

(No Model.)

S. J. MILLER.
FENCE POST.

No. 407,365.

Patented July 23, 1889.

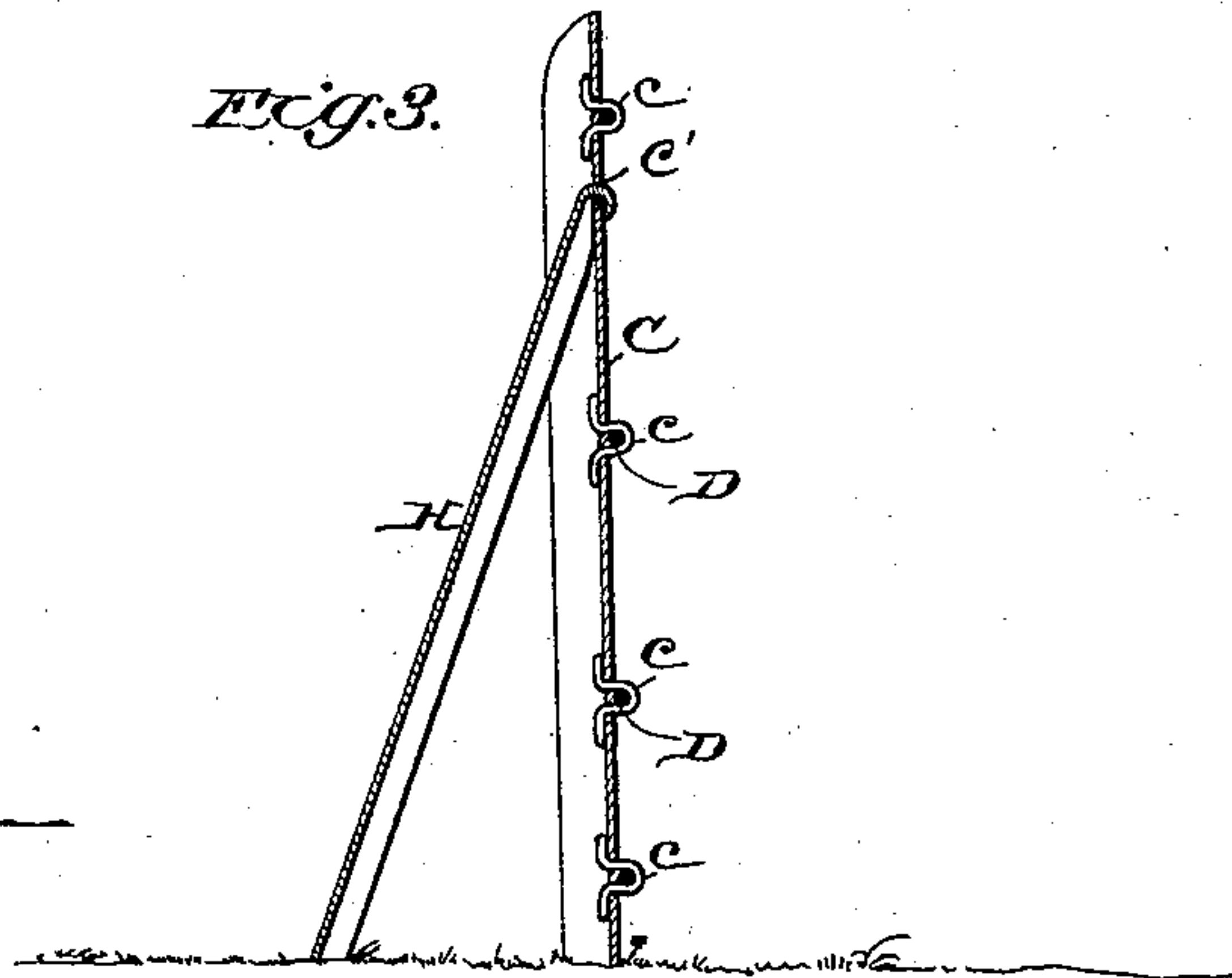
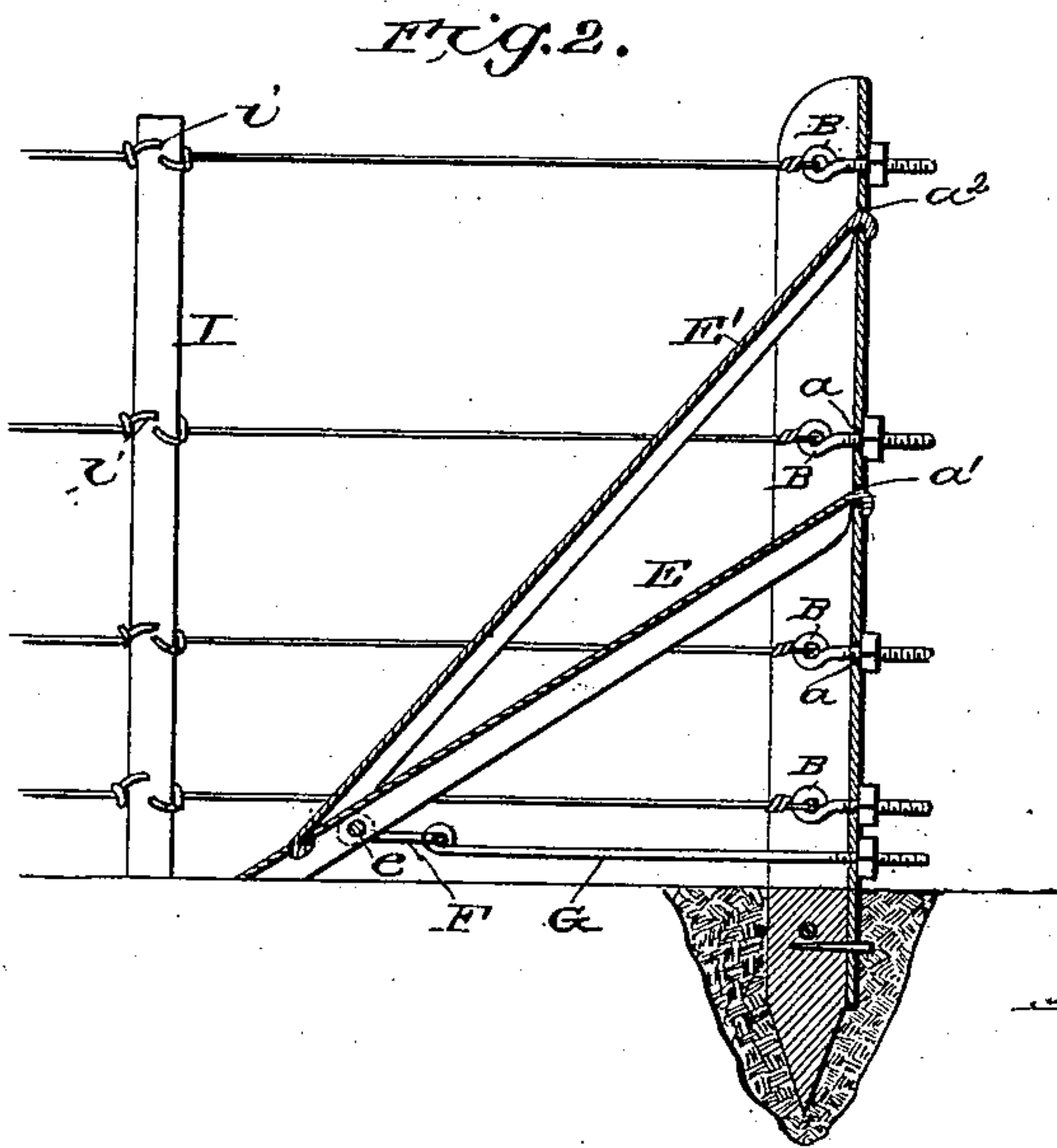
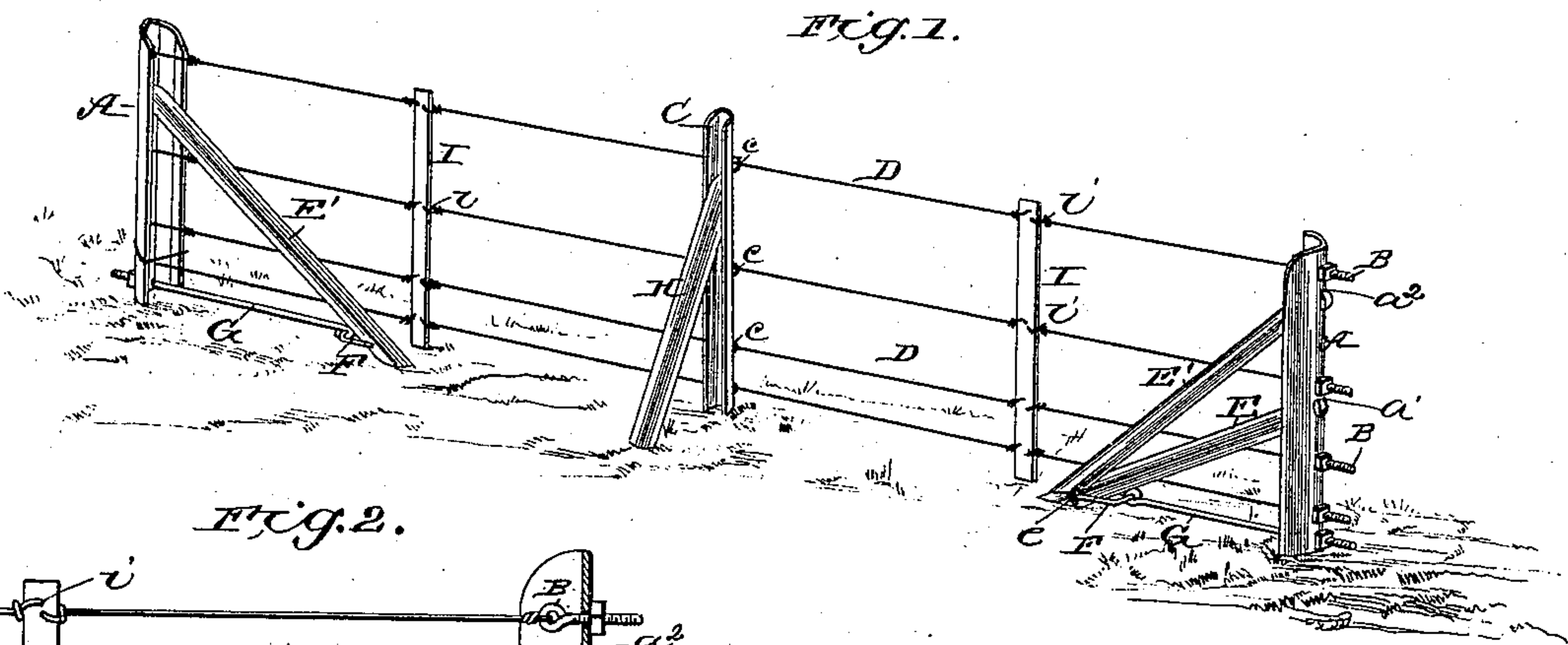


Fig. 4.

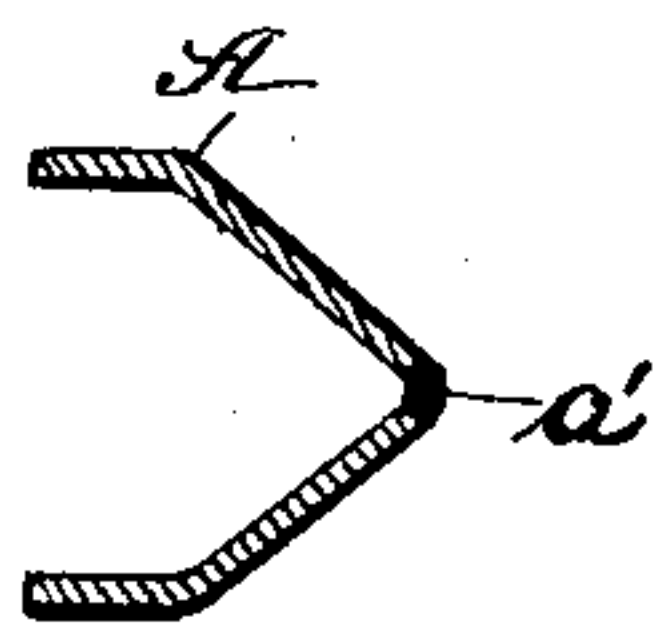
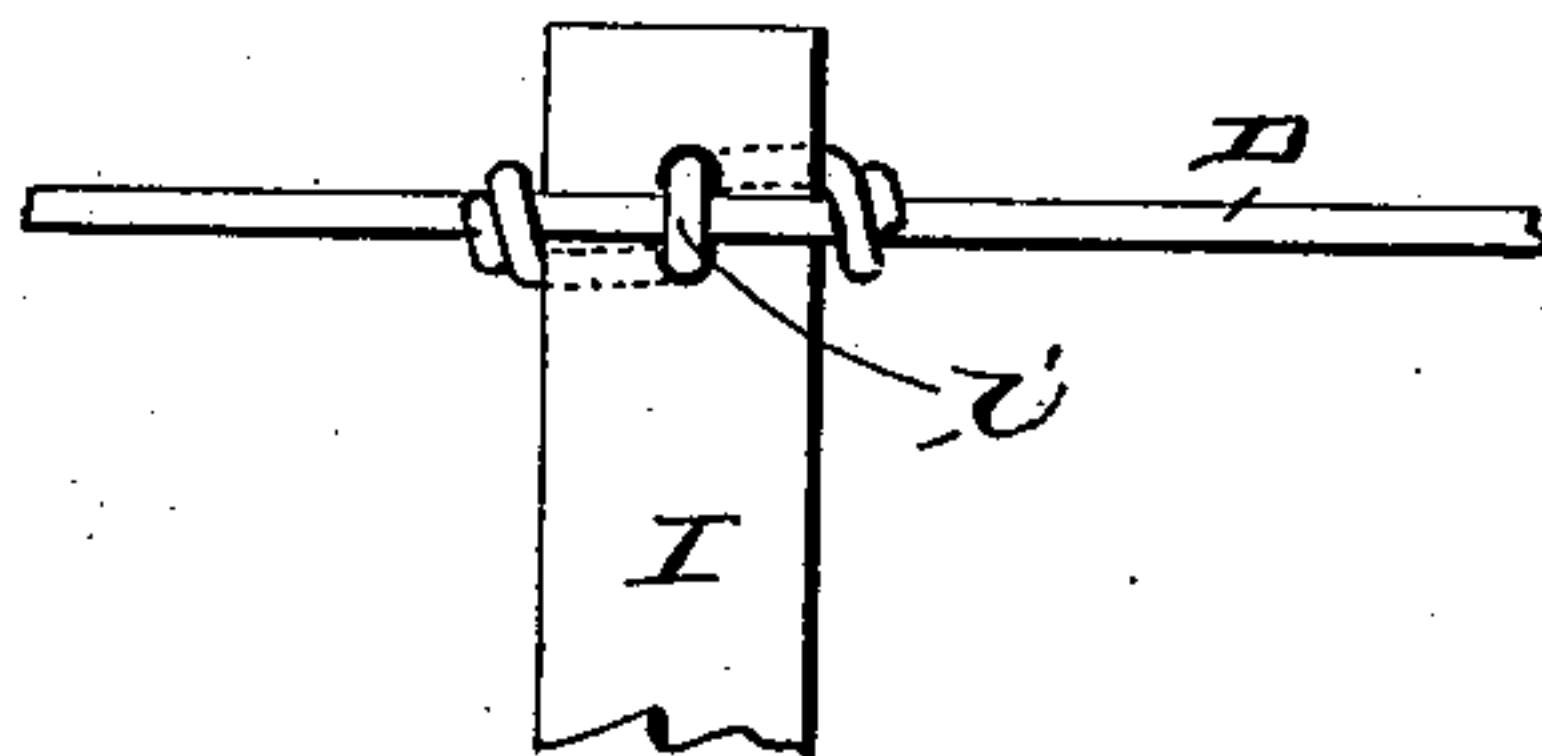


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. MILLER, OF CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,365, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed January 4, 1889. Serial No. 295,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cambridge City, in the county of Wayne and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fence-posts; and it consists in a certain novel construction, fully described hereinafter, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire fence provided with my improved posts. Fig. 2 is a side view of a portion of the same, showing the posts in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of one of the posts. Fig. 5 is a detail view of portion of one of the intermediate posts, showing method of fastening wire thereto.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates one of the terminal posts of the fence, formed approximately U or V shaped in section, and of sheet metal, the open side of the post being placed toward the fence which it supports, as the post in this position is better capable of resisting the strain or tension of the fence.

In the ridge or apex on the outer side of the post is formed a series of perforations $a a$, in which are placed the shanks of the screw-eyes B, the eyes being on the inner or concave side of the post, while nuts are screwed on the outer threaded ends of the shanks of the eyes.

C is an intermediate post, made similar in shape to the posts A, and arranged with the convex face thereof across the line of the fence. The said post is inclined slightly away from the line of the fence or toward the concave side, and small staples $c c$ are secured on the convex side of the post by passing tie-wires through perforations in the post.

D D designate the wires stretched between the posts, and secured at the ends in the eyes which are attached to the terminal posts.

It will be seen that when the nuts are screwed tightly on the outer ends of the shanks of the eyes the wires will be drawn very tight. The wire is passed through the eyes or staples

$c c$ on the sides of the intermediate posts. It will be seen that when the wires are stretched very tight the strain upon the upper ends of the terminal posts will be very great, and to prevent them from being drawn inwardly braces must be provided. Small openings or perforations $a' a^2$ are formed in the ridge or apex of the post about the center and near the upper end, respectively, and E represents a brace formed of a U or V shaped bar, provided at the upper end with a small projection or finger to pass through the perforation a' and beveled at the lower end to rest flat on the ground some distance from the post. A small bolt e is passed through the lower end of the brace, and to the ends of the same are secured the arms of the clevis F.

G designates a tension bar or rod secured at the inner end to the clevis, and passed at the outer end through a perforation in the lower end of the post, and a nut is screwed on the outer threaded end of the said rod. It will be evident that when the nut is screwed tightly on the rod G the lower end of the brace will be drawn toward the foot of the post, and the upper end of the post will be forced outwardly. To more effectually brace the post, I provide a second brace E', in shape similar to the brace E, and provided at the upper end with a projection to be secured in the perforation a^2 in the post, and at the lower end with a similar projection to be secured in a perforation in the upper side of the brace E, near the lower end thereof. It is evident that when the tension-rod is drawn outwardly by means of the nut on the end it will draw upon the lower end of the brace E, and as the lower end of the brace E' is rigidly secured thereto it will also be drawn outwardly, and thus securely brace the upper end of the post.

It may be desirable sometimes to use but one brace, and in that case I use (preferably) the brace E', securing the clevis thereto, and attaching the inner end of the tension-rod to the clevis, and passing the outer end thereof through the post, in the same manner as hereinbefore described. This construction is shown in Fig. 1 at one end of the fence.

As before mentioned, the intermediate post is inclined slightly toward the concave side, or away from the line of the fence, and a per-

foration c' is formed therein near the upper end, and a small projection on the upper end of a brace H is passed through the perforation, and the lower end of the brace is secured 5 rigidly to the ground.

Between the main posts of the fence I provide stays I I, which are much lighter than the main fence-posts, and designed to merely steady the wires of the fence. The stays are 10 secured at the lower ends in the ground, and small perforations are formed therein above and below the wires D, where they cross the said stays, and through the perforations are passed tie-wires $i i$, thus forming a loop or 15 eye over the wire D, and the ends of the tie-wires are carried to the sides of the stay and coiled around the wire D, as shown in the drawings.

The fence, as herein described, is very simple, and will be found extremely strong to 20 resist strain.

It will be understood that I do not limit myself to the use of wire in the construction of a fence with my improved posts, as other 25 materials may be used with equal facility and advantage; also, I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the construction of a post with a U or V shaped section, as the said post would be almost equally as effective if the section 30 were curved, or of any other shape in which it was concave on one side and convex on the other.

It will be seen that the object in forming the posts with the U or V shaped or concavo-convex section is that when so formed they 35 are very difficult to bend, and thus are capable of resisting the strain put upon them, and, further, they are very light and neat in appearance.

It will be readily seen that by means of the braces herein described when the wires become loose they may be easily drawn tight by forcing the upper end of the post outwardly; 40 or if the wires at the bottom of the fence are also loose they may be tightened by screwing the nuts on the outer ends of the eyes B. Ample means are thus provided for maintaining the fence at all times in the proper condition.

The terminal posts are preferably secured 50 in place by pinning the lower ends thereof to the upper ends of anchors (or posts) driven into the ground, and the intermediate posts

may be secured in place in the same way, or they may be driven directly into the ground. 55 The stays are driven into the ground.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a fence, the combination of the end 60 posts, each having upper and lower perforations, two inclined braces E E', the lower having an opening at its lower end with its upper end engaging the lower perforation of the post, the upper brace having its lower end 65 engaging the opening in the lower brace and its upper end engaging the upper perforation of the posts, the clevises pivoted to the lower braces, and the tension-rods connected to the clevises and end posts, substantially in the 70 manner and for the purpose described.

2. In a fence, the end posts, in combination with the two inclined braces E E', arranged one above the other, and both having their upper ends connected to the end posts at different points, the brace E' bearing at its lower 75 end on the brace E, and the latter brace resting on the ground, and the tension-rods connected to the brace E, and also to the end posts, substantially as described. 80

3. The combination, in a fence-post, of the post A, having the perforations $a' a^2$, respectively at its center and its upper end, the brace E, having a beveled lower end, which rests on the surface of the ground, and provided with a perforation in its upper side near 85 its lower end, the projection on the upper end of the post fitting in the perforation a' , the brace E', having a projection on its lower end fitting in the perforation in the lower end of 90 the brace E, and provided with a projection on its upper end which fits in the perforation a^2 , and the tension-rod secured to the lower end of the brace E, passing at its outer end through the lower end of the post, and having 95 a nut on its end to draw the said rod outwardly, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 100 presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL J. MILLER.

Witnesses:

ADAM RUMMEL,
THOMAS E. FRANCIS.