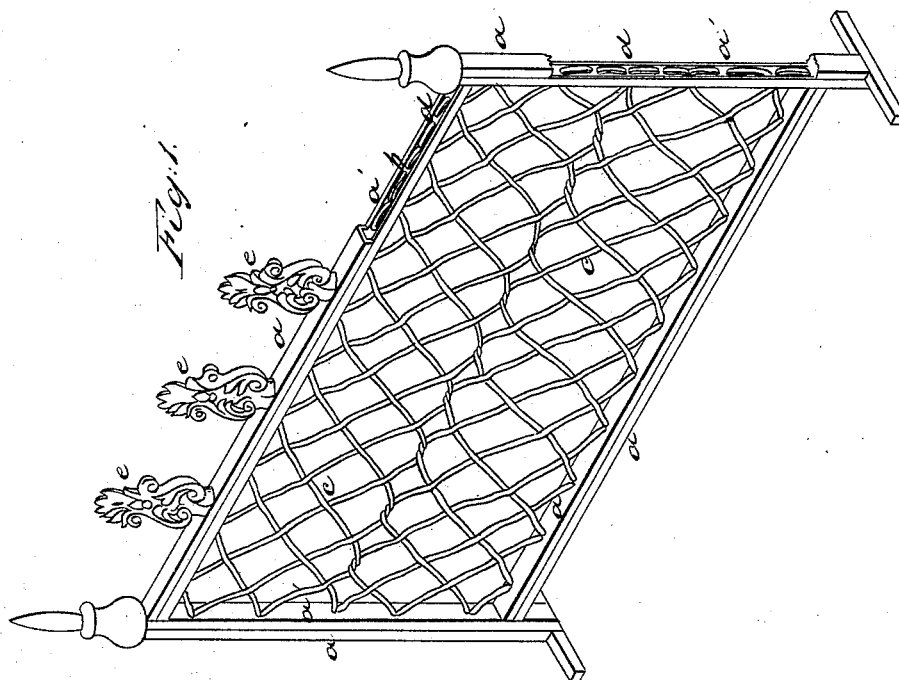
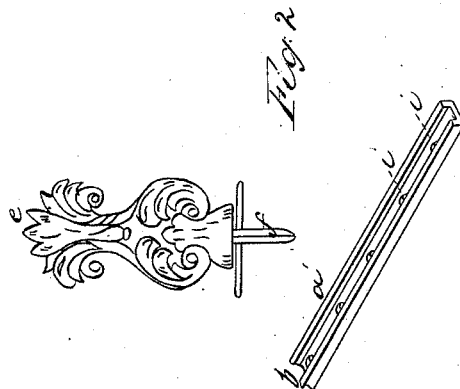


H. Jenkins,

Wire Fence,

No. 6,106.

Patented Feb. 13, 1849.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY JENKINS, OF POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

WIRE FENCE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 6,106, dated February 13, 1849; Reissued September 2, 1862, No. 1,338.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JENKINS, of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Method of Manufacturing Wrought-Iron Fence, and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character which distinguishes it from all other things before known and of the usual manner of making, modifying, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, described herein, in which—

Figure 1, is an isometrical projection. Fig. 2 represents detached parts.

My invention consists in forming a fence of wrought iron in a cheap and economical manner, by the construction and arrangement of its several parts, by which a light and durable fence of a highly ornamental character can be made at as cheap a rate as one formed of cast iron, and in many cases cheaper.

My improvement is as follows: The frame of the panel is composed of double bars of wrought iron (*a a'*) rolled with a groove (*b*) in them; every part of said frame being composed of two such bars put together, as shown in Fig. 1, with the grooves turned inward; they thus compose a strong rail, and upright post of solid and durable appearance, but comparatively light in weight, being hollow. The inner bars *a'* of this frame are drilled with holes *i* (see Fig. 2) at proper distances apart, according to the figure that the center work of the panels is intended to be; this center work (*c*) is composed of heavy wire mesh work in any figure, a sample of which is shown in the drawing, but from which it is obvious that many deviations can be made, to suit the taste of the manufacturer. The wires are formed for this work by a process which I have heretofore patented, for making heavy

wire screens, &c., and when woven into form, their ends are passed through the holes *i* in the grooved bar and then turned down, into the groove as clearly shown at (*d*) Fig. 1. Another grooved bar (*a*) is then put over them and they are held secure. This forms an important part of my improvement, for it is well known that the end of a wire, in such a position, is a most difficult thing to rivet, which would be absolutely necessary (had I not provided a groove for the ends to lay in) and would double the cost of manufacture; but by this simple construction, arrangement, and application of parts, I entirely obviate the necessity of riveting, and make a smooth, durable, and cheap structure, by placing the cap rail or bar over the turned ends of the wire, which prevents their getting misplaced.

If ornaments are used on the top rail as at (*e, e, e*) in the drawing they are formed with a split pin (*f*) as seen in Fig. 2; holes are bored in the top or cap bar, and the split pins are put through them, after which they are spread, as indicated by the red lines in the same figure; by this means they are securely fastened.

I claim—

Constructing the wrought iron wire fence substantially as herein described, that is to say, by forming the top and bottom rails and posts of the panel of grooved bars through which the ends of the wires, of which the meshes are made and drawn, and the ends turned down into said grooves and then covered by other similar bars to hold them in place, by which a perfect finish is effected and the expense and difficulty of riveting is avoided.

HENRY JENKINS.

Witnesses:

J. J. GREENOUGH,
T. C. DONN.