

(No Model.)

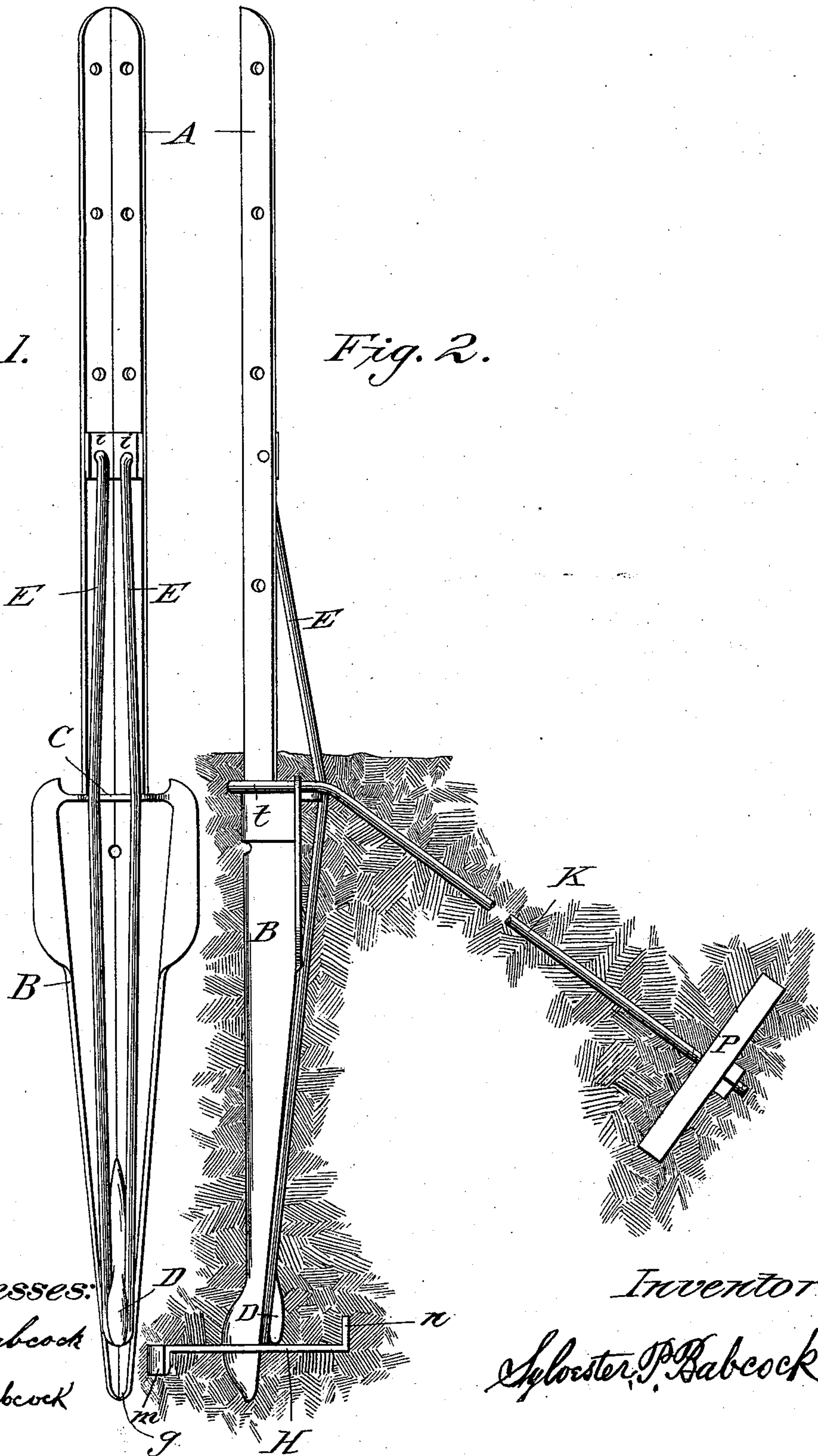
S. P. BABCOCK.  
FENCE POST FOR WIRE FENCING.

No. 466,315.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.

*Fig. 1.*

*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK, OF ADRIAN, MICHIGAN.

## FENCE-POST FOR WIRE FENCING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,315, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed May 9, 1891. Serial No. 392,243. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SYLVESTER P. BABCOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Fence-Post for Wire Fencing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fence-posts for wire fencing, in which truss-rods are used in conjunction with wrought-metal tops, cast-iron anchor parts, anchor-plates, and anchor-plate rods; and the objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a comparatively light and inexpensive device; second, a device that will have great strength and proper resistance; third, to be compact and durable, and, fourth, easily set and not apt to be affected by frosts. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a detailed front view in perspective of the post. Fig. 2 is a detailed side view in perspective of the post, rods, and anchor-plates.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in both views.

The top part A of the post is made of strong angle-iron. The anchor part B is made of cast-iron in angle shape, tapering from the point *t* at the surface of the ground to the bottom *g*. The part A is joined solidly to B while casting by placing its lower perforated end a short distance within the enlarged mold of B, as shown at *t*. The perforations permit the molten iron to pass through, operating somewhat like rivets. At the junction of the two parts A and B a bridge C is cast integral with B, which extends outward five or six inches at a right angle to the length of the post, and on the inner face of the angle, very near the lower end of B, a hook D is also cast solid therewith, the open part pointing downward. Around the hook D is placed the looped end of a strong iron rod, some half-inch or more in diameter. These truss-rods E E are carried up from the hook D, and pass over and rest in notches at the outer end of the bridge C, thence up and bent back to the bar A, about two-thirds of its length from the bridge C. The extreme ends of the truss-rods pass through holes *z z* in the bar A, and after being drawn tight are riveted or other-

wise rigidly fastened. The truss-rods E E take all the strain placed on the top of the post by the fencing. The anchor-plate P may be made of wood or cast-iron. A good oak plank four feet long and fourteen inches wide secures ample resistance-surface, and should be embedded in the ground about six feet from the bottom of the post, at about the same depth the post is set; for end posts not less than three feet, and for corner-posts still deeper. The plate P should set on an angle in the ground, but facing square with the strain of the rods K K. The anchor-rods K K are of one piece and looped around the post at the bridge C. The two ends, carried down at the proper angle to reach the plate P, pass through and are secured thereto by a washer and nut on the opposite side. The anchor-plate H is made of cast-iron about one foot in level surface area, the curved end having a flange three or four inches deep on its under surface, and the square end having a flange of about the same height rising from its upper side. A perforation near the center of plate H permits the post-point *g* to pass through, and the hook D rests on the upper surface. The large level area of plate H serves to hold the post from settling farther in the ground than intended, while the flanges *m* and *n* provide a bearing to resist the side-pry of the bottom of the post. The strain on the post is resisted in one direction by the plate P; in the other direction and downward by the plate H and its flanges *m* and *n*. All along the length of A holes are made at suitable distances apart, through which the wire fencing is attached, as shown at *c*. On an end post only one line of fencing is attached; but for a corner-post, two lines are attached, and generally run at a right angle from each other. As a corner-post, the post and all its parts must be correspondingly heavier and stronger, with two anchor-plates like P placed apart on a quarter-arc of a circle, with one rod K fastened to one and the other rod K to the other plate. Then each one anchors at a right angle to the other. It is also better for a corner-post that the outer end of the bridge C be made wider, with the notches spread apart, so that the truss-rods E E spread much more where they pass over the bridge, and then each truss-rod supports directly its individual stretch of fencing.

I am aware that prior to my invention posts have been made having anchor-plates and rods used in conjunction therewith. I therefore do not claim such a combination broadly; 5 but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fence-post, the metal top A and anchor part B, in combination with the truss-rods E E, bridge C, and hook D, substantially 10 as described.

2. In a fence-post, the top A, the anchor part B, the hook D, the bridge C, and the truss-rods E E, in combination with the anchor-plates P and H and the anchor-rods K K, 15 all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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