

(No Model.)

A. J. NELLIS.
FENCE POST.

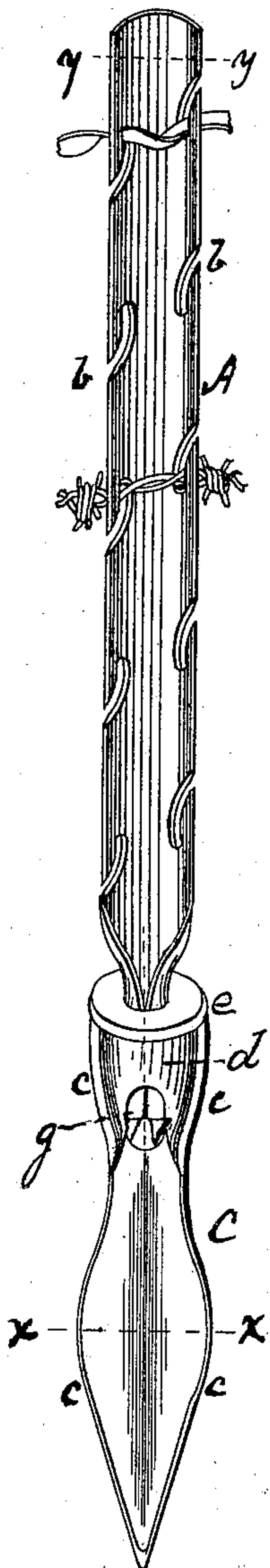
No. 370,809.

Patented Oct. 4, 1887.

Fig. 5-



Fig. 1-



Witnesses-

Got. Tauberschmidt
H. B. Houtchens

Fig. 7-

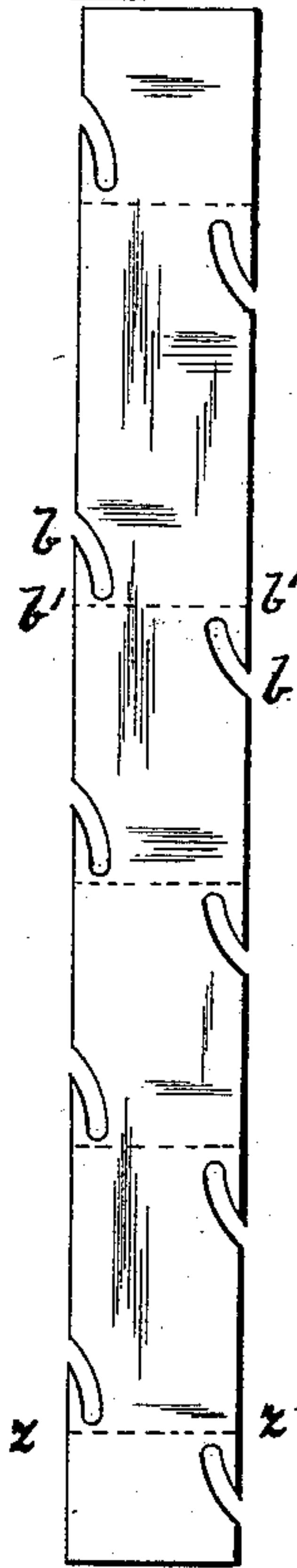


Fig. 8-



Fig. 4-



Fig. 3-

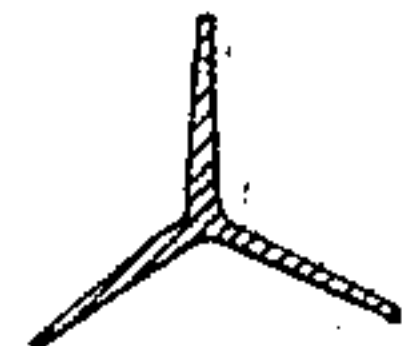


Fig. 5-

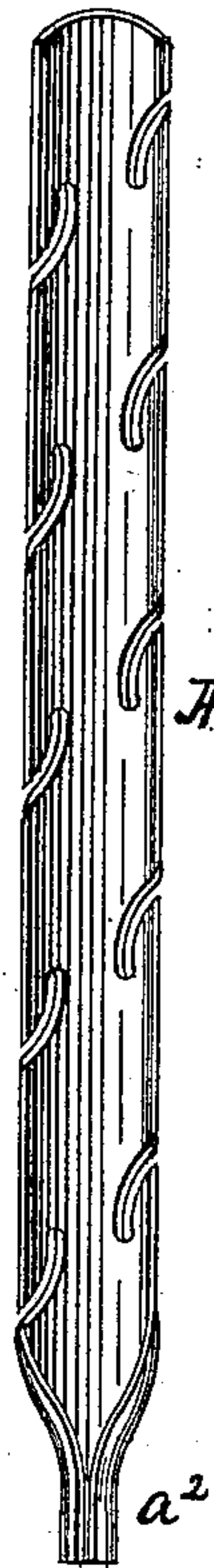
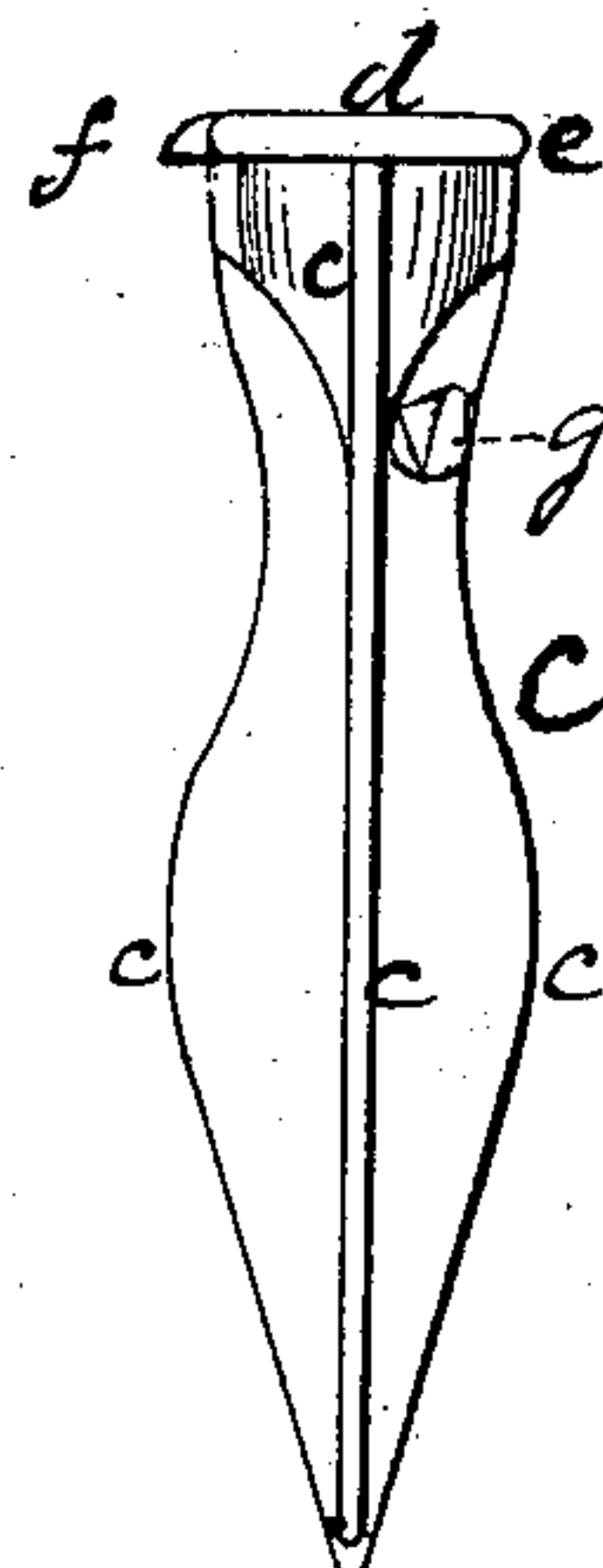


Fig. 2-



Inventor-

Harmon J. Nellis
by F. H. Ritter
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON J. NELLIS, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,809, dated October 4, 1887.

Application filed April 11, 1885. Serial No. 161,922. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON J. NELLIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Fence - Posts; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the posts complete and embodying all the features of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the base or ground-point. Fig. 3 is a section thereof on the line $x x$. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the socket. Fig. 5 is a detached view of the post-section A. Fig. 6 is a section of the same on the line $y y$. Fig. 7 is a view of the post-section before it is bent or curved longitudinally; and Fig. 8 is a section on the line $z z$, Fig. 7.

Like letters refer to like parts wherever they occur.

I will now proceed to describe my invention, so that others skilled in the art to which it appertains may apply the same.

In the drawings, A indicates the post-section, which may be of open-hearth steel, cast-steel, or Bessemer steel sufficiently high in carbon to obtain the requisite stiffness, and is preferably produced by first rolling a bar of sufficient width and beveled edges. (See Figs. 7 and 8.) I have found that two and three-fourths ($2\frac{3}{4}$) inches wide No. 11 gage center (about one-eighth inch) tapering to No. 17 gage (one-sixteenth inch) at the edges by four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) feet in length make a good post; but I give these proportions simply as a matter of illustration and not for limitation, as I intend to vary them widely to meet the various demands of the trade. A beveled bar of the general character specified is then slotted on its opposite edges by reversely-curved slots b , the bottoms of the slots terminating a short distance on either side of a transverse line, $b' b'$, so that the fence-wire when passed from slot to slot (in the finished post) will cramp or bind. This bar so slotted is then subjected to the action of suitable dies, which

curve it so as to form a trough or semi-cylinder on a circle of substantially an inch and a half diameter, and its lower end is bent to a tubular form, as at a^2 , to adapt it to be driven into the socket of the base or ground-point. This done, there will be provided a post-section, A, of semicircular transverse section having beveled edges provided with curved reverse slots, in which the greatest strength and symmetry are obtained with the least metal.

C indicates the base or ground-point section, which is of cast-iron (being the most durable metal that can be used for the purpose) of general bayonet form, with a double taper toward the socket as well as toward the point. The flanges c of the point are extended up on the socket d , so as to strengthen the same, which socket is also further strengthened by a bead, e , from which projects a spur, f . The bead e and spur f serve as a purchase for a pinch-bar when it is desired to draw the ground-point in changing the fence-line. The hole or bore of the socket is extended through the casting, as shown at g , and is of taper form, so as to pinch upon or grasp the cylindrical end a^2 of the post-section A.

In putting the post-section A and the ground-section C together the cylindrical end a^2 is driven into the socket d until it projects through the same at the point g , when the end of the tube a^2 is spread, so as to cause it to clinch the lower edge of the socket. The spring or tension of the tubular end a^2 and the bite of the clinched end on the socket will insure a firm and simple lock or union between the parts.

The advantages of my invention are that a strong and symmetrical metallic post is obtained with a great saving of material and labor.

I do not herein claim a longitudinally bent, corrugated, or flanged metal post having reversely-extending wire slots on opposite flanges, as I am aware that the same has heretofore been devised; but,

Having thus set forth my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a fence-post ground-

point having a tubular, tapering, open-ended
socket, of a wrought-metal fence-post whose
cross-section is the arc of a circle and whose
socket end is of open tubular form, the parts
5 being united by clinching or upsetting the end
of the post, substantially as and for the pur-
poses specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in
presence of two witnesses, this 8th day of April,
1885.

AARON J. NELLIS.

Witnesses:

F. W. RITTER, Jr.,

H. A. HALL.