

(No Model.)

T. J. COX.

METALLIC POST FOR WIRE FENCES.

No. 314,654.

Patented Mar. 31, 1885.

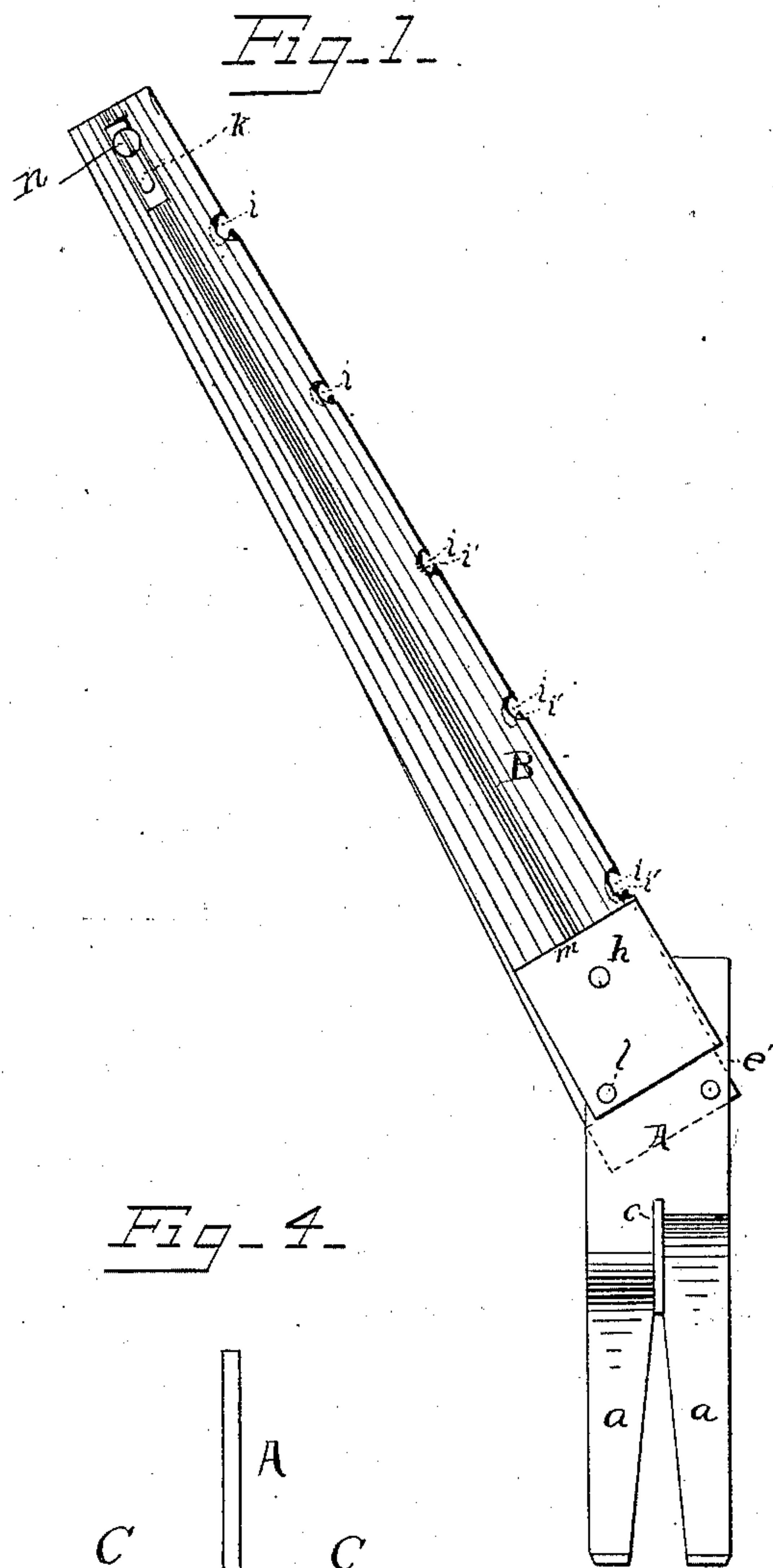


Fig. 4.

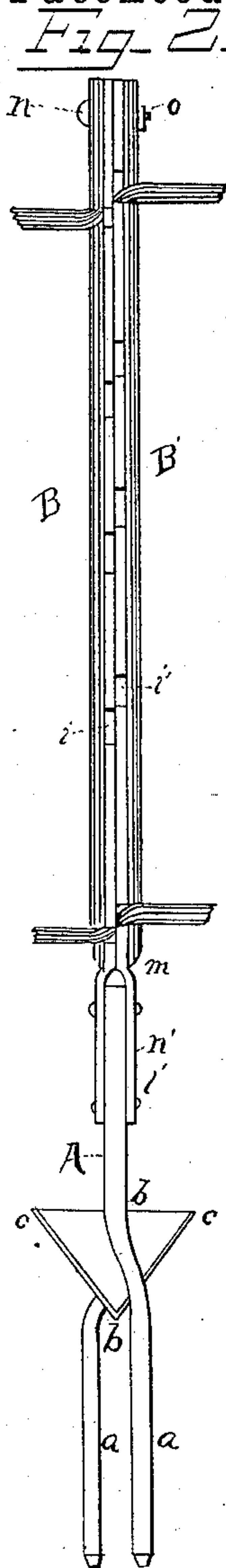
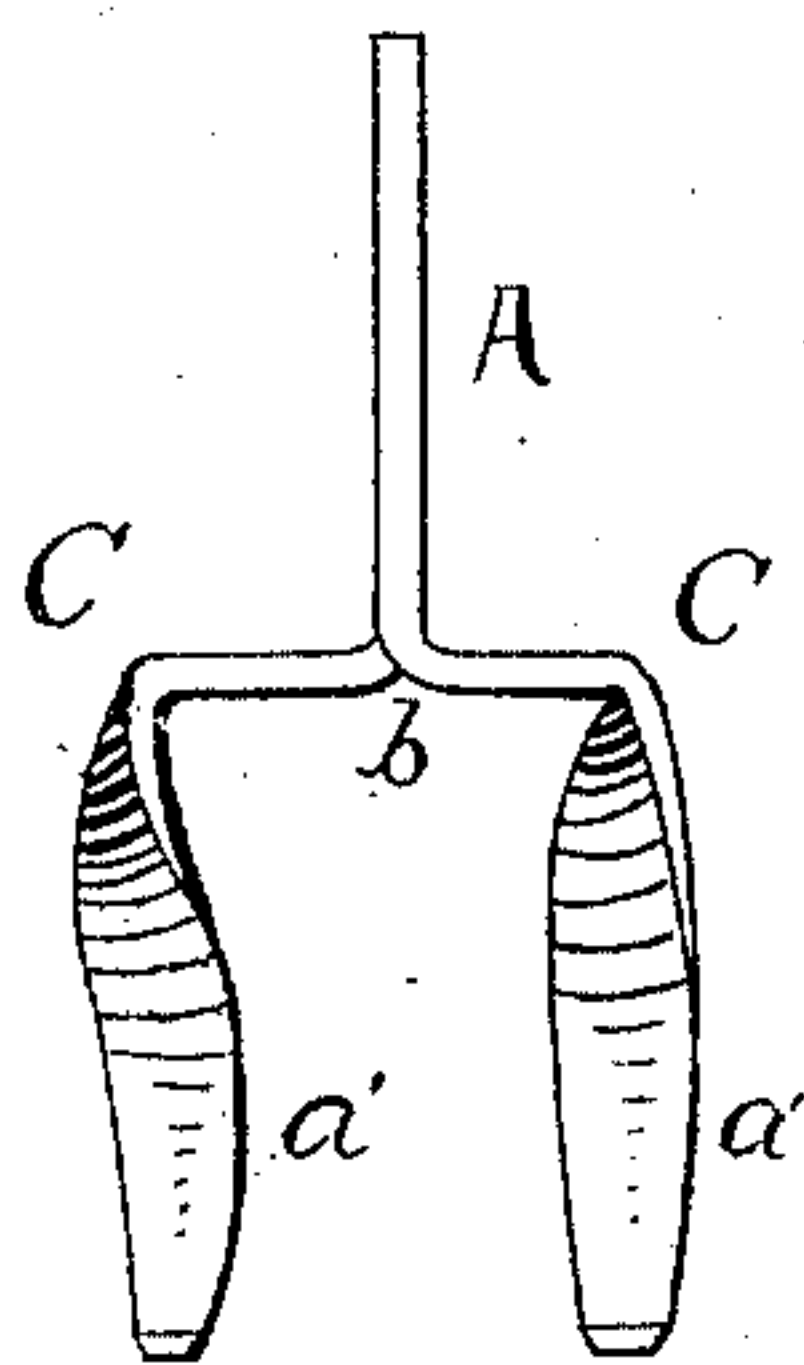
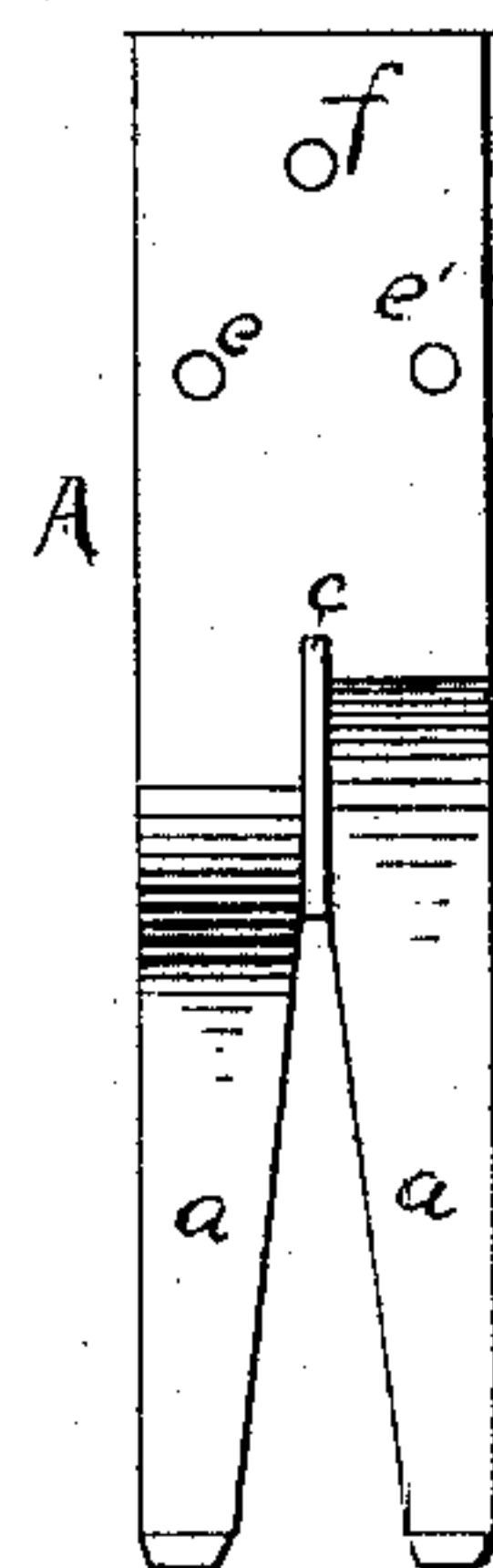


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METALLIC POST FOR WIRE FENCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,654, dated March 31, 1885.

Application filed August 13, 1883. Renewed September 16, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JEFFERSON COX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gainesville, in the county of Cook and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Posts for Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to posts for wire fences, which posts are constructed of bars or plates of metal, as will be hereinafter described.

The object of my invention is to produce a metallic fence-post which can be quickly and easily placed in position, and which, when in position, shall have a biting or clamping action on the wires, and thus hold them from slipping.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the post and standard, the post being thrown back into the position in which the wires are inserted. Fig. 2 is a front view of the post. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of different forms of the base and standard.

A in the drawings represents the base part or standard to which the post is attached. The lower portion of this standard has two legs, which are driven into the ground as far as may be necessary to hold the standard in an upright position. The standard A is made from a flat plate or sheet of metal, preferably iron, of rectangular form. This plate is split from the end to the point *b*, and the bifurcated portion is bent to form legs—one prong being bent in one direction and the other in the other—and both then turned downward to form legs *a a*. These legs will thus brace the one against the other and hold the standard from tipping over sidewise.

I show two modifications of the standard. That shown in Fig. 3 has a triangular brace-piece, *c*, applied to the standard in a continuation of the slip above the point *b*. The flat side of the triangular piece thus stands in the direction of the edge of plate A and prevents its tipping edgewise. The lower ends or edges of the legs or feet *a a* and of the brace-piece *c* are preferably sharpened. This standard is intended to be driven into the ground nearly

or quite to the top of the brace-piece *c c* and the post afterward attached thereto, as will be hereinafter stated. The standard is driven by blows on the top. Another form of standard (shown in Fig. 4) has the legs *a' a'* bent in a spiral, so that the bottom of the legs *a' a'* is at a right angle to the upper portion, A, of the standard. This form of standard may be driven into the ground by blows on the angles C C, so that it is firmly embedded, and as the faces of the legs *a' a'* are at right angles to the upper portion of the standard the parts will be braced in each direction, and no separate brace is need. Whatever form of standard is used, the upper part of said standard has three holes, as *e e' f*. The holes *e e'* are near the sides of the standard and on a level with each other. The hole *f* is midway between the holes *e e'*, and either above or below them.

The post proper is composed of two plates of metal, preferably iron. (Shown at B B'.) These plates may be flat or may be slightly concave or corrugated. The plate B is pivoted to the rear side of the post by a bolt or rivet passing through hole *l* in the plate and through hole *e* in the standard. The plate B' is pivoted by a rivet passing through hole at *l'* in said plate, and through hole *e'* in the standard. The plate B has notches *i* in its front edge, and plate B' has notches *i'* at the same distance apart as the notches *i*, but a little farther from the bottom of the plate. One of the plates B or B' has a slot, as *k*, near its upper end, and the other plate has a hole or slot. A bolt, *n*, passes through both these orifices, which bolt bears a nut, *o*, the turning up of which clamps the two plates together at the top. The plates preferably have a slight offset at *m*, so as to fit neatly to the standard.

When the standard A is driven into the ground and plates B B' pivoted thereto as shown, the plates may be loosely secured at the top by the bolt *n* passing through slot *k*. The plates may then be swung back on their pivots at *l l'*. By reason of these pivots being at opposite sides of the standard, the notches *i* will rise, while those *i'* will fall relatively to each other, so that when the plates constitut-

ing the post are swung back a little way the notches *i i'* will be in line with each other, or nearly so, as shown in Fig. 1. These notches form something more than a semicircle, and have hooked extensions at their front, the hooks on plate B pointing downward, while those on B' point upward. The notches are somewhat larger than the wire which is to pass through them. When the post is swung over, as shown in Fig. 1, the notches being then nearly in line with each other, the wires are passed through the notches. As the post is straightened up the notches *i* will fall, while those *i'* will rise with reference to each other, and the wires will be clamped or crimped in the notches in the two plates. When the post is straightened up, a bolt is passed through the hole *h* and a corresponding hole in plate B', and through the hole *f* in the standard. This bolt and the bolt passing through slot *k*, when tightened, serve to hold the post firmly in place.

The wires can be readily tightened by throwing back the posts very slightly, so that the plates do not bite on the wires, then drawing the wires and straightening up the posts to clamp them in their new position.

What I claim is—

1. The standard A, bifurcated, as described, having bracing-legs below the body proper of

the standard, and brace-piece *c*, as described, combined with notched plates B B', one pivoted at the front and the other at the rear of the standard, all substantially as shown, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with a suitable standard, of notched plates, as B B', one pivoted at the front and the other at the back of said standard, so as to crimp the wires in said notches when the plates are brought to a vertical position.

3. The combination, with a suitable standard, of notched plates B B', one of said plates being slotted at *k* for the passage of the securing-bolt, plate B being pivoted near the back, and plate B' near the front, of standard A, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a suitable standard, of plates B B', pivoted one at the front, and the other at the back, of said standard, and having offset *m* near the top of standard, and apertures for a bolt to pass through and secure the plates to said standard, as set forth.

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

THOMAS JEFFERSON COX.

Witnesses:

J. J. HAIGHT,
I. H. TRUITT.