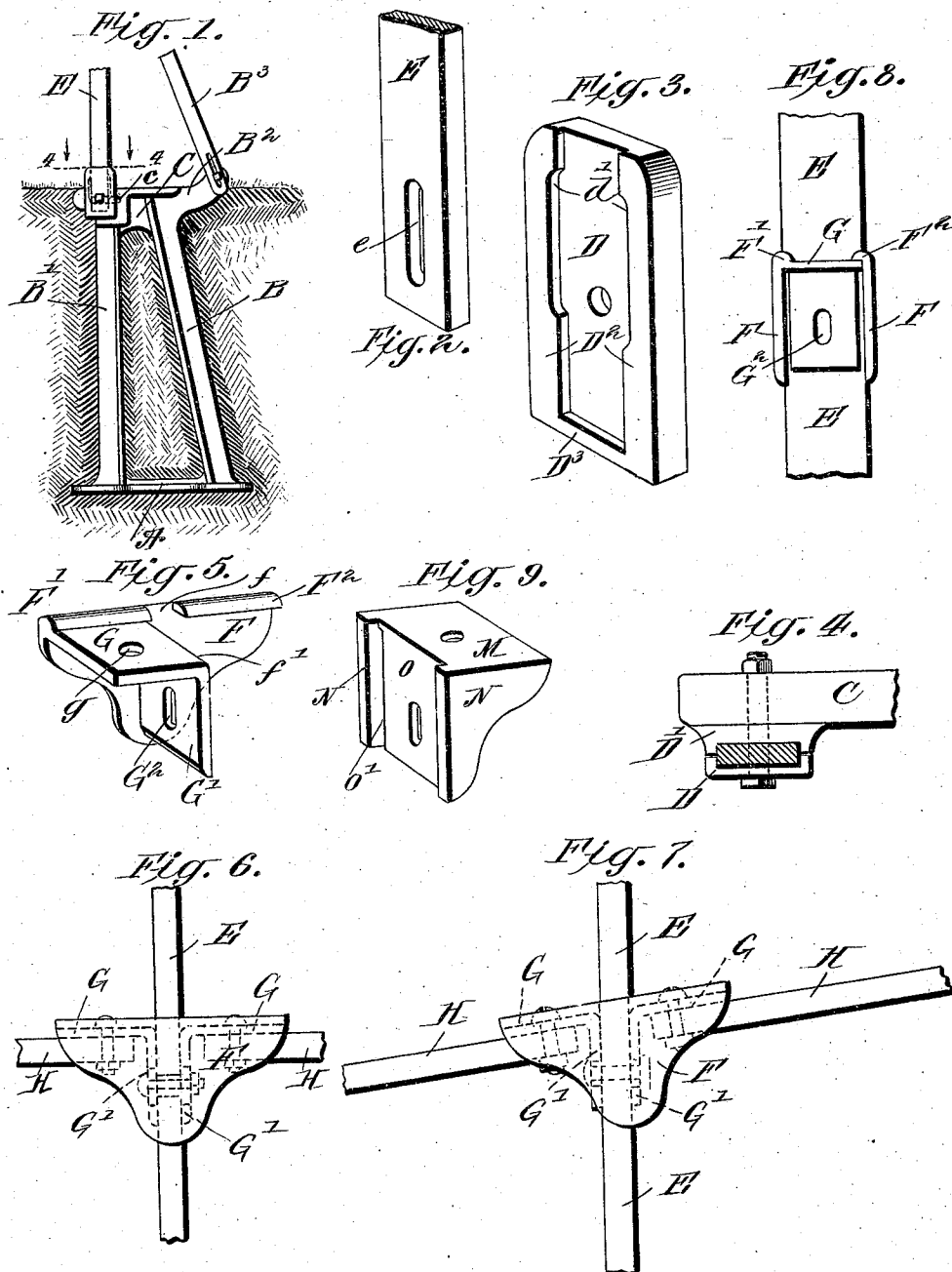


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PATENTED MAY 14, 1907.

J. B. LINDENSCHMIDT.
IRON FENCE CONSTRUCTION.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1907.



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JOSEPH B. LINDENSCHMIDT, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

IRON-FENCE CONSTRUCTION.

No. 853,810.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH B. LINDENSCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and the State of Indiana, have invented an Improvement in Iron-Fence Construction, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of iron fences containing posts supported on a cast iron base, whereby longitudinal rails are supported which carry pickets or other equivalent members, to fill in or close intermediate spaces.

My invention also relates particularly to the means of securing the posts to the cast iron bases whereby rusting at the bottom of the posts is reduced to a minimum.

My invention also relates to the construction of brackets which support the ends of the rails whereby the fence can be built on sides of hills at any desired angle.

The object of my invention is to produce an iron fence construction which shall be durable, simple, and cheap, and one in which the various parts are so constructed as to permit of various degrees of adjustment to meet existing conditions.

My invention therefore, consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a base showing attachment of bottom of post and brace. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bottom of a post. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the sockets to receive the bottom end of post. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line 4-4 of Fig. 1 and showing the construction of the other socket member. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the brackets used to support the ends of the fence rails. Fig. 6 is a side elevation showing a pair of said brackets as used on a straight fence. Fig. 7 is a similar view showing use with inclined fence. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of a post showing arrangement of brackets. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a slightly different form of bracket.

In carrying out my invention I use a skeleton base consisting of the sole plate A, the upright standards B and B' and the top cross bar C; the top of the cross bar C is usually just at the ground line as indicated in Fig. 1,

and of course all the post and brace below the ground line will be subjected greatly to rust. I propose to extend the standard B outwardly and upwardly in a curve, as shown in Fig. 1, above the ground line, and to this upwardly curved extension B² is to be bolted the lower end of a brace B³. At the other side of the base at the upper end of standard and at its junction with top cross bar C, I locate another feature of my invention; this feature consists of socket pieces made of cast iron comprising a pair of main plates D D' having the side flanges D² and the bottom flange D³, each plate having an opening *d* therethrough for the passage of a bolt, by means of which the socket members may be secured to the base of the post and the lower end of the post E secured in the said socket members. These two socket members which together form a receiving socket for the lower end of the post are bolted to the upper end of the base, a portion being below the ground line and a portion above the same; the lower end of the post E, which has a longitudinal slot *e* therethrough is placed in the socket and the bolt passed through the socket members the upper corner of the base and through the aforesaid slot *e*, and a nut screwed on the end thereof, as shown in Fig. 4. By the construction above set forth the post and the brace for the same are greatly protected from rust as they are entirely above the ground line.

Another feature of my improved fence construction is the peculiar construction of the brackets which support the ends of the rails. These brackets are shown in Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, of the drawing and are made of malleable iron, and each bracket consists of a blank shaped as shown in Fig. 5. Each bracket which is made of malleable iron consists of the side wall F, the horizontal top web G extending therefrom, said web being disconnected from wall F from the point *f*, and bent at *f'*, as shown in Fig. 5, the lower portion being provided with the elongated slot G²; where the web G joins the wall F a rib F' projects, and a corresponding rib F² projects from the wall F at the other side of the same as indicated clearly in Fig. 5. The upper wall of the web is provided with the hole *g* to receive a bolt or rivet.

It will of course be understood that two similar brackets are used generally to secure the rails H, H, of the fence in place and are arranged as indicated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8.

As shown in Fig. 8, the free edge of upper wall or web G fits under the projecting rib or flange F².

In Fig. 6 I have shown the brackets placed on a post E as they will be used in straight fencing, the brackets will be placed flat against the post E and a bolt passed through a hole in the post and through the slots G² and secured by a nut; the rails H, H, placed beneath the top wall of the web of the brackets, between the side walls F thereof and are bolted to the said webs and a neat connection made in which the joint does not show.

In Fig. 7 I have indicated the use of my improved brackets or post E in connection with fence rails H, H placed on an incline, as on the side of a hill. By virtue of the brackets being made of malleable iron they can be bent to any desired angle and thus compensate for any inclination of the ground. The flange or rib F² serves two purposes namely: when the post is to be used for hilly ground, by striking a blow on flange F² you adjust both brackets at the same time as it rests on the top wall of the other bracket; this rib or flange F² also covers the joint of the two brackets and the rib F' is added to give a uniform appearance. If desired the upper wall G might be provided with a flange to overlap the side wall F of the other bracket.

In Fig. 9 I have illustrated a modified form of bracket in which the top wall M and side walls N are made integral, but the vertical web O is disconnected at its side edges O' from the side walls N so that the top wall M which is connected to the fence rail can be bent up or down as required; this form of bracket can be used on end posts when used on the side of a hill.

It will thus be seen that I produce a simple, cheap, and efficient means for constructing iron fences, whereby the length of service of some is increased; and also means by which iron fences may be built on any inclination of ground and can be readily made to accommodate itself to varying conditions.

The members D and D' which form the socket for the bottom of the post E are each provided with the cut out portions d' to enable the castings to be more readily cleaned; the member D' is made with a slightly broader base to give a firmer bearing against the top bar C of the base.

The top cross bar C of the base is provided with a longitudinal slot to receive the bolt which passes through the bottom of the post E and by means of which the post may be adjusted. The slot e in the post E is also to be used for adjusting the post should it settle.

I claim:

1. In fence construction, a fence post structure consisting of a flat frame forming an underground base, a socket secured at one upper corner of said base, the other upper corner of said base projecting up-

wardly and outwardly to form a horn adapted to project above the ground line, a metal post fitting at its lower end in the aforesaid socket, said post having near its lower end an elongated slot therethrough, and a brace secured at its upper end to the post and at its lower end to the horn projecting from the base, said brace having at or near its lower end an elongated slot to receive a bolt passed through said horn.

2. In fence construction embracing posts and rails, a malleable iron bracket for connecting them to each other, the same being attached to each of the parts by means of bolts passing through both, the connection of one of the parts being with a slidable adjustment.

3. In fence construction embracing posts and rails, a malleable iron bracket to connect the ends of the rails to the side of the post, the same consisting of two parts or members angularly arranged, one of which is attached to the side of the post and capable of being bent at its junction with the other member, and the other member adapted for connection with the rail end, the rail end to be connected with the underside of said member.

4. In fence construction embracing posts and rails and malleable brackets whereby these parts are connected to each other, said brackets consisting of a vertical side wall, a top wall provided with an opening to receive a bolt, and an angularly disposed transverse wall projecting downwardly from said top wall, said transverse wall provided with an opening to receive a bolt by means of which the said transverse wall may be secured to the side of the post, said transverse wall being disconnected at its side edge from the aforesaid side wall.

5. In a fence structure embracing posts and rails and malleable iron brackets whereby these parts are connected to each other, said brackets consisting of a vertical side wall and a top wall projecting from the same for a portion of its length, a horizontal flange projecting inwardly from said side wall for a portion of its length, and a transverse wall angularly disposed to the top wall and projecting downwardly therefrom at the junction therewith, the side edge of said transverse wall being disconnected from the side wall and having a slot therethrough, said top wall being provided with an opening to receive a bolt to connect the same with the fence rail, said brackets being arranged in pairs and *vis-à-vis* to each other.

6. In fence construction embracing posts and rails, a malleable iron bracket to connect the ends of the rails to the side of the post, the same consisting of a top wall, side walls extending downwardly from the side edges thereof, and a transverse vertical wall extending downwardly from the top wall,

but disconnected from the side walls, said top and vertical walls having bolt holes therethrough.

5 7. In fence construction, a fence post structure consisting of a flat frame forming an underground base, a socket secured at one upper corner of the base, said socket comprising two plates having side flanges and a base flange, said flanges of one plate project-
10 ing toward those of the other plate, the said base having its opposite upper corner projecting upwardly and outwardly to form a horn adapted to normally project above the

ground line, a metal post fitting at its lower end in the aforesaid socket between the 15 flanges thereof, said post having near its lower end an elongated slot therethrough, and a brace secured at its upper end to the post and at its lower end to the horn projecting from the base, said brace having at or 20 near its lower end means for adjusting it relative to said horn.

JOSEPH B. LINDENSCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

ED CARRICO,
HENRY KLASS.