

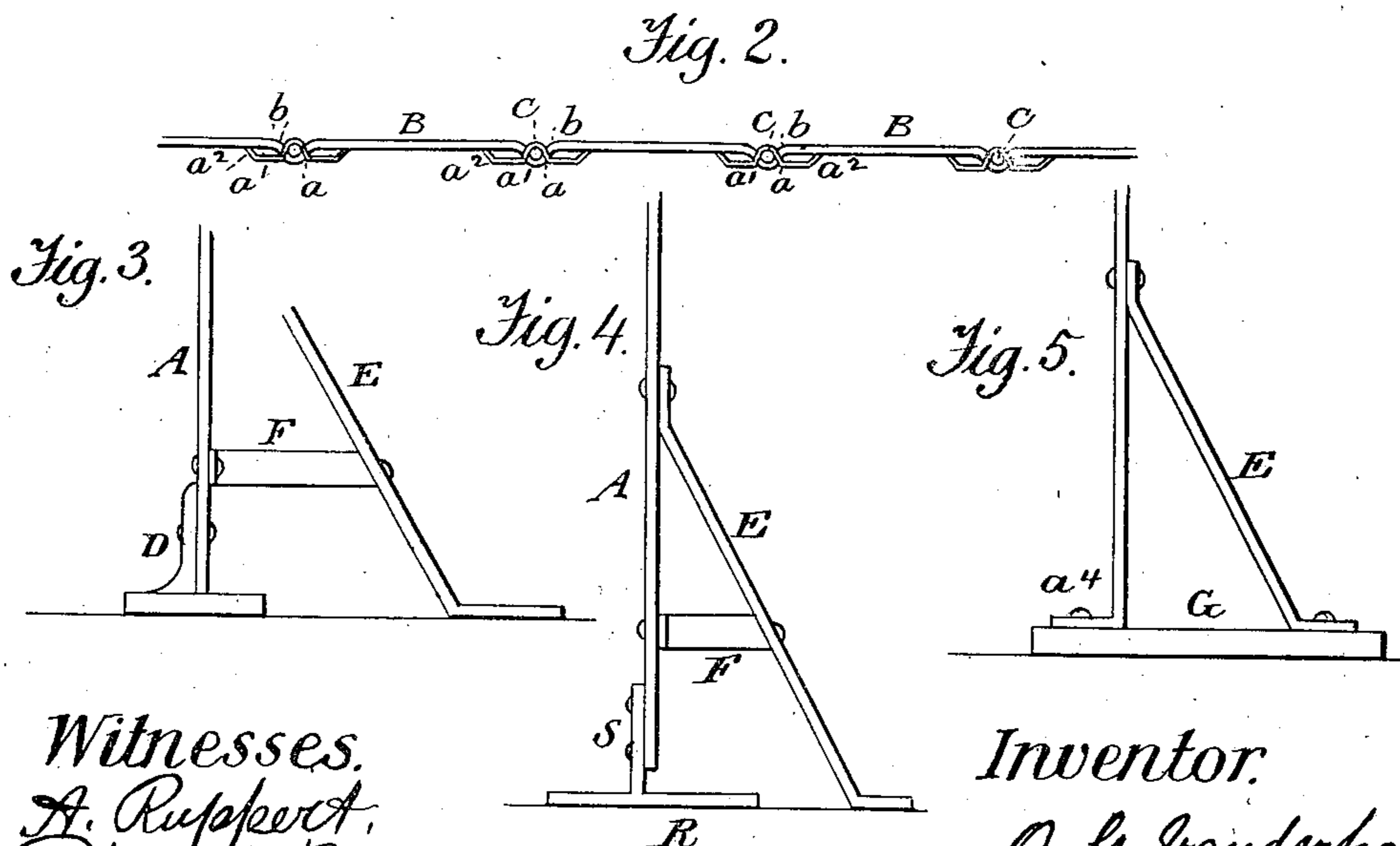
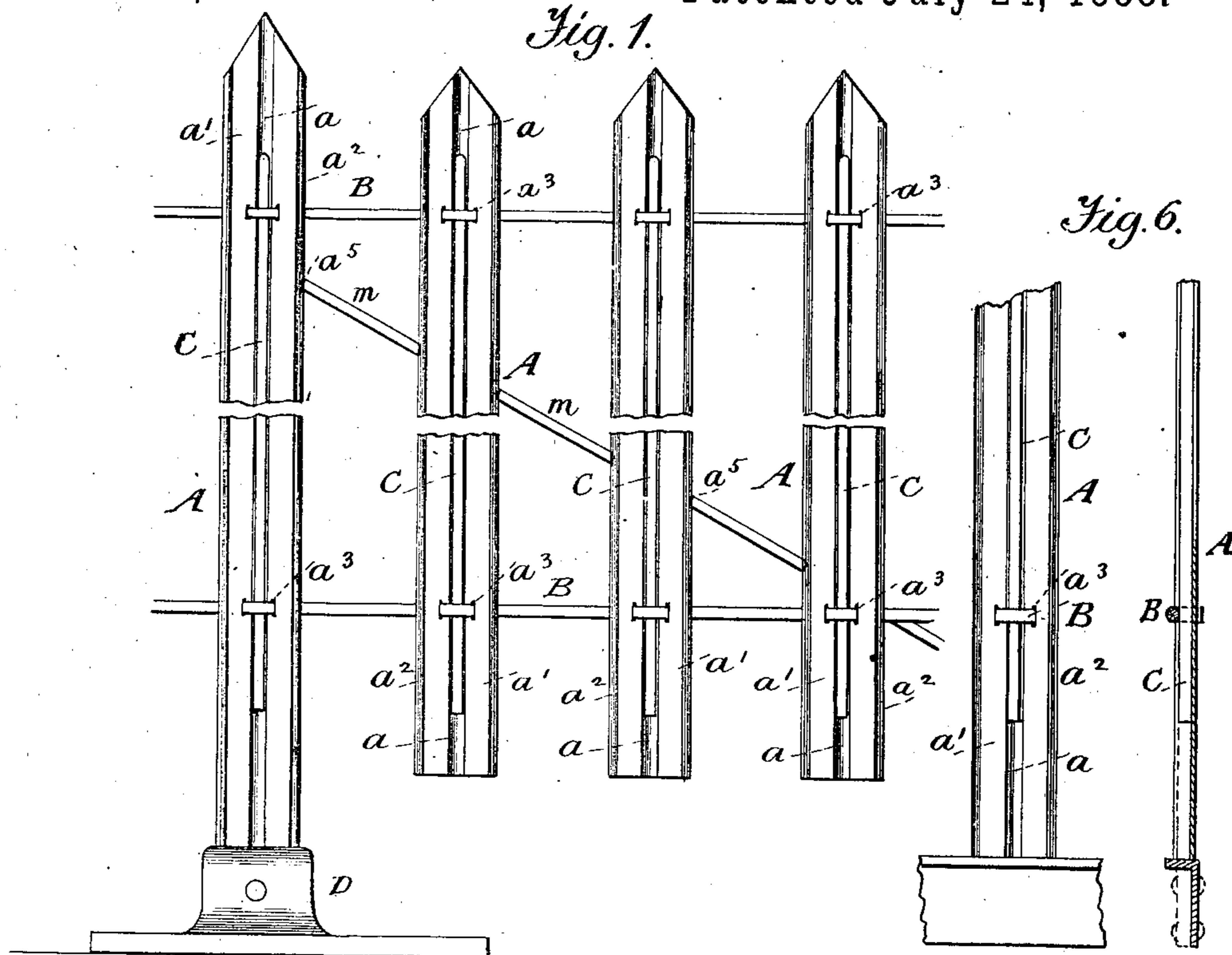
(No Model.)

O. G. VANDERHOOF.

IRON FENCE.

No. 386,567.

Patented July 24, 1888.



Witnesses.  
A. Ruppert.  
Wm. H. Bates.

Inventor.  
O. G. Vanderhoof.  
Per Thomas P. Simpson  
att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORSON G. VANDERHOOF, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

## IRON FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,567, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed January 17, 1888. Serial No. 960,990. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ORSON G. VANDERHOOF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lexington, in the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Iron Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to metallic fences, and has for its object the construction of a metallic paling fence which shall be firm, durable, and comparatively inexpensive.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved fence. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 show different forms of bases and braces for the fence.

In the drawings, A designates the pales or pickets of the fence, constructed of strap or hoop iron, and B the wire rails to which the pales are secured. The plate of which the paling is constructed is rolled into the desired form, so that it has a central vertical groove,  $a$ , and two wings,  $a'$ , one of which is on either side of the central groove.

By reference to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the wings  $a'$  extend in opposite directions on the same plane from the groove  $a$ , and have their outer edges bent backward, so that when a pale is fixed in position the edges  $a^2$  bear against the wire rails, as shown. The pale is provided with holes  $a^3$ , through which the wire rails B are passed. Two of said holes, one being at each side of the groove  $a$ , form a passage for a wire rail. The wire is bent where it passes the groove  $a$ , as shown at  $b$  in Fig. 2, and a bolt or rod, C, is inserted in the groove and under the wire, so that the paling and wire are firmly locked together. There may be any preferred number of rail-wires B used in the fence, holes  $a^3$  being made in the pales for the wires to pass through.

Fences have been constructed of pickets of angle-iron or curved iron with wires passed

through them; but in such instances the picket has generally but two bearing-points against the wire rail, these being near the center line of the picket, or if not near the center a large wedge or rod is necessary to lock the parts together. In my construction of pale or picket it has four bearing-points against each wire, one being at each hole  $a^3$  on each side of groove  $a$ , and one being at the outer edge of each wing, and only a small rod is required to lock the parts, and the pickets are thus more firmly held in place against the wires.

At suitable intervals are placed iron bases D, to which are bolted the lower ends of paling-posts, which may be supported by braces E and connecting-pieces F; or a right-angled flange,  $a^4$ , may be made on the lower end of the paling-post, so as to allow it to be bolted to a temporary base, G. This form is used when the fence is intended to be portable, as shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings. In Fig. 4 is illustrated my preferred form of base, which consists of the wrought-iron plate R, with a part,  $s$ , cut out and turned up, so as to be conveniently riveted to the paling-post. Where a very strong fence is required, I employ the diagonal braces  $m$ , passing through correspondingly-arranged holes at  $a^5$ ; but ordinarily such will not be necessary.

I claim—

In a fence, the metallic pales A, each of which is provided with a central groove,  $a$ , holes  $a^3$ , and the wings  $a'$ , which extend laterally in opposite directions on the same plane from the said groove and have their outer edges bent to bear against the wire rails, as shown, in combination with the horizontal wires B, passed through the holes in pales A and in position bearing against the bent edges of the pales, and vertical rods C, which are inserted in the grooves  $a$  and within the wires B, all being constructed substantially as set forth and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ORSON G. VANDERHOOF.

Witnesses:

C. C. PEARSON,  
ALBERT ALLEN.