

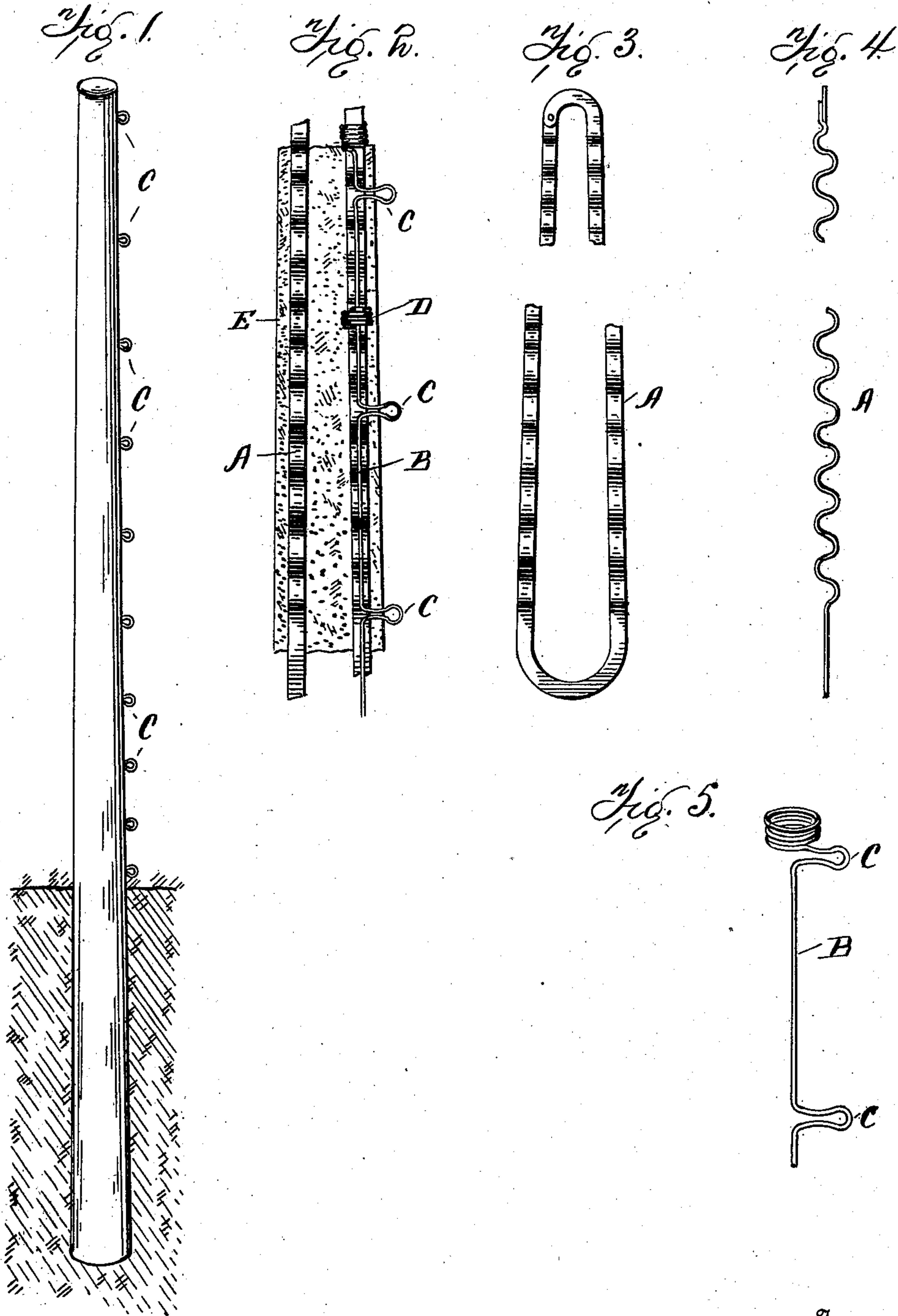
No. 700,383.

Patented May 20, 1902.

O. R. SMITH & F. T. BISBEE.  
FENCE POST.

(Application filed Aug. 29, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORIEN R. SMITH AND FRED T. BISBEE, OF ATHENS, MICHIGAN.

## FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 700,383, dated May 20, 1902.

Application filed August 29, 1901. Serial No. 73,704. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ORIEN R. SMITH and FRED T. BISBEE, citizens of the United States, residing at Athens, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

15 This invention relates to fence-posts of composite material.

The object of the invention is to provide a fence-post having an internal framework of metal arranged as a link to give a bracing 20 strength to the structure and having a covering of cement or similar plastic material, the post being provided with projecting wire loops to which longitudinal fence-wires may be secured.

25 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a completed fence-post. Fig. 2 is a broken vertical section showing the internal construction of the post. Fig. 3 is a broken elevation of the corrugated-metal link which forms the skeleton frame of the post, and Fig. 4 is an edge 30 view thereof. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the wire loops and the means for attaching the same to the skeleton frame.

The skeleton frame or tapered link A is 35 made from flat bar metal corrugated in the direction of its width, except that the bends at the ends need not necessarily be corrugated. The bar of metal is bent edgewise to the form of a tapering link, and the ends of 40 the bar are connected so that the corrugations extend in direction transverse to both sides of the link, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. The corrugations may be applied to the metal either before or after it is bent into 45 link form. This transverse corrugation of the bars of the link is for the purpose of increasing the strength and stiffness of the skeleton frame when the same shall have been embedded in the cement covering and also to 50 enable the cement to adhere more closely to the frame or skeleton. The tapering of the link gives a bracing effect.

A wire B has loops or bights C, formed by bends in the body of the wire at such distance apart as may be advisable to form fasten- 55 ing attachments for wires to be strung on the posts. The number of these loops or bights C is as great as desirable, and their projection is sufficient to carry the bend or bight outside the body of the completed post. 60

The wire B is laid alongside one bar of the link A, and the ends of the wire B are coiled about the bar. Intermediate wires D may be wound about the wire B and link-bar to connect the wire B and its loops firmly to the 65 skeleton frame.

The skeleton frame and its attached wire loops having been constructed as described, the whole is inclosed in a suitable mold or casing, and a body E, of cement or similar 70 plastic material, is formed around this skeleton, the loops C projecting from the side of the cement body. When the material has hardened, the skeleton frame and the wire loops will be firmly embedded therein, with 75 the loops projecting, as shown.

As the strain of the line-wire of the fence is apt to be mainly transverse to the line of the fence, the greatest strength of the post will be in line to resist such strain—namely, 80 transversely to both bars of the skeleton link. Nevertheless the corrugations to the links give marked stiffness to the post in the direction of the width of the post, which is of course in direction of the length of the fence, 85 and the wire loops being all connected inside the cement body and also firmly bound to skeleton frame are in position to resist great strain in any direction.

We employ any of the usual plastic com- 90 pounds for the body of the post.

What we claim is—

1. A composite fence-post consisting of a sheet-metal link with wire loops connected to one side bar thereof and projecting outwardly, 95 and a cement covering for said link and wire except the outer bend or bight of the loops.

2. A composite fence-post consisting of a sheet-metal link having its side bars corrugated transversely, a connected series of wire 100 loops attached to one of the side bars of the link and projecting outwardly, and a composition covering the link and all but the outer extremities or bights of the wire loops.

3. A composite fence-post having a sheet-metal skeleton formation composed of a tapered metallic link corrugated transversely, a series of connected wire loops rigidly secured to one bar of the link and projecting therefrom, and a composition covering for the link extending nearly to the outer turn of the loops, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ORIEN R. SMITH.  
FRED T. BISBEE.

Witnesses:

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