

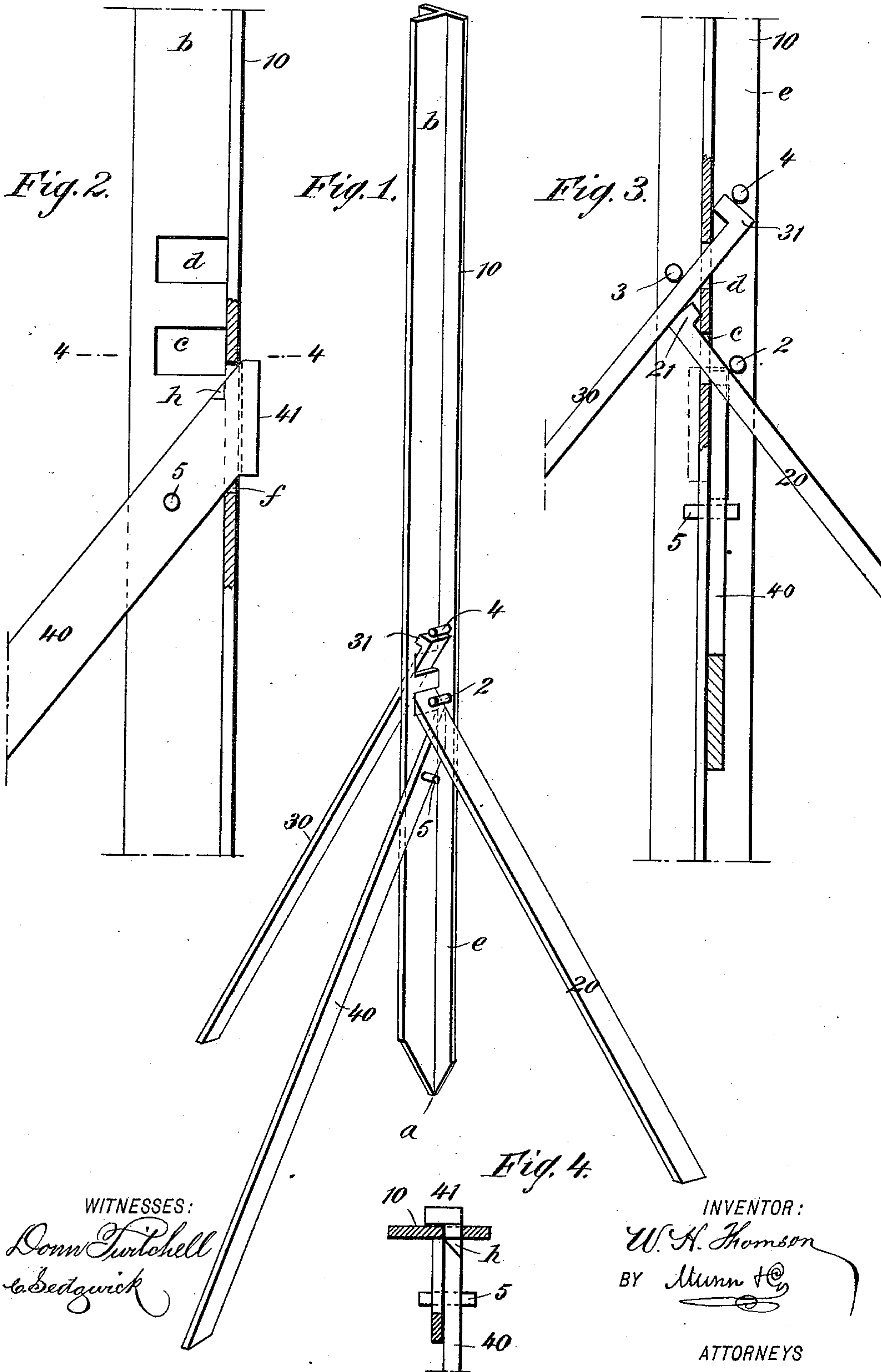
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. THOMSON.  
FENCE POST.

No. 426,745.

Patented Apr. 29, 1890.



WITNESSES:  
*Donn Twitchell*  
*& Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:  
*W. H. Thomson*  
BY *Munn & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS

(No Model.)

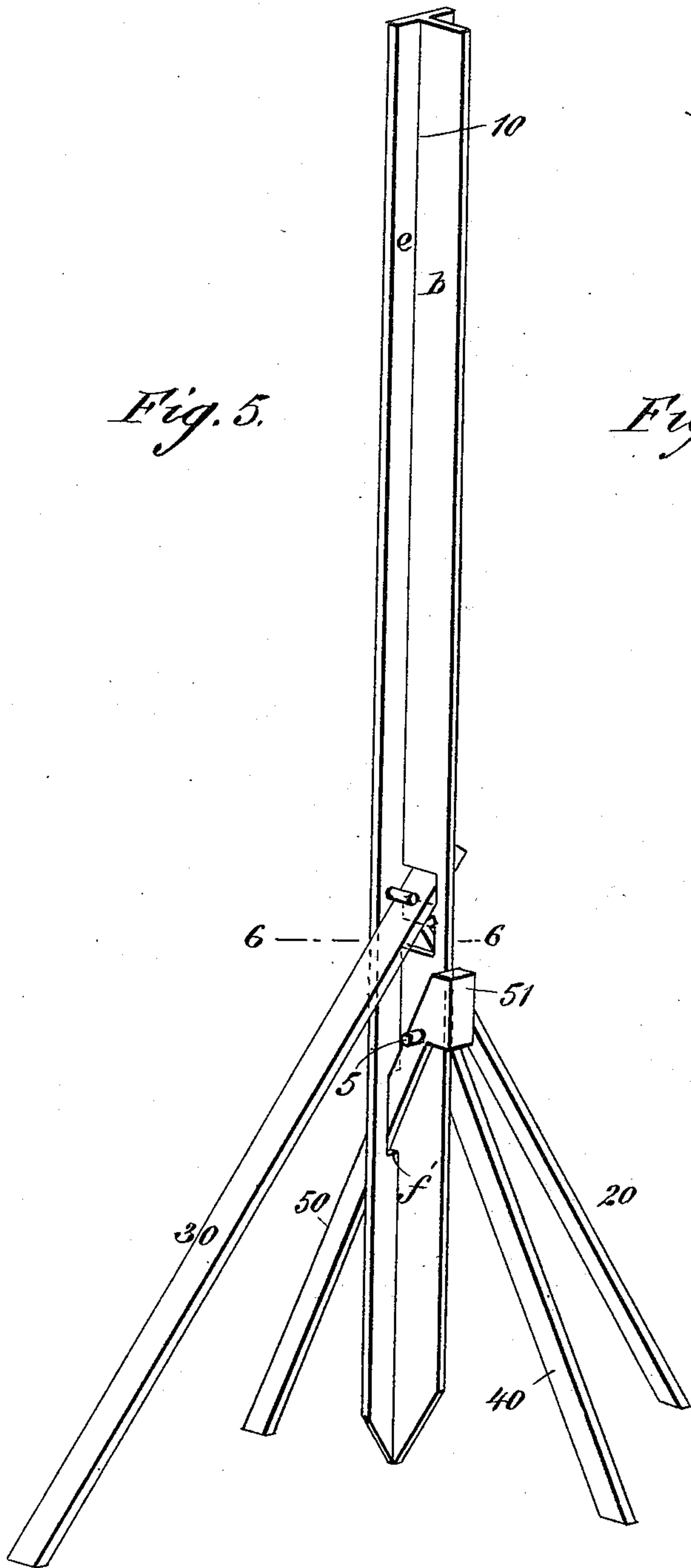
W. H. THOMSON.  
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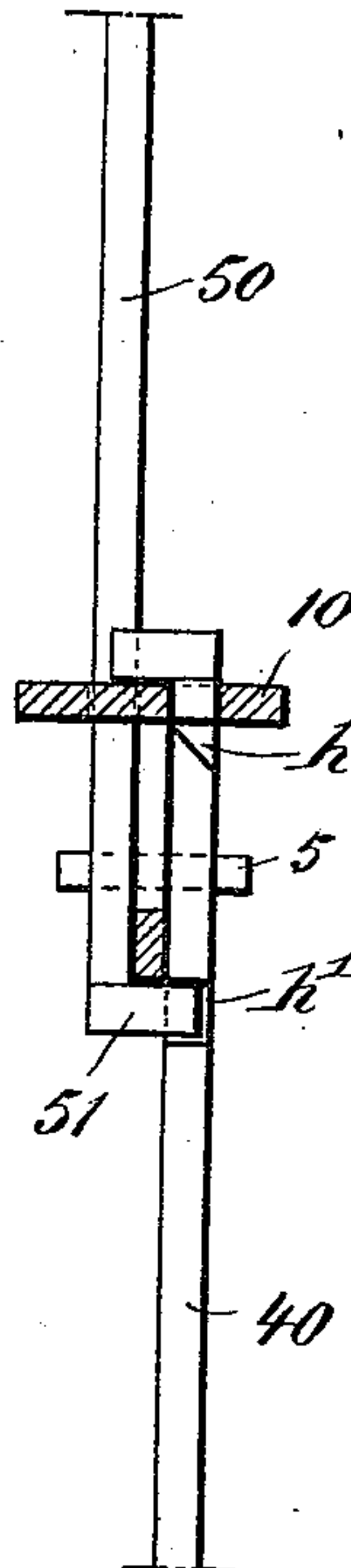
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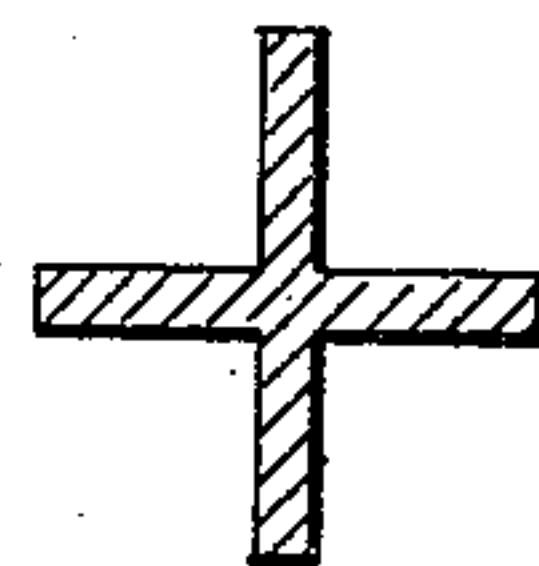
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,745, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed December 17, 1889. Serial No. 334,034. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. THOMSON, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Post, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to posts, the object of the invention being to provide a post which may be quickly and readily set up without digging to any great distance below the surface, and which when set will be rigidly held against displacement, the construction being designed, primarily, for use as a fence-post, but being susceptible for use for posts employed for any other purpose.

To the ends above named the invention consists, essentially, of a post made from T-metal, preferably iron, and apertured to receive anchor-pins, provision being made for the locking of said anchor-pins after they have been adjusted to place, all as will be herein-after fully explained, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a post constructed in accordance with the terms of my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a portion of the post, one anchor-pin only being shown in position, parts being broken away. Fig. 3 is a view upon the same scale as that employed in Fig. 2, all of the anchor-pins being represented as being in position in this figure and parts being broken away. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified construction, wherein four anchor-pins instead of three are employed. Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view on line 6 6 of Fig. 5, the upper pair of anchor-pins being omitted; and Fig. 7 is a sectional plan view of a post made from star metal.

In the drawings, 10 represents a fence-post, that is made of T-metal, preferably iron, and preferably sharpened at the lower end, as shown at *a*. In the web *b* of the post 10, I form apertures *c* and *d*, that are arranged to receive locking-pins 20 and 30, such pins be-

ing formed, respectively, with heads 21 and 31, that extend at about right angles to the pin-body and rest against the post-web. The apertures *c* and *d* are so located that when the anchor-pins are in position the pin 30 will overlap the head of the pin 20. In order that the pins may be held to place, I prefer to aperture the head *e* of the post 10 to provide for the admission of locking-pins 2, 3, and 4.

Under certain circumstances it would only be necessary to employ anchor-pins arranged as above described; but in order to impart greater stability to the post I greatly prefer to form an aperture *f* in the head *e*, such aperture being slightly below the aperture *c*, and being arranged to receive a headed bracing-pin 40, that is formed with a notch *h*, arranged to receive that one of the lower edges of the pin 20 that is adjacent to the post-head *e*, and in connection with the anchor-pin 40, I greatly prefer to arrange a locking-pin 5, which passes through an aperture formed in the pin 40, and also through an aperture formed in the post-web *b*.

In setting up the post a slight excavation is made at the point where the post is to stand, and then the post proper is driven into the ground until the aperture *d* is slightly below the surface line. When the post has been so driven into the ground, the anchor-pin 40 is passed through its aperture *f* and driven downward until its head 41 rests snugly against the outer face of the post. The pin 20 is then passed through its aperture and driven downward, and finally the pin 30 is driven to place, the locking-pins 2, 3, 4, and 5 being applied as most convenient.

After the several pins have been adjusted, as represented in Fig. 1, the pin 20 will act to prevent any accidental displacement of the pin 40, and the pin 30 will hold the pin 20 against upward movement, greater security being obtained by the use of the locking-pins.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I illustrate a construction that is applicable for use in connection with heavier posts, such as overhead-wire-supporting posts. In this case, in addition to the pins 20, 30, and 40, I employ a pin 50, which passes through an aperture *f'*, formed in the post-head below the aperture *f*, and this pin 50, I form with a head 51, that overlaps the



web *b* and rests within a recess *h'*, formed in the pin 40, the locking-pin 5 being arranged to pass through the pin 50, as shown.

It will of course be understood that the post could be made from star-metal, as shown in Fig. 7.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

- 10 1. The combination, with a post having apertures located one above the other, of anchor-pins adapted to said apertures, the upper one extending across the head of the lower one, substantially as described.
- 15 2. The combination, with a post made angular in cross-section, of an anchor-pin extending through an aperture of one web or member of the post and locked to the adjacent web or member, substantially as described.
- 20 3. The combination, with a post made T-shaped in cross-section and having apertures

located one above another, of headed anchor-pins adapted to said apertures, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a post formed 25 from T-metal and having apertures *c*, *d*, and *f*, of anchor-pins 20, 30, and 40, the pin 20 resting in a recess formed in the pin 40, while the pin 30 overlaps the head of the pin 20, and locking-pins arranged in connection with 30 the anchor-pins, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a post made angular in cross-section, the webs forming the post being at right angles to each other, or approximately so, of a headed anchor-pin that 35 extends through one of said webs and engages by its head with the adjacent web, substantially as described.

WILLIAM H. THOMSON.

Witnesses:

HENRY DIX,  
C. SEDGWICK.