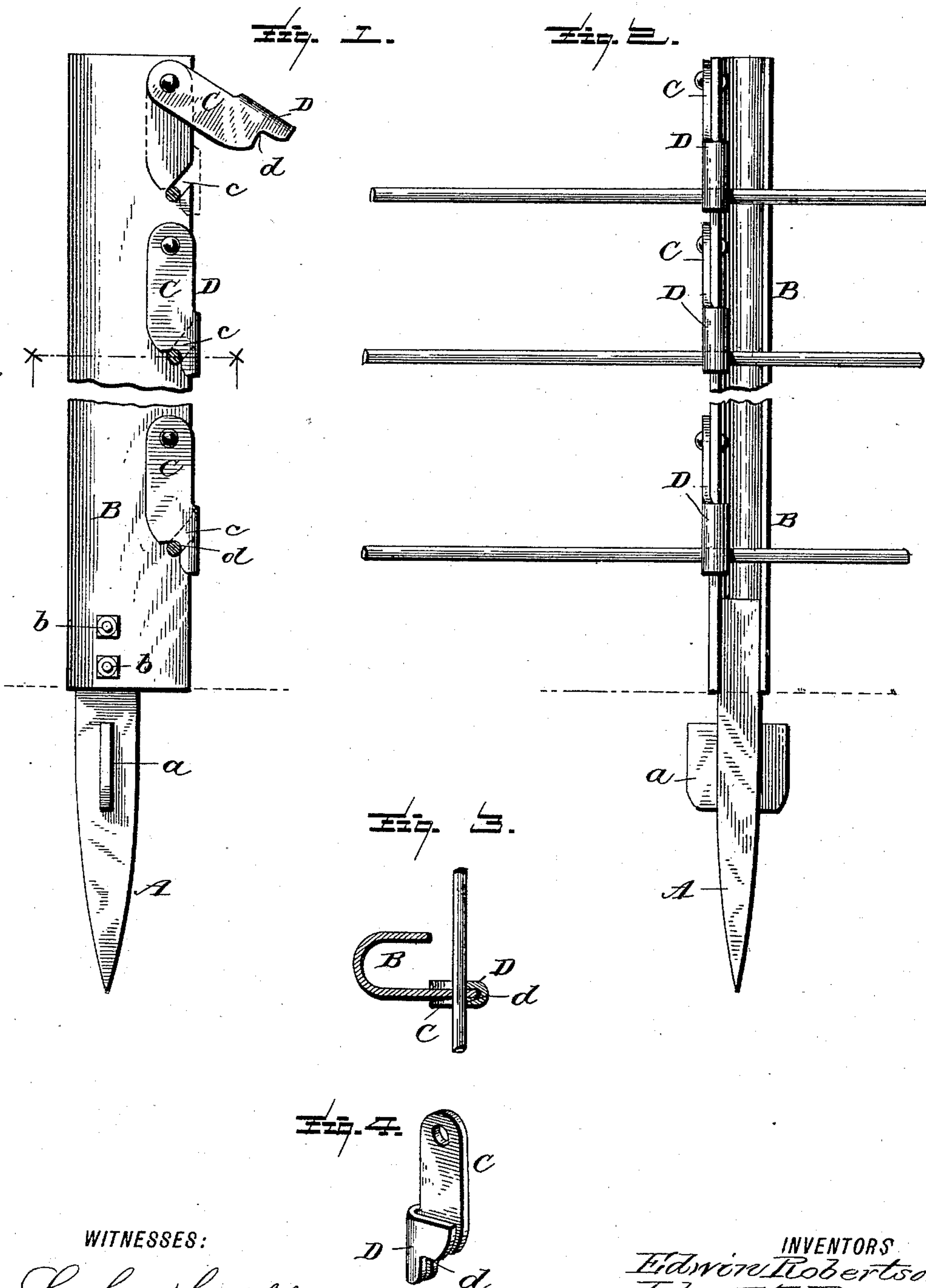


(No Model.)
E. ROBERTSON & J. M. REESE, Jr.
FENCE POST.

FENCE POST.

No. 426,472.

Patented Apr. 29, 1890.



WITNESSES:

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EDWIN ROBERTSON AND JOHN M. REESE, JR., OF FAIRMOUNT, ILLINOIS.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,472, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed December 18, 1889. Serial No. 334,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWIN ROBERTSON and JOHN M. REESE, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing at Fairmount, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fence-posts; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a strong and cheap post that shall be efficient and durable.

We form the post with a sharpened end to be driven into the ground with a transverse piece to enable it to better withstand wind and strain and to prevent it from being easily pulled up out of the ground. The portion of the post designed to remain above the ground is substantially U-shaped in cross-section, and is provided upon one edge with notches to receive the wires and also with pivoted grips or fasteners for the wires.

The novelty resides in the peculiarities of construction of the post and in the combinations, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

This invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved post. Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof with the wires in place. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1, looking up. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the grippers removed.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the lower portion of the post or that portion which is to be driven into the ground. It is provided with a sharpened end, and below the ground is provided with a transverse piece a , suitably held

thereto or therein, said piece being adapted and designed to prevent pulling up of the post and also to steady it and prevent movement laterally.

B is the upper portion of the post—that portion designed to remain above the ground. It is formed of a single piece of metal bent upon itself to form a substantially U-shaped post in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 3. This forms a very strong post with little material. The lower end of this upper portion embraces and is secured to the upper end of the lower portion by means of suitable bolts or rivets b . One edge of this upper portion projects beyond the other, as shown in Fig. 3, and in this edge are formed the notches c to receive the wires. These notches incline inward and downward, as shown at the top of Fig. 1, and in these notches the wires are designed to be seated.

C are the grippers or fasteners for the wires. They consist each of a lever or arm portion, the upper end of which is pivoted to the upper portion of the post and at its lower end is formed with a bifurcated or doubled portion D, designed to embrace the edge of the post, and at its lower end is formed with a transverse recess d to receive the wire. The lower end of this doubled-over portion is rounded both above and below the said recess, as shown.

In practice after the post is set the wires are placed in their notches in the edge of the upper portion of the post and the grippers are then brought down into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the rounded edge above the recess in the gripper engaging the wire and forcing it inward and downward into the recess, the doubled portion holding by frictional contact with the edge of the post and firmly binding the wire in place. When it is desired to remove the wire, it is only necessary to turn up the grippers, as indicated at the top of Fig. 1.

The parts may be formed of any suitable material—such, for instance, as Bessemer steel, malleable iron, or any other material suited to the purpose.

What we claim as new is—

1. The fence-post composed of the upper and lower portions, the upper portion being

substantially U-shaped in cross-section, and provided on one edge with notches to receive the wires, combined with pivoted gravity-grippers on the post, and having a portion
5 embracing one edge of the post, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the post having a substantially U-shaped upper portion, one edge of which is provided with notches, of
10 the pivoted gravity-grippers on the post, and provided with a doubled portion to embrace

one edge of the upper portion, and formed with a recess, as *d*, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN ROBERTSON.

JOHN M. REESE, JR.

Witnesses:

WM. C. GREGER,

J. L. DOUGHERTY.