

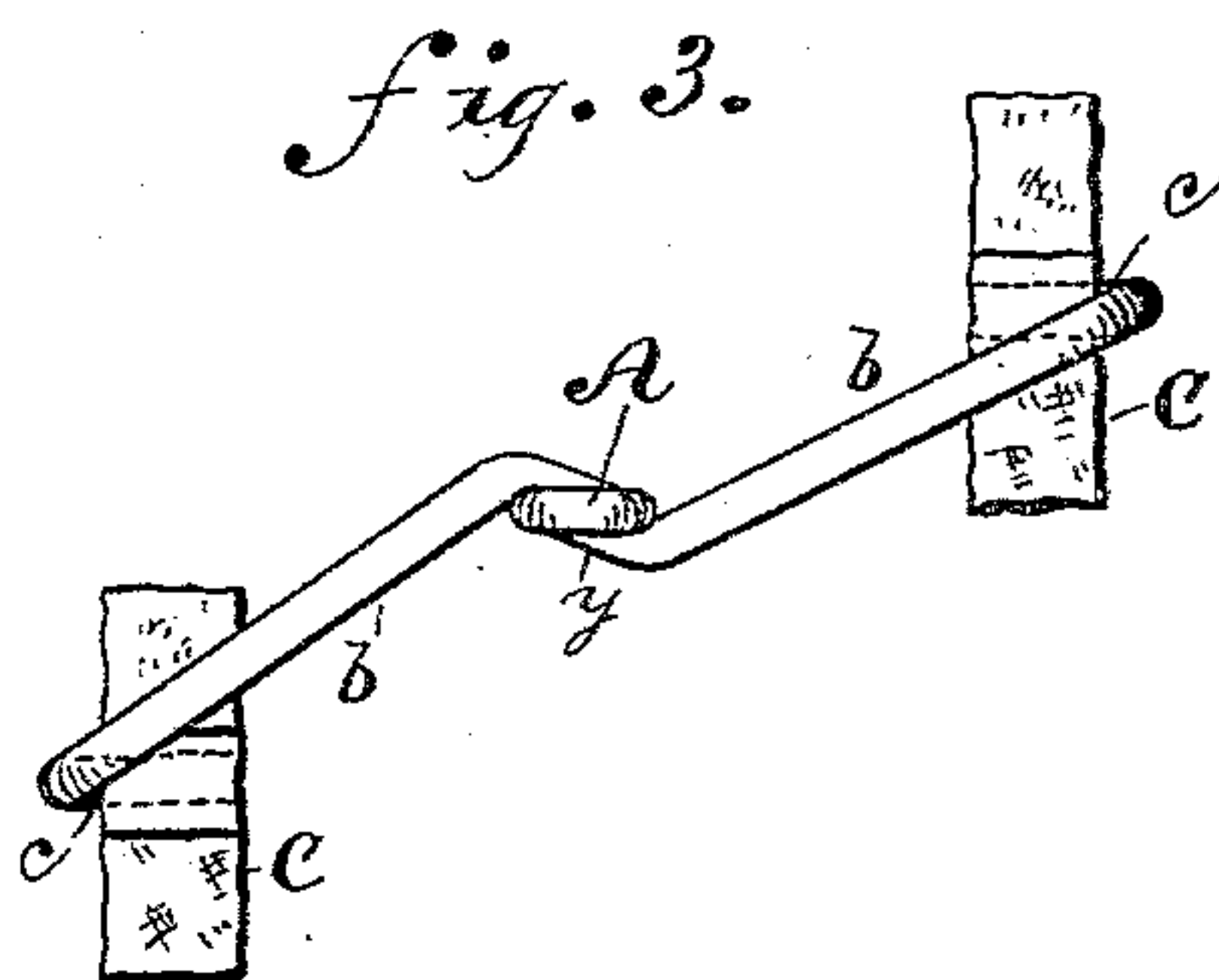
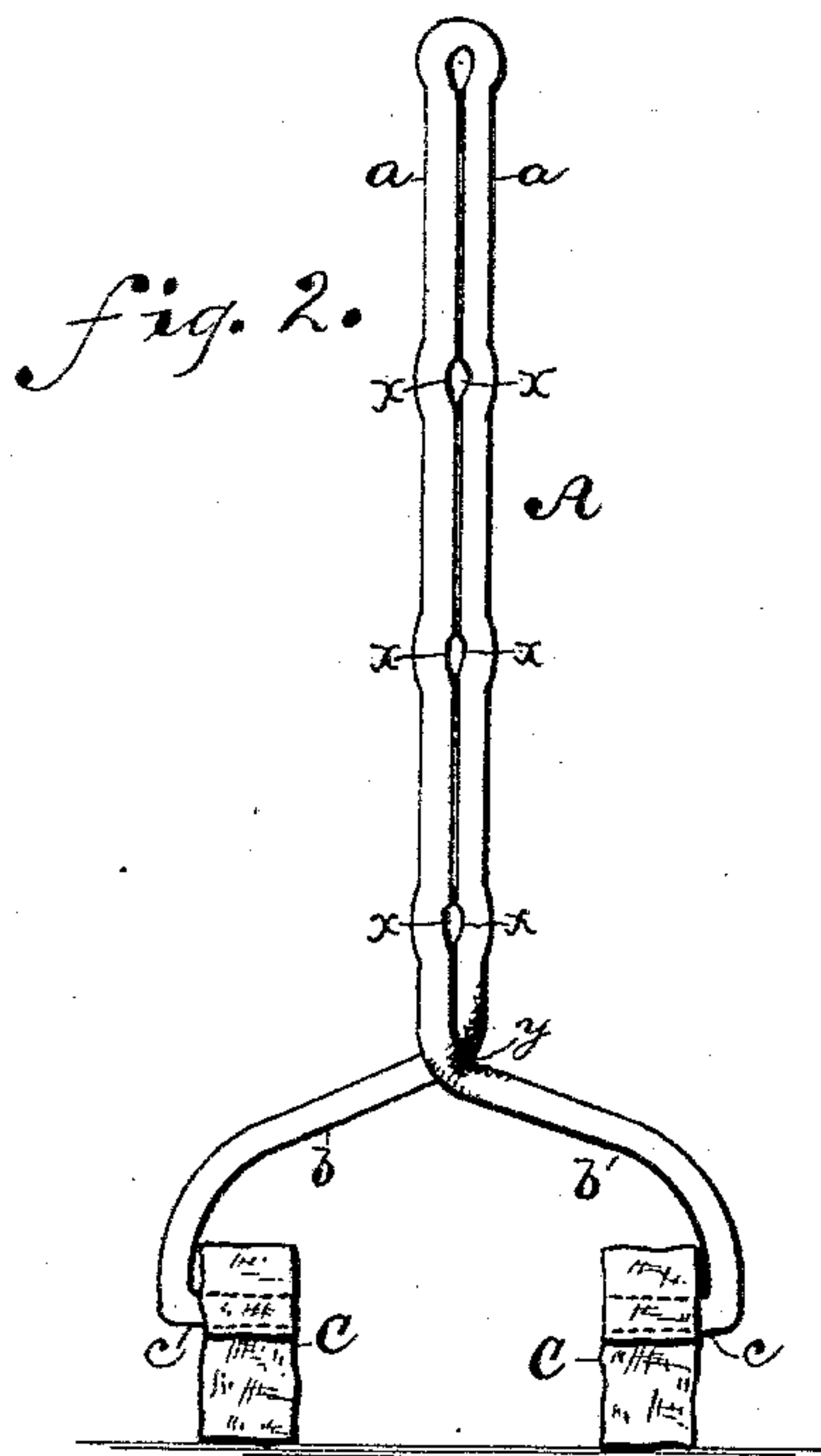
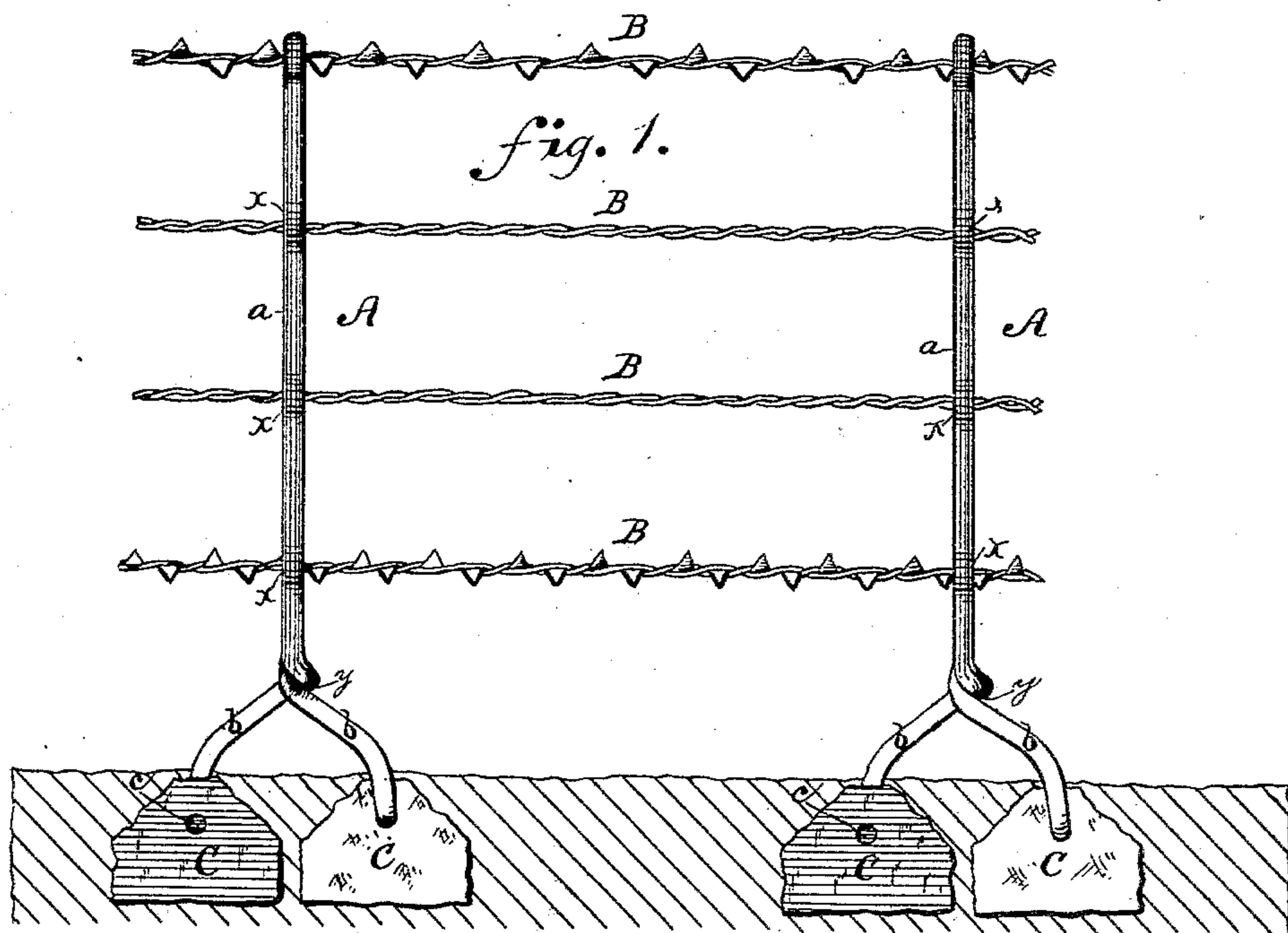
(No Model.)

J. C. FIERO.

FENCE POST.

No. 300,586.

Patented June 17, 1884.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. FIERO, OF MILO CENTRE, NEW YORK.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,586, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed November 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. FIERO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milo Centre, in the county of Yates and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a description.

My invention is an improvement in that class of fence-posts which are constructed of wrought-iron. I make the post of a single rod, which is bent at its middle, the two halves being brought close together and parallel to form the body of the post, and the ends of said rod being made to diverge outward and then inward to form legs or braces, and also adapt them for attachment to stone or other pedestals which are set in the earth. The said body of the fence is suitably crimped at several points to form openings to receive the fence wires or rods, and likewise so constructed that its braces or legs constituting the foot of the post proper stand at an angle which enables them to afford a firm support against lateral pressure. The said braces or arms are so curved at the point of divergence from the body of the post that offsets or shoulders are formed, which abut when the post is set in position, so that the wires are held firmly in place without the aid of staples, rivets, or analogous devices.

In making detailed description of my invention, reference is made to accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a section of fence having posts constructed and arranged according to my plan. Fig. 2 is a side view of my improved fence-post. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same.

The post A is formed of a single wrought-iron rod, the same being about three-eighths inch in diameter, or larger, if desired. Said rod is first bent double, so that its two longitudinal halves *a a*, Fig. 2, lie parallel and in contact or close together. The end portions are then turned outward to form braces *b b*, and their extremities *c c* are bent inward at right angles to the vertical. The next operation consists in crimping the portion of the rod forming said body *a a* at various points, *e*, for the purpose of providing openings to re-

ceive and hold the fence-wires B—that is to say, the rod is bent outward at those points by means of a suitable tool.

It will be observed that at *y*, Figs. 1 and 2, where the end portions, *b b*, diverge laterally, there is a compound curve, they being turned around each other half-way, and then caused to diverge on opposite sides, so that offsets or shoulders are formed which abut on each other when the post is set, and thus draw against each other, so as to brace the post.

In constructing a line of new fence, the holes for the stone pedestals C are first dug, and one of them is set in its place. The wires B, barbed or plain, are next arranged in position, and for this purpose they may be attached to temporary wooden posts set at long distances apart. The posts A are then placed successively over the wires B, the two halves *a a* of the same being separated sufficiently to allow said wires to pass between them and be severally adjusted in their proper places in the opening *x*. One foot *c* of the post is then inserted in the hole of the pedestal C, already set in the ground, and the other foot *c* next secured to the other pedestal C, which is then forced laterally, and the soil around it, to draw the shoulders or offsets of the post firmly together, and thus hold the wires B securely in their several places.

It will be noted (see Figs. 1 and 3) that the pedestals C are set in diagonal position as to the fence proper, and that the legs *b b* of the post have the like relation to the vertical body thereof. This construction insures a rigid support of the post under lateral strain applied to the fence each way, and is therefore a highly important feature.

The post may be applied to old wire fences as well as in the construction of new ones, it being only necessary to place the posts over the wires which are already in position, and secure them to stone or wooden pedestals, as before described.

In the points of economy of construction and ease of application to fence-wires, as well as strength and durability, my post is obviously meritorious.

I do not claim a fence-post whose body is formed of a single rod or bar bent double and the two portions standing parallel, nor one

whose body is formed of bars having reversed or outwardly-curved portions, or of bars which are twisted together, nor one having diagonal legs or feet.

5 What I claim is—

1. The wrought-iron fence-post composed of a single rod doubled or bent upon itself to form its body portion, the two halves *a a* of which lie close together and are crimped at
10 intervals to form openings *x*, for receiving and holding the fence-wires, substantially as shown and described.

2. The fence-post formed of an iron rod bent double and brought close together to form the
15 body thereof, and having lateral legs or braces that stand in diagonal relation to the body, as shown and described.

3. The combination of the following elements: the fence-wires *B*, the post *A*, formed of the doubled rod, whose end portions, *b b*,
20 have abutting shoulders *y*, and are thence bent outward and stand in diagonal relation to said wires and the faces of the post, and the pedestals *C C*, which are also placed in the diagonal position shown and described, for the
25 purpose specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. FIERO.

Witnesses:

AMOS W. HART,
SOLON C. KEMON.