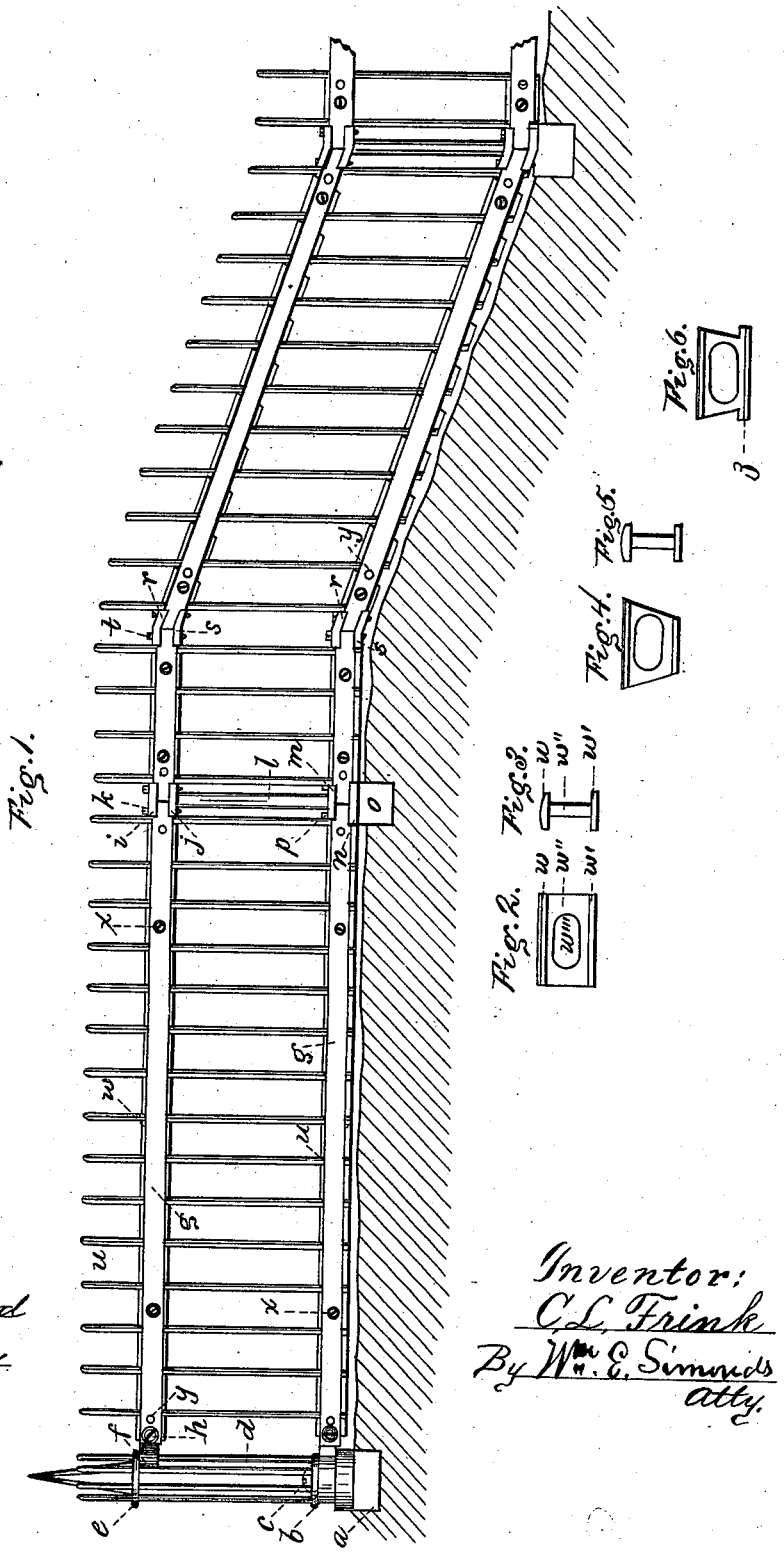
C. L. FRINK.
Metallic Fence.

No. 210,247. Patented Nov. 26, 1878.



Witnesses:
Robt F. Gaylord
Lewis Spurry

Inventor:
C. L. Frink
By Wm. E. Simonds
atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER L. FRINK, OF ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **210,247**, dated November 26, 1878; application filed June 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER L. FRINK, of Rockville, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements pertaining to a Metallic Fence, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, where—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a fence embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side view of the filling-blocks used in a level fence. Fig. 3 is an end view of the block shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side view of a filling-block used in a fence which is not level. Fig. 5 is an end view of the block shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view of a modified form of a block for the lower rail.

I will first describe an end post. The letter *a* denotes a base-block; *b*, a disk fixed thereon by screw *c*. From this disk rise bars *d*, bearing an upper disk, *e*. From the base-block, and from one of the upright bars *d*, project ears *f* for the rails to take hold of. The rails *g* are double both above and below, one on each side of each ear, to which they are attached by screws *h*, which allows the fence to start off level or on an upward or a downward incline.

I have shown the first two sections of the fence, beginning at the left hand, as on a level. I will now describe one of the posts at the meeting of the two level sections: The letter *i* denotes a cap, which sits down upon both rails. The letter *j* denotes a similar but reversed piece, forming a socket for both rails. The screws *k* run from the cap, between the rails, down to the socket *j*. From the socket *j*, and fast with it, depends the post-body *l*, on the lower end of which is the cap *m*, sitting down on both the lower rails, which lie in the reversed cap or socket *n*, from which the post-base *o* runs to the ground. Screws *p* connect the cap *m* to the socket *n*.

I will now describe a joint midway between posts at the meeting of the second and third sections, with the third section running down an incline. The letters *r* denote the two rail-caps, and *s* the two rail-sockets; *t*, the connecting-screws. These caps and sockets are cast with one half to fit to the level rails and the other half to fit to the inclined rails. If a post were to come at this place the caps and sockets on the post parts would be the same in shape as shown at this joint. Obviously the caps and sockets can be cast to fit any difference in the trend of the fence.

The third section runs down an incline, and here the special utility of the ears *f* and pivot-screws *h* is made manifest.

The pickets *u* are straight bars, and are held in place by filling-blocks. The letters *w* denote the filling-blocks where the fence is level—the same in shape for both the upper and the lower rails. The shape of these filling-blocks is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. They have the lateral top plate, *w*, which rests on the top of the rails, the lateral bottom plate, *w'*, which rests under the bottom of the rails, and the connecting-web *w''*, which runs down between the rails. The web is perforated by the orifice *w'''* for the passage of screws *x*, which connect the two rails.

The filling-blocks and the pickets are tightened in place by driving home the conical or wedge-shaped pins *y*.

The pickets can be of any convenient shape in cross-section. I prefer them round. When round they can be prevented from turning by slabbing the sides where they touch the filling-blocks.

The filling-blocks for a fence on an incline are varied a little in shape to adapt them to the situation. I show the adaptation in Figs. 4 and 5. The ends are beveled. This permits the pickets to stand vertical.

Of course a third and intermediate line of rails can be used where a line of shorter pickets is desired.

Fig. 6 shows a form of block for the lower rail, used when it is desired that the pickets shall not project below the lower rail. The pickets, in this case, rest upon the projection *z*.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination, the rails *g*, the filling-blocks *w w' w''*, and pickets *u*, arranged for use as described.

2. In combination, the rails *g*, filling-blocks

w w' w'', pickets u, screws x, and wedge-pins y, arranged for use substantially as described.

3. In combination, the rails g, caps r, pickets s, and screws t, arranged for use as described.

4. In combination, the rails g, cap i, socket j, screws k, post-body l, cap m, socket n, post-base o, and screws p, arranged for use as described.

CHRISTOPHER L. FRINK.

Witnesses:
H. D. MARCY,
DWIGHT MARCY.