(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. LOCKWOOD.

IRON FENCE.

No. 342,369. Patented May 25, 1886.

Fig. 3.

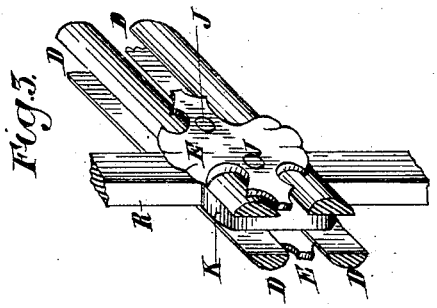


Fig. 2.

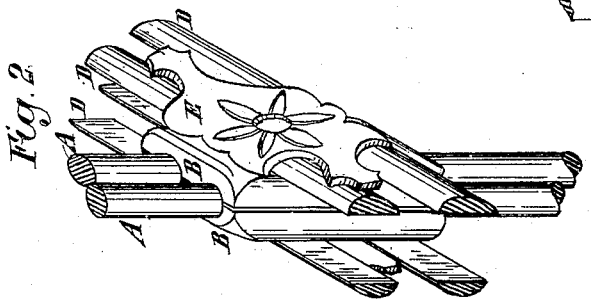
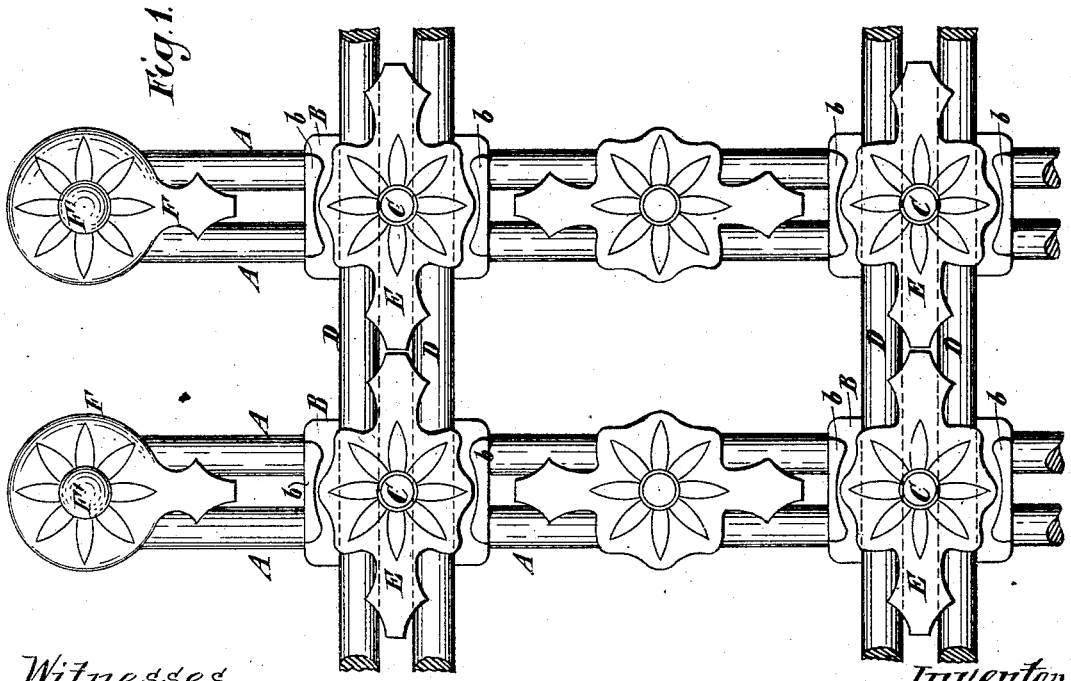


Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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Geo. Wadman

Inventor
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by his attorneys
Gifford & Brown

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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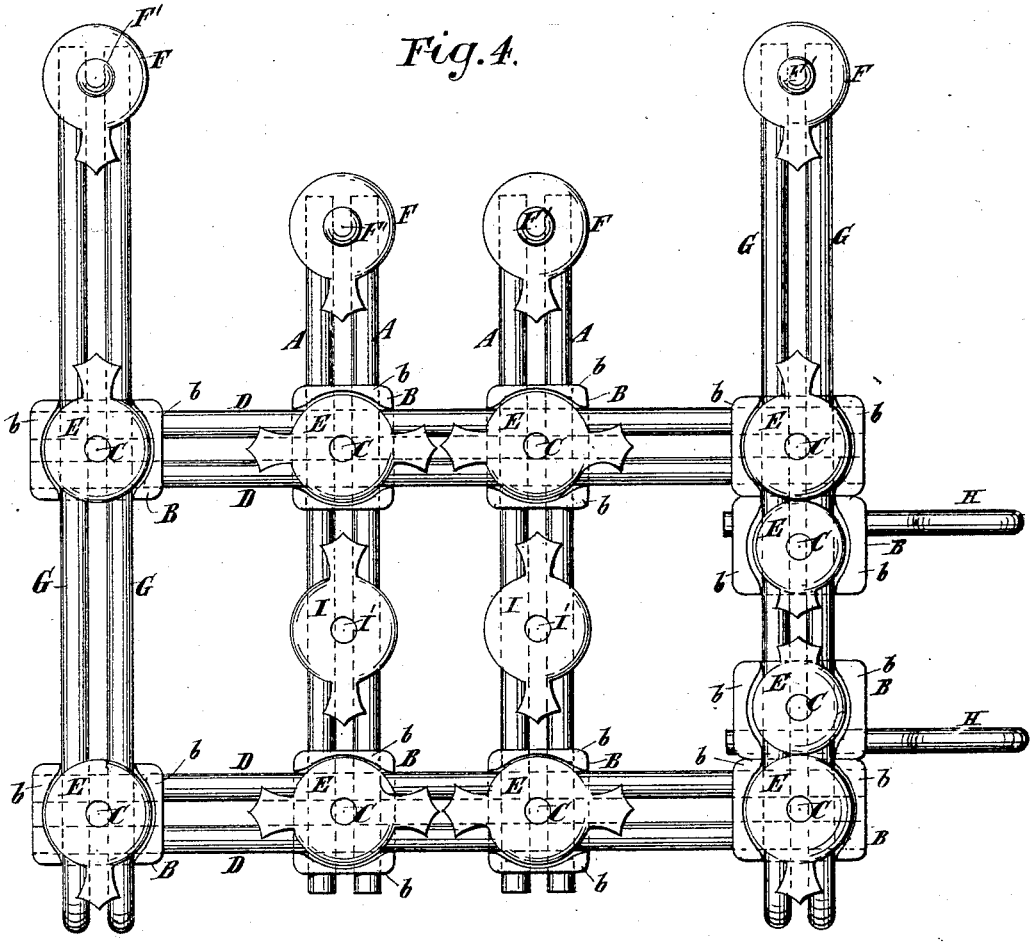
Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD, OF HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK.

IRON FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,369, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed August 29, 1885. Serial No. 175,678. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD, of Haverstraw, in Rockland county, and the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Iron Fences, of which the following is a specification.

I will describe a fence and gate embodying my improvement, and then point out the various features in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a piece of fence embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a part of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a modification. Fig. 4 is a side view of a gate embodying the improvement.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

I will first describe the fence proper, and afterward explain the gate.

The uprights of the fence illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 consist of pairs of parallel rods A, which will preferably be of wrought-iron, and either round or polygonal in the cross-section. These pairs of rods have plates B clamped upon them at intervals where rails D are to be supported. The plates B may be advantageously made of cast-iron. They are used in pairs, with their faces in close proximity and on opposite sides of the rods forming the uprights A. In their faces are semi-cylindric or analogous cavities, which embrace and fit upon the said rods. These plates are secured in position by bolts C. They are not only thereby supported on the rods, but they also secure and maintain the rods in their proper relative positions. The rails D consist of pairs of rods, which can be made of wrought-iron, and preferably will be of semi-cylindric shape. The flat sides of these rods rest against flat surfaces on the outer sides of the plates B. Outside the rods forming the rails plates E fit. These plates may be made of cast-iron. They have in their inner sides parallel cavities or grooves, whereby they are enabled to embrace the said rods, fitting above, below, and between them, so as to support them and preserve their proper relative positions. The bolts C pass between the pairs of rods forming the uprights, between the pairs of rods forming the rails, through the plates B, and also through the plates E. They have heads at one end, and nuts applied to screw-threads on the other end. By tightening the nuts on the bolts the plates E are made to clamp the rods forming the rails to the plates B, and the plates B to the rods forming uprights. The plates B have projections *b* on their outer sides at the top and bottom; but these projections do not interfere with the adjustment of the plates E at different angles to the plates B; hence the rods forming the rails may be adjusted at angles to suit inclines and declines before being clamped in position. The upper ends of the rods forming the uprights have fitted to them pairs of finial plates F, having cavities in their opposite faces to embrace the rods, and secured upon the rods by clamping-bolts F', passing through them and between the rods.

The gate shown in Fig. 4 is constructed similarly to the fence described, excepting as I will now explain. The end uprights or stiles are made of pairs of semi-cylindric rods G, which are doubled lengthwise and extend upward from the doubled portion, in contact with the outer sides of the plates B, and at the upper ends are bent into contact and clamped together by finial plates F and bolts F'. The rods forming the rails are bent together at the ends and pass between the plates B of the stiles. The projections *b* of the plates B are in this gate of such shape and extent that they will prevent any adjustment of the rods forming the rails into any position except at right angles relatively to the rods forming the uprights. Eyes H, for hinges, may be secured to one of the stiles by means of plates B, receiving their shanks, and secured to the rods forming such stiles by means of plates E and bolts C. The uprights of the fence or gate may have plates I secured to them at any desired points. These plates are like the plates E, and are fastened directly to the rods forming the uprights by means of bolts and nuts I'. These plates stiffen and stay the rods forming the uprights, and serve as ornaments.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modification, in which a single rod, R, forms an upright. This rod is shown as of rectangular form. The rods

forming the rails are the same as in the other examples of my improvement. The plates E are secured by bolts J passing through them, between the rods forming the rails, and through blocks K, which are made of wood, iron, or other suitable material, and fit close against the sides of the rod R.

It will be seen that by my improvement I produce a very cheap and durable fence, which withal presents a fine appearance.

I do not herein claim anything claimed in my Letters Patent No. 242,831, June 14, 1881, for an improvement in fences.

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

1. The combination of pairs of rods forming uprights, pairs of plates fitted to said rods, pairs of rods forming rails, pair of plates fitted to the rods forming the rails, and bolts passing through all the said plates and between all the said rods, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of pairs of rods forming uprights, pairs of plates B, fitted thereto, pairs of rods forming rails, pairs of plates E, fitted to the rods forming the rails, and bolts for securing the parts together, the plates B having projections *b*, substantially as specified.

CHARLES A. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

DANIEL H. DRISCOLL,

WM. G. LIPSEY.