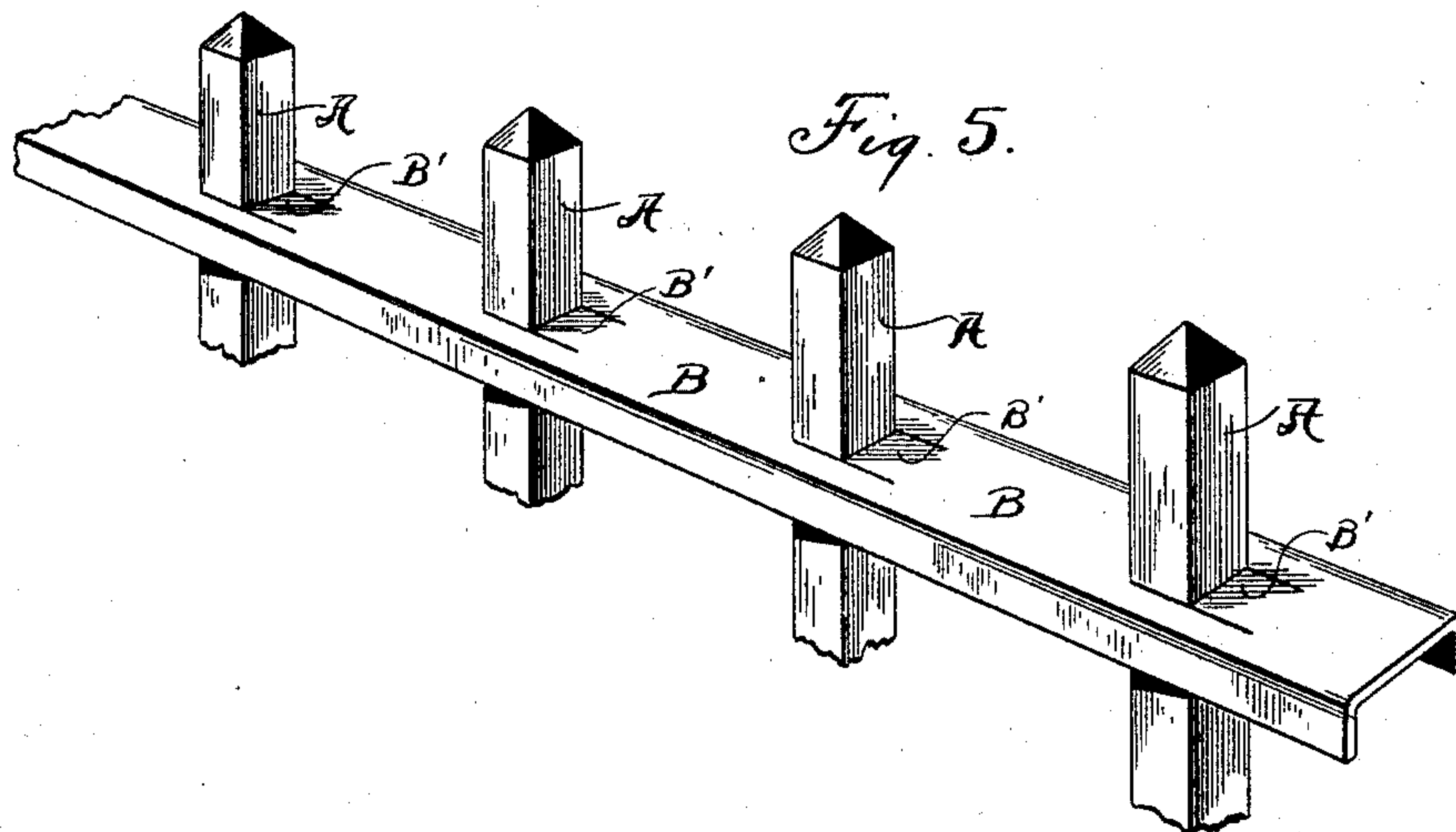
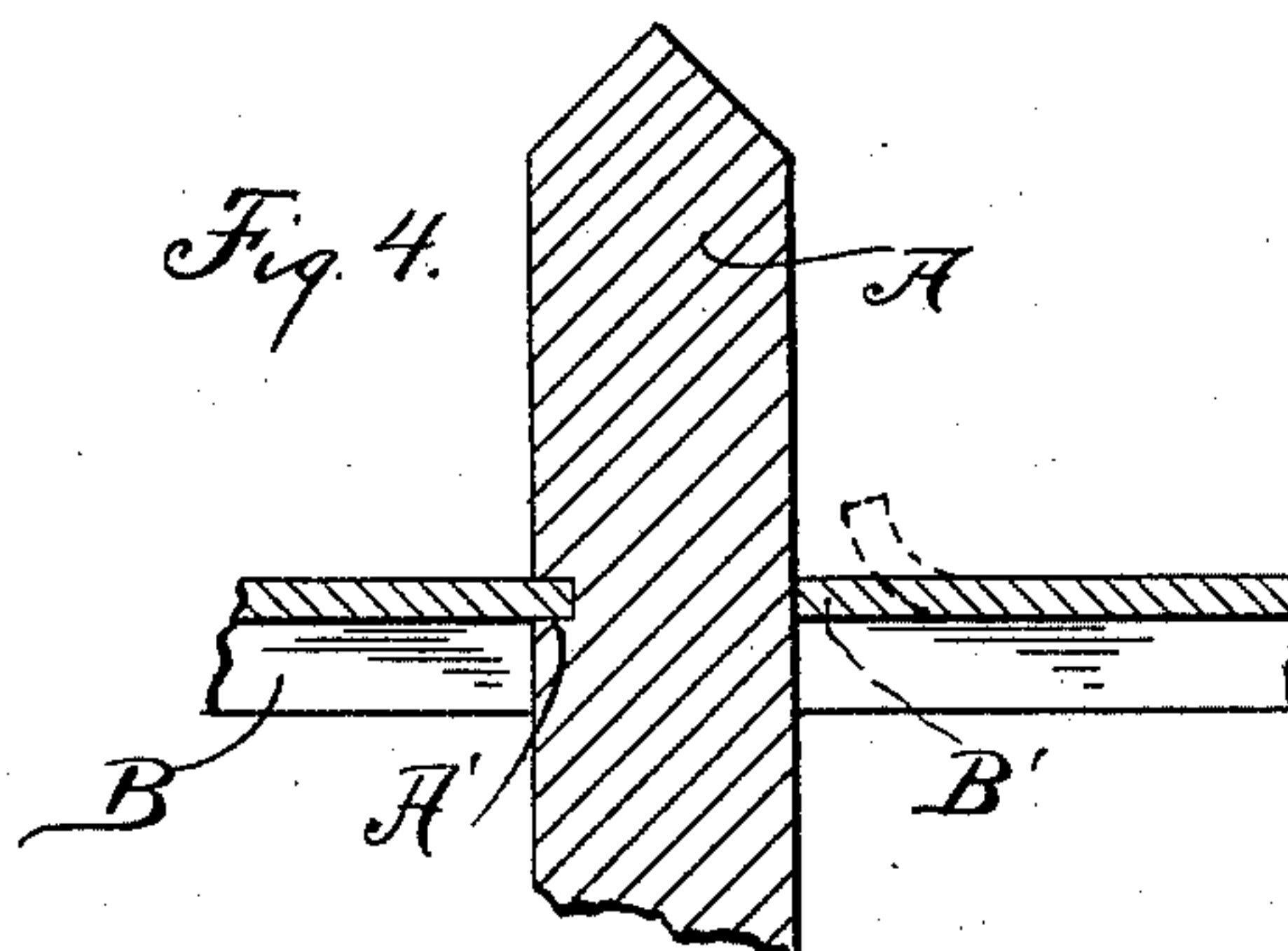
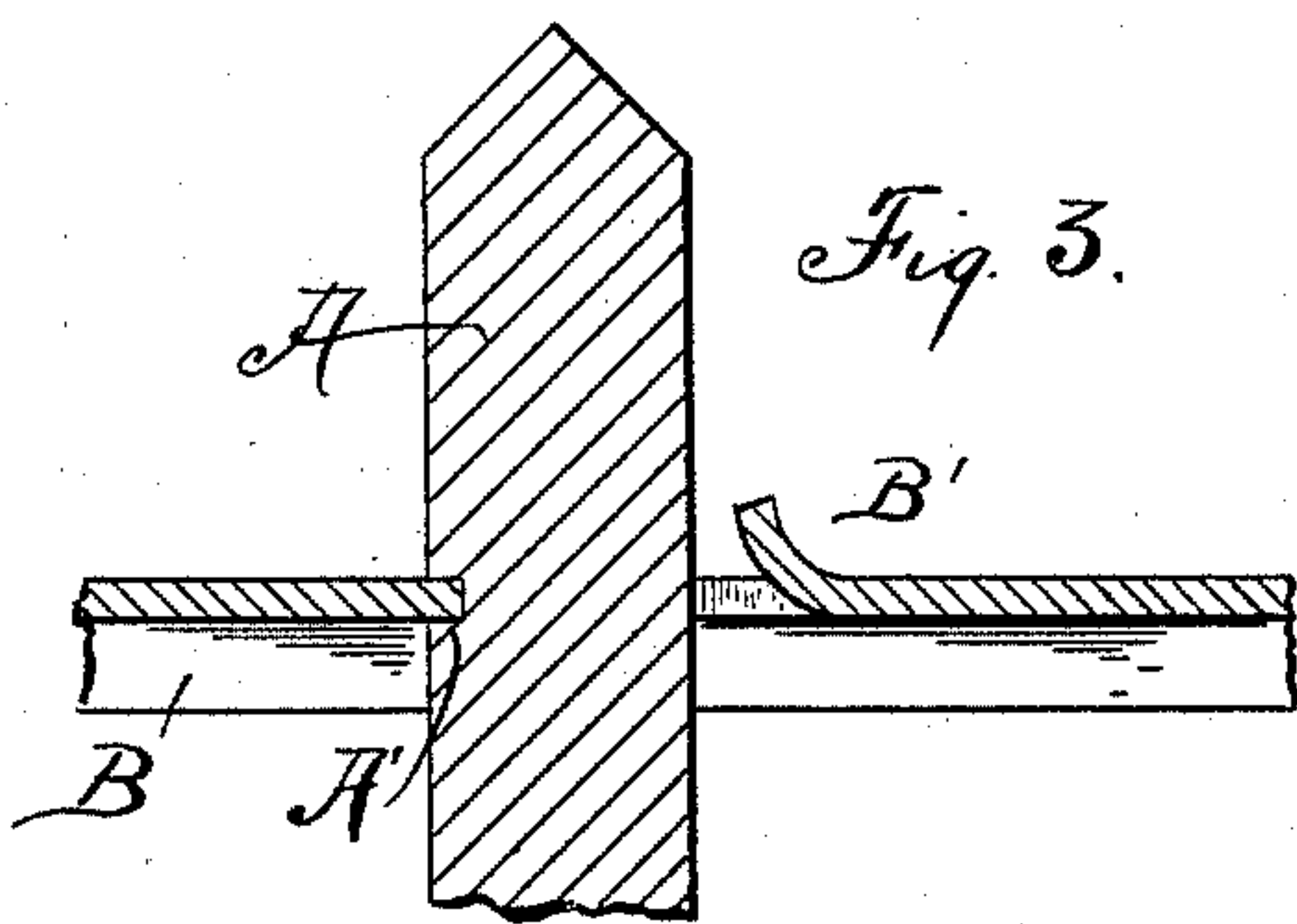
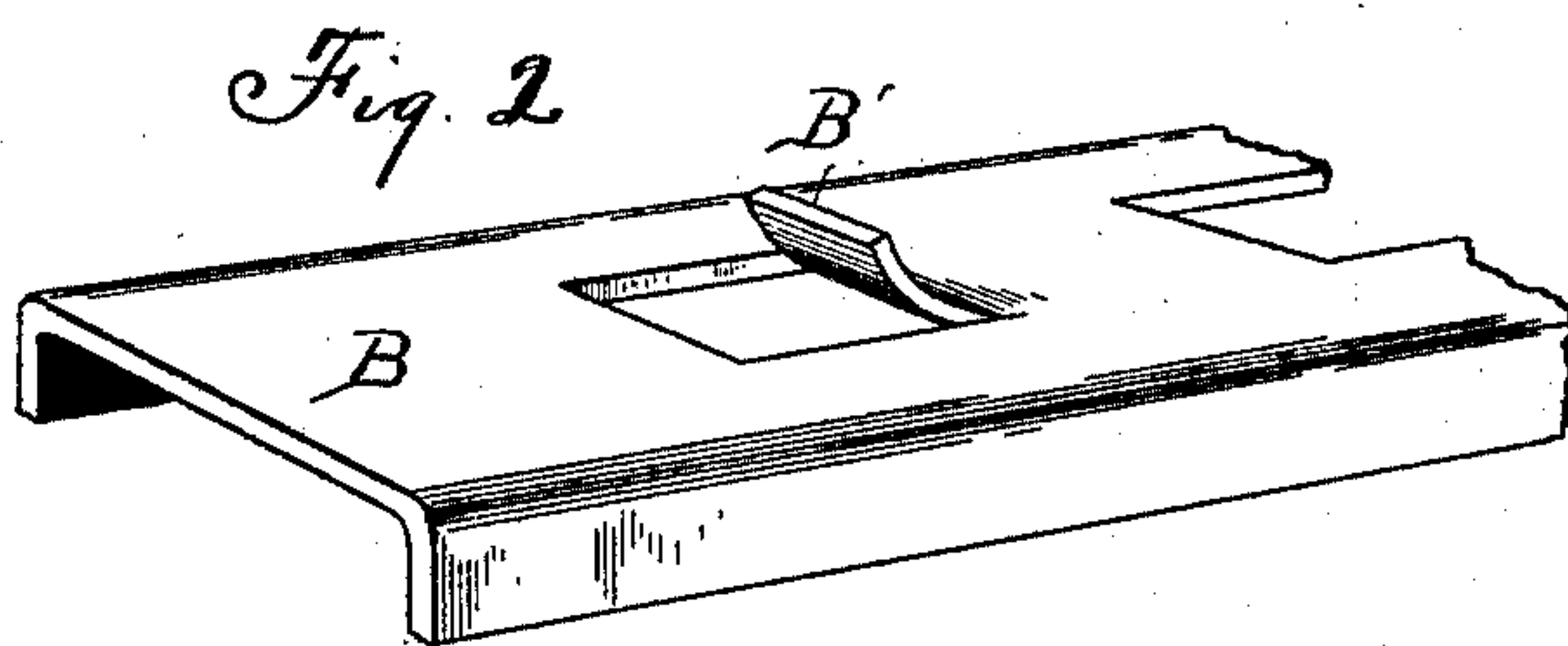
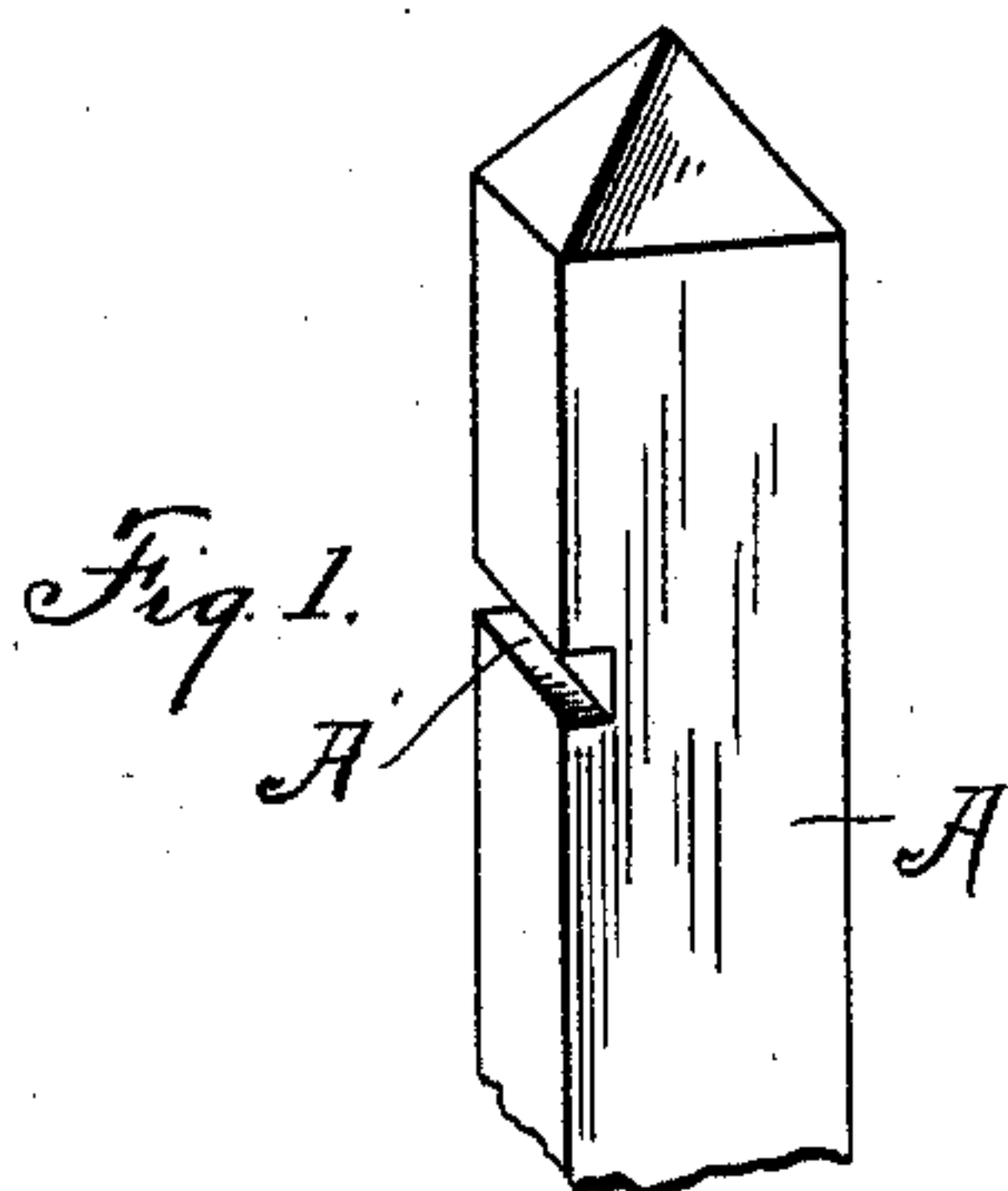


(No Model.)

T. H. FLYNN.
IRON RAILING.

No. 485,268.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.



Witnesses:
E. Byron Gilchrist
E. B. Gilchrist

Inventor.
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By Lloyd & Lloyd
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. FLYNN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IRON RAILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,268, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed February 19, 1891. Serial No. 382,046. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. FLYNN, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Iron Railings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

10 My invention relates to iron fences, railings, window-bars, and the like; and it consists in the manner of uniting the pickets or upright members with the rails or horizontal members.

I shall describe my invention as applicable
15 to an iron picket fence, although I do not in any wise limit my invention to fences, as it is most admirably adapted for the construction of gratings for jail, store, and cellar windows, to desk and other railings, and for other purposes.
20

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a picket constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 shows my fence stringer or rail with the fastening tongue or lip bent away to admit of
25 the insertion of the picket in the rail. Fig. 3 shows in vertical section the picket passed through its opening in the rail, but not yet fastened therein, the fastening tongue or lip not yet having been straightened to lock the
30 picket and rail together. Fig. 4 is a view in vertical section showing the picket secured in the stringer by forcing down the fastening tongue or lip to the level of the general face of the stringer. Fig. 5 is a view showing a
35 fence with the pickets and rails fastened together.

A is a picket, and B a rail or cross-bar, both of metal. Upon one side of the picket and at the point or points where it is to be joined
40 to a rail is formed a slot A' of sufficient size to receive the rail, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4.

At each point in the rail B where a picket is to pass through is made a mortise corresponding in shape to the picket to be used,
45 and upon one side of this mortise, (which is smaller in one of its diameters than the di-

ameter of the picket which it is intended to contain) is formed a tongue or lip B'. (Clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings.) This tongue or lip enlarges the picket-hole enough
50 to permit of the introduction of the picket. The picket is first passed through the mortise in the rail and its slot A', which is faced in a direction opposite to the tongue or lip B', made to embrace the opposing edge of the
55 rail B, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and now the tongue B', which up to this time has been bent away, as shown, is straightened to correspond with the general surface of the rail, as shown in Fig. 4, and by this operation,
60 as will be clearly apparent, the picket and rail or cross-bar are very firmly and permanently united and locked together against any liability of displacement in any direction, even by the application of considerable force,
65 and in case of bars or gratings for jail-windows, store-windows, and other places where extra security is important heavy bars and pickets united according to my invention can be no more easily torn or forced apart than
70 they can be cut or sawed asunder—in fact, not so easily.

What I claim is—

The combination, with a supporting-rail having elongated slots with parallel edges
75 formed therein and an integral lip formed by a continuation of the edges of the slots, of pickets adapted to enter the slots, said pickets being of greater thickness than the length of the slots and each picket provided on one
80 edge with a transverse slot of a depth equal to the difference between the thickness of a picket and length of a slot, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
85 specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 2d day of February, 1891.

THOMAS H. FLYNN.

Witnesses:

LYDA MAY FLYNN,
ALBERT E. LYNCH.