

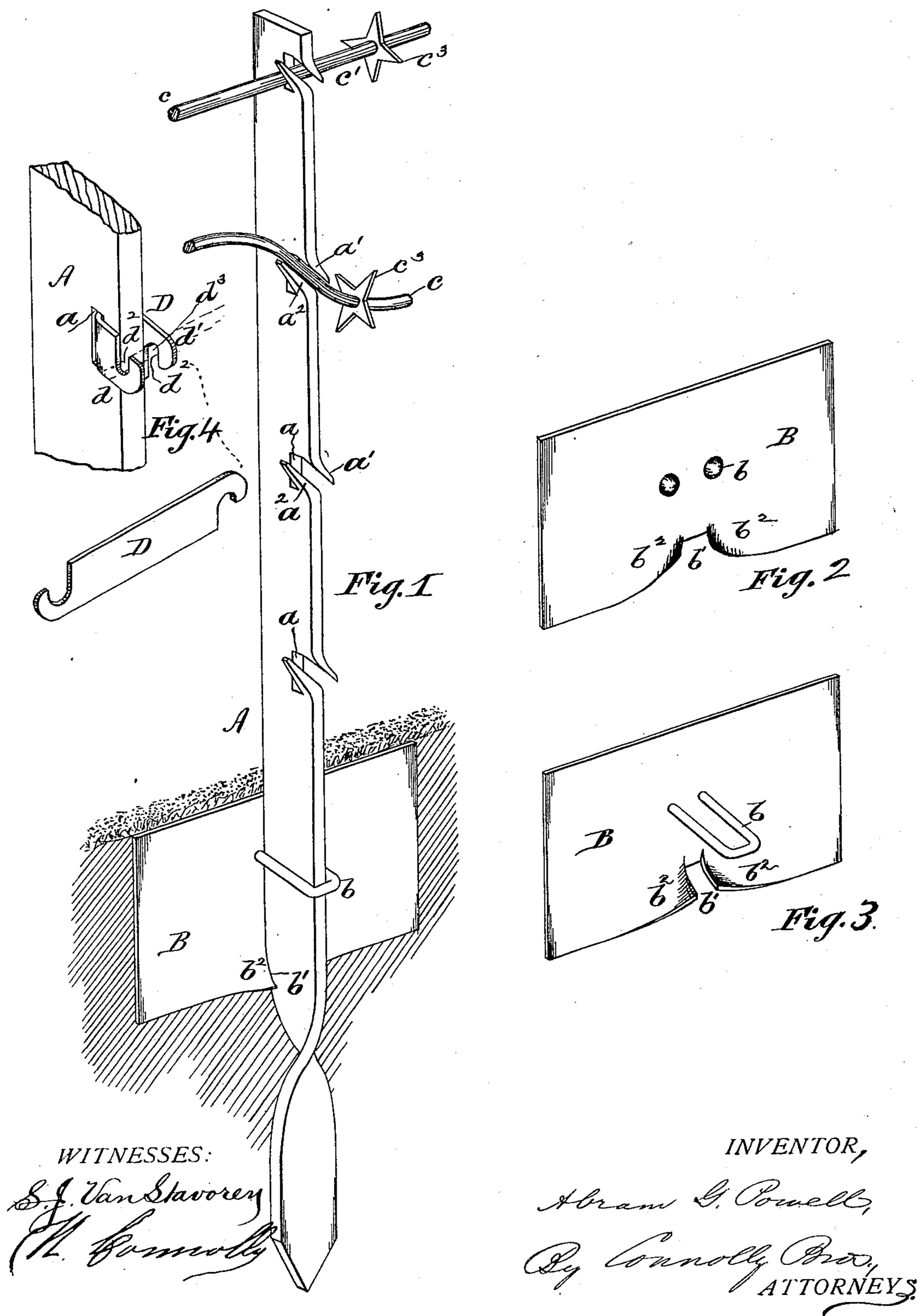
(No Model.)

A. G. POWELL.

FENCE POST.

No. 246,636.

Patented Sept. 6, 1881.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAM G. POWELL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,636, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed January 21, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAM G. POWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective of a fence-post with bed-plate embodying part of my improvements. Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively front and reverse perspectives of the fence-post shield or stay; and Fig. 4 is a perspective
15 view of part of a fence-post, illustrating that part of my invention which relates to the means for fastening the wires to the post.

My invention has relation to that class of fences in which the post consists of an upright iron bar, the panels being composed of strands or lengths of iron wire provided with barbs.

My invention has for its object, first, to provide means whereby the post will be stayed against lateral or edgewise movement in the
25 ground; second, to prevent the removal of the wires from the post by lateral displacement.

My invention consists, in the first place, in the combination, with the fence-post, of a shield or brace consisting of a flat metal plate provided with a staple or keeper, through which
30 the post passes, and formed with a notch in line with said staple, which serves as a supplementary guide for the shield in its movement on the post, as hereinafter described; second, in the novel construction and arrangement of the keepers applied to a fence-post for the purpose of receiving and retaining the
35 wires.

Referring to the annexed drawings, A indicates a metal post, consisting of a flat iron bar having its lower end twisted.

B represents a flat metal plate provided with a staple or keeper, b , having a notch, b' , in its lower edge, in line with the staple b . The opposite sides of the notch are bent over to form wings or guides $b^2 b^2$. The post being first driven into the ground the required depth, the plate B is slid down upon it, the keeper b encircling the post, the edge of the latter fitting between
45 the wings $b^2 b^2$. The plate B is now driven into

the ground until its top edge is flush with or below the surface of the latter. In this position the plate B operates as a stay or brace, holding the post firmly in position, and preventing lateral or edgewise movement of the
55 latter to a very great extent, except in case of unusual pressure.

The post A is formed with openings aa , in the form of vertical slots. The outer wall of these slots may be cut obliquely, as shown in Fig. 1, the severed portions being bent in contrary directions, so as to form two tongues or projections, $a' a^2$, each of which is of the same length as the slot a , the cut extending from the top of the latter to the bottom. This cut may be
60 effected by the means plainly shown in Fig. 2, a bar or wedge being first inserted in the opening a , a chisel, x , being then employed to effect the cut and the separation of the tongues.

To insert the wire shown at c in the openings
70 a , said wire is first bent and then passed between the tongues $a' a^2$. It is then strained until it becomes straight, as shown at c' . When so strained or straightened it cannot be displaced from the openings a by lateral movement in a horizontal plane unless bent in the same manner as was necessitated for its insertion, the tongues $a' a^2$ constituting keepers. This method of constructing the openings for the reception of the wire makes the post a
80 barbed one, the tongues or projections $a' a^2$ forming barbs in addition to the barbs c^3 of the wire.

To avoid weakening the post by cutting through the openings a , as just described, and
85 at the same time to obtain like results with relation to the maintenance of the wire in position on the post, I may leave the openings a uncut and secure therein keepers D, of the peculiar construction in Fig. 4. Said keepers
90 consist each of a wrought-iron metallic plate having hooked or notched ends $d d'$. Such plates, after being inserted in the openings a , are bent into a U form. This brings the hooked ends opposite to each other, one hook
95 pointing upwardly and the other downwardly, the notches d^2 registering, so as to form an opening or passage, d^3 , into which the wire is inserted, the insertion being effected in the same manner as that required for the construc-
100

tion first described. The result, it will be noted, is the same in both cases, the wire requiring in each to be first bent, and after insertion and straightening being protected from lateral displacement by two tongues or projections, one of which points upwardly and the other downwardly, each tongue being of the same length as the opening that receives the wire.

10 In lieu of the notch b' , I may use as an equivalent a second staple or keeper, in line with the staple or keeper b , which will serve as a guide for the plate when being driven into the ground.

15 The construction of post above plate B, as shown in Fig. 1 and described in detail, is suggestive of the manner of using said post to receive and retain the wires; but I do not claim such construction as my invention.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

20 1. A fence-post shield consisting of a plate, B, with keeper b and notch or guide b' , the lat-

ter being open at the edge of the plate and having its sides bent to form lips b^2 , substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with flat or angular 25 fence-post A, of a stay or brace consisting of the metallic plate B, provided with keeper b , substantially as shown and described.

3. In combination with the post A, having slot or opening a , of the keepers D, consisting of plates inserted in said slots and having 30 their ends bent and notched for the reception and retention of the wire, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 35 have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of January, 1881.

ABRAM G. POWELL.

Witnesses:

S. J. VAN STAVOREN,
CHAS. F. VAN HORN.