

No. 610,042.

Patented Aug. 30, 1898.

J. C. FROST.

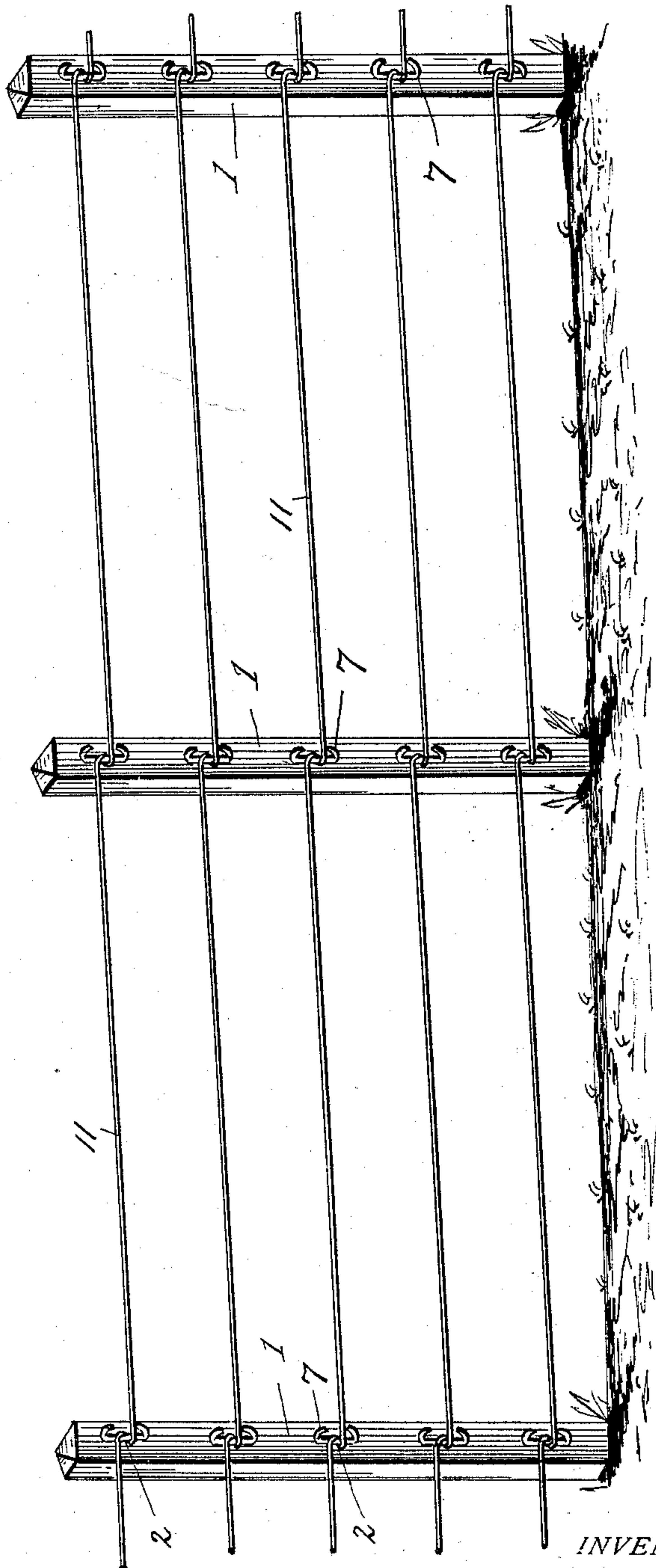
FENCE POST.

(Application filed May 24, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.



WITNESSES

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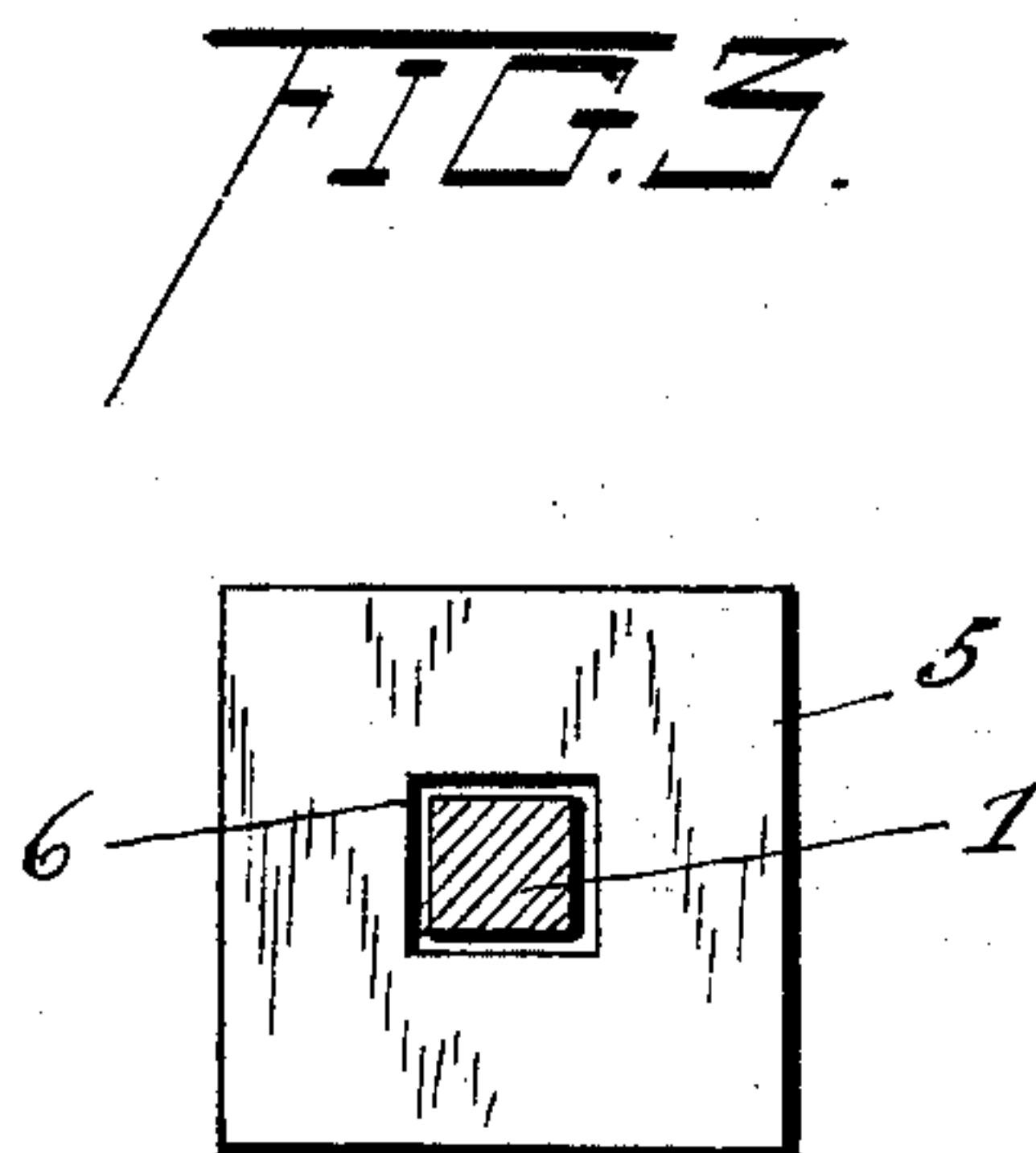
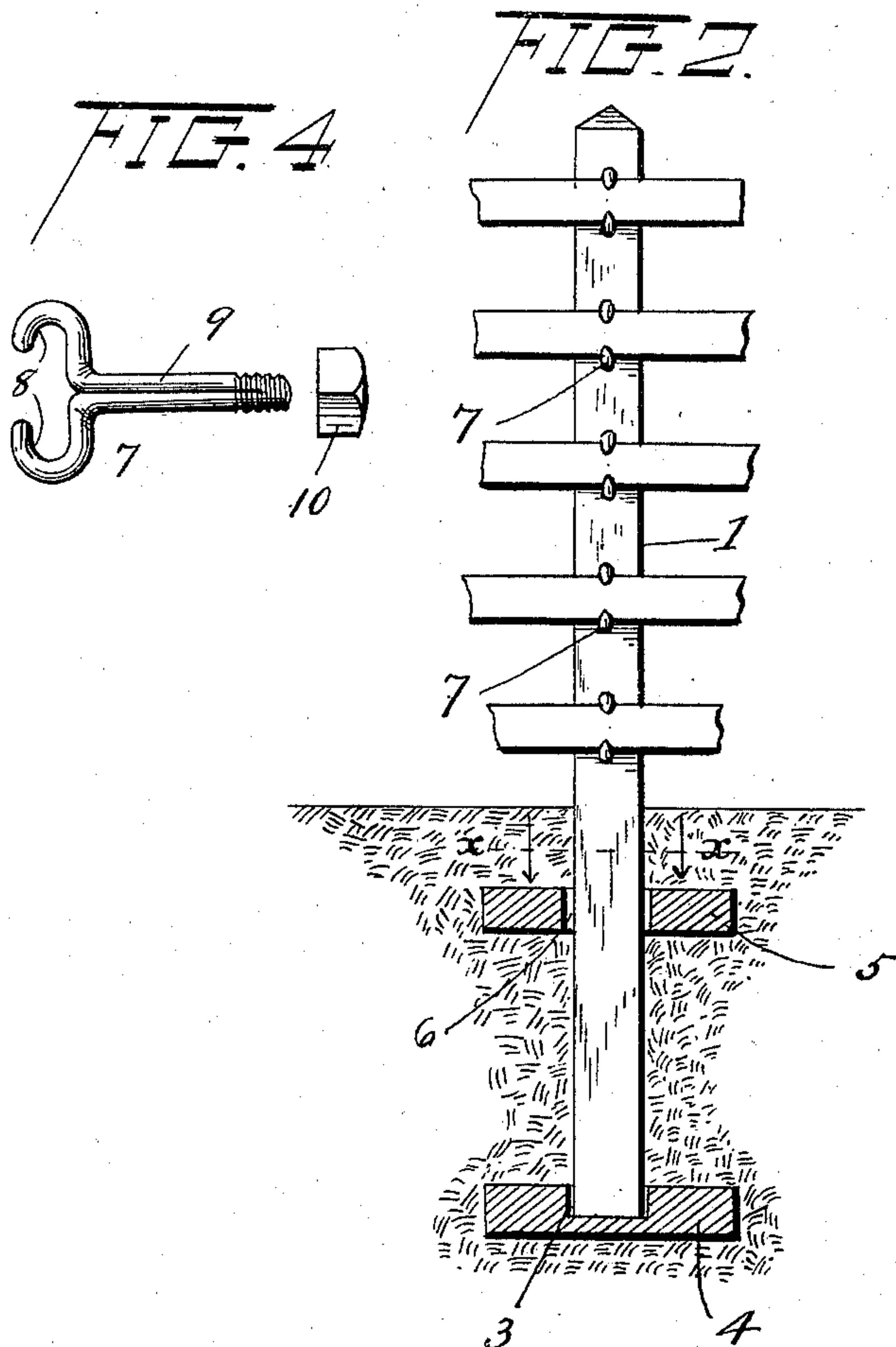
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 610,042, dated August 30, 1898.

Application filed May 24, 1898. Serial No. 681,626. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES C. FROST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Athens, in the county of Athens and State of Ohio, have  
5 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  
10 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to fence-posts; and it consists of the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

15 The object of the invention is to facilitate putting up fences with security and durability and also to provide a stable anchorage or support for each post which is in part automatically or self adjustable to compensate for  
20 settling of the ground.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence employing posts embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of one of the posts  
25 and the anchorage or supports therefor. Fig. 3 is a section on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 4 is a detail view of a fastening device adapted for use in connection with the post and shown  
30 applied in several of the figures.

Referring to the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views, the numeral 1 designates a fence-post which  
35 may be formed either tubular or solid and square, rectangular, round, or of other contour in cross-section. The length of the entire post and its penetration into the ground, as well as its height above the ground-surface,  
40 will be governed by the size and character of the fence required. The part of the post that stands above ground is provided with a plurality of vertically-alined openings 2, arranged as to distance apart either regularly  
45 or irregularly and so that the wire runners, boards, or rails to be supported thereby may be nearer together at the bottom than at the

top or of equal distances apart throughout the height of the post.

The lower embedded end of each post rests 50 in a socket 3, formed in the upper central portion of a base-rest block 4, and above said latter block a second intermediate anchorage-block 5 is loosely mounted on the post. The block 4 is placed against the bottom of the  
55 post-hole, with the lower end of the post in the socket 3. The dirt is then thrown in on the said block and stamped. After the filling has reached a suitable elevation from the base-rest block the block 5, which has a cen- 60 tral opening 6 therein, is slipped over the upper end of the post and loosely bears on the top surface of the incomplete filling. The filling is then thrown in on top of the said block 5 until the ground-level is reached. 65 The opening 6 in the said block 5 is considerably larger than the cross-sectional dimension of the post and will conform to the contour of the latter. The loose application of the block 5 permits it to automatically move 70 or gravitate to compensate for sinking of the filling around the lower end of the post, and thereby at all times maintain an anchorage-support. The blocks 4 and 5 may be round, square, or of any other form and are preferably constructed of terra-cotta or analogous material. The material of which the blocks  
75 are formed, however, is not actually essential, though it is desired that they be impervious to moisture and of a non-corrosive or 80 non-decaying nature to render them durable.

The posts are to have wire runners, boards, or rails applied thereto, and, as shown by Fig. 1, wires are strung in position, and Fig. 2 shows boards supported thereby. In said 85 figures an open staple 7 is shown and fully illustrated in detail in Fig. 4. These staples each have an upper and lower hook 8, extending inwardly toward the center, and a shank 9, which is inserted through the openings 2, 90 and on the screw-threaded terminating end of each shank, which projects through to the opposite side of the post, a nut 10 is applied. The wire runners 11, Fig. 1, are looped around

either of the staples and firmly held intact thereby. When boards or rails are used, (see Fig. 2,) they are slipped into or through said staples, and the opposite hooks project over  
5 the outer surfaces of said boards or rails and may be forced inwardly against the latter to produce an immovable securing means.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

- 10 A fence-post having a series of openings vertically alined in the upper part thereof,

combined with open staples or fasteners mounted therein and adapted to the securing of wire runners and having opposite-inturned hooks to engage boards or rails placed therein. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES C. FROST.

Witnesses:

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