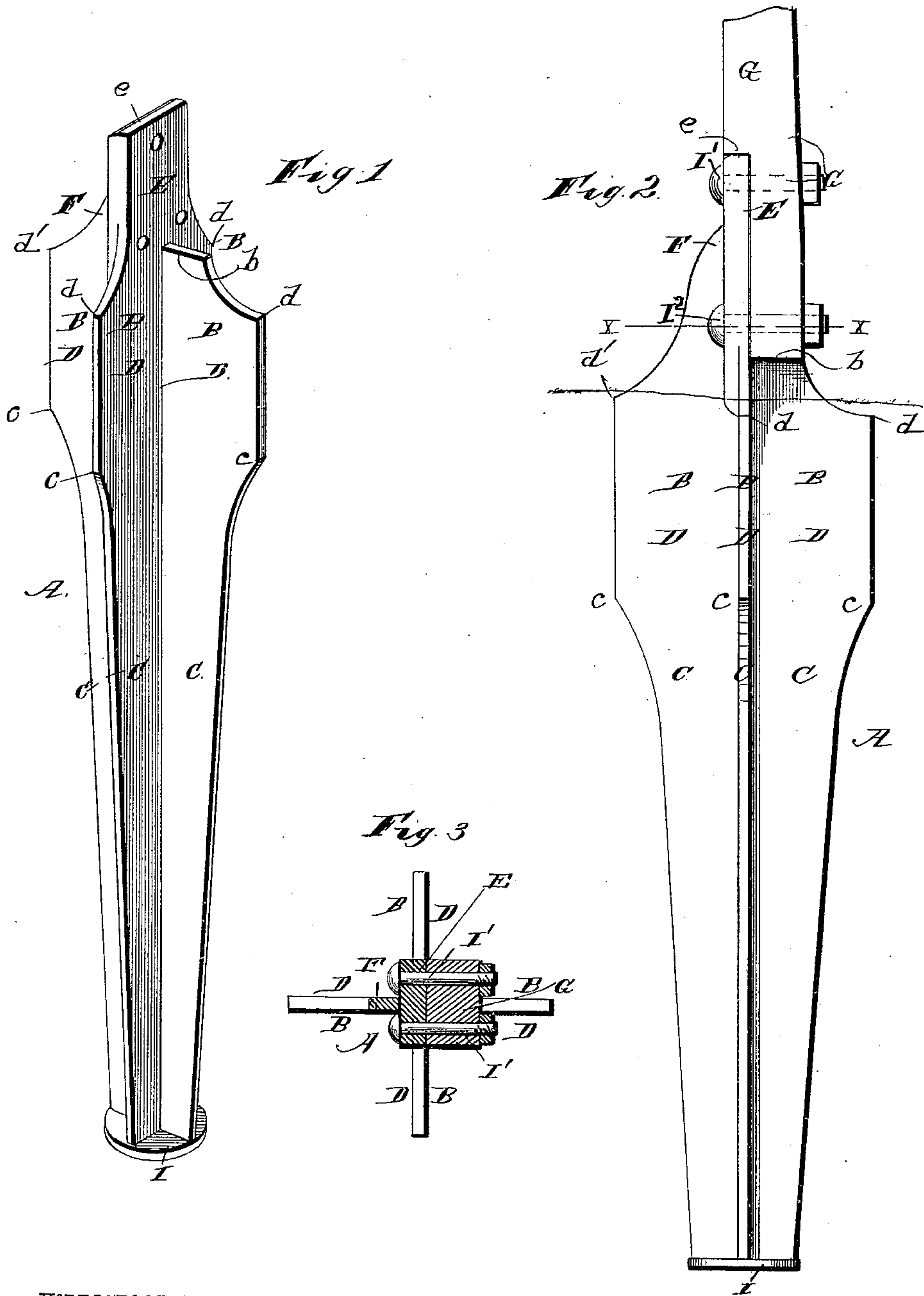


(No Model.)

F. HAY.  
POST ANCHOR.

No. 377,070.

Patented Jan. 31, 1888.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK HAY, OF BROOKLYN, MICHIGAN.

## POST-ANCHOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,070, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed May 19, 1887. Serial No. 238,763. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK HAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Post-Anchors, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in post-anchors, the object being to provide a stub that, while being firmly seated in the ground, will resist pressure with exact equalness in all directions; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claim.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a post-anchor embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a transverse section on the line  $x$  of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates the post-anchor of iron, consisting of the disk-shaped base-piece I and four equidistant wings, C, rising therefrom, and having their parts that are inserted in the earth of exactly the same size and shape. The edges of said wings are at their lower ends flush with the edge of the disk-shaped base, so that four equal-sized and similar recesses are formed between the wings, each having the corresponding portion of the base for its floor. From the base the edges of said wings incline upward and outward at equal angles to the shoulders  $e$ , which are, when the anchor is in the proper position, in the same horizontal plane, and from said shoulders the said edges rise vertically to the shoulders  $d$  and  $d'$ , the shoulders  $d$  being of the same height and intended to be at the level of the ground, while the shoulders  $d'$  may, if desired, rise higher than the same. The wings are thus widened out at B C, immediately below the ground, where any displacing pressure would act with the most force. The wing having the shoulder  $d'$  is continued upward and properly curved to form a central re-enforcing rib or flange, F, to the plate E, formed by the thickened upward combination of the two wings at right angles thereto, which combination has the straight upper edge  $e$  at right angles to its side edges, and the wing

opposite that having said shoulder is cut away to form the edge  $b$  at right angles to the plate E.

G is a post, usually a fence-post, having its lower portion reduced or rabbeted, as shown, so that its end will rest upon the edge  $b$ , and the shoulder formed by the rabbet will fit upon the edge  $e$ , with the corresponding surfaces of the post and plate E flush with each other.

I' is a bolt passed through an opening made centrally in the plate above the re-enforcing flange F, and I<sup>2</sup> I<sup>2</sup> are similar bolts passed through openings in the said plate below the bolt I' and equally distant on each side of said flange. The said bolts have suitable nuts engaging their tapped ends, as shown.

The advantages of the said construction are as follows: The post-hole being made (which hole need not have a diameter at bottom greater than that of the disk I) and the anchor being set therein, the earth can be rammed into the recess formed between the wings in such manner as to bring the post vertical, if not originally set so, as the more earth is rammed in any one recess the more the post will be inclined toward the opposite recess. Of course this is only for small adjustments of position; but such adjustments make the difference between ill-built and well-built fences.

By having the edges of the disk base and flanges flush the post-hole need not be made larger than just to accommodate the anchor, as in digging its sides would slope outward to that extent.

By having the parts of the wings under ground of equal size and similar shape the resistance to displacing pressure must be equal in every direction, and by passing one bolt only centrally above the re-enforcing flange and two bolts where the same strengthens the plate E the bolt-openings are placed where they will least reduce the strength of said plate.

I am aware that the disk-shaped base-plate has been used and that ribs and re-enforcing flanges have been used in post-anchors, and therefore I do not claim, broadly, said elements.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The herein-described post-anchor, consisting of the disk-shaped base-piece I and the four equidistant similar wings C, having the



lower edges flush with the edge of said base-  
piece, and inclining upward and outward at  
equal angles, said anchor being provided with  
the straight edge *d*, the plate *E*, having the  
5 straight edge *e*, and the flange *F*, re-enforcing  
said plate, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my

own I have hereto affixed my signature in pres-  
ence of two witnesses.

FRANK HAY.

Witnesses:

N. G. KING,

C. M. BUSH.