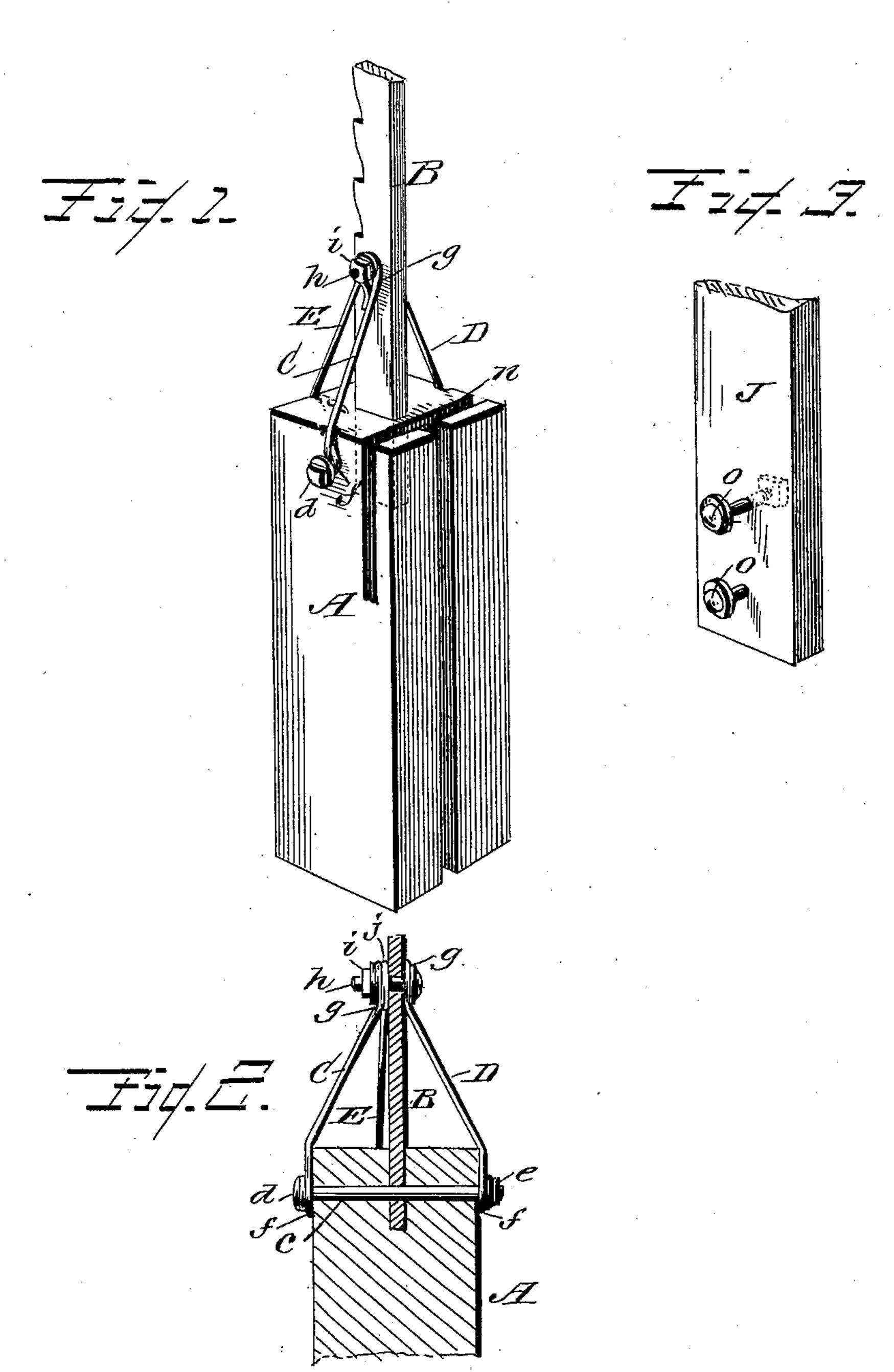
W. R. BORDNER.

FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

William R. Bordner,

334 Chat Attouter.

attorney

No. 829,834.

PATENTED AUG. 28, 1906.

W. R. BORDNER.
FENCE POST.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1906.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

William IE Bordrer

334 Chat Atouter

Attorney

Witnesses Per D'ulliames

Hillalline

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. BORDNER, OF CANTON, OHIO.

FENCE-POST.

No. 829,834.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 28, 1906.

Application filed June 7, 1906. Serial No. 320,598.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. BORDNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has for its object to provide a fence-post that will be strong and durable and capable of manufacture at a comparatively small cost, and refers more particularly to that class of posts embodied in my former patent, dated March 1, 1904, No. 753,467, and is designed as an improve-

ment thereon.

The invention consists in a fence-post constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the fencepost embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a vertical section through the base and through
the standard which is connected thereto.
Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a modified form of standard. Fig. 4 is a perspective
view showing the base and modified form of
standard and manner of connecting it to the
base; Fig. 5, a sectional elevation of the
base and standard shown in Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a
side sectional view thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the base, preferably formed of cement or vitrified plastic material, to which is secured the standard B, to which the fence-wires may be connected, said standard being of any suitable form and construction and of wood or metal, as found most desirable. It is preferred that the lower end of the standard be embedded in the plastic material of which the base is formed during the process of molding

the same.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings is shown the end of the standard embedded in the plastic material, as indicated in dotted lines of Fig. 1 and sectional lines of Fig. 2. In place of having the end of the standard enter bodily into the plastic material the standard may have a pin a, of suitable thickness and length, which enters the vitrified material when in a plastic state, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings, one form being considered sub-

stantially the equivalent of the other. When 55 the standard is constructed of wood, a binding-brace b of wire may be employed to embrace the standard near the lower end thereof to prevent it from splitting. A very novel means is provided to brace the standard to 60 the base, and in this connection it will make no difference how the standard at the lower end thereof engages the base, as the lower end bodily may be inserted in the plastic material, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or by the pin, 65 as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The base A is provided with a rod c extending horizontally therethrough and through the embedded end of the standard B, as shown in Fig. 2, said rod having a head d at one end and screw-thread- 70 ed at the opposite end, with which engages a nut e, and to the ends of this rod engage eyes f of brace-rods CD. The upper ends of the brace-rods C D have eyes g, which engage the ends of a bolt h, extending through the stand-75 ard B and clamped thereon by nut i, engaging the screw-threaded end of the bolt. A cable E is provided with an eye j, which engages the bolt h and extends down over the ënd of the base A and has an eye k thereon 80 which engages a hook l upon the end of a hanger F, embedded in the plastic material of the base while molding the same. The hanger F extends diagonally across the corner of the base A, as shown in Fig. 6, in- 85 creasing the embedding-surface of the vitrified material of the base, the upper end of the hanger having a claw m, extending horizontally upon the top of the base to hold said hanger in place. The claw m of the hanger 90 F may be bent upward on line with the body of the hanger to enable said hanger to be withdrawn, the cable and the hanger being the same in construction in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 as in Figs. 1 and 2; but in place of having the 95 brace-rods C D formed separate and connected to the ends of the rod c, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the brace-rods may be formed from a continuous length of wire, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the brace-rods will be designated by reference-letters G H, constructed of a single strand of wire, the horizontal portion I of said strand serving the purpose of the rod c in Fig. 2, the difference in construction being that the brace-rods above referred to and the horizontal rod, which extends through the base A, are con-

structed of one piece in place of three separate pieces, either construction effecting the object sought. The base A upon one or both of its sides has a vertical and longitudinal T-5 shaped groove n, with which engage the headed bolts o, nuts engaging the opposite ends of the bolts, as shown in dotted lines of Fig. 3, so that when the heads of the bolts engage the T-shaped groove the standard J, to which the bolts are connected, may be drawn up tightly against the side of the base, thereby making provision for attaching a standard against the side of the base in place of the standard B, as I do not wish to confine my 15 invention to any particular form of standard. The standard J may be constructed of metal or other preferred material, and when this standard is used the standard B is dispensed with. The means employed for attaching 20 the standard to the upper end of the base A is considered of importance in the construction of this class of fence-posts, as a perfect connection between the base and standard is obtained, thus providing a post of superior 25 construction and effectiveness and a post that can be produced at a comparatively small cost, and thus bringing it within the reach of those requiring a post of this character. The embedding of the end of the 30 standard in the plastic material of the base while it is being molded and afterward bracing the post by the means hereinbefore described enables the post to withstand all elements of the weather and possess strength 35 and durability, such as is required in such devices. Having now fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fence-post, the combination with a 40 suitable base of vitrified plastic material, a standard embedded therein, a hanger extending through the corner of the base and having a hook upon its end, and a cable engaging the hook and extending up and engaging the standard, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a fence-post, the combination with a suitable base of vitrified plastic material, a standard embedded therein, and a brace constructed of a continuous strand of wire, said wire extending horizontally through the base and bent upward against the same and having its ends secured to the sides of the standard, as and for the purpose described.

3. In a fence-post, the combination with a suitable base of vitrified plastic material, of a standard engaging the plastic material at the lower end of the standard, brace-rods connecting with the standard and extending 60 down against the sides of the base, a rod extending horizontally through the base with which the brace-rods join, a hanger extending through the corner of the base and having a hook at its end and a cable connecting 65 with the standard and engaging the hook of the hanger, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM R. BORDNER.

Witnesses:

Ora Helman, James J. Grant.