

(No Model.)

N. & R. S. VAN HORN.

FENCE.

No. 357,745.

Patented Feb. 15, 1887.

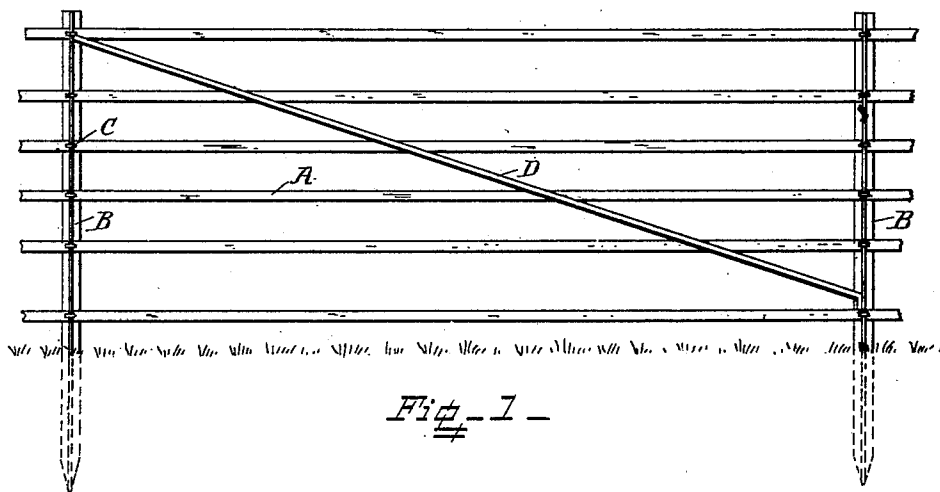


Fig. 1 -

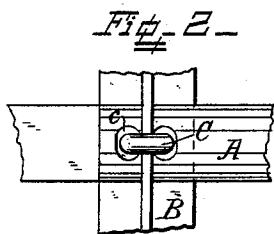


Fig. 2 -

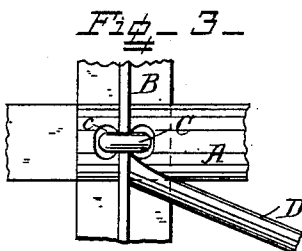


Fig. 3 -

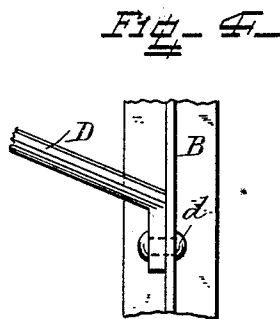


Fig. 4 -

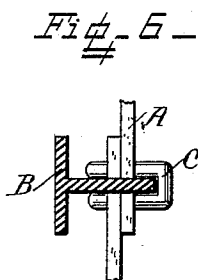


Fig. 5 -

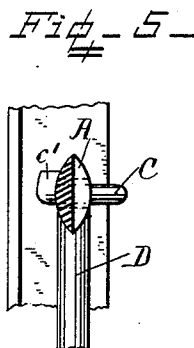


Fig. 6 -

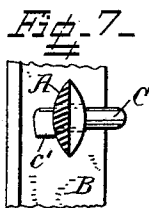


Fig. 7 -

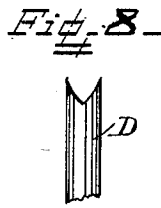


Fig. 8 -

Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 357,745, dated February 15, 1887.

Application filed September 10, 1886. Serial No. 213,268. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, NATHANIEL VAN HORN and R. SAYRE VAN HORN, of Catasauqua, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to fences formed of iron rails supported by posts and braces of the same material; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of one panel of the fence. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side view of the post-and-rail connection. Figs. 3 and 4 show the brace-connection with the posts at the top and bottom, respectively. Fig. 5 is an end view of a portion of a post and the top of the brace, showing the rail in cross-section. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the post-and-rail connection, showing the post in cross-section. Fig. 7 is a cross-section through a rail, showing also a portion of a post and the connecting-staple. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the notched end of the brace.

A are the rails, each of which is semi-ellipsoidal in cross-section and provided with the two vertically-elongated holes *c* near each end.

B are the posts, T-shaped in cross-section and pointed at the end which is driven into the ground. Each post is provided with a series of ellipsoidal holes in the widest web corresponding with the cross-section of two rails when placed with their flat sides together and vertical.

C is a staple, which is passed through the holes *c* when the ends of the rails are in the holes in the posts. The ends *c'* are then

clinchd or fastened by turning them up or down on the opposite sides of the post, so that the staple will not draw back.

D is a diagonal brace, the top end of which is notched to fit under the top rails close to the post, and the lower end of which is secured to the wide web of the next post, by the rivet or bolt *d*, near the ground.

The holes *c* are elongated vertically to allow for a change in grade in the succeeding panels of the fence.

What we claim is—

1. In a fence, the combination of a post T-shaped in cross-section and having an ellipsoidal hole in its widest web, two rails of semi-ellipsoidal cross-section, each having two holes near one end and placed in the hole in the post; and a staple passing through the holes in the rails on opposite sides of the post and securing the said rails to it.

2. In a fence, the combination of the posts T-shaped in cross-section and having a series of ellipsoidal holes in their widest webs, the rails of semi-ellipsoidal cross-section having two vertically-elongated holes near each end, and with their ends placed in the holes of the posts, the staples passing through the corresponding holes in the rails on opposite sides of the posts and securing the said rails to the posts, and a diagonal brace having one end notched to fit under the rails at the top of one post and having its other end secured to the lower part of the next post.

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Witnesses:

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