

(No Model.)

R. C. HAYNES.
FENCE POST.

No. 496,360.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.

Fig. 1.

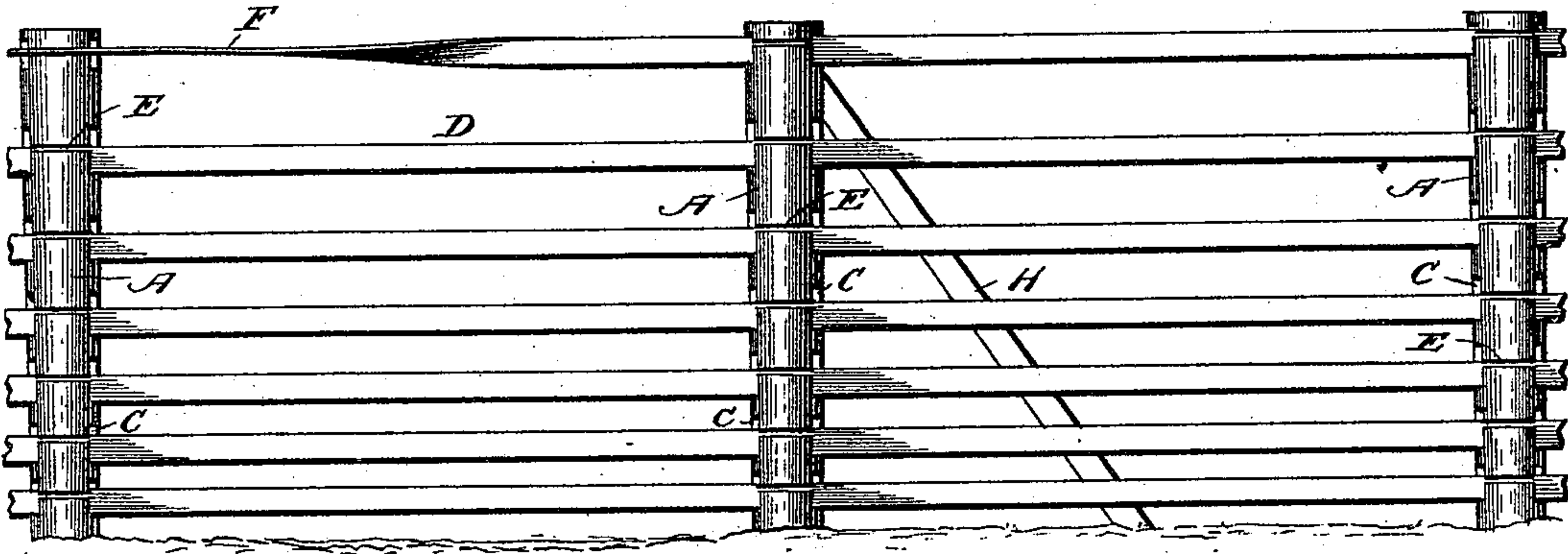


Fig. 2.

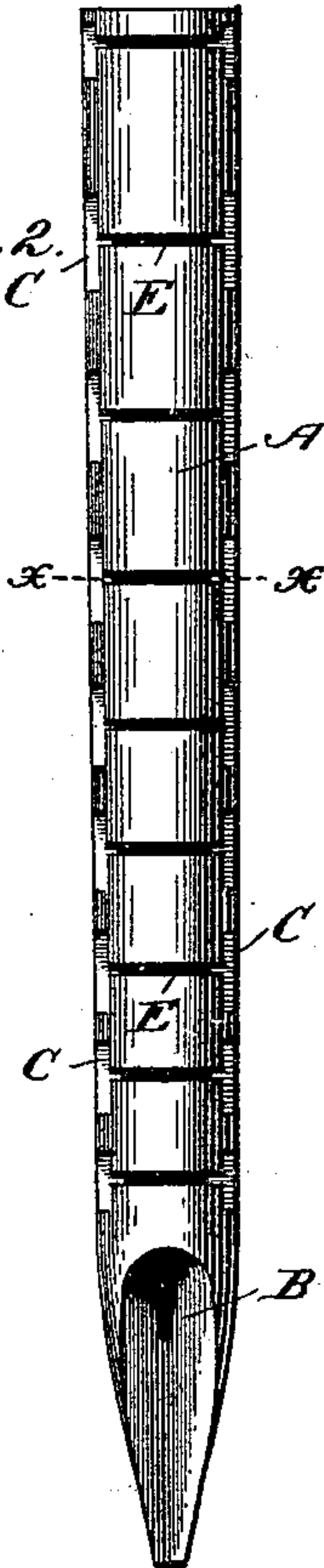


Fig. 3.

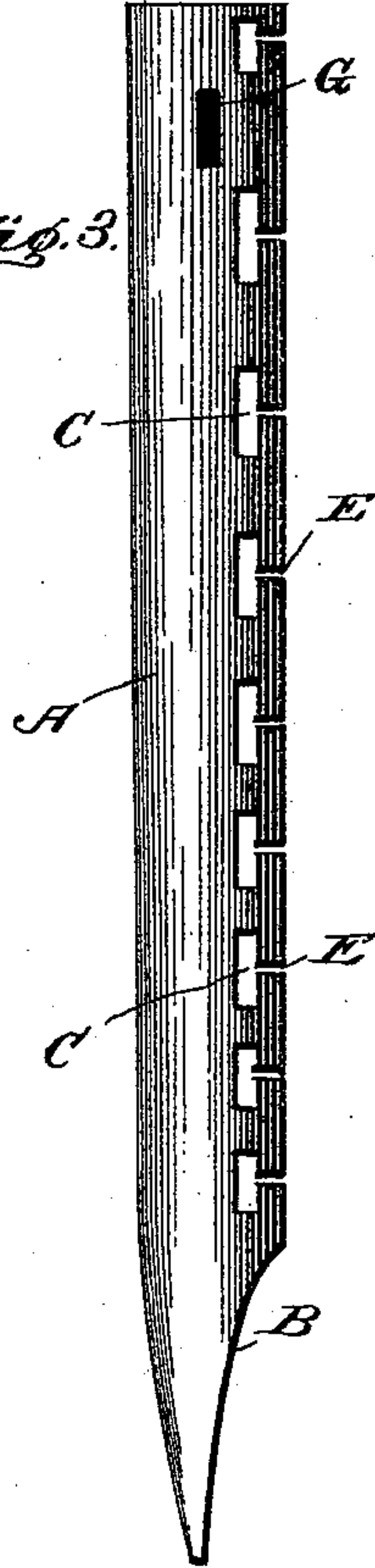
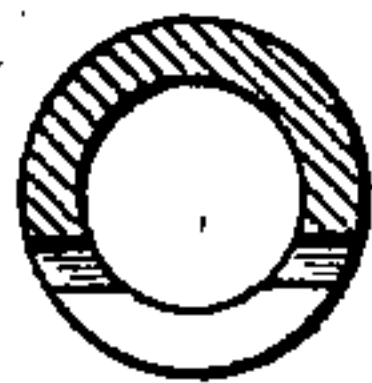


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Edwin L. Bradford
Curtis Hammond

Richard C. Haynes
Inventor

By Ym. C. W. Entire

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD C. HAYNES, OF ROANOKE, ALABAMA.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,360, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed October 1, 1892. Serial No. 447,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD C. HAYNES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roanoke, in the county of Randolph and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fence posts and particularly to that class designed for use in the construction of wire fences.

It has for its object to provide a post which shall be economic of construction and which will facilitate the rapid stringing of the wires; and with these ends in view my invention consists of a post constructed preferably hollow and of iron and provided with threading slots for the wires of such configuration as to permit of the ready insertion of the wire and forming a lock against accidental displacement after they have been properly located all as will be hereinafter more fully explained and specifically claimed.

In order that those skilled in the art may know how to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe the construction and mode of using the same referring by letters to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a section of fence constructed with my improved post. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one of the posts. Fig. 3 is a side elevation taken at right angles to that shown at Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a cross section taken at the line $x x$, of Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference denote like parts in the several views.

A is the post which I preferably construct hollow and of iron, the lower end being pointed for ready insertion in the ground, and scooped or hollowed out as shown at B so as to receive the earth within said depression, which earth when properly packed forms an anchor and tends to prevent the post from turning axially.

At suitable distances apart there are provided slots C about central or coincident with the axis of the post, said slots being adapted to receive a flat wire D. The slots C on each

side of the post are intersected by and communicates with horizontal or transverse slots or channels E, in extent about equal to the thickness of the wires D, so that the flat wire when turned edgewise as shown at F, Fig. 1, may readily pass through the slot or channel E and into the slot C, where it is turned back as clearly shown at Fig. 1, and therein located against accidental escape from said slot, no tools of any kind being required in stringing the wires.

If thought desirable short metal or wood keys of wedge shape may be driven in between the wire and the inside walls of the slots C, though I prefer to dispense with any such keys. Near the top of the post I provide a plain slot G adapted to receive the upper end of a brace H of any suitable material, if such brace should at any time be thought necessary, although I have found that such brace is ordinarily unnecessary because by reason of the arrangement of the wires loosely within the slots, any longitudinal movement of the said wires produces no drag or strain upon the posts, and consequently they maintain their upright position.

While I have shown the slots as specially adapted to receive the flat or ribbon-like wire, it will be understood that wire of any other shape may be employed and that when passed through the channels E and dropped down to the bottom of the slots C, it will be retained below the plane of the channels E by its own gravity.

I contemplate constructing my improved posts, as before stated, of iron and to make them hollow, but it will be understood that the feature of the intersecting and wire locking slots or channels may be advantageously employed in wooden posts also.

In constructing a fence with my improved posts it will be observed that as soon as the posts are placed in the ground at suitable distances apart, which can be quickly done by any ordinary farm hand, the wires may be strung through the slots so that the fence is erected as fast as the posts are planted, even though the latter may not be finally adjusted and thoroughly rammed in place, for, as the wires are loosely arranged within the slots, the posts may be straightened without in any

manner straining the wires, and it will, also
be understood that as the wire slots are ar-
ranged at predetermined distances apart, ab-
solute parallelism between the several wires
5 is secured without the exercise of any expert
skill or measurement.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure
by Letters Patent, is—

10 A tubular metal fence post for wire fences,
provided at suitable distances apart with
slots C and communicating and intersecting

threading slots E, and also with brace slots
G, and having its lower portion scooped out
to form a receptacle for the anchoring earth,
substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15
In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD C. HAYNES.

Witnesses:

R. G. ROWLAND,
R. E. TAYLOR.