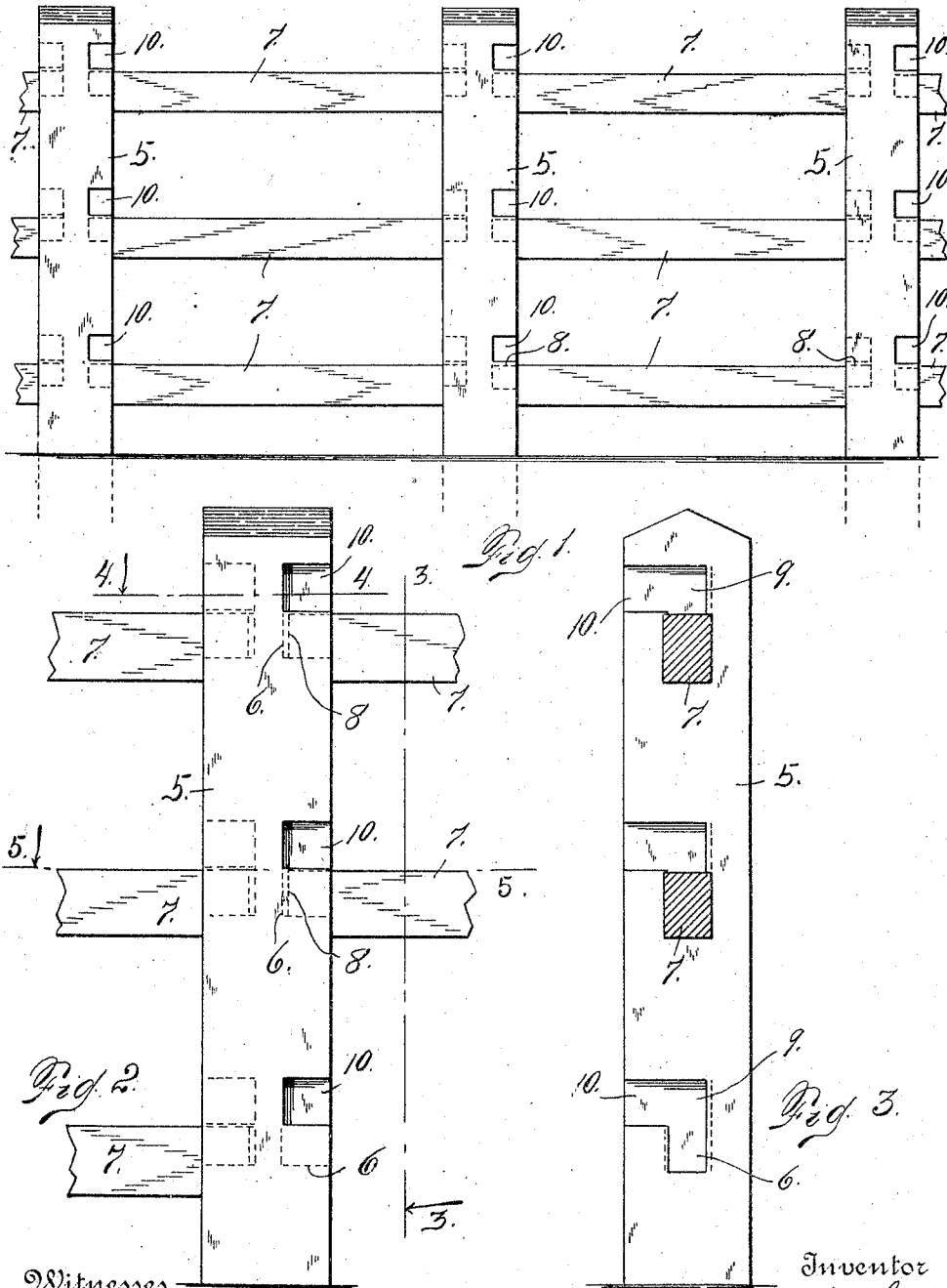


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 CONCRETE OR CEMENT FENCE.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1909.

984,711.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Otto E. Hoddick

J. D. Thornburgh

Inventor

T. H. Stanley

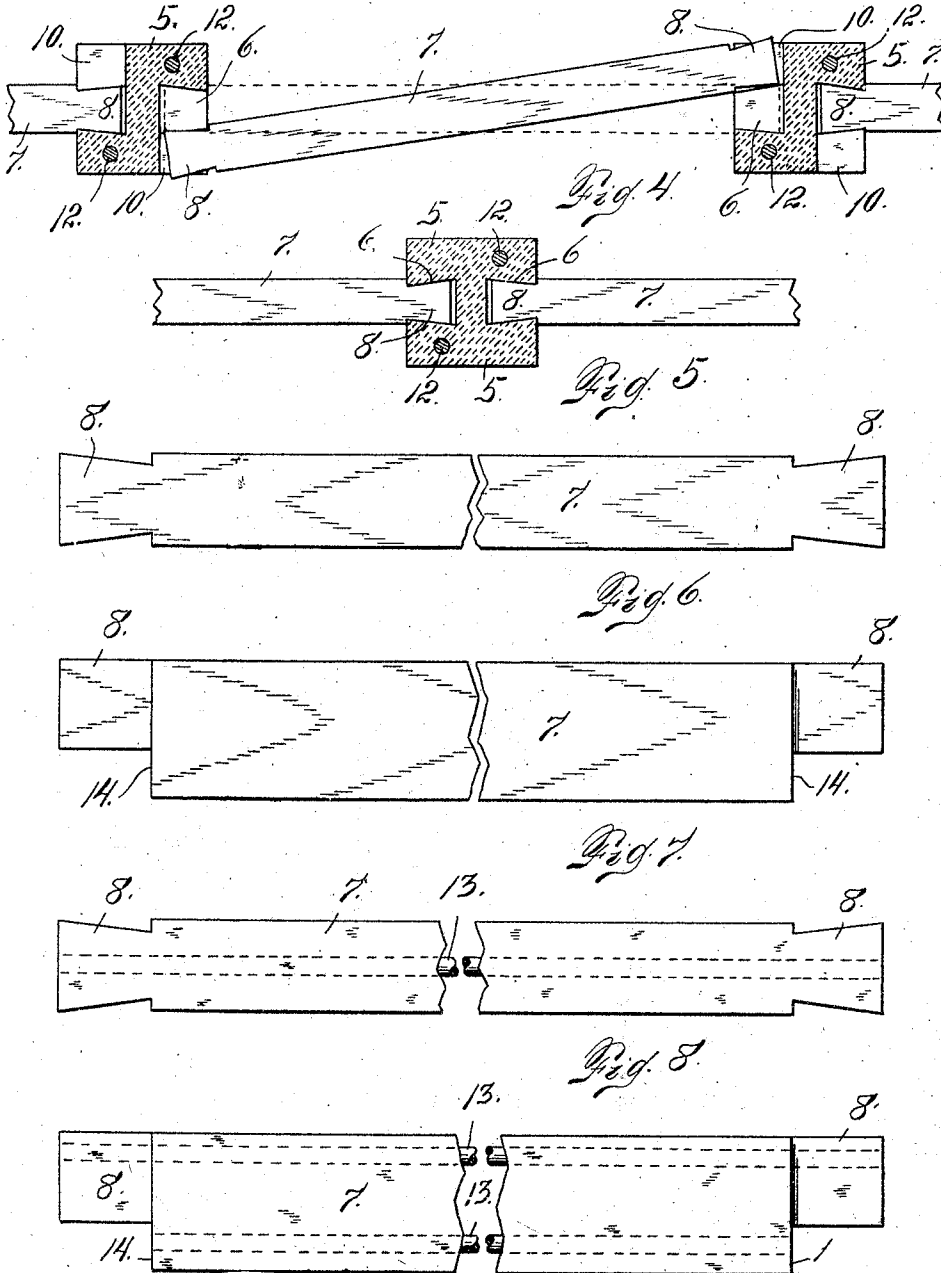
By *W. H. Allen* Attorney

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J. D. Thornburgh.

Inventor
T. H. Stanley.
By *[Signature]* Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. STANLEY, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO CHARLES W. VARNUM AND ONE-FOURTH TO FRANK N. DAILEY, BOTH OF DENVER, COLORADO.

CONCRETE OR CEMENT FENCE.

984,711.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

Application filed January 13, 1909. Serial No. 472,940.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. STANLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Concrete or Cement Fences; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable other skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fences, and while the invention is more specially intended for use where the entire structure is composed of concrete or similar material, it must be understood that the fence may be constructed of any suitable material. By making the entire structure of concrete it is made exceedingly durable, I might say practically indestructible. However, it may be advantageous in some instances to make the posts of concrete, while the bars are made of wood.

In this drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a section of my improved fence. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing a single post, with bars connected, and extending therefrom in opposite directions, but partly broken away. In this view, the parts are shown on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the plane indicated by the line 4—4, Fig. 2, two posts, however, being shown, one of the bars being illustrated in the diagonal position preparatory to its final connection with the posts. Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of one of the bars, the same being partly broken away and shown on a larger scale. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 6—the bar, however, being shown metal-reinforced. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the same.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate a post, or I will say one of the posts, of my improved fence. These posts are preferably formed of concrete, or similar material, whereby they become practically indestructible, as heretofore indicated; where formed of this mate-

rial, they are, of course, molded. Each post is provided on opposite sides with sockets 6. These sockets are located directly opposite each other, or are alined in a longitudinal direction, or in the direction in which the fence extends. These sockets are adapted to receive the extremities 8 of bars 7, the sockets and bar extremities being made of counterpart shape. Each socket has a vertical depth equal to about double the thickness of the bar extremity or tenon, which enters the socket, in order to permit the removal and insertion of the bars. The upper part 9 of each socket 6 is in communication with a lateral opening 10, the lateral openings of the two sockets extending to the outside of the post in opposite directions, thus making it necessary in the insertion of the bars that the tenoned extremities of the latter shall be initially moved in opposite directions (see Fig. 4), in order to connect a bar with two of the posts, since adjacent sides of any two posts have the same socket construction as the two opposite sides of a single post.

It is evident that each post may be equipped to receive any desired number of bars according to the desired height of the fence and the distance between the bars.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the lower part 6 of each socket, or that which is finally engaged by the tenon 8 of the bar, is open on the inside of the post, while the upper portion of each socket is open on the outside of the post. It is highly desirable that these posts, when formed of concrete or other similar material, shall be reinforced by rods 12, extending lengthwise thereof, these rods, of course, being placed within the mold when the posts are formed and supported in such a manner that the plastic material is poured around them. The bars may also be metal-reinforced (see Figs. 8 and 9), in which each bar is provided with two longitudinally disposed reinforcing rods 13. It is evident that in the case of either the posts or the bars, any desired number of metal-reinforcing rods may be employed.

After the posts are formed with their sockets, as heretofore explained, the work of constructing the fence is very simple. It must, of course, first be determined the distance apart of the posts, or the length of the fence spans. The bars 7 will, of course, be

constructed to harmonize with the spacing of the posts; the posts are then set in the earth in the usual manner, and to the desired depth, in order to give them the necessary stability. The bars are then inserted, each being passed diagonally through the space between the posts and brought into the plane of the openings 10 formed in the opposite sides of the two posts. The bar is then swung as upon a central pivot, whereby its tenoned extremities are moved in opposite directions through the openings 10, until they strike the opposite walls of the upper parts 9 of the sockets. The bar is then allowed to drop by its own weight into the sockets 6. This same operation is performed in applying each bar to the posts, and it is evident that the work may be quickly and easily accomplished.

It will be understood that when the bars of the line of fence are in place, these bars will act as braces to support the posts in an upright position in a lengthwise direction. As shown in the drawing, the tenons 8 of each bar are so formed that there is a shoulder 14 below the tenon. These shoulders engage the inner walls of the posts when the bars are in place, thus giving the fence a positive brace in the lengthwise direction; and preventing the posts from moving from their perpendicular position or from leaning in either direction lengthwise of the line of fence.

A fence of this character has many advantages, since it becomes practicable to remove the bars, of any length or span of fence, and quickly replace them whenever this may be necessary, thus making it practicable to pass through the fence at any point. However, if it should be desired to prevent the removal of the bars; where the posts and bars are both made of concrete, the tenons of the bars may be cemented in their sockets, thus making them virtually solid or integral with the posts, and making a fence, which is practically indestructible in its entirety, both as to posts and bars.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A fence post provided with four faces and having two sets of exposed angle shaped sockets, one set of sockets being formed in one face of the post and the other set in the opposite face thereof, each socket of each set having openings in a third face of the post, the last named openings of one set of sockets being on a face of the post opposite the corresponding openings of the other set of sockets.

2. A fence comprising posts and bars, each post having four sides and provided with two sets of angle shaped sockets formed in two opposite sides, each socket of each set having an opening on one of the other sides of the post, the last named openings of one

set of sockets being on one side of the post and the corresponding openings of the other set of sockets being on the opposite side of the post, the bars having their opposite extremities respectively in engagement with the sockets having lateral openings on opposite sides of two adjacent posts.

3. A fence composed of posts each having four faces and provided with two sets of sockets adapted to receive the extremities of bars, one set of sockets having lateral openings in one face of the post and the other set similar openings in the opposite face of the post for the reception of the bar extremities, and bars whose opposite extremities respectively engage sockets whose said lateral openings are on opposite faces of two adjacent posts.

4. A fence composed of posts and bars each post being four-sided in cross section and having two sets of sockets, one set having lateral openings on one side of the post and the other set lateral openings on the opposite side of the post, each socket of each set having angle shaped openings on one of the other sides of the post, and bars whose extremities respectively engage sets of sockets having lateral openings on opposite sides of two adjacent posts.

5. A fence composed of posts and bars each post having two sets of sockets, one set having lateral openings on one side of the post and the other set lateral openings on the opposite side of the post, each socket of each set having angle shaped openings on one of the other sides of the post, a portion of each of the last named openings extending below the lateral openings of the same socket, and bars whose extremities respectively engage sets of sockets having lateral openings on opposite sides of two adjacent posts.

6. A fence composed of posts and bars, each post being rectangular in cross section and having two sets of angle shaped sockets, one set formed on one side of the post and the other set formed on the opposite side, one set having lateral openings on one of the other sides of the post and the other set similar openings on the opposite side of the post, one part of each angle shaped socket being of dove-tailed shape, the bars having their extremities respectively in engagement with sets of sockets having lateral openings on opposite sides of two adjacent posts, the bar extremities being tenoned to fit the dove-tailed portions of the sockets.

7. A fence composed of posts and bars, the posts being four-sided in cross section, each post having two sets of angle shaped sockets, one set being formed in one side and the other set in the opposite of the post, one set of sockets having lateral openings on a third side of the post, and the other set openings on the opposite side, a portion of

each socket being of dove tailed shape, the extremities of the bars having tenons of dove-tailed shape engaging the dove-tailed portions of the sockets, the extremities of the bars respectively engaging sets of sockets having lateral openings on opposite sides of two adjacent posts.

8. A fence composed of posts and bars, the posts being four-sided in cross section and having two sets of right-angle-shaped sockets, the sockets of each set being arranged one above another, one set being on one side of the post and the other set on the opposite side, the upper portions of the sockets of one set having lateral openings on a third side of the post, and the upper

portions of the sockets of the other set having openings on the opposite side of the post, the sockets of the two sets being arranged in pairs, the sockets of each pair being equidistant from the extremities of the post, the said bars having their extremities respectively in engagement with sets of sockets having lateral openings on opposite sides of two adjacent posts.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS H. STANLEY.

Witnesses:

JESSIE F. HOBART,
A. EBERT O'BRIEN.