

S. P. WILLIAMS.

Fence Post.

No. 63,594.

Patented April 2, 1867.

Fig. 4

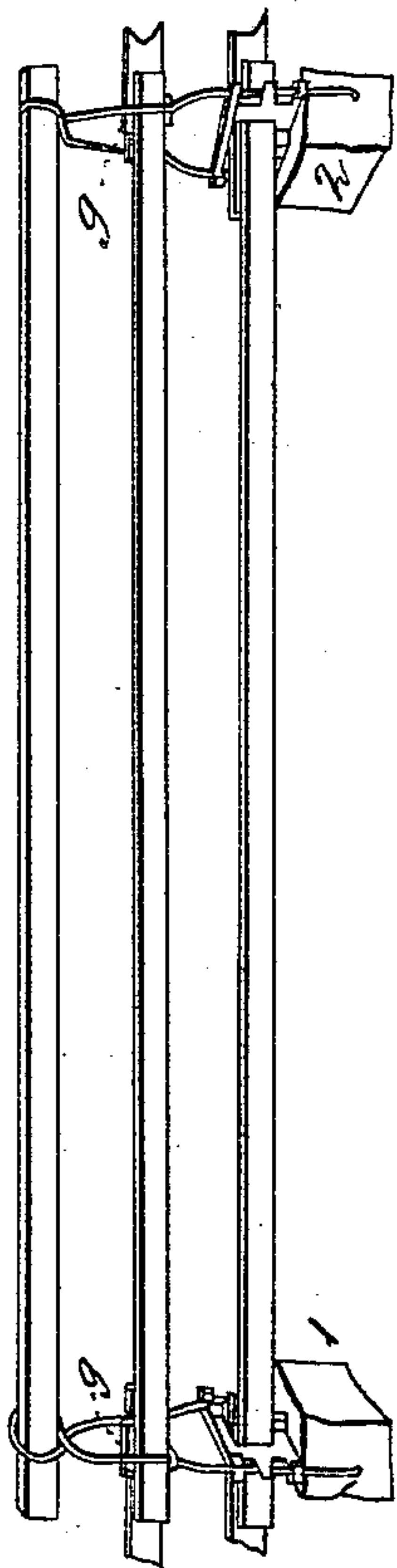


Fig. 1

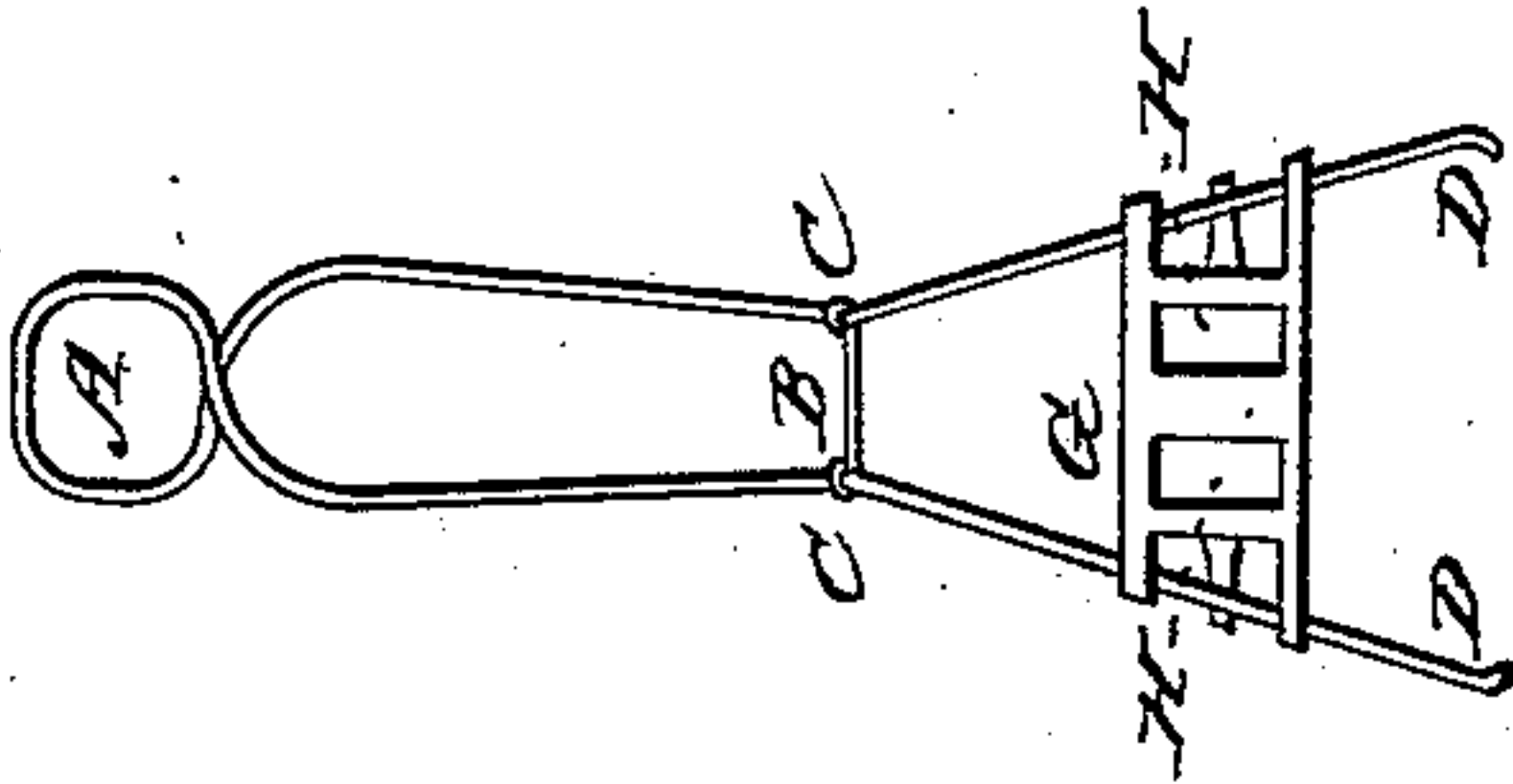


Fig. 2

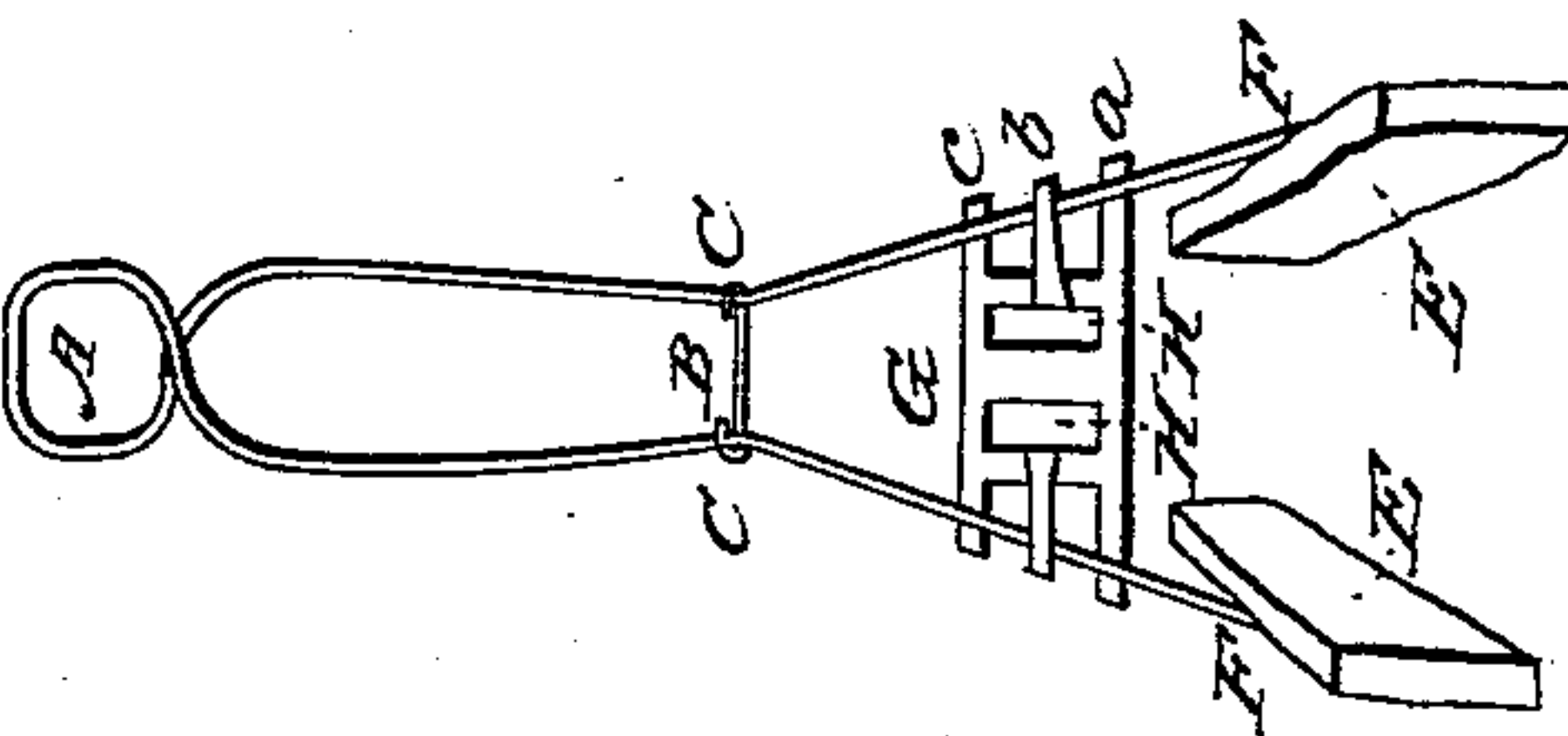
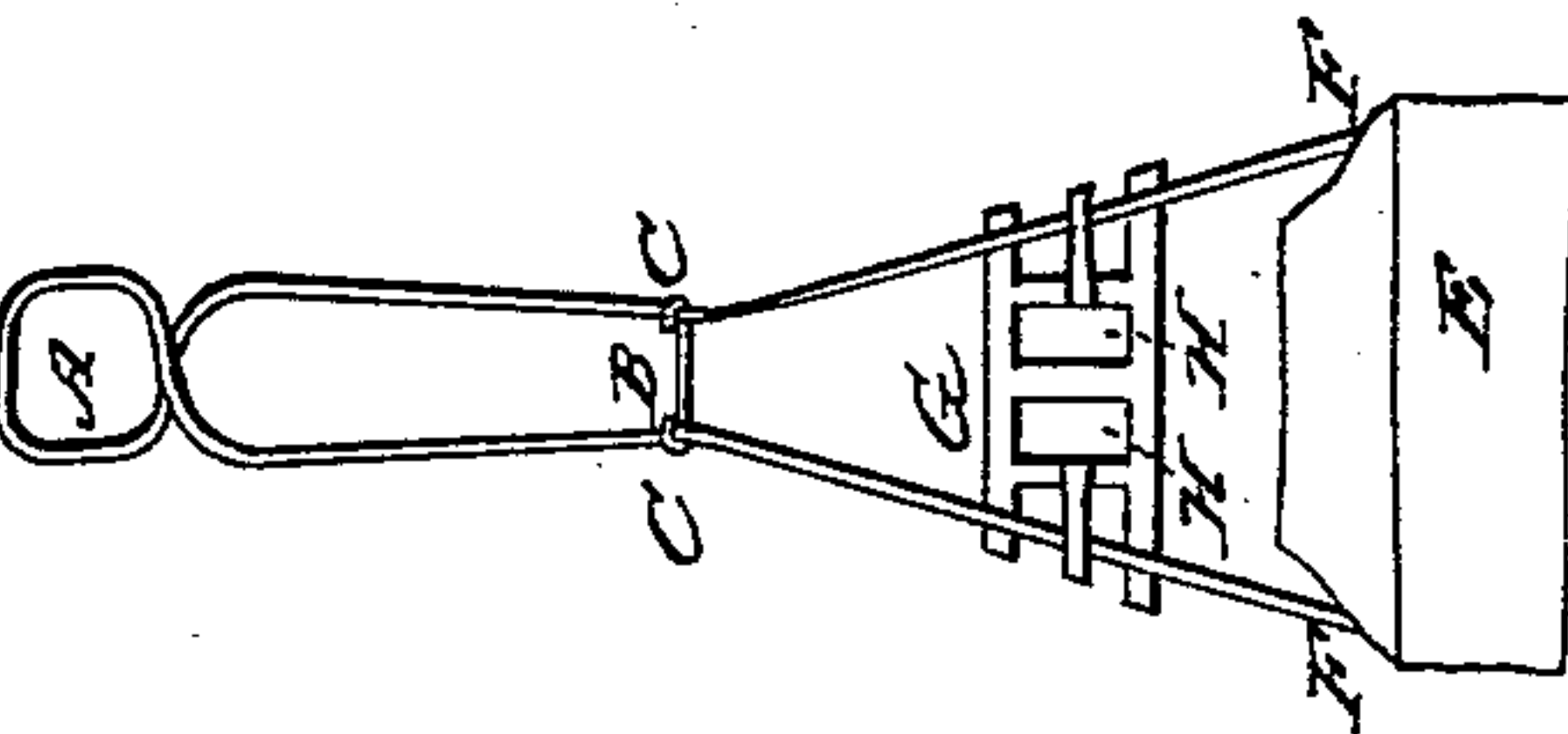


Fig. 3



Witnesses:

L. H. Hubert
B. T. Minner

Inventor:

Samuel P. Williams

United States Patent Office

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, OF SHERIDAN, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 63,594, dated April 2, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN FENCE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, of the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, New York, have invented new Improvements in a Fence, which has been patented by the United States by Letters Patent dated May 22, 1866, and I have, since the granting of said letters, made certain improvements in said fence; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of such improvements, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my improvements, for which I now ask Letters Patent, consists in bending the staple-shaped post so as to form at the upper end a ring, or square-shaped fastenings, for the purpose of receiving and holding firmly the ends of the upper rail of the fence; and in the cross-bar, and manner of fastening the same, which is used to support the middle rail and to prevent the post from spreading; and in the mode and manner of fastening or anchoring the ends of the post in the stone, brick, or other durable material, set in the ground or ridge of earth; and in a cast or wrought-iron brace and holder, used to receive the ends of the first rail or board above the ground, and to strengthen and tighten the lower section of the post.

Figure 1 represents a view of the post with improvements not attached or anchored in the stone base.

Figure 2 represents a view of the post with improvements fastened or anchored in the stone base, where two stones are used to one post.

Figure 3 represents a view of the post with improvements fastened or anchored in a stone base, where only one stone is used.

Figure 4 represents a view of the fence as constructed, and the rails or boards inserted in the post and fastened.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my said inventions and improvements, I will proceed to describe their construction, manner of use, and operation.

In these drawings, A represents the ring or square-shaped fastening, made by bending the iron rod used for the post, as represented in the diagram, into which the ends of the rails are inserted, the rails being flattened at each end, and are pressed by each other so as to fully fill the ring or square. B represents the cross-bar, and is made of heavy metallic wire or wrought iron bent into shape. C-C represent the hook on the end of the cross-bar, which fastens the cross-bar on to the post at the point where the middle board or rail is placed, and where the arms of the post begin to bend outward, as represented in the diagrams. D D, in fig. 1, represent the foot of the post, and the ends are bent inward and are fastened to the stone base by inserting the hooked end into a hole drilled into the side of the stone base, as represented in figs. 2 and 3. Letter E represents the stone base, and letter F the point of insertion into the hole drilled in the base; and the arms of the post are kept from spreading, and the hooked ends of the post kept in the stone base, by the use of brace and holder G, as represented in figs. 1, 2, and 3. H represents an aperture or mortise in brace or holder G, into which the end of the lower board or rail is inserted. The brace or holder G is fastened and connected with the post by means of fingers, which are represented in fig. 2. Letters *a b c* designate the fingers; finger *b* rests flat on one arm of the post, and *a c* rest flat on the opposite side of the post, and on fingers *a* and *c* are short open claws, into which is inserted the arm of the post, as represented in said fig. 2, for the purpose of keeping the post from spreading, and to strengthen the same. Fig. 4 represents the fence, as constructed, it being designed to set the base stone in a ridge of earth thrown up from each side of the line of the fence, in fig. 4. The base stone is represented by figs. 1 and 2, and may consist of one stone, as in fig. 3, or two stones, as in fig. 2. Where rails are used instead of boards the brace or holder may be dispensed with, and a cross-bar used similar to the cross-bar B above described, and rest close down on the upper face of the base stone. In fig. 4, letter I represents a wooden wedge driven in between the rails where the rails pass each other in the post, so as to force and keep apart the ends of the rails or boards, and thus also allow the air to circulate between the rails and prevent decay, and also secure greater strength to the fence by drawing the upper ring more firmly around the upper rail.

In combination with the iron staple-shaped post, I claim as my improvement and invention the ring or square-shaped fastening in the upper end of the post as described.

And in combination with the post and ring in the same, I claim as my improvement and invention the cross-bar, and manner of fastening the same by means of hooks on the end of the cross-bar, as described.

And in combination with the post and ring, I claim the cast or wrought-iron holder and brace, and the mode of receiving and holding the boards and rails therein, as described.

And in combination with the post and brace, I claim the mode and manner of anchoring or fastening the foot of the post in the stone base by turning the end thereof inwards, as described.

SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BARKER,
W. E. POWERS.