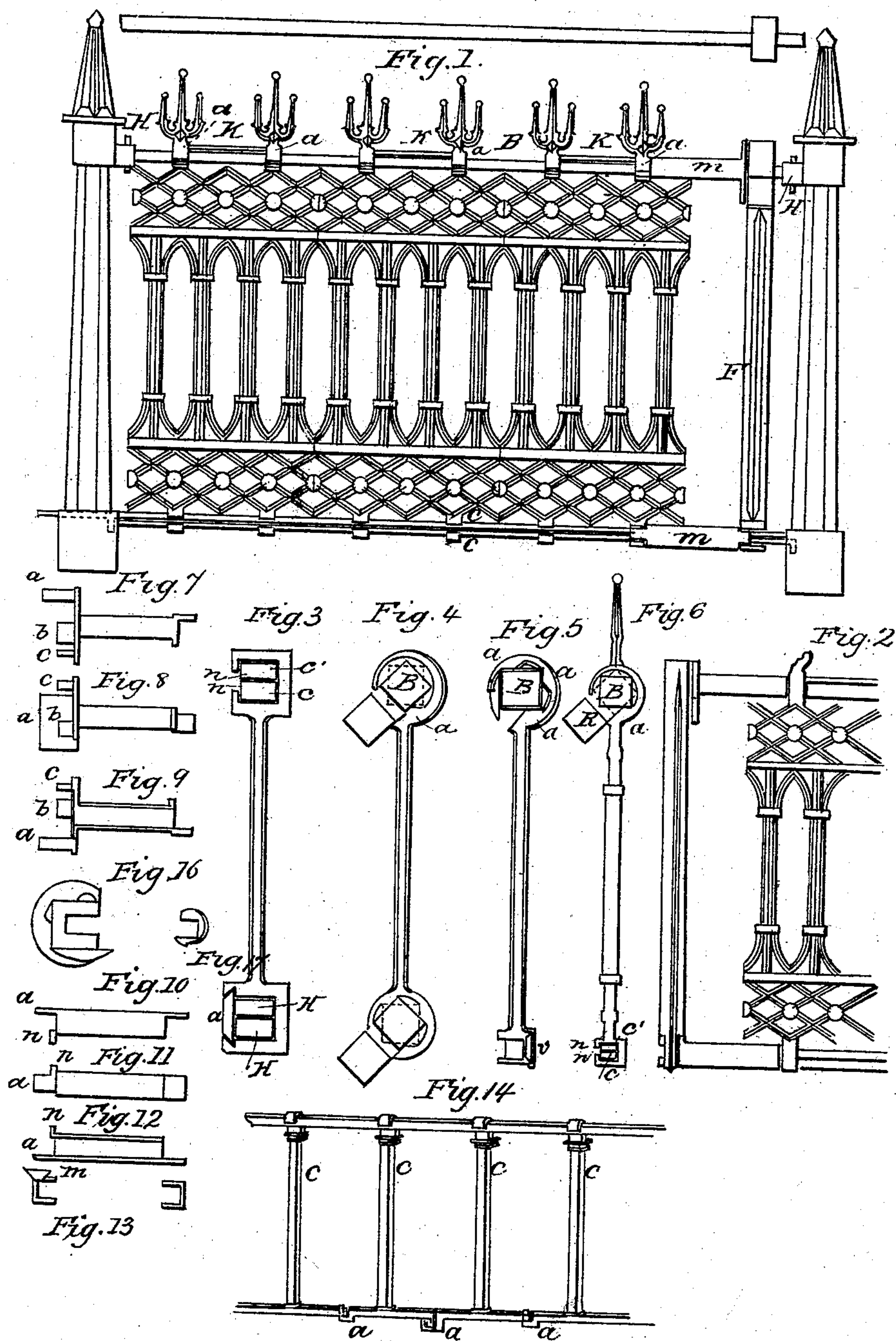


J. KRAUSER.

Iron Fence.

No. 8,038.

Patented April 15, 1851.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KRAUSER, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

IRON RAILING.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,038, dated April 15, 1851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KRAUSER, of Reading, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Cast-Iron Railings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in securing the pailings to horizontal rods or bars of iron by means of peculiar methods of operating the rods and pailings with jaws to them and in combination with other devices in castings herein described.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a front elevation of the model representing in part a section of railing complete and in part showing several modifications of the same general principle. It will be observed in said figure that the two posts A A are connected together by means of a square rod or bar B at their top and two flat bars *c c'* at their bottom to which bars the pailings are secured in the following manner. Each pailing at the top and bottom has one or more jaws cast to it according to its width (in Fig. 1 each pailing is represented as cast with two jaws at the top and two at the bottom) said jaws having recesses within them as represented in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and which are side views of jaws and recesses made use of in the construction of the model. Those parts of the pailings which are made to clasp or inclose the rods B and *c c'* in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 I term the jaws and the spaces which contain the different rods or bar I term recesses that in Fig. 6 is of a circular form having a small projection *a*, this projection I term a shoulder or bearing. Instead of the single bearing *a* there may be several as shown at the top of Fig. 5 at *a a a*. It should be observed that in Fig. 1 the recesses in the jaws *a a a a a* at the top of the pailings are adapted to the use of a square rod of iron (as shown in Fig. 6 which is an end view of one of the pailings represented in Fig. 1) which is operated in the following manner. Having placed each end of said rod B within the hollow lugs H H at the top of the posts A A Fig. 1 and turned it with reference to its sides as shown in Fig. 6 at R I proceed to place my pailing thereon by guiding the jaws of the pailings

on to the sides of the rod in the direction shown by the dotted lines in said figure. Each pailing is in this way suspended upon the bar B after which I attach the bottom of the pailing by means of jaws and recesses as shown in Fig. 3 and likewise at the bottom of Fig. 6 where they are represented of a square form and are adapted to the use of two flat bars or rods *c c*.

The lips or front edge *n n* of the jaws are in this case a little wider apart than the thickness of one of the flat bars *c c* and are placed midway from the top and bottom of the recess within so that the first rod drops somewhat lower than the lip of the jaws after being put sideways through the jaws into the recess. The upper rod *c'* is then passed endwise successively through the recesses within the jaws of each pailing and filling said recess the pailings are effectually kept from retreating. The square rod B is now turned so that its sides assume a position with respect to the recess and shoulders as seen at the top of Fig. 5. By this operation the pailings may be rendered perfectly immovable and may be made fast at any point on the rods, though it is not generally desirable to turn it more than sufficient to keep it ordinarily tight against the shoulders in the recess. The upper rod or bar it will be perceived after this operation cannot pass out of the jaws, and its tension whatever it may be is preserved by driving pins through the ends of the bar in the bottom lugs H H Fig. 1 or by any other similar device.

In order that the pailings may be kept in their appropriate places without depending on the turning of the rod as before alluded to I use saddles *m m* Fig. 1 similar to a trough and which I place over the rods in the spaces between the pailings at top and bottom. These saddles have tenants at each end which are of a size and form and so posited as to admit of their being entered into the spaces in the recesses of the jaws not filled up by the square rod as also to fill up (or nearly so) whenever desired the jaw itself. The saddle at the top of the pailings with the tenants *a b c* is represented in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 which are top side and bottom views of the same drawn full size at one end as the top of the pailing F in Fig. 1 while the other is adapted to the jaws of the other pailings in said figure.

The saddle at the bottom of the pailing is represented in Figs. 10, 11 and 12 which are top, side and bottom views of the same. The lip *a a a* (being the same in each figure) fits in and fills up the jaw and when made like a dove tail it may be employed to keep in the rods *H H* Fig. 3 in the recesses when the jaws are so large as to admit of both being put sideways into the recesses at one as shown at the bottom of said figure the dove tail may be posited at *n* Figs. 10, 11 and 12, an end view of the saddle with the position of the dove tail *m* being shown in Fig. 13. When the saddle is placed upon the bar or bars said dove tail enters a corresponding recess in the edge of the rear side of the pailing as shown at *v* Fig. 5 which is a side view of the pailing *F* in Fig. 1, and effectually prevents the pailings from retreating from the bar or bars. It is apparent that by means of saddles having such dovetails and pailings cast with this form of jaw throughout an entire section of railing could readily be constructed therewith. By means of said saddles and the bridges *l l l* Fig. 1—which also serve to give additional strength to the jaws—a perfectly smooth rail may be formed at the top when in any

case it may be desirable, the top ornaments being left away for that purpose.

Fig. 2 is a rear view of a part of Fig. 1 and Figs. 16 and 17 are end views of the saddle.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

Securing the pailings permanently to the horizontal rods or bars of iron (for the purpose of constructing an entire section of railing by means of the methods of operating the rods or bars with the pailings having jaws, recesses and bearings as described herein and together with other devices in castings termed saddles or troughs having dovetails and tenants cast to them for the purposes herein named and this I claim whether the several parts be formed and adapted to each other and operated precisely as represented and described or otherwise, the results always produced being effected by means equivalent to those within named.

JOHN KRAUSER.

Witnesses present:

DAVID MEDARY,
CYRUS KRAUSER.