

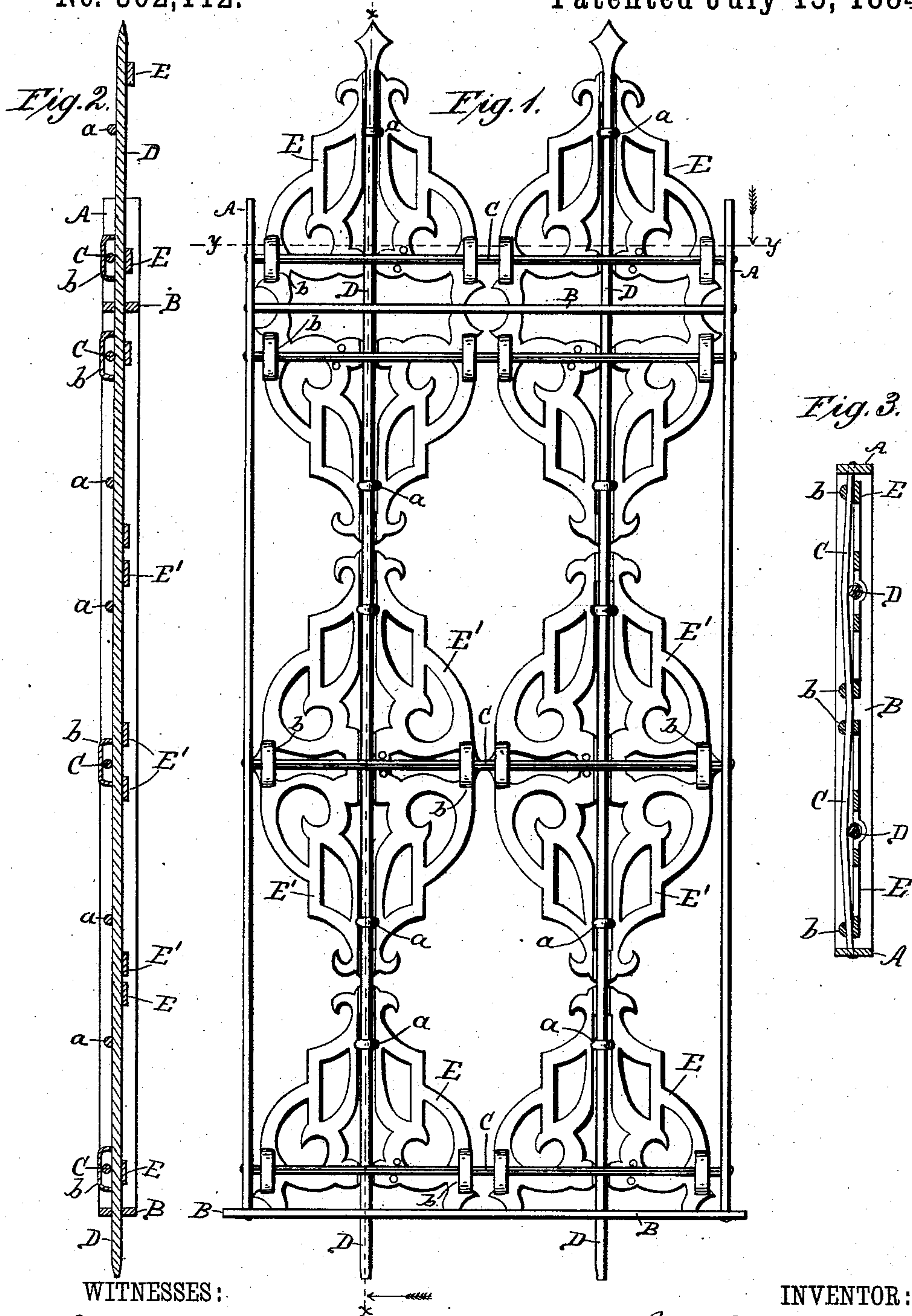
(No Model.)

J. D. DAVIS.

FENCE.

No. 302,112.

Patented July 15, 1884.



WITNESSES:

Thos. Houghton.  
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INVENTOR:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. DAVIS, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,112, dated July 15, 1884.

Application filed February 12, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN D. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to that class of fences in which both ornamentation and utility are combined; and it has for its object to provide a durable and ornamental fence for grounds, verandas, windows, &c., which may be produced at a low cost.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts forming a fence, hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view, and Fig. 2 a transverse vertical section, of a portion of a fence according to my invention. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section at *y y* of Fig. 1.

A represents the two end posts of a panel. These posts are made of flat bar-iron, for which three-sixteenths by one inch are good proportions, and they are perforated to receive the tenoned ends of the stringers B and the tie-rods C, which are therein secured by riveting heads on said tenons and rods. The stringers B are also made of flat bar-iron, perforated to receive vertical pickets D. These pickets may be round bar-iron, to the top ends of which any shape may be given, such as the lance-heads shown.

E represents the ornamental portion, which I make in fancy forms of malleable cast-iron. These ornaments are cast with loops *a*, to receive the vertical pickets, and with other loops or slots, *b*, to receive the horizontal tie-rods.

To give a unique and generally uniform design, the ornaments may be cast in a complete pattern, as at E', having a single pair of loops, *b*, to receive one tie-rod, C, or they may be cast in halves, as at E, each half being provided with a pair of loops, *b*, to receive a tie-rod, C. The stringers and tie-rods may be of any desired length in a single panel without weakening the fence, for all the parts so coact for its general strength that the middle and ends of a panel are equally strong. So the pickets may be of any number, so closely set along the stringers as to bring the ornaments in contact at their edges, or far enough apart to separate the ornaments, there-

by materially changing the general effect of the design. The pickets may also be of any height, so as to take on any number or any arrangement of the cast ornaments, always allowing one horizontal tie-rod to each horizontal tier of ornaments, and one picket for each vertical column of ornaments. Thus each ornament is both horizontally and vertically fixed in its place independent of any other ornament. Each picket is secured in two stringers, and each tie is secured in two vertical end posts. A panel thus formed is a complete fence in itself, and may be set up anywhere and be supported in any manner—as, for instance, the end posts may be screwed to the posts of a veranda or the frame of a window, or vertical rods may anchor the fence upon a stone curbing, &c.

The advantages of this fence are apparent. It is made mostly of merchant-iron, not altered in shape except by mere perforations, and forming four tenons to a panel, and flattening the pickets to shape the heads. The ornaments are cast in form to be applied to the fence without any machine-work. No screws or bolts are used. The breaking of one part will not derange other parts or seriously weaken the fence, and there is no liability for any part to be broken. In pushing the pickets into place the stringers are strained a little out of line, so as to bear very firmly on their retaining-loops, thus increasing the stiffness of the fence. The loops through which the stringers pass are several times longer vertically than the width of the stringers, to permit the stringers to run through them parallel with the ground on an incline, while the pickets stand vertically. The loops for the pickets and the tie-rods are so arranged relatively to each other that the rods bind against the pickets.

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

The combination, with perforated stringers and end posts, of ornamental castings having vertical and horizontal loops in each, pickets to pass through the vertical loops and through said stringers, and tie-rods to pass through said horizontal loops and through said end pieces, substantially as shown and described.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

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