(No Model.)

T. ROGERS

CRESTING.

No. 262,125. Patented Aug. 1, 1882.

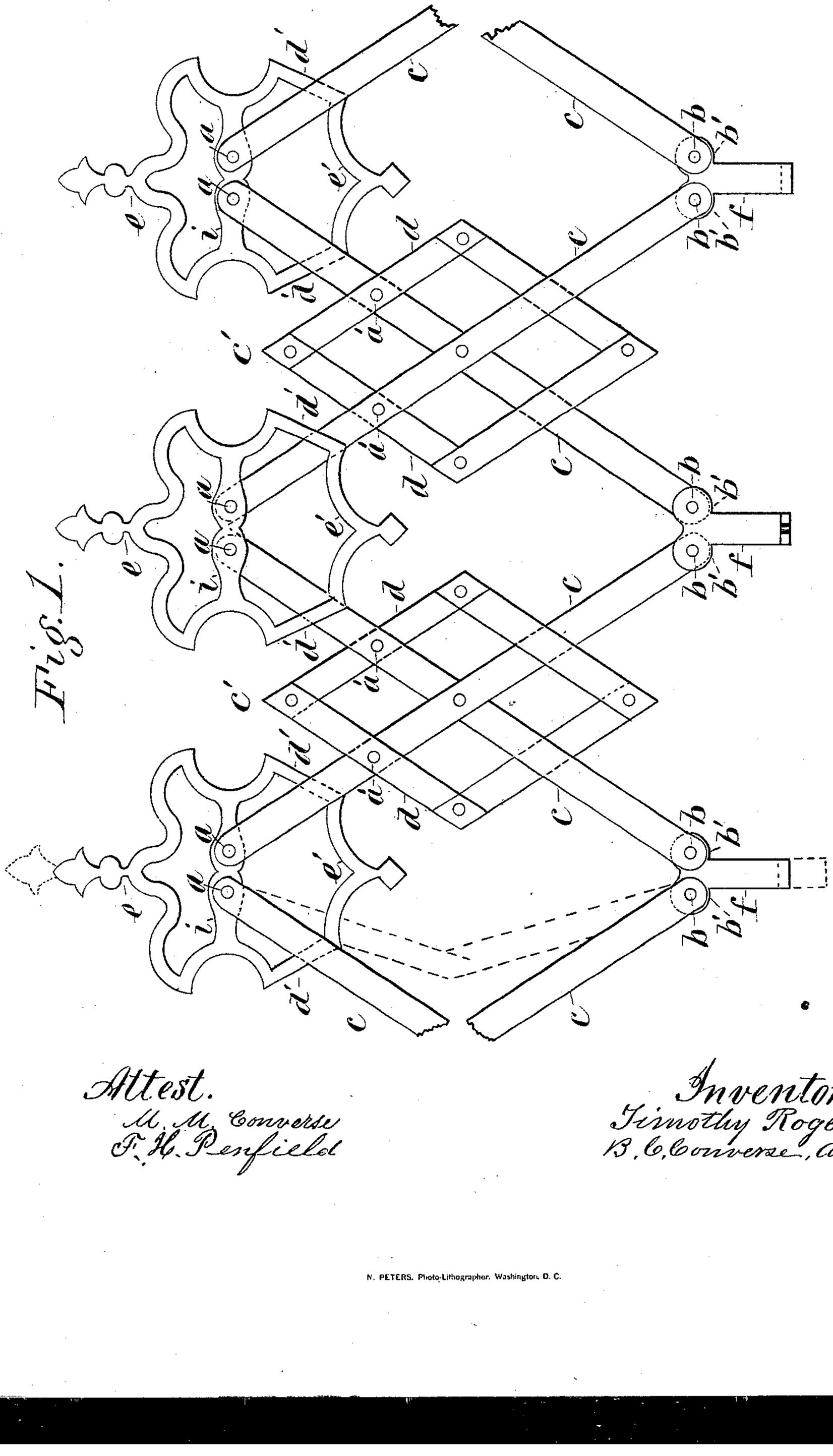

Fig. 1.

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TIMOTHY ROGERS, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE ROGERS IRON FENCE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CRESTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,125, dated August 1, 1882.

Application filed May 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY ROGERS, of the city of Springfield, in the county of Clarke and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cresting, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cresting or iron ornamentation for the tops of houses, façades, &c.

My invention relates to cresting having flexible joints, whereby it may be extended or contracted in height and length; and it consists in pivoting the connected ends of the cross-bars each to a separate pivot, whereby the ornaments are caused to stand perpendicularly when the cresting is either extended or contracted.

The object of my invention is to furnish a cresting for house-tops, façades, &c., which may be adjustable both in length and height, so as to suit any desired space to which it is applied, as well as to allow it to be folded for transportation.

Another object of my invention is to construct my cresting so that the ornaments to which the top ends of the cross-slats are pivoted shall be always perpendicular, which can only be done in an adjustable cresting having pendulous points upon the ornaments by using two separate points upon the frame of the ornament to pivot the ends of the slats thereto independent of each other, and also two separate points of attachment to the feet of the cresting, opposite to the former, in the same manner, the pivots of the ornaments and the pivots of the feet being in horizontal lines and parallel to each other.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved cresting. The cross-slats at either end of the cresting are shown broken off. At the left end the extension in height (and consequent reduction in length) is shown in dotted lines, the slats which are broken off being shown as pushed inward toward the middle of the piece of cresting. As this piece of cresting is shown detached, the contraction of its length will necessarily extend the ornament upward and the foot-piece downward, as shown by the dotted lines above the first ornament and below the first foot on the left of the figure.

In the figure, *c* are the main cross-slats of the cresting, which is constructed of thin or of hoop iron. The slats *c* cross each other at the middle, and are pivoted at this point in the same manner as the bars of lazy-tongs; but, unlike the latter, instead of having their ends pivoted together, they are each pivoted to a separate pivot on the ornament at the top and on the foot-piece at the lower edge of the cresting. The pivots, both at top and bottom, are in near proximity to each other. Each row of pivots is in a horizontal line. The upper ends of slats *c* are pivoted by pivots *a a* to the middle horizontal bar, *i*, of the ornament *e*, and the lower ends are pivoted by pivots *b* to the circular ears *b'* of the foot-piece *f*, opposite to the pivots of the upper ends. Both the ornaments *e* and the feet *f* are placed alternately upon either side of the slats *c*, not only for the purpose of giving greater strength to the cresting, but also in order to allow the sections to fold more closely together. The ornaments, being upon opposite sides of the cross-slats, lap over each other when the cresting is folded for transportation.

In my improved cresting I have introduced an intermediate diamond-shaped frame, *c'*, which surrounds the middle pivot of the cross-slats *c*. The slats of the frame *c'* pass alternately on opposite sides of the main cross-slats, on either side of the pivot of the same, which latter is central thereto. The frame *c'* is pivoted by a rivet at each of its four angles. Its two upper slats, *d*, are each pivoted in the middle to the main cross-slats *c* by rivets *a'* on a horizontal line nearly opposite to the points of the lower section, *e'*, of the ornaments. All the rivets in the frames *c'* form pivots, so that when the cresting is folded the frame-slats *d* are overlapped by bars *d'* of the ornament *e*, which also overlap each other.

In extending the cresting its height is proportionably reduced, and the intermediate frame ornaments, *c'*, conform in their shape to the degree of extension. In contracting the length to produce greater height the intermediate ornaments, *c'*, are extended in height, also retaining their relative position and proportion to that of the other members of the cresting.

It will be seen, in contradistinction to this manner of pivoting the ends of the cross-slats, that, were they both attached to the same pivot

upon the ornament, the latter would not maintain its verticality unless that part of it below the pivot was sufficiently heavy for it to swing into line when the cresting was adjusted either in length or height.

I am aware that iron fences have been constructed with cross-bars riveted or pivoted so as to be adjustable to inclined grades; but I do not claim this mode of construction as any part of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. A cresting adjustable in height and length, the main cross-bars of which have their ends pivoted to separate pivots upon the ornament and feet of the same, as herein set forth.

2. In an adjustable cresting adapted to be folded, an ornament having two separate pivots in the same horizontal plane, by which it is connected with the top ends of two of the main cross-bars, whereby said ornament is held in vertical line irrespective of the adjustment, as specified.

3. In an adjustable cresting, a supporting foot-piece provided with two separate pivots in the same horizontal plane, by which it is connected with the lower ends of two of the main cross-bars, the pivots of said foot-piece being in line with the pivots of the ornament to allow of vertical and horizontal adjustment and facilitate compact folding of the cresting.

4. In an adjustable cresting adapted to be folded, the arrangement of the ornaments and foot-pieces alternately upon opposite sides of the main cross-bars, to strengthen the cresting and to permit the overlapping of the members upon both sides in folding, whereby it is rendered more compact when folded, as hereinbefore set forth.

5. In an adjustable cresting constructed with the main cross-slats pivoted in the middle and flexibly connected at the ends with the ornaments and foot-pieces, as hereinbefore specified, the combination therewith of the intermediate quadrangular frame flexibly connected at the angles to adapt it to conform to the adjustment of the cresting, and having the upper bars of said frame pivoted to the main cross-slats above the middle pivot of the latter to allow it to be folded in with the other members of the cresting, as specified.

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