

No. 625,526.

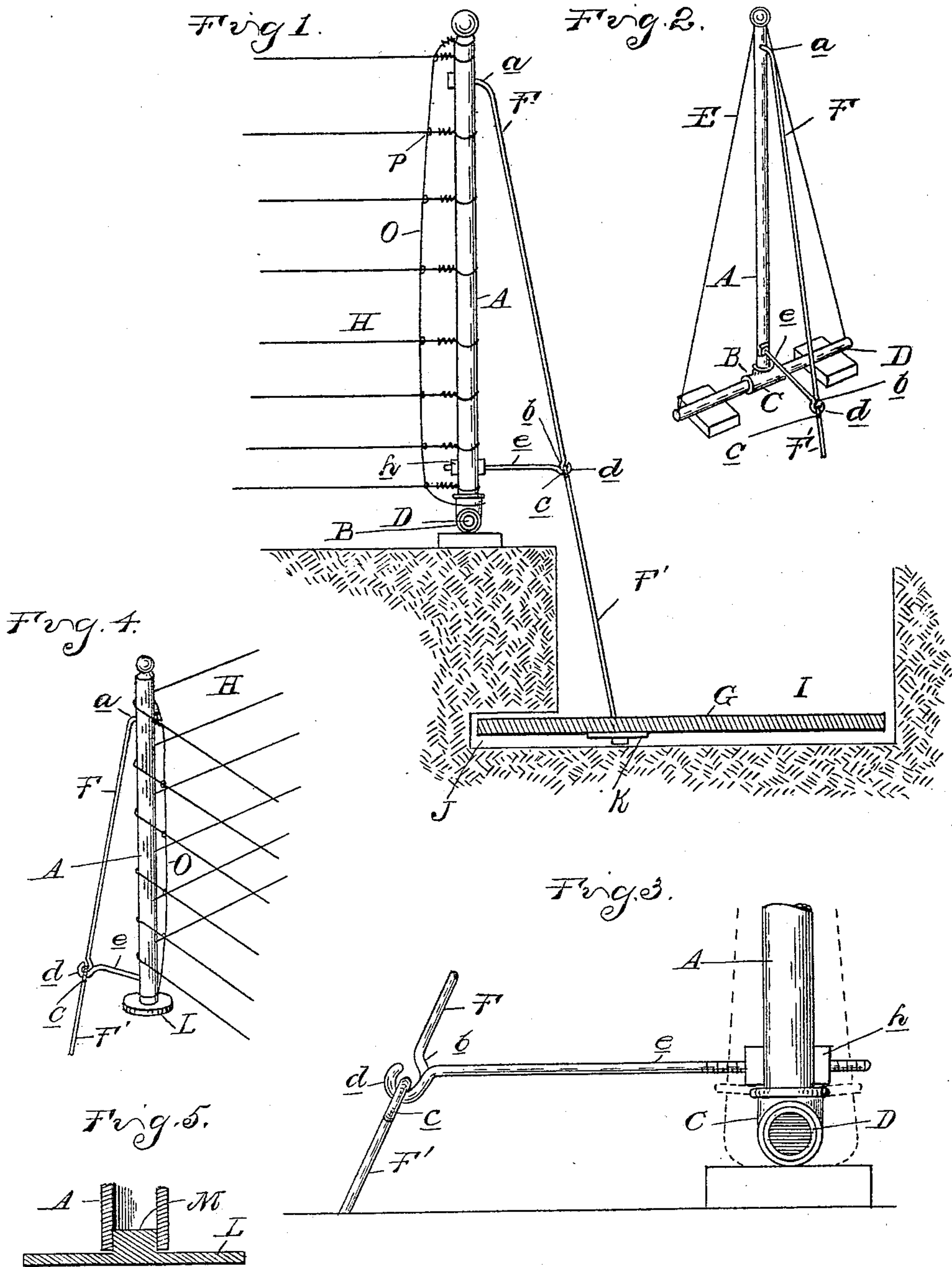
Patented May 23, 1899.

I. M. WARNER.

WIRE FENCE.

(Application filed Oct. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## WIRE FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 625,526, dated May 23, 1899.

Application filed October 26, 1898. Serial No. 694,629. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ISAAC M. WARNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Fences, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the construction of a fence-post particularly designed for wire fences and particularly intended for the end or corner post.

The invention consists particularly in the construction of a post having a foot adapted to rest upon the surface of the ground, with the anchor-rod extending rearwardly therefrom and connecting to an anchor, and an adjustable rigid tie between the base of the post and the anchor-rod, which serves not only to hold the lower end of the post against the tension of the wires, but also enables me to adjust the post as desired.

The invention further consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my post, showing it as erected and showing the manner of putting in the anchor. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the post with stay-rods added to it. Fig. 3 is an enlarged elevation of the base of the post, illustrating the manner of attachment. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the use of my post as a corner-post of a slightly-modified form of base, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the base of the post shown in Fig. 4.

A is the post, which I make of a plain metal piece, preferably a piece of ordinary piping, round and smooth, and having a base or foot B, adapted to rest upon the surface of the ground or preferably upon a plate or plates upon the ground.

Where the post is intended for an end post it is desirable that it should be braced against side movements, and in that case the foot B is preferably of the construction as shown in Fig. 2, wherein it is formed of pipes D, which extend each way from a T C, in which the post is screwed. I may and preferably do connect

the end of this foot with the top of the post by means of the stay-wires E. These, however, are not necessary in ordinary places.

At the top of the post on its rear face I connect the anchor-rod F, which is preferably of the construction shown—that is, at the upper end is a bend or offset portion *a*, passing through the post and secured by means of a nut on the inner face, and at the lower end substantially in line with the base of the post is a hook *b*.

F' is the lower portion of the anchor-rod, preferably made separate from the upper portion and having a hook *c* at its upper end and at its lower end engaging with the anchor G. The two hooks on the sections F F' are connected into a hook *d* on a rigid and threaded connecting or tie rod *e*, which extends laterally from the anchor-rod, passing through the aperture in the base of the post, and is adjustable in length by means of the nuts *h* engaging the thread on the rod.

The post being thus constructed and the wires H being connected to the post in any suitable manner and tension placed thereon, it is evident that the wires connected to the top portion of said post will exert a greater pull thereon, due to the extra leverage obtained, than the lower wires; also, that any lateral pull upon the post-top would, on account of the truss formed by the rods *e*, F, and F', cause an upward pull to be exerted upon the anchor. Thus the upper wires of the post act to hold the foot of the latter upon the ground or the foot-plate, and this, together with the resistance offered by the rod F' to cut through the ground by sidewise traction, is sufficient to maintain the post in the desired upright position.

It sometimes happens in putting up the post that it either is not set quite true or else it may be pulled out of verticality, and I find that it can be adjusted in vertical position by turning the nut *h* one way or the other, the adjustment being shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3.

The anchor G, I form from a long plank placed in the pit I. At the end of the pit I make the undercut J, which extends under the post, and place the end of the anchor in



that undercut under the post. The anchor-rod F', I connect to this plank near the end, so as to make a multiplying-lever, with its long arm extending out from the anchor and covered with the earth that is filled into the pit, thereby increasing the efficiency of the holding power of the anchor, and to prevent the pulling through of the anchor-rod I usually place a large washer K on the under side of the plank, against which the anchor-rod draws. In practice this device has proven to be entirely satisfactory, even in case of wire fences, where very heavy tension is placed upon wires.

Where the post is used for a corner-post, I may dispense with the long foot shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and simply place a flat disk L at the bottom of the post, with the lug M entering the lowering end thereof to form the foot, and simply pass the wires around the post, as shown in Fig. 4.

In order to hold the wires in the proper relation to the post without the necessity of notches, grooves, or apertures in the post itself, I connect the wires to the post by means of a wire O, which is fastened to the post at top and bottom, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and is intermediately wrapped around each of the fence-wires, as shown at P in Fig. 1.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a wire fence, a post to which the wires are connected, a foot adapted to rest on the

surface of the ground, an anchor-rod extending from the top of the post, an anchor to which the rod connects, and an adjustable tie-rod from the base of the post to the anchor-rod, whereby the angle of the post may be adjusted thereby.

2. In a wire fence, a post to which the wires are connected, a foot adapted to rest on the surface of the ground, an anchor in rear of the post, an anchor-rod made in two sections, the upper section connected to the top of the post and extending down to the bottom, and the lower section connected to an anchor and extending up to the lower end of the upper section, of a tie-rod to which the adjacent ends are connected, and which is adjustably connected to the base of the post.

3. In a wire fence, a post to which the wires are connected, a foot adapted to rest on the surface, an anchor-rod extending to an anchor below ground, the anchor extending beneath the post, and some distance out from the post, the anchor-rod being connected near the end beneath the post, and a tie connecting the base of the post with the anchor-rod.

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

ISAAC M. WARNER.

Witnesses:

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