

(No Model.)

J. F. WILLIAMS.  
FENCE POST AND SOCKET.

No. 544,942.

Patented Aug. 20, 1895.

FIG. 2.

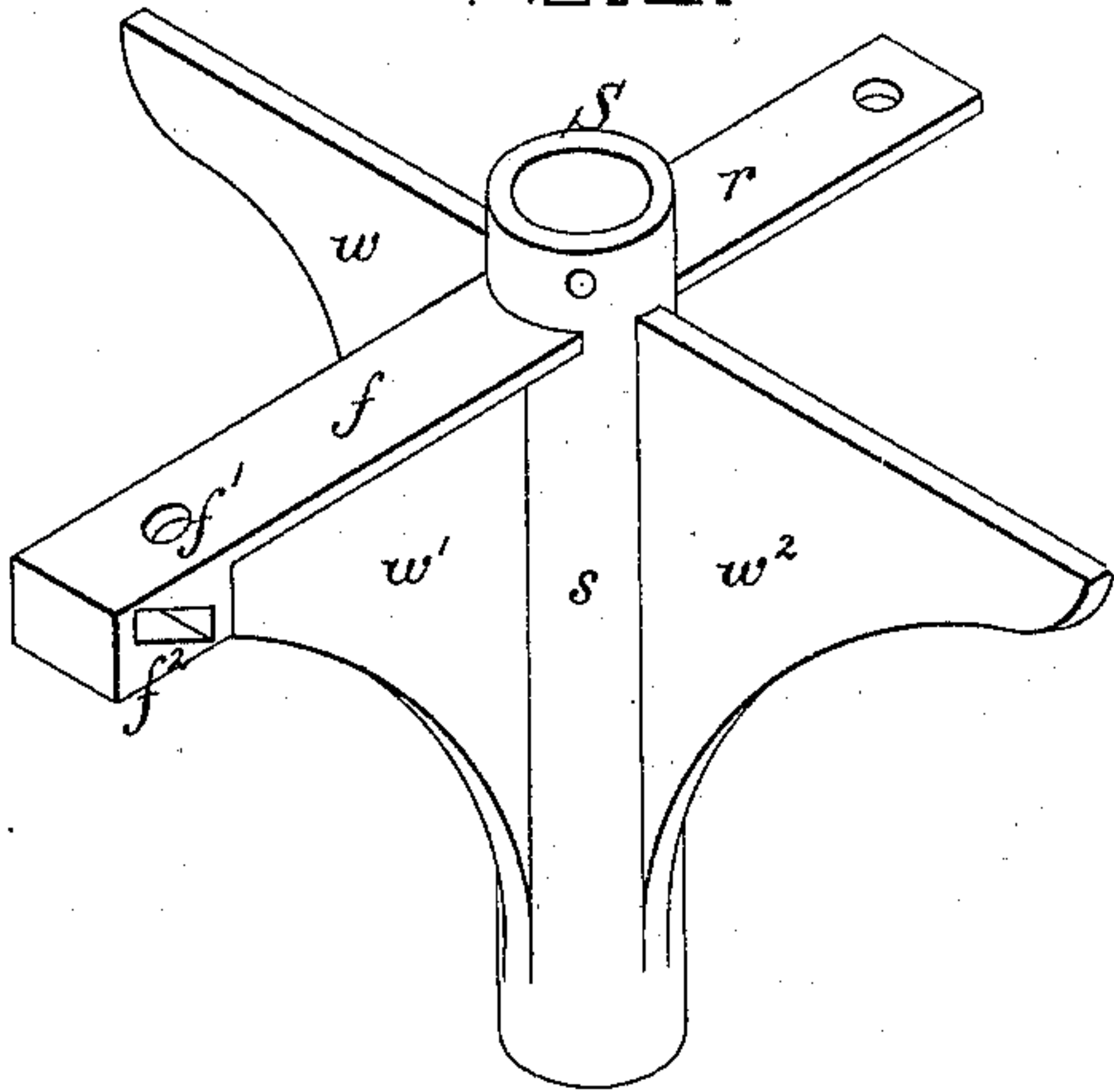


FIG. 3.

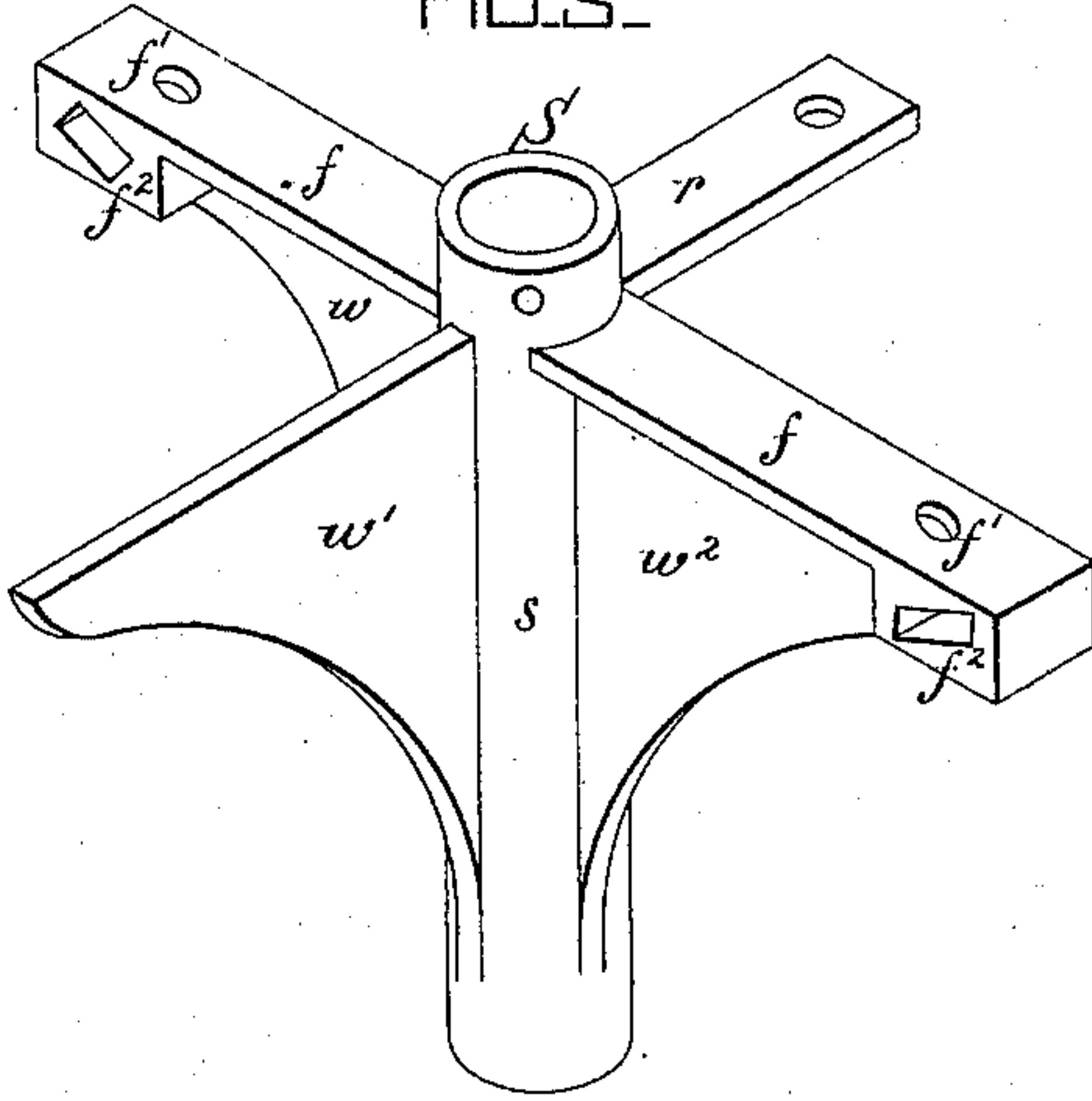


FIG. 1.

FIG. 1<sup>a</sup>

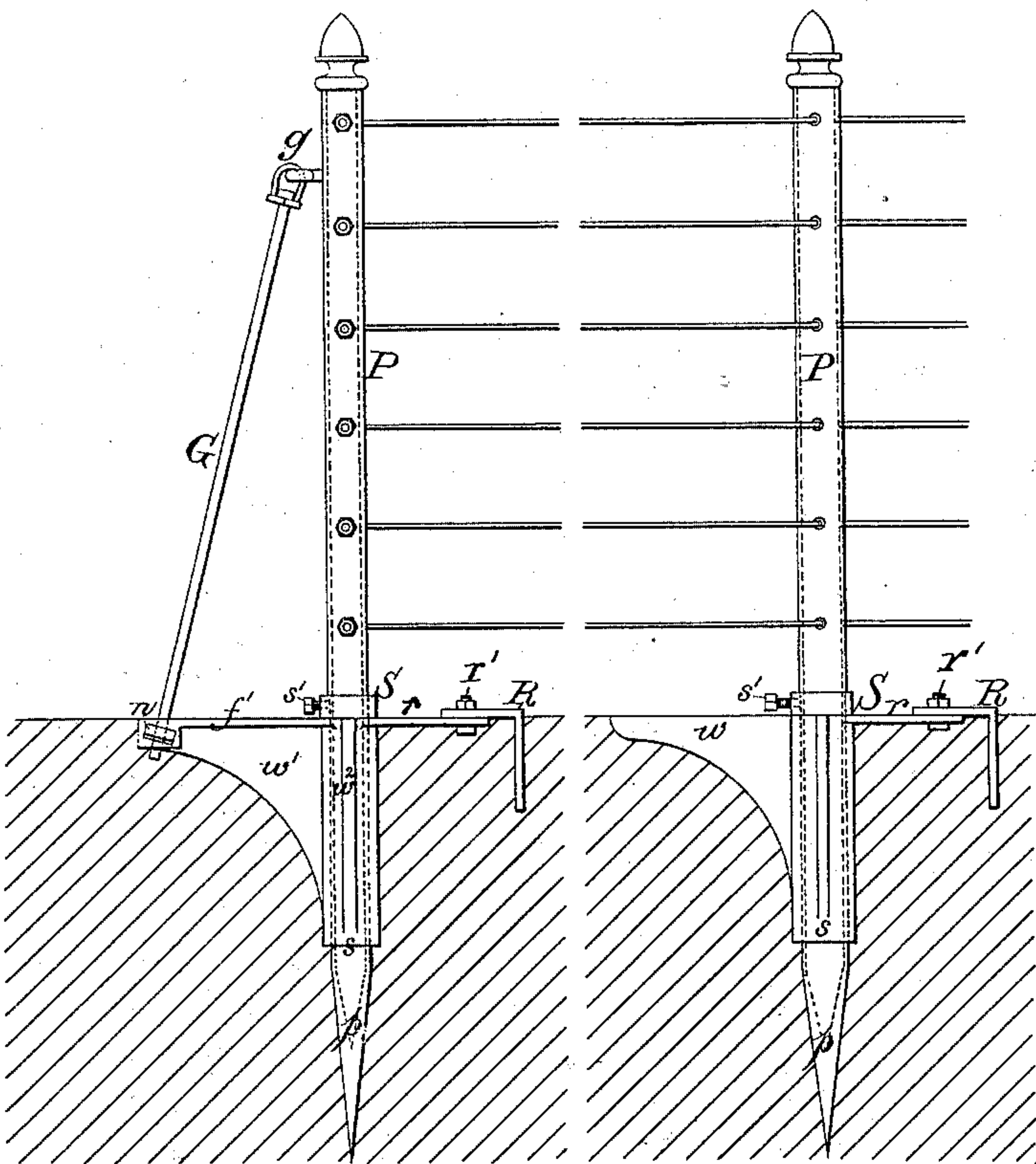


FIG. 4.

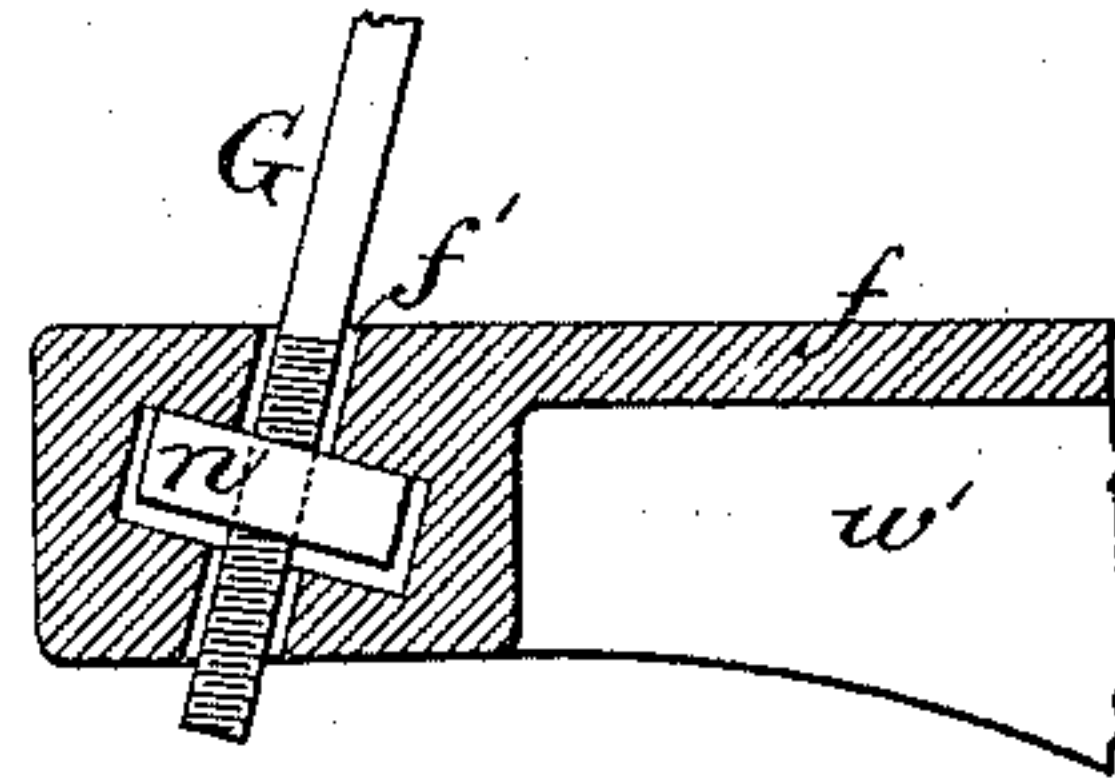
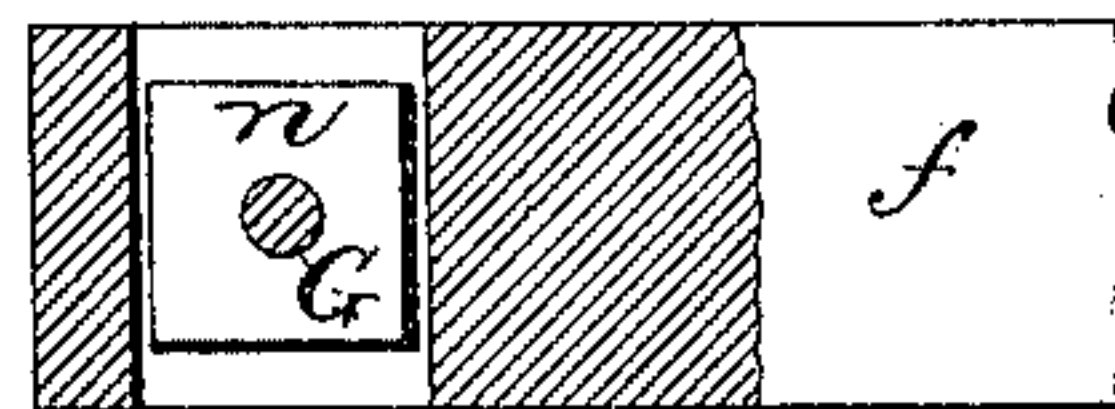


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

*George Baumann*  
*Edith J. Griswold*

INVENTOR

*John F. Williams*  
BY  
*Howson and Howson*  
his ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, OF WASSAIC, NEW YORK.

## FENCE-POST AND SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,942, dated August 20, 1895.

Application filed October 24, 1894. Serial No. 526,838. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN F. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wassaic, Dutchess county, New York, have invented an Improved Fence-Post and Socket, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to so construct a fence or other post and its socket that there shall be no liability to breakage in driving the sockets and posts into place and that they can be economically made and easily put up, and that when put up they will be substantial and stand unlimited strains, and that the wires can be conveniently tightened or relaxed, as found desirable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view illustrating a fence-post and socket in position in the ground. Fig. 1<sup>a</sup> is a view of an intermediate post and socket in the length of the fence. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views, drawn to a larger scale, of different forms of sockets embodying my invention; and Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views illustrating a detail of my invention.

I make my tubular wrought-iron posts P longer than usual, and form their lower ends into points, as shown at *p* in Fig. 1, and I construct my cast-iron sockets S each with a central sleeve *s*, open through for the passage of the post P, as shown in Figs. 1 and 1<sup>a</sup>. Thus the forged point of the wrought-iron post itself will be the part which will come in contact with obstacles, such as large stones or rocks in the ground, and danger of breaking be thus avoided. When the extent to which the post is to be passed through the socket S is determined, the post can be secured therein by means of a suitable set-screw *s'*. The post S is so fitted in the socket that when the screw *s'* is loosened the post can be turned so that the wires attached to it may be tightened up, as will be understood on reference to Fig. 1<sup>a</sup>, and the post then secured in position by tightening up the set-screw again. Similarly, the tension on the wires may be released to prevent breaking by allowing the post to turn back in the socket.

The socket S may assume different forms, but I prefer one or other of those shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, in which the central tube or sleeve *s* is provided with a number of radial flanges or wings *w w' w<sup>2</sup>*.

On one side of the socket, with or without a wing, there is provided a horizontal flange *r*, provided with a perforation or other means, whereby there may be secured to it the angle-piece R, to serve as an anchor to help maintain the socket and post in the upright position against the pull of the fence-wires or other strain. This piece R is rectangular, and a bolt and nut *r'*, Figs. 1 and 1<sup>a</sup>, are provided, whereby the angle-piece may be applied and detachably secured to the socket at any time after the socket and post have been put in place.

With the socket and post I prefer to provide one or more guy-rods G, according as it may be found desirable to support the post. In Fig. 2 I have constructed the socket as for use with one of these guy-rods, while the socket shown in Fig. 3 is adapted for use in connection with two opposite guy-rods. On whichever side one of these guy-rods is to be provided the corresponding wing of the socket is preferably provided with a top flange *f*, and its outer end is perforated at *f'* for the free passage of the guy-rod, while a transverse pocket *f<sup>2</sup>* is provided for the convenient insertion laterally of a rectangular or other polygonal threaded nut *n*, Figs. 4 and 5, such that while it can be freely slipped into this pocket it cannot be turned therein. Upon introducing the nut into place in the pocket with its threaded opening opposite the opening *f'*, the threaded end of the guy-rod G can be screwed into the nut. The upper end of the guy-rod, as shown in Fig. 1, is connected to the upper part of the fence-post with a suitable swivel-joint at *g*.

Although I have described my invention as particularly adapted for fence work, it will be evident that many features of my invention may be employed in connection with sockets for other posts, such as for poles for telegraph or telephone or trolley wires or flag-poles.

I claim as my invention—

1. A fence post socket provided with wings and a horizontal flange, a rectangular angle-piece and means for detachably securing it to said flange, substantially as described.

2. A fence post socket having a central sleeve for the reception and passage there-through of a post, radial wings on said sleeve,

and a horizontal flange on one of said wings provided with openings for a stay rod connection, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a fence post with a  
5 socket having a central sleeve for the passage of the post, and a wing or flange provided with a pocket for the reception of a threaded nut and a guy rod connected to the upper part of the post with a swivel and threaded

at its lower end to engage with the aforesaid ro  
nut, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

M. K. LEWIS,

JOHN G. DOYLE.