

No. 757,026.

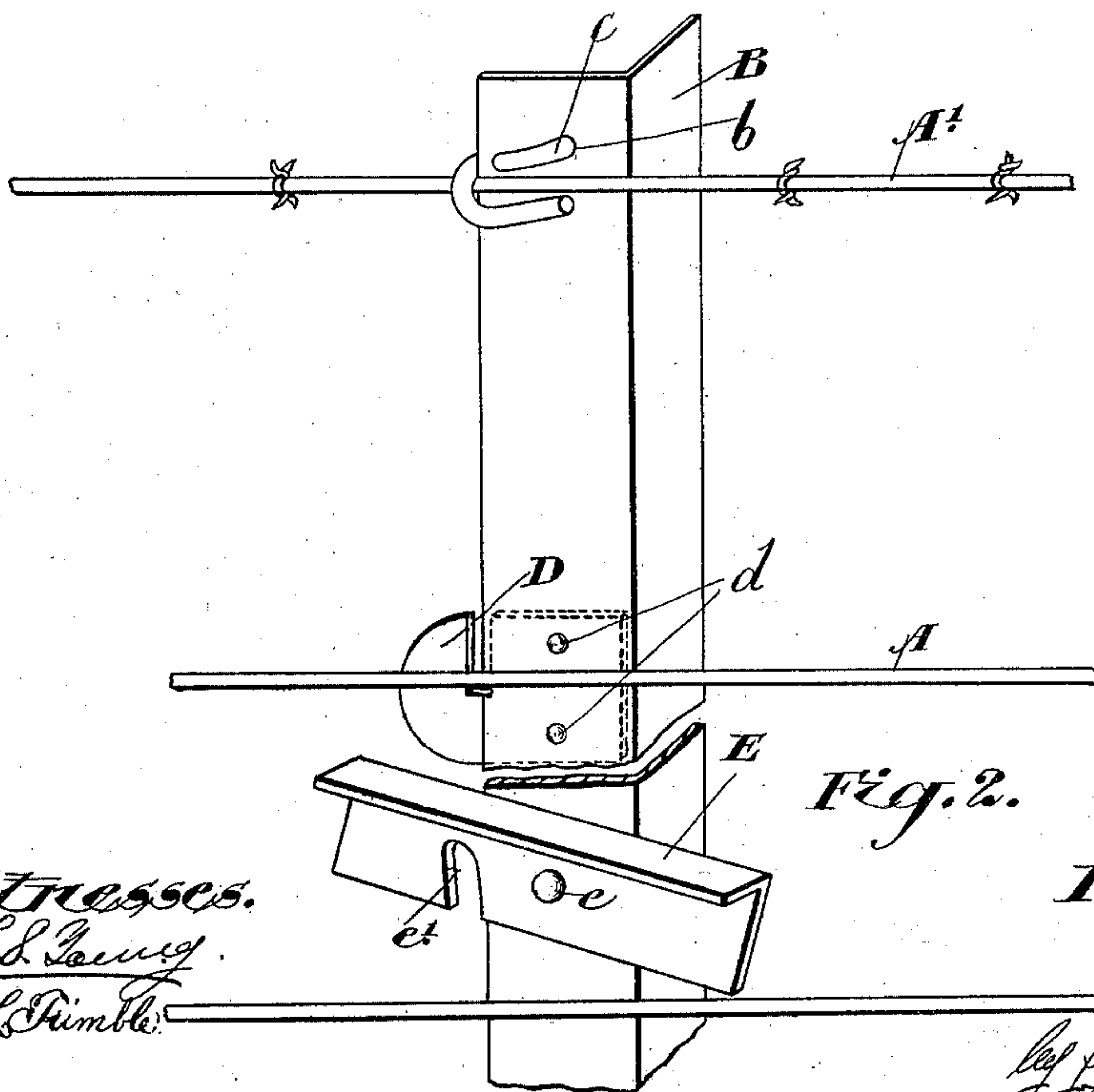
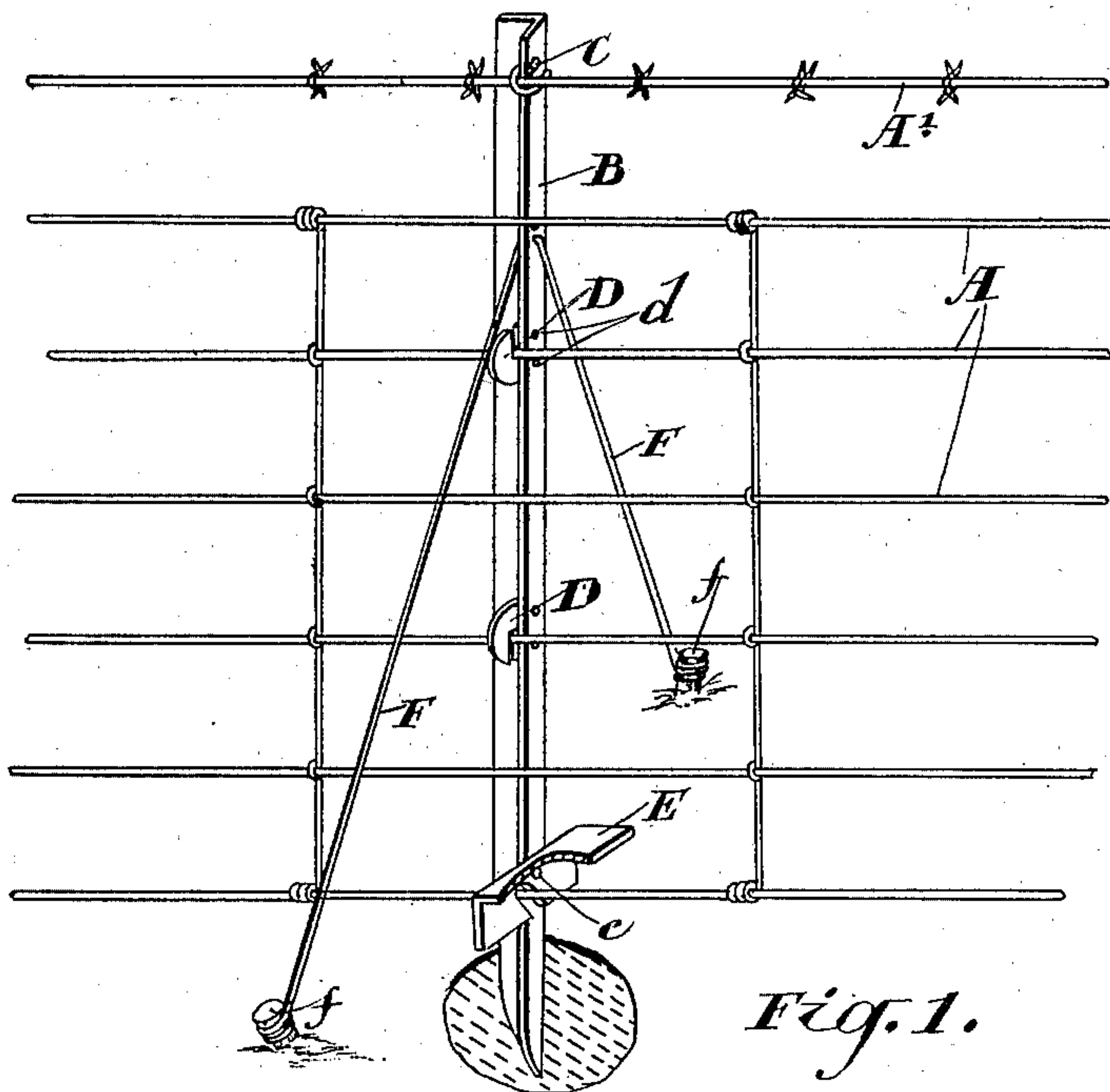
PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

A. H. & C. R. COOK & W. H. HOOD.

FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses.

H. L. Zearing.

H. L. Trimble

Inventors.

A. H. Cook.

C. Q. Cook

W. H. Hood

W. H. Wood
Hellenburgtrole

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK AND CHESTER ROBERT COOK, OF ALMIRA,
AND WILLIAM HILLIARD HOOD, OF HAGERMAN, CANADA.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,026, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed August 4, 1902. Serial No. 118,371. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK and CHESTER ROBERT COOK, of the village of Almira, and WILLIAM HILLIARD HOOD, of the village of Hagerman, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, all fence builders, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in fence-posts; and the object of the invention is to devise a simple fence-post applicable for wire fences which may be readily placed in position and when so placed will be securely held in place; and it consists, essentially, of an angle-iron post, a pivoted hook-shape catch at the top whereby the guard barbed wire is secured to the post, stationary hook-shaped catches to secure the intermediate wires to and a pivoted slotted bar forming a hook and extending crosswise of the post, whereby the bottom wire and the fence is securely held in position, the parts being arranged and constructed in detail as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a fence, showing our improved fence-post and means for connecting it to the different strands of the wire fence. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail of the fence-post, showing the post and catches in position before the post is turned in order to secure it to the strands of the fence.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A represents the longitudinal strands of the fence, and A' is the guard-strand at the top.

B is an angle-iron post which is tapered and pointed at the bottom, as indicated.

C is the top hook-catch, which it will be seen on reference to Fig. 1 is provided with a hook-shaped end where it extends through the hole *b* in the post and a broad hook-shaped end, the confined end of which extends over the wire and the free end under the wire, such wire passing in front of the edge of the post and being securely held from displacement by such hook-catch.

D represents hooked catches which are

formed with the hook turned either upwardly or downwardly. The width of the space of the hook is narrow, being just sufficient to receive the wire, and such hook is preferably made of flat iron and suitably riveted to one of the sides of the angle-iron post which is at right angles to the plane of the strands.

The bottom catch E is pivoted on a pin *e* on the side of the angle-iron post which is at right angles to the strands and is provided with a slot *e'*, which when swung down in position extends over the bottom strands, the bar when in position extending crosswise of the fence on the horizontal and the bottom edge resting on the surface of the ground when the post is forced home into the ground.

To place our post in position, we pass the wire A', as indicated in Fig. 2, under the free end of the hook C, with the flat side of the post against the guard-wire. We then give the post a quarter-turn, so as to throw the extreme free end underneath the guard-wire A', so that such guard-wire extends, as shown in Fig. 1, underneath the confined end and over the free end. The intermediate strands A are sprung into position in their respective slot-
ed hooks D, and the bottom bar E is swung down, so that the slot *e'*, which is set obliquely, as hereinbefore described, will readily pass over the bottom strand A. The post is then forced down into the ground, and when the edge of the cross-bar E rests on the ground the post is securely held in position to all the strands.

To remove the post, it is simply necessary to withdraw it and turn up the bar E into the position shown in Fig. 2, whereupon the lower strand may be removed and then the intermediate and the post then turned around, as shown in Fig. 2, and the upper strand removed.

In order to prevent any lateral sway to the post, we provide the wire braces F, which are secured to suitable pegs or posts *f*, driven into the ground at each side of the post.

It will be noticed that the intermediate hooks are formed independently of the post and suitably riveted thereto by rivets *d*. By this means the post is reinforced where the wire

is connected to the hook, and thereby the post strengthened where required and yet an unnecessary weight of material avoided in the formation of the post.

5 It will be seen that the upper wire strand is connected to the post by being first slipped in between the free end of the hook C and the face of the post while the post is in position shown in Fig. 2, and then by giving the post
10 a quarter-turn about its vertical axis the strand of wire will enter the open end of the hook and will be thus locked to the post by being located between the edge of the post and the curved portion of the hook, being con-
15 fined thereby.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In combination with a fence-post, a hook secured thereto by one end and having its other end extending along the side of the post,
20 with its intermediate portion extending around the edge of the post, said hook presenting an open mouth to receive a wire and engaging the wire when the post is turned, substantially as described.

25 2. In combination a post and a plurality of horizontal wires, a hook attached to the post by one of its ends and having its other end disposed along the side of the post substantially horizontal to present a mouth for re-
30 ceiving one of the wires, and means for en-

gaging another of the wires when the post is turned to throw the hook into engagement with its wire, said means being arranged on the post and being movable vertically in relation to the wire to be held thereby, substan- 35
tially as described.

3. In a fence-post, the combination with the posts and the upper guard-strand thereof, of a double hook having one end hooked into the post and the other end passed over and under 40
the wire, the intermediate part of the hook extending around the edge of the post, so as to form a supporting-eye on the edge of the post to grip and hold the longitudinal guard-wire as and for the purpose specified. 45

4. In combination with a fence-post, holding means for a wire strand engaging and releasing the said strand by turning the said post about its vertical axis and means for holding the post against backward turning 50
consisting of a bar pivoted to the post and having a notch to engage a wire strand, said bar extending horizontally across the wire when in engaging position.

ADOLPHUS HENRY COOK.

CHESTER ROBERT COOK.

WILLIAM HILLIARD HOOD.

Witnesses:

B. BOYD,

E. B. SHEFFIELD.