No. 754,198. PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

G. F. CLINGMAN.

METAL POST.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

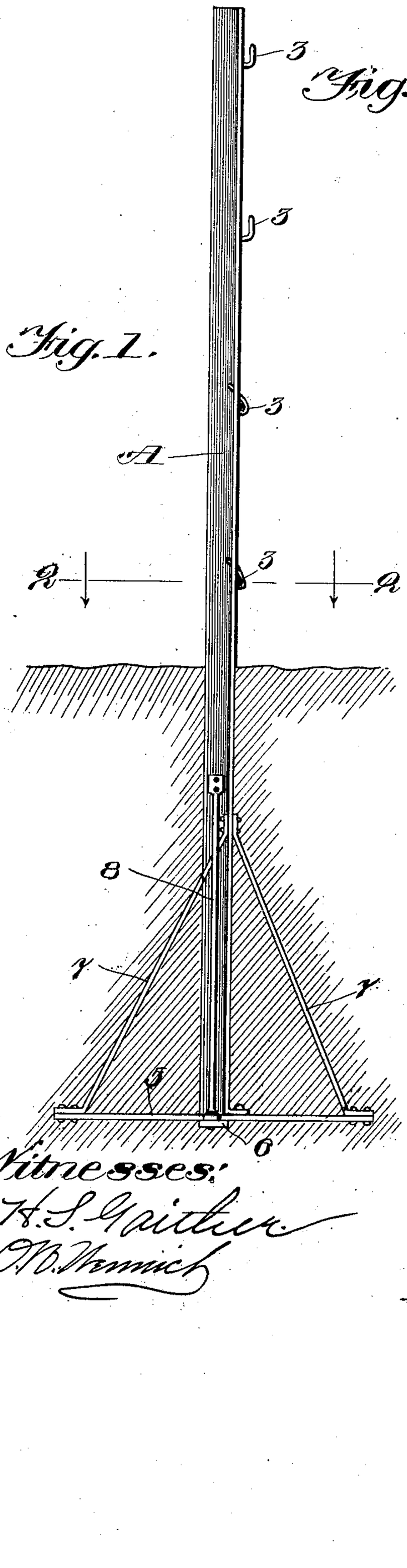


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

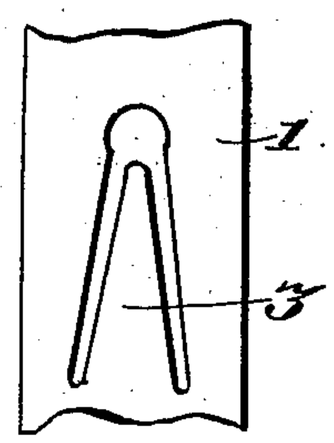


Fig. 2.

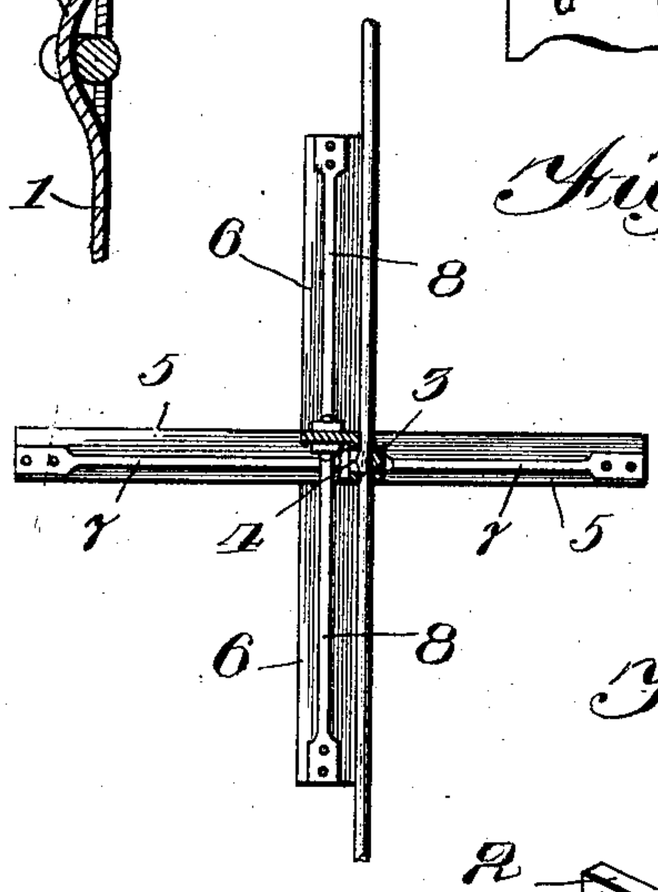
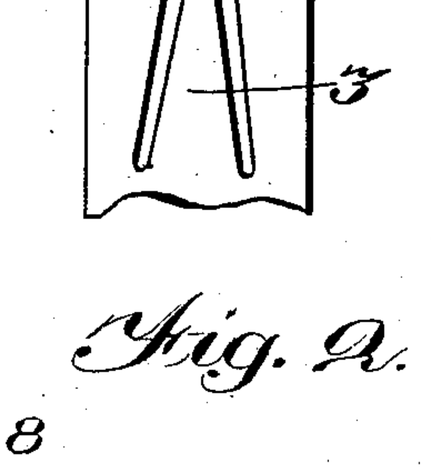


Fig. 4.



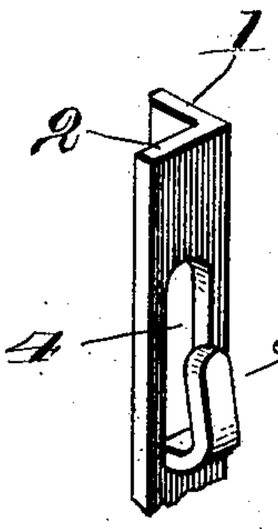


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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No. 754,198. Patented March 8, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE FRANKLIN CLINGMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

METAL POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,198, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed May 24, 1902. Serial No. 108,824. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE FRANKLIN CLINGMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metal Posts, (Case No. 5,) of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to metal posts, and especially to posts adapted for use for supporting barb-wire and similar fences.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, practical, strong, light, and durable post which can be cheaply manufactured and cheaply transported.

In the post herein shown and described for carrying out my invention I employ as the upright body of the post a metal structure, preferably sheet-steel, made with two portions at right angles to one another, and from one of these portions are punched a plurality of lugs. These lugs are to engage and support the wires of the fence, and to such end the wires are laid in the lugs and then the latter are bent over so as to clasp and hold the wires. The bottom of the post is provided with laterally or transversely extending portions which tend to oppose an upward bodily movement or a side swinging movement of the post, and thereby to act as an anchor. The post so made is light because of the small amount of metal, is strong because of the arrangement of one metal portion at right angles to the other, is strong and durable because of its metal character, and is inexpensive to make and transport. The wires are firmly and securely held and the post is prevented from being moved from its upright position in the ground.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical elevation of a post embodying my invention arranged in the ground. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the post on line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the upper end of the post. Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of a modified form of the post. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a portion of the post and a wire gripped thereby. Fig. 6 is a front view of a portion of the post.

The post A shown in the drawings is made of an angle-bar having the two portions 1 and 2 arranged at right angles to one another. This angle-bar is desirably made of sheet-steel and is sufficiently long to afford the proper height of post after a suitable length of post has been embedded in the ground. The portion 2 of the angle-bar has lugs 3 3 punched from it, as well shown in Fig. 3, the lugs being desirably punched so that their lower ends are attached to the piece or portion 2. A strip of the metal around the lugs is cut away, so that the lugs are smaller than the openings in the angle-bar, as well shown in Fig. 6. These lugs 3 3 form the support or clasps for the wires of the fence, the wires being to such end laid between the portion 2 and the respective lugs 3 3, after which the lugs are bent inwardly to engage and hold the wires. The wires are usually bent slightly into the recesses 4 by the lugs 3 when the latter are turned inwardly, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5. This holds the wires securely against longitudinal movement, and the large openings in the angle-bar prevent cutting of the wire.

The lower end of the angle-bar A is provided with two cross-pieces 5 and 6, conveniently riveted to the bottom of the angle-bar. Braces 7 7 and 8 8 in the form of rods are extended between the outer ends of the cross-bars 5 and 6 and the angle-bar A and secured thereto, as by rivets. These cross-bars 5 6 and braces 7 7 8 8 serve to anchor the post and hold it securely against upward movement and side-to-side movement. In their place it is obvious that other anchoring devices could be employed.

The modification shown in Fig. 4 is intended for use at corners. It has lugs punched from both sides of the angle-bar, the lugs on the different sides being used for the wires running in different directions from the corner.

In erecting a fence with posts embodying this invention I desirably place the posts so that the transverse or supporting portion of the angle-bar—that is, the one from which the

lugs are not punched—are on opposite sides of the wires in successive posts. Thus the fence is, as it were, weaved among the posts, whereby the latter serve to brace the wires from both sides.

It is obvious that changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. A metal post having flexible-metal tongues formed by slots in the post at the sides of the tongues, the width of the tongues being less than the width of the resulting apertures in the post and serving to clamp a wire or wires between themselves and the post, substantially as described.

2. A metal post having flexible-metal tongues formed by diverging slots in the post at the sides of the tongues, the width of the tongues being less than the width of the resulting apertures in the post and serving to clamp a wire or wires between themselves and the post, substantially as described.

3. The combination with fence-wires, of a metal post having flexible tongues formed by slits or slots in the post at the sides of the tongues, whereby the width of the tongues is less than the width of the resulting apertures in the post, the wires being bent slightly into said apertures by the tongues, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 7th day of May, A. D. 1902.

GEORGE FRANKLIN CLINGMAN.

Witnesses:
A. MILLER BELFIELD,
J. C. LEE.