F. W. LORD.

BOUNDARY LINE MARKER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1915.

1,195,697. Patented Aug. 22, 1916.

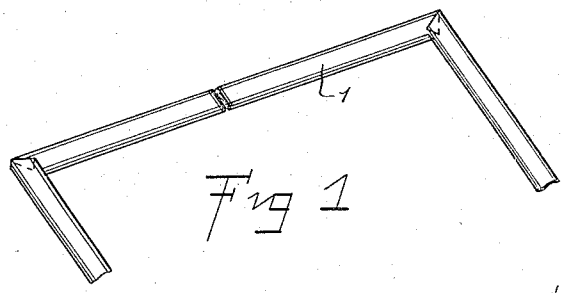



Fig 1

Fig 6

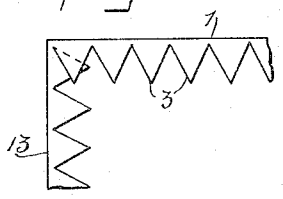



Fig 7

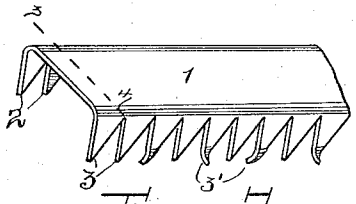
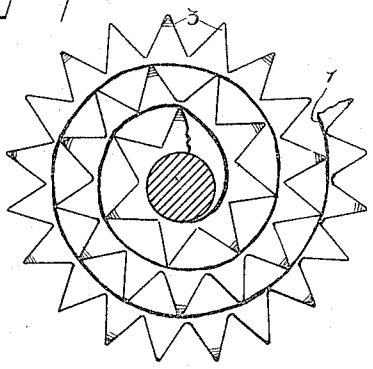



Fig 2



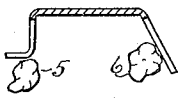




Fig 3

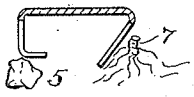



Fig 4

Fig 8

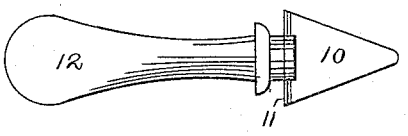



Fig 5

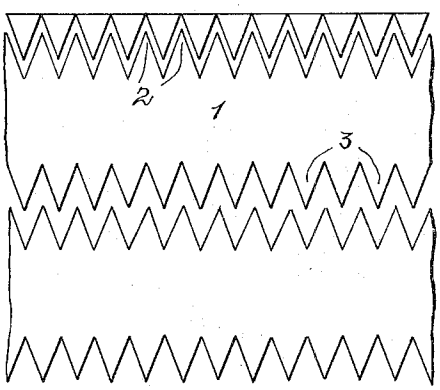



Fig 9




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WAIT LORD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BOUNDARY-LINE MARKER.

1,195,697. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1916.

Application filed November 22, 1915. Serial No. 62,914.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. LORD, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boundary-Line Markers, of which the following is a specification.

The device, the subject of this invention is intended as a means for marking boundary lines of claims or building lots or the limits of surveys and it may be used for indicating spacings or quarterings of the soil for any purpose where a positive and ever apparent mark may be desired.

In the construction of my invention, I have produced a device simple in its operation and application and light in construction and therefore easy of transportation and yet I have endeavored to so arrange and proportion the parts that when in position the marker will be securely attached to the ground and more or less permanent in its position.

It will be noted as the description progresses that my marker is made of flexible material preferably metal, that it is provided with numerous fastening devices arranged but short distances apart and each adapted for an independent operation, and that lengths of the marker may be rolled in such a manner as will allow it to be packed in a very restricted space. These features are important as they not only add to the efficiency of the device, but greatly increase its flexibility and its field of usefulness. It will also be noted that if applied in position, my device becomes a permanent fixture not removable without difficulty. All of these important features and the construction of my invention will be set forth as the specification progresses.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out this invention and the accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 shows a portion of a boundary marked by the means of my device. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a small section of my marker. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the marker with the teeth deflected outward. Fig. 4 is a similar end elevation with the teeth deflected inward. Fig. 5 indicates a step in the production. Fig. 6 a fractional side elevation showing a downturned end. Fig. 7 shows the marker as it will appear when rolled. Fig. 8 a plan view of a tool used in producing a corner. Fig. 9 a side elevation of the tool shown in Fig. 8.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

The marker that I have produced is constructed of flexible material such as metal, and I prefer that the metal used should be tin or sheet iron and if sheet iron, I prefer that it should be heavily galvanized. These two metals are selected not because any other metal or any other materials would not operate with a high degree of satisfaction, but because these metals withstand the weather, are too cheap to attract the attention of any one who would remove them merely because of their value and are also sufficiently flexible to operate in the manner desired to obtain maximum efficiency.

The marker is produced in strips 1 of any desired length upon the sides of which I provide a plurality of teeth 2 and 3. The marker should be of a width sufficient to allow it to be easily observed from a distance and some of the teeth should have their free ends bent outward and inward as shown at 3′, to allow them to secure the marker in position. In producing my marker in this shape it will be observed as indicated in Fig. 5, that I may cut and shape a plurality of lengths in one operation and from a single sheet without waste of material, and that the length of the marker will be determined only by the length of the sheets. I roll each strip in the manner indicated in Fig. 7, with the teeth projecting outward and in this condition my marker may be transported or sold.

Probably the most important advantage of my marker is the shape of the teeth and the fact that the teeth operate absolutely independently and when the marker is placed in position any solid material such as the stones indicated at 5 and 6 or roots as indicated at 7 may deflect any or all of the teeth out of the perpendicular, thereby causing them to more firmly engage into the soil in which they are inserted. The bending of the teeth is also important for when the teeth are forced into the ground the bent teeth will follow the direction of their curvature and being deflected into opposite direction will clamp the marker upon the surface with which it is engaged. This function of the teeth cannot be too greatly emphasized as it is by their operation that

I obtain permanency in the attachment of my device, a permanency not before acquired in any of the markers thus far produced.

In considering Fig. 1, I observe that an area of any shape or size may be encompassed with my marker and that square corners may be turned without the necessity of cutting the device. To turn a square corner in my marker, I proceed as follows: The point where the corner is desired is ascertained and then the device shown in Fig. 8 is placed upon the marker, the area of the tool 10 is indicated upon the surface of the marker and with a shears or other similar tool, the teeth within the prescribed area of the tool 10 are removed, and I also remove two teeth to the right of the base line 11 of the tool 10. By means of the handle 12, the tool is then turned through a half revolution and the portions of the marker adjacent to the tool are caused to bear upon all sides of the tool. The tool may then be removed and when the pressure necessary to insert the teeth into the soil has been applied, it will be found that the metal at the turned corner will be flattened and that a square corner has resulted from the operation.

It is obvious that when a corner, greater or less than a right angle bend is to be produced, other means similar to that described might be employed for producing the desired result.

When the area to be inclosed by my marker has been completely surrounded the free ends of the marker are brought adjacent to each other and are then each provided with a slightly downturned portion as indicated at 13 in Fig. 6. These portions may be inserted into the soil and it is not necessary to remove the teeth to cause this engagement. It will thus be seen that I may inclose an entire area with one length of my marker, or I may use several lengths arranging them adjacent to each other and treating them as though they constituted but one continuous length.

It will of course be apparent that a greater or less number of teeth 2 or 3 may be provided, that the teeth may be spaced greater or less distances apart, and that they need not be adjacent to each other at their base. It has been further stated that the teeth may be of any desirable length and if longer teeth are used, it would probably be advantageous to provide a lesser number. It will also appear quite obvious that my device may be cut at the corners and that in inclosing a prescribed area, short lengths of material may be used.

Other modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention.

Having carefully and fully described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A boundary marker having a surface and a plurality of teeth formed integral therewith some of said teeth having their free ends bent inwardly and others outwardly as herein specified.

2. A boundary marker comprising a strip of flexible material having teeth formed integral therewith, said marker being adapted to be rolled as herein specified.

3. A boundary marker comprising a strip of flexible material, a plurality of teeth arranged along the edges thereof and at right angles to the plane of said marker, said teeth being adapted for independent deflection upon a greater or less angle.

4. A boundary marker comprising a strip of flexible material, a plurality of teeth arranged along the edges thereof and at right angles to the plane of said marker, some of said teeth having their free ends bent out of the plane of the right angle and all of said teeth being adapted for independent deflection upon a greater or less angle.

Signed at New York city, in the county and State of New York this 11th day of November 1915.

FREDERICK WAIT LORD.

Witnesses:
G. E. S. MARR,
ARTHUR PHELPS MARR.

**Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."**