

G. ALBRO.
Fences.

No. 141,532.

Patented August 5, 1873.

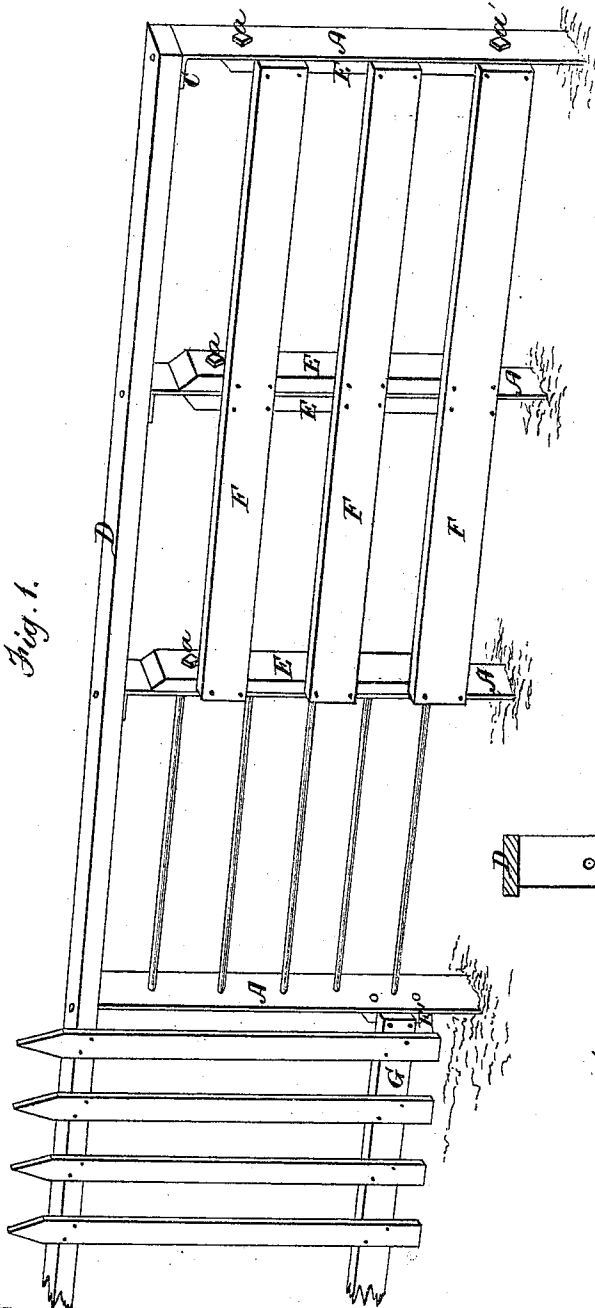


Fig. 1.

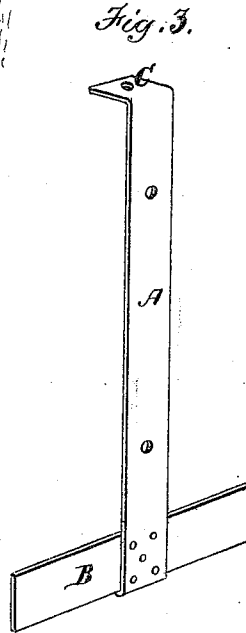


Fig. 3.

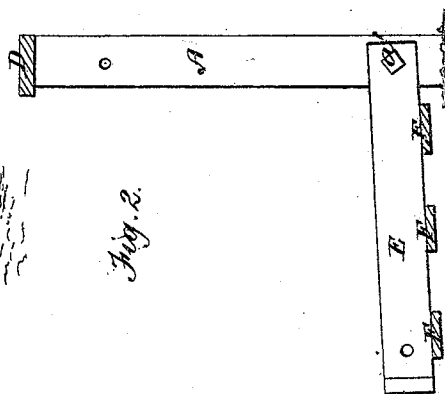


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ALBRO, OF COLUMBUS, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **141,532**, dated August 5, 1873; application filed March 18, 1873.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, GEORGE ALBRO, of Columbus, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Fence; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, showing one of the panels lowered, whereby the fence may be lowered; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the posts.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawings denote the same parts.

My invention has for its object to improve the construction and efficiency of board, picket, wire, and other fences; and to this end it consists, first, in a new article of manufacture, to wit, a fence-post constructed of flat or band iron with its upper end bent down to form a flange for the top stringer or cap of the fence, and having a transverse sill-piece of the same material set edgewise to the ground with its wide sides parallel to the plane of the upright portion. It consists, secondly, in attaching the fence to the posts in such a manner that the various lengths or panels may be detached at the top and lowered to the ground in order to prevent snow from lodging behind them, as I will now proceed to describe.

In the accompanying drawings, A A are the posts, constructed of strips of sheet metal, hoop-iron, or band-iron, and bent over sideways at the top to form a short horizontal flange, C, for the attachment of the stringers or cap-pieces D of the fence, such flanges being perforated for the passage of bolts or screws. The lower end of each post is provided with a sill, B, of the same material, bolted, riveted, or otherwise firmly secured to it and placed edgewise so as to present its edge to the ground. The post thus constructed forms an inverted T, having a side

flange at the top. For attaching the lengths of fence to the posts the latter are provided on each side with wooden strips E or blocks E', bolted to the sides of the same, and to such strips or blocks the boards F or stringers G are nailed—the former in constructing a board fence, and the latter in a picket-fence. The strips E are attached to the posts by two bolts, *a a'*, one at each end. The lengths of fence secured to said strips can be lowered and laid on the ground by removing the upper bolts *a* and swinging the whole downward, as shown in Fig. 2, leaving only the posts and cap D standing.

This arrangement of the panels prevents snow from drifting behind the fence and protects it from high winds during the winter season.

This arrangement may be adopted in connection with either form of fence, it being necessary in a picket-fence to attach the stringers to the strips E, instead of to the blocks E'.

In constructing a wire fence, the posts A are perforated at suitable distances and the wires run through, as shown in Fig. 3.

The advantages resulting from my invention are obvious. The posts and sills being set with their widest portions crosswise of the fence, they present the greatest resistance to lateral strain. The thinness of the posts is such that the wind has no appreciable effect on them, but they are sufficiently strong to support the fence longitudinally, there being no special strain in that direction.

By lowering or swinging down the fence-panels in winter they are relieved from strains and wrenches due to the action of high winds, while the drifting of snow against the fence is prevented.

The posts and sills may be galvanized or otherwise suitably protected from the weather, and their dimensions may vary to suit different localities or fences of different sizes.

I have found it desirable for ordinary fencing to use iron about one-eighth of an inch

thick, and from one and one-half to two inches in width. I do not, however, confine myself to these precise dimensions.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A fence-post constructed of flat or band iron, having its top bent over to form a horizontal flange, and its sill-piece arranged edge-wise to the ground and transversely to the fence, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the fence-posts A and fixed cap or top rail D, the fence-panel E F, arranged to swing down upon the pivots *a'*, as herein described, for the purpose specified.

GEORGE ALBRO.

Witnesses:

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