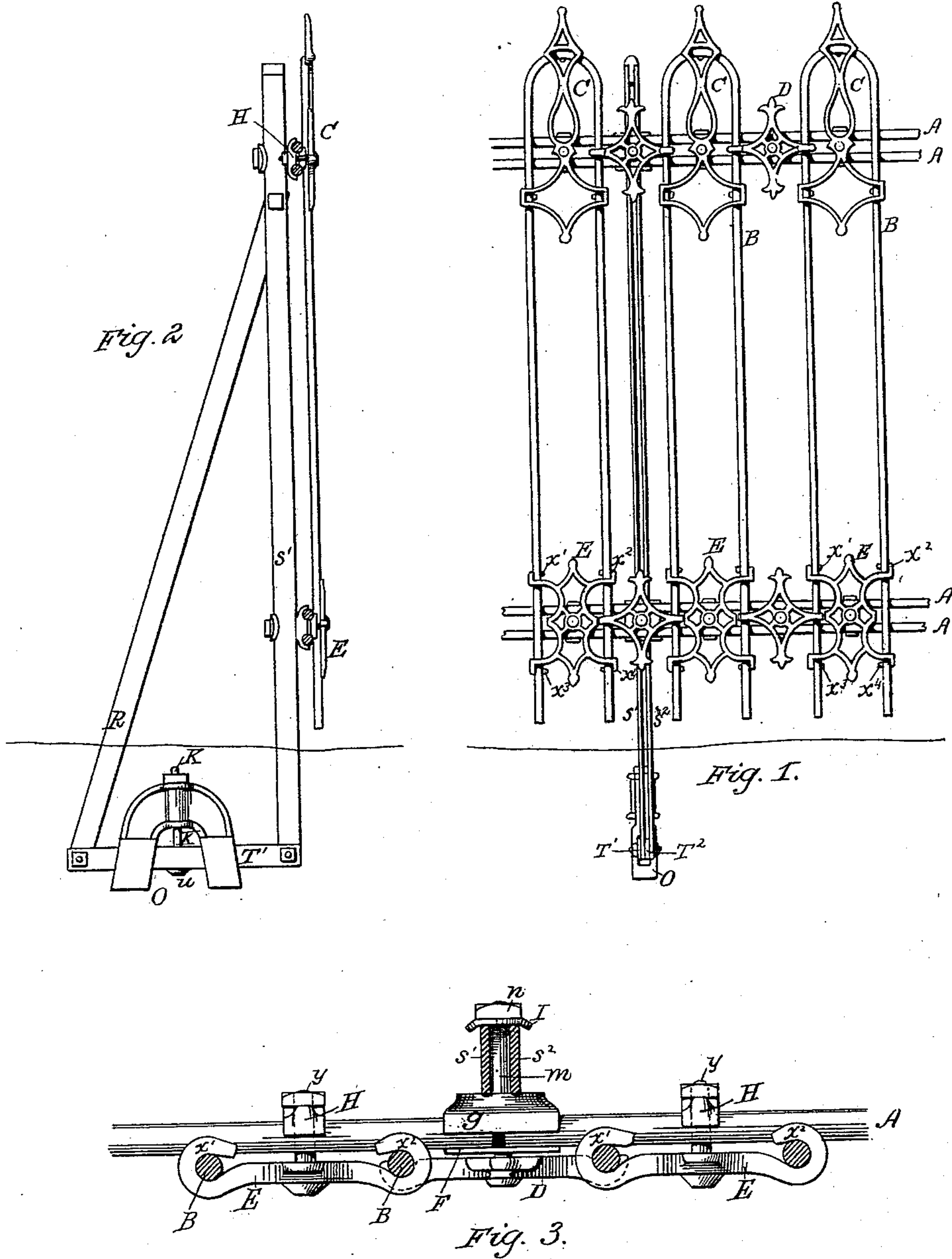


T. ROGERS.
Iron Fence.

No. 211,933.

Patented Feb. 4, 1879.



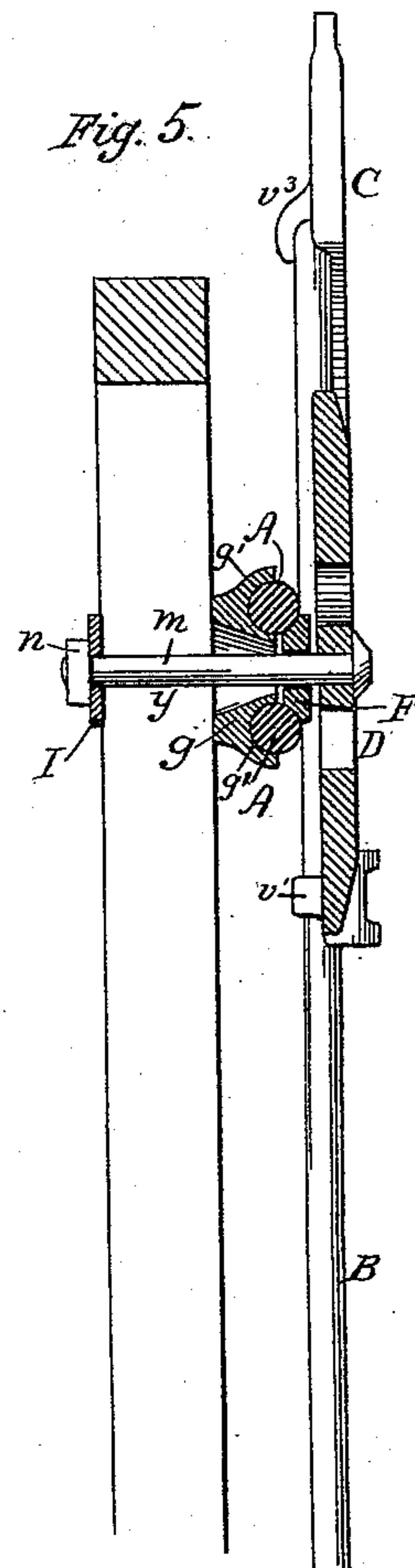
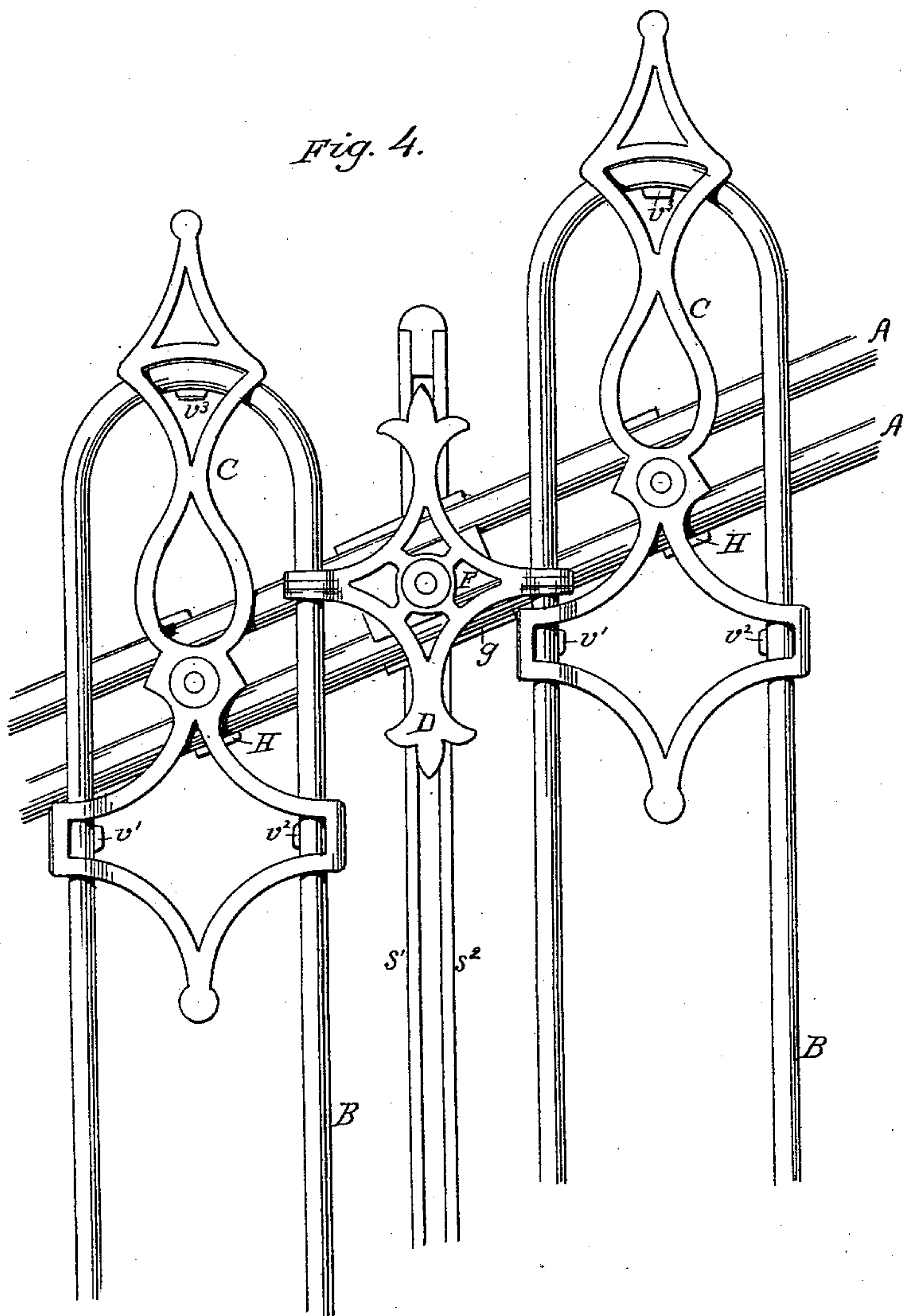
WITNESSES:
C. Clarence Poole
R. H. Evans

INVENTOR:
Timothy Rogers
by A. H. Evans Her
Atty

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Timothy Rogers
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY ROGERS, OF FREDERICKTOWN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS
RIGHT TO BENJAMIN A. F. GREER, OF MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRON FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **211,933**, dated February 4, 1879; application filed
January 15, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY ROGERS, of Fredericktown, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Iron Fences; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows a front elevation of a section of my fence, and Fig. 2 is a representation of a post of my fence. Fig. 3 is a detailed view of a part, and Fig. 4 is a front elevation on an incline. Fig. 5 is a sectional view.

The object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the rails of an iron fence may be more readily adapted to the irregularities of the ground than heretofore, and the pickets to be in a permanently vertical position, and always the same relative distance apart, whether the fence be on a level or at an inclination of an angle of forty-five degrees.

My invention consists in an iron fence having curved-rod pickets and pairs of paralleled rods forming the rails of said fence; and it also consists of minor improvements hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

The picket is slid into the lugs on the ornament, and the points of the grasping-lugs are then bent down on the picket, thus grasping the said picket firmly.

The ornaments E E are fastened to the pickets in a similar manner to the ornaments C C, but having four grasping-lugs, $x^1 x^2 x^3 x^4$. The picket, being thus bent and ornamented as described, is then fastened to the rails A A, as follows: The bolt y is passed through the center hole in the ornament, and between the rails A A, and through the bracket H. (See Fig. 3.) The bolt receives a nut on the back of the bracket H, and when drawn up snug the bracket H forms a truss to the rails A A. This allows the rails of the fence to be inclined while the pickets are in a vertical position.

The ornaments D are fastened to the rails in a similar manner with a bolt and bracket. These ornaments are made with ends raised

to clasp over the pickets, thus keeping the pickets the same relative distance apart, whether on a level or an inclination.

The rails are fastened to the posts, as shown in vertical sectional view, Fig. 5, the rear bracket-piece, g , having a center hole for the bolt m , and grooves $g' g'$ for the reception of the rails. The front bracket, F, is also provided with a hole for said bolt m , the rear bracket, g , being placed on the front piece, F; then an ornament, D, is also placed in position, and the bolt m is put through and between the parallel post-bars $s^1 s^2$. The washer I is then put on and the nut drawn up, bringing all together firmly. This allows the rails ready adjustment to any desired inclination; and by the use of two rails in conjunction, to form the rails of a fence, I break joints with the rails, leaving a quarter of an inch space between the ends of the rails, thus allowing for expansion and contraction to a better advantage, as the joints are not all on one post, as is the case with fences using but one rail.

Fig. 2 represents a side view of my post and its fastenings to the base or anchor. The post is formed of two bars, s^1 and s^2 , of flat bar-iron. To the bottom end of the bars $s^1 s^2$ are riveted two other bars, $T^1 T^2$. These bars pass through the anchor O, and receive at the rear end the brace-bar R.

The bars T^1 and T^2 are held in position by the washer U and double picket-rod, or a picket bent in a half-circle at the top end, thus really forming two pickets, and ornamented, as may be desired, with ornaments having a hole in the center of the same for the reception of a bolt, upon which the picket can be readily adjusted to any grade that may be desired to place it, when a bolt is passed through the center hole of the ornament and between the rails, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

In the annexed drawings, A A designate the rails of my fence, of which there are two, parallel with each other; and B B are pickets formed of round or oval iron of any suitable dimensions, the top end of said pickets being bent to a half-circle, of the dimension that the pickets are to be apart, said pickets being ornamented in the following manner: The top or

bent end of the picket receives the ornament C, as herein described. The ornament is made in cross-section, $V^1 V^2$, the same width as the outside circle of the top of the picket, the ornament being conformed at these points to the shape of the picket, and is also provided on the rear side with grasping-lugs $v^1 v^2$, and at the top end also with a grasping-lug, v^3 , and the bolt K. This allows the post or the whole line of fence to be adjusted at any time, either front or back, on the foundation.

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

The double-grooved brackets g F, washers I, and nut and bolt n and m , in combination with the post-bars $s^1 s^2$ and rails A A, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

TIMOTHY ROGERS.

Witnesses:

ISAAC D. MAXWELL,
C. S. PYLE.