No. 780,114. PATENTED JAN. 17, 1905.

J. F. MARTIN.

CORE FOR PLASTIC POSTS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1904.

Fig. 1.

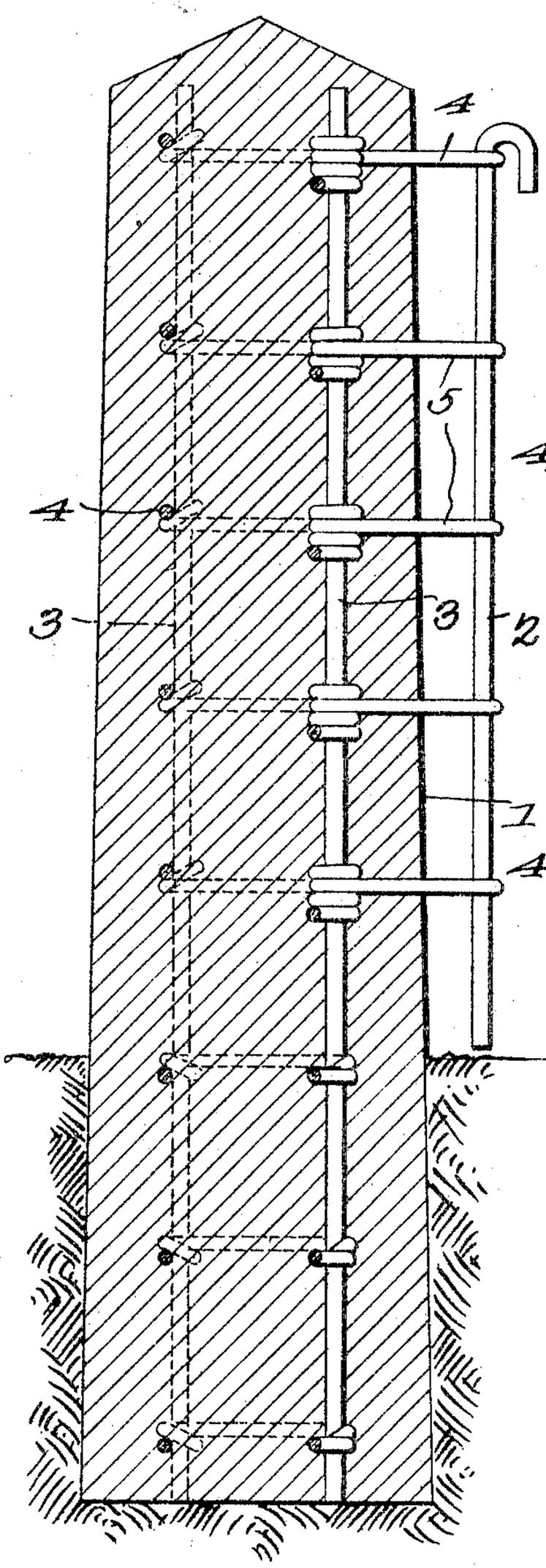

Fig. 2.

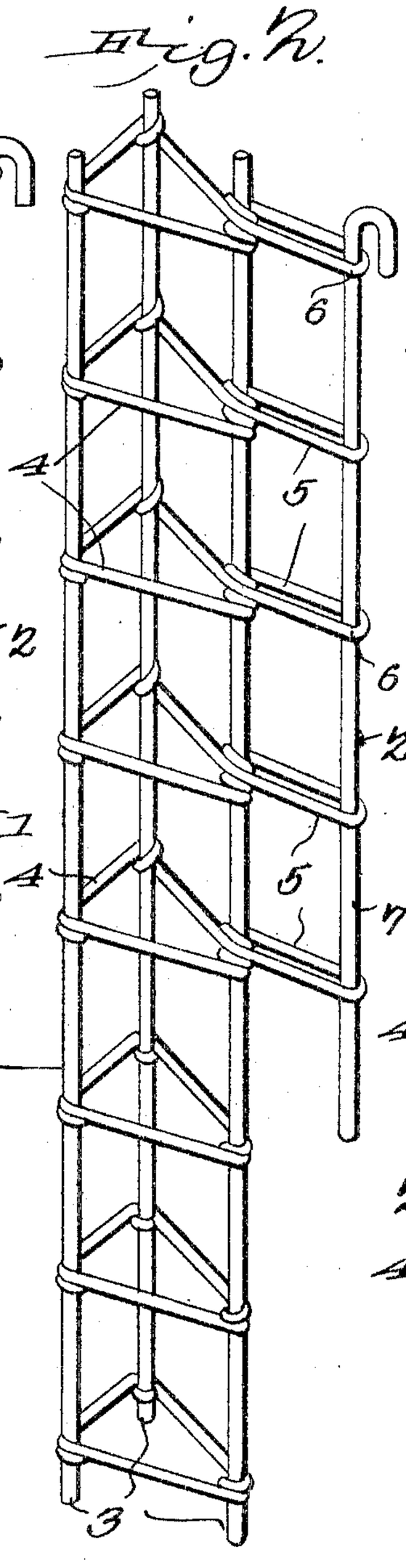

Fig. 3.

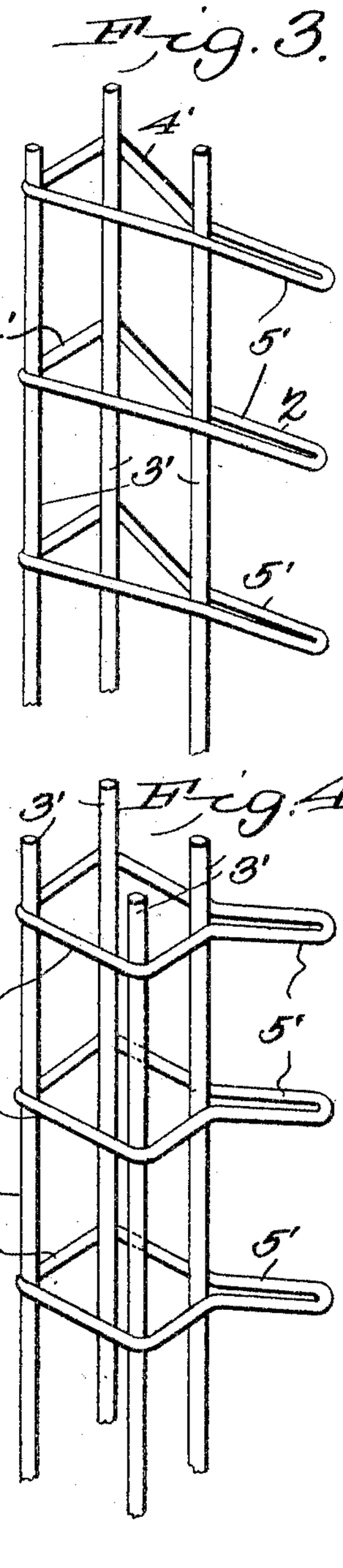

Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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No. 780,114. Patented January 17, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. MARTIN, OF MARSHALL, MICHIGAN.

CORE FOR PLASTIC POSTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,114, dated January 17, 1905.

Application filed May 27, 1904. Serial No. 210,109.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marshall, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Core for Plastic Posts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fence-posts, and particularly to an improved strengthening member or core designed to be embedded in a cement or other artificial-stone post for bracing and strengthening the latter, and has for its objects to produce a comparatively simple inexpensive device of this character which will be securely anchored in the post and afford means for the attachment of the fencing wires or material to the post.

To these ends the invention comprises the novel features of construction and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the post, showing a strengthening member or core embedded therein in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the core removed. Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Fig. 2 of cores illustrating other forms of embodiment of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body of the post molded or otherwise formed from cement or other artificial stone, and 2 the strengthening member or core embedded therein, this being usually accomplished by placing the core in a mold prior to filling the latter with the plastic material from which the body of the post is composed. The core 2, as illustrated in Fig. 2, comprises a plurality of rods or body portions 3 and a series of transverse connecting members 4, arranged at uniformly-spaced intervals throughout the entire length of the members 3, to which they are welded or otherwise permanently attached. The members 4, which are composed of wire or other suitable material, are of substantially triangular form and serve to connect the longitudinal rods or members 3 and to anchor the core firmly and securely within the body of the post against longitudinal movement relative to the latter, the members 3 being arranged in spaced parallel relation and disposed, respectively, at the points of the triangular members 4, which at each of such points are wrapped or coiled around the rods 3. A suitable number of the members 4 have formed integral therewith engaging arms or projections 5, which terminate externally of one side face of the post and are in the form of loops produced by bending or folding the wire of the members back upon itself as the final step in the formation of the members 4 and wrapping or coiling the terminal of the wire, after backwardly folding the same, upon the adjacent rod. The loops 5 are disposed at one of the points or apices of the triangular members and present upon the exterior of the post eyes 6 for the reception of a locking member or key 7, by which the fencing wires or fabric is attached to the post.

In Fig. 3 I have illustrated a form of core identical in construction and operation with that above described, except that in the formation of the connecting and anchoring members 4′ the wire from which the members are composed is at each point or apex of the triangles simply welded to the adjacent member or body portion 3′, the wraps or coils being in this instance dispensed with, while the terminal of the wire, after being folded back upon itself in producing the extensions or loops 5′, is likewise permanently secured by welding.

In Fig. 4 there is shown a form of core identical with that illustrated in Fig. 3, except that the members 4′ are of substantially rectangular form and that four of the members or rods 3′ are employed and disposed respectively at the corners of the members 4′, to which they are welded or otherwise permanently fastened, as in the instance of the device shown in Fig. 2.

From the foregoing it is apparent that I produce a simple inexpensive device which will be strong and durable and one in which the transverse members serve the twofold function of connecting the longitudinal members and firmly anchoring the latter within the body of the post, it being obvious that this anchoring is especially effective owing to the connecting members being arranged

at spaced intervals throughout the entire length of the core. By having each brace member separate from the other brace members the series of members is not affected by the breaking of any of the projected loops which support the fencing. In attaining these ends I do not limit myself to the precise details herein set forth, as minor changes may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. An artificial fence-post having a core embedded therein comprising a plurality of spaced longitudinal bars, and a series of individual cross-braces embracing the bars and permanently connected thereto, certain of the upper braces only having looped portions projected externally of the post for the connection of fencing.

2. A strengthening-core for artificial fence-posts comprising a plurality of spaced longitudinal bars, and a series of individual cross-braces embracing the bars and permanently connected thereto, certain of the upper braces only having looped portions projected beyond the core for the connection of fencing therewith.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. MARTIN.

Witnesses:
LOUIS S. JOY,
WM. H. PORTER.