

No. 835,364.

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1906.

A. MITCHELL.
FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1906.

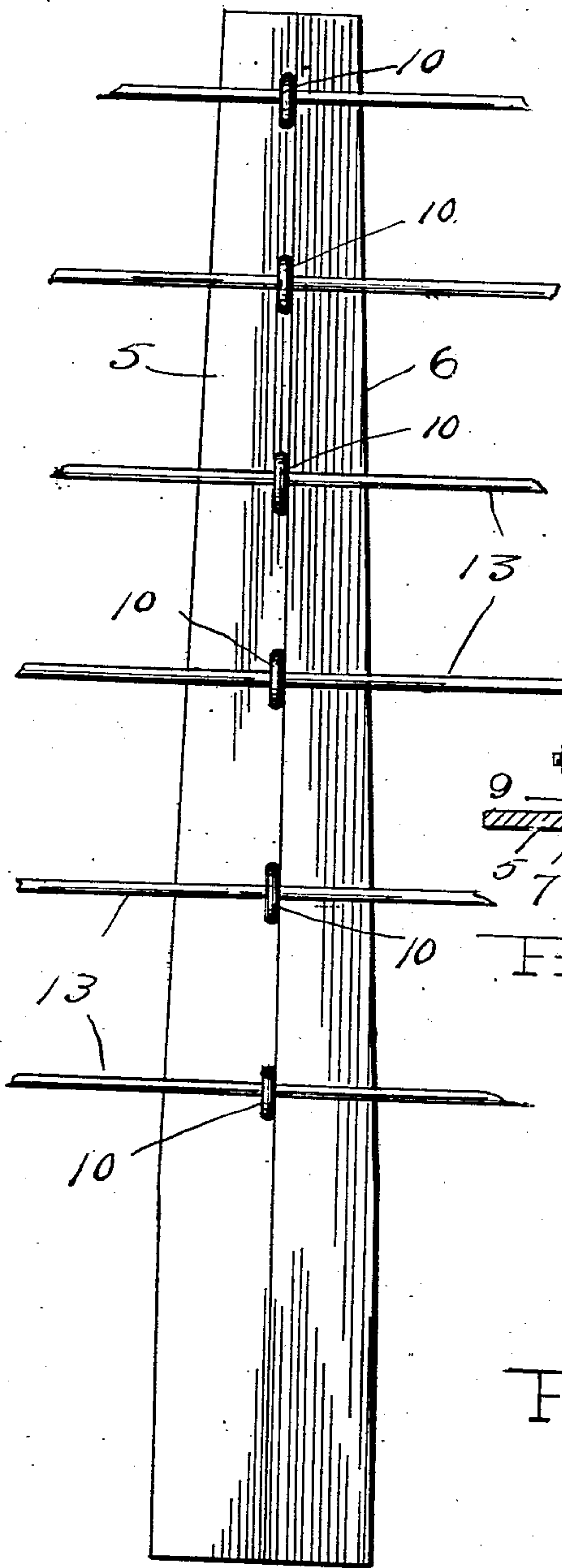


Fig. 1.

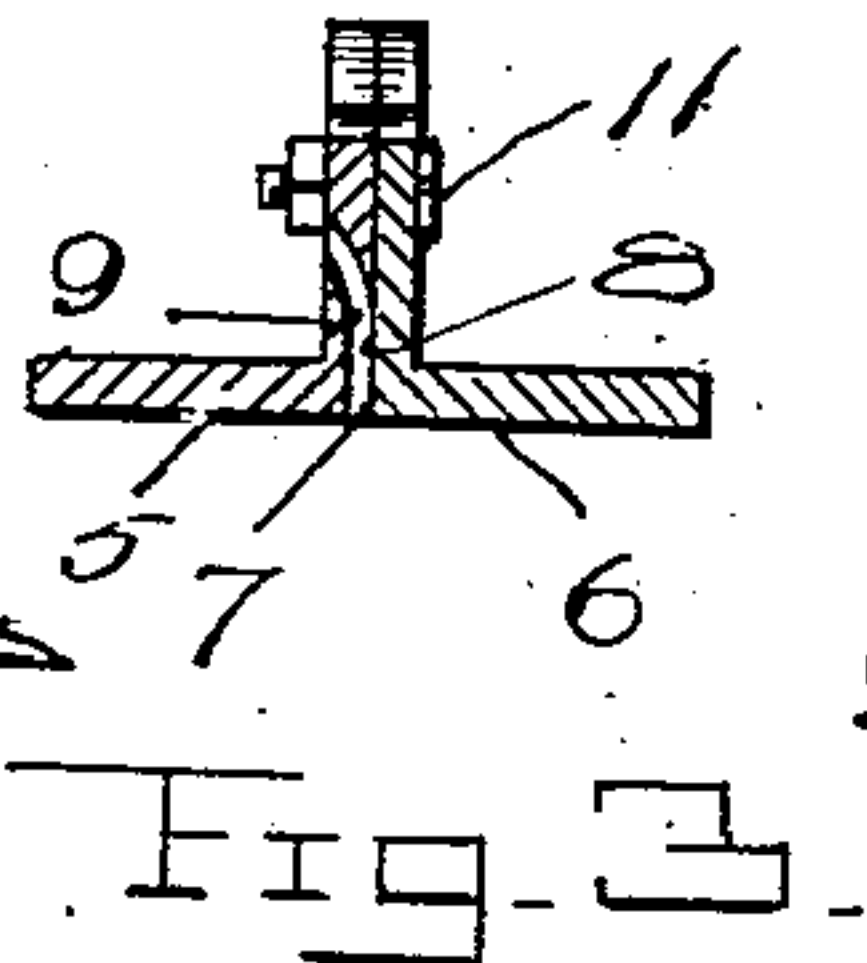
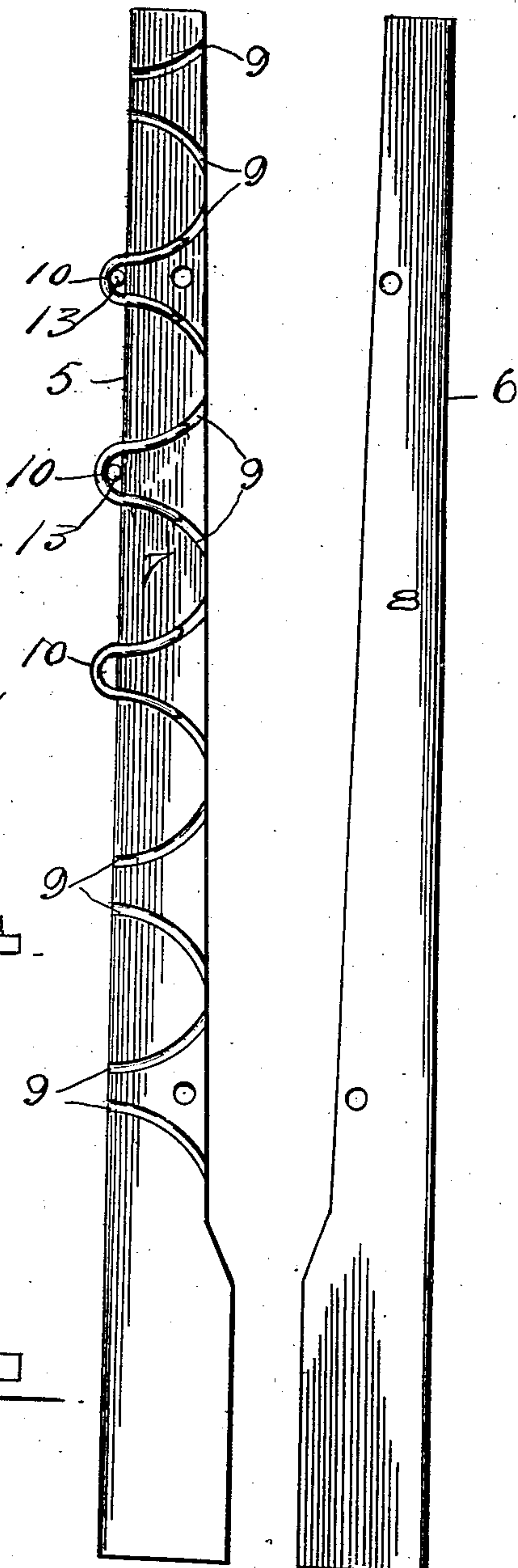


Fig. 2.



Inventor
Andrew Mitchell.

Witnesses
J. C. Simpson
J. C. Jones

By

Handwritten signature of the attorney

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW MITCHELL, OF WHITE LAKE, NEW YORK.

FENCE-POST.

No. 835,364.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

Application filed April 13, 1906. Serial No. 311,544.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW MITCHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at White Lake, in the county of Sullivan, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; and I do hereby 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.

This invention has relation to fence-posts for wire fences in which the post is provided with means for the attachment of the wires.

It is the object of the invention to provide a fence-post in which the fastening means for the wires will not accidentally pull out, and yet in which the said fastening means can be purposely removed with the greatest readiness.

The invention consists of a post composed of angle-irons parts of which are clamped together and one part of which is provided with grooves for the reception of the fastening-wires, a portion of each of which fastening-wires extending beyond the smooth edge or surface of the two clamped-together parts, so that it can be engaged. The grooves for receiving and holding the fastening-wires are made on a true circle, so that by driving the staple in it will take the curve of the groove with absolute certainty, and the said groove will hold it against being pulled out.

The invention is clearly shown in the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, to which reference may be had, and in which—

Figure 1 shows a front view of a post embodying my improvements, indicating that it may be employed as a line-post, a corner or end post in the construction of a wire fence. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the two parts clamped together to hold the wire staples or fastenings as parted or separated to show the form of grooves and the manner of manipulating the staples, as described. Fig. 3 is a cross or horizontal section at a point where the fastening part of the staple protrudes.

The same letters designate the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

It is obvious that the post may be made of iron or steel or other material, as desired.

Supposing the post to be made of steel, as may be preferable to give an instance in forming it, I may take two lengths 5 6 of an-

gle-iron of suitable form, so that two faces 7 8 of two parts thereof may be suitably clamped together. I proceed to form circular grooves 9 in the face of part 7 in such manner that each circle will cut each edge to an extent that should a ring be laid in the groove and fit it the said ring will protrude at one or both edges of the two parts clamped together sufficiently to leave what may appear like a little staple 10, to which the line or other wire may be fastened.

As many grooves circular in form may be made in the face 7 as can be drawn without having one encroach upon another, or, if wanted, the circles may overlap, and then in use as many may be employed as is needed or as it may be desirable to use. One set of grooves may be made in one face and another in the face opposite. Still the mode first explained has been found the most desirable.

It is proposed to make all grooves on lines forming true circles, and when this is done and the two parts are clamped together in driving wire staple the material will follow the groove and the staple cannot be pulled out in use.

Should it be desired to remove a staple, the operator with a pair of pliers can simply cut the same and then draw one part after another, each half coming out readily. The two parts 7 and 8 can be clamped together and securely held by two, three, or four screws 11 or by nuts and bolts on the order of "stove-bolts" employed to bind the parts together, as will be well understood.

It will now appear clear that when the two faces of two parts are clamped together, as shown in Fig. 3, and they are properly stapled by circular staples, as shown in the other figures, line-wires 13, to run straight, can be secured to the protruding part of the staple, or if the post is set on a corner the wires 13 may be fastened to the staples so as to pull at right angles without the least danger of pulling the staples out or loosening them, or the wires 13 can be tied to the staples, as in an end post, without fear of dislodging or loosening them to the least degree.

What is claimed is—

1. A fence-post comprising a pair of sections having corresponding projecting flanges adapted to be clamped together, the inner face of one of said flanges having circular grooves formed therein for wire-holding means.

2. A fence-post comprising a pair of angle-

irons adapted to be clamped together, the inner face of the clamped portion of one of said angle-irons being provided with circular grooves, and with staples fitted therein, a
5 portion of the staple-heads projecting beyond the face of said clamped parts to receive the fence-wires.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW MITCHELL.

Witnesses:

J. F. CALLBREATH,
EDWARD SCHULTZ.