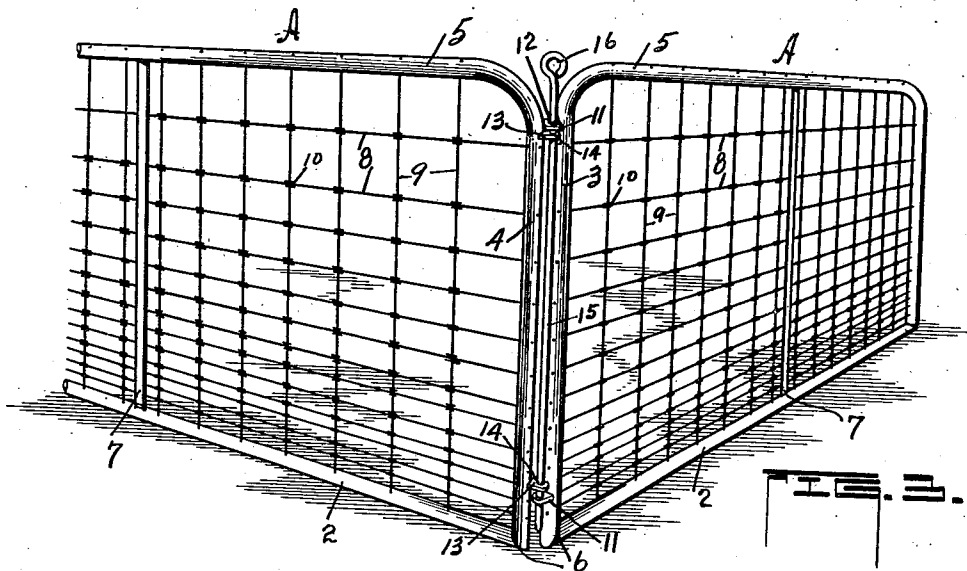


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SOMMER, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO, AND JOHN A. CHAPMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TRUSTEES.

SHOW-PEN FOR EXHIBITING STOCK.

1,330,404.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 10, 1920.

Application filed July 24, 1917. Serial No. 182,430.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SOMMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Peoria, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Show-Pens for Exhibiting Stock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a system of panels for constructing hurdles or show-pens for exhibiting stock.

The invention has for its object to provide a system of panels, including outside panels of a similar construction and a partition panel of a slightly different construction, which are adapted to be brought into relation with each other to form show-pens of different sizes and design, or show-pens with one or more compartments.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one design of show-pen using my system of panels;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of another design of show-pen using my system of panels;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing how the panels may be connected at the corners of the pens, and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing how a partition panel may be connected with the meeting ends of two outside panels.

Like characters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout the figures.

All the gate-panels, both outside and partition are alike so far as their frames, braces and wire fillers are concerned; that is, each includes the top and bottom bars 1 and 2, and opposite end bars 3 and 4. The end bars are formed by bending the top bar at 5, and the bottom bar and end bars being preferably connected by welding the meeting ends, as at 6. The braces are designated 7 and the wire filler is made up of the longitudinal or line wires 8 and the cross-stay or picket wires 9, joined where they cross, as at 10 to produce open meshes. The ends of the line wires 8 are connected to the opposite end bars 3 and 4, and the ends of the stays are connected to the top and bottom bars 1 and 2, thus producing a unitary structure between frame and filler.

Reference being had, particularly to Figs. 3 and 4, the outside panels, which are sub-

stantially alike, are designated A, and the partition panel is designated B.

To the end bars 3 of the outside panels are connected, preferably by welding, plates 11, serving as hinge members when desired and having openings 12 therethrough. To the end bars 4 of the outside panels are connected, preferably by welding, plates 13 serving as hinge members when desired, and having openings 14 therethrough. The spacing of the plates 11, as will be observed, is different from the spacing of the plates 13, which makes it possible to have them overlap when the end bar 3 of one panel is brought into connecting relation with the end bar 4, of another panel, and the two panels connected by passing a rod 15 down through the openings 12 and 14, respectively, of said plates. The rods 15 each have an eye 16 forming a finger hold for the operator, and each rod 15 is preferably formed with an enlargement 17 to limit the downward movement, as will be understood.

The partition panel B is also provided with plates 18, attached, preferably by welding to the opposite end bars 3 and 4 thereof, and so spaced relatively to each other and the plates 11 and 13 on the outside panels A, that said panel B may be brought into relationship with the panels A so as to partition a pen, as in Fig. 4, and the rod 15 passed through openings in said plates 18 to couple the same to said panels A, as shown. The plates 18 may serve as hinge members when desired.

In the use of panels A and B it is obvious that show-pens may be constructed in different sizes, and of different designs, and that by removing a rod 15, one or the other of the panels released may be used as a gate and swung on a rod 15 serving as a pintle, to allow stock to pass into a pen, or out therefrom.

The system of panels, as shown, is designed primarily for building show-pens for exhibition and fair purposes, although their uses may be extended in other directions.

What I claim is:

As a new article of manufacture, a portable show-pen for use in exhibiting stock and to provide hurdles therefor comprising a series of gate panels formed with top, bottom and end members covered by wire fab-

ric so as to be capable of being individually hung or swung as farm gates, eyes borne by the end members, and connecting rods passed vertically through the eyes to connect
5 the panels, said eyes being formed so as to allow three panels to be secured together at the corner of each by a single connecting rod, whereby to form a pair of independent pens, said rods being formed of lengths of
10 wire bent at their upper parts to form handles and having stops below the handles engageable with the eyes to hold the lower ends of the rods up out of engagement with the surface on which the pen is supported, said panels having the eyes thereof arranged
15 so as to allow of use thereof as gates upon disconnection from each other, the bottom members of the panels being formed of horizontal bars which completely seat throughout their lengths on the surface so as to prevent animals in the pen from moving the
20 latter.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 18th day of July 1917.

JOHN SOMMER. [L. s.]