

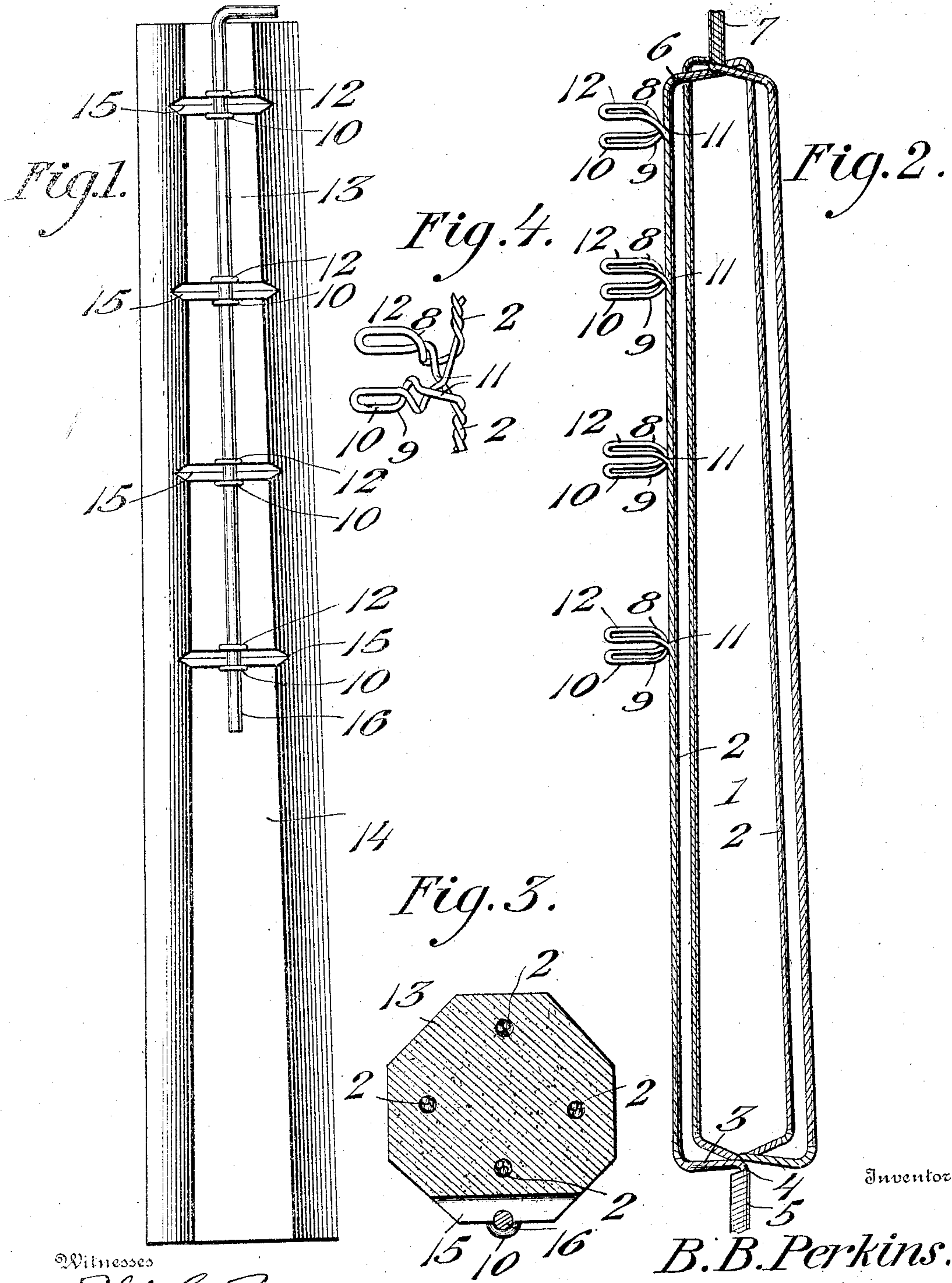
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PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

B. B. PERKINS.

FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1906.



Witnesses

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FENCE-POST.

No. 836,990.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERIAH B. PERKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carson, in the county of Pottawattamie and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improvement in fence-posts, and particularly to a post constructed primarily of plastic material in which is embedded a suitable frame of peculiar construction.

The main object of the present invention is the production of a frame about which the plastic material of the post may be folded, which frame is to be constructed in a simple inexpensive manner, and to provide for the thorough bracing of the post to prevent accidental breaking or splitting thereof.

Another object of the invention is the provision of wire-receiving eyes formed integral with the frame and arranged to project beyond the surface of the finished post.

The invention will be described in the following specification, reference being had particularly to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a post constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the frame of the post. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the post shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a detail perspective illustrating the construction of the wire-receiving member.

Referring to the drawings, it will be noted that the improved frame 1 comprises four longitudinally-arranged rods 2, each made up of intertwined strands of wire or cable. At the lower ends the rods are bent at a right angle to provide base portions 3, and from the base portions the rods are projected parallel to the main length of the rods, as at 4. All the sections 4 of the respective rods are intertwined to provide a depending stem 5. At the upper ends the rods are also bent at a right angle at 6, with their terminals projected upwardly and intertwined to provide an upper stem 7.

It is to be understood that, as shown, the stems 5 and 7 project centrally of a plane included within the rods 2 and that said rods in the completed frame are spaced equidistantly apart, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The portions 3 and 6 of the frame are of relatively different lengths, the latter being slightly

shorter than the former, so that the frame as a whole inclines slightly inward from the base toward the upper end, thereby providing a frame of gradually-decreasing transverse extent corresponding in shape to that of the desired post. In the completed post one of the rods 2 is arranged centrally of the front edge or face portion of the post, and integral with this rod are formed wire-receiving eyes 8. These eyes are formed in the intertwisting of the rod-strands, being constructed by passing one of the two strands forming the rod downwardly at 9 and bending the same to form a loop 10, while the other strand of the rod is bent upwardly and downwardly to form a loop 12, extending in parallel relation to but spaced vertically from the loop 10. The finished terminals of the respective loops are returned in alinement with the rod and again intertwined to continue the formation of the rod to the point desired for the next eye, when the above-described operation is repeated. It is obvious, of course, that as many eyes as may be desired can be formed by repeating the operation at determinate points throughout the length of the particular rod. The post proper, 13, is molded about the frame, being of a size to wholly include the frame structure and preferably of angular formation, as shown. The forward face 14 of the post envelops the loops 10 and 12 of the eyes, with the exception of the forward ends of said loops, which ends project beyond the said face of the post for a purpose hereinafter described. Transverse the length of the post I form in the forward face thereof depressions 15, which register with the space between the loops 10 and 12 of each respective eye, providing for the reception of the strand-wires of the fence. A key-rod 16 of the desired length is to be passed vertically through the projecting ends of the loops, and thereby retain the strand-wires in the grooves 15 in an obvious manner.

The fence-post described is of the maximum strength, owing to the arrangement of the frame 1 and to the fact that the wire-holding eyes form an integral part of the frame. Furthermore, the structure is simple and inexpensive, and the use of the frame guards against the splitting or breaking of the post, which is a disadvantage common to plastic posts under atmospheric changes.

While shown and described as of angular contour in section, it is obvious that the

fence-post may be round or of other outline, if desired, without in any way changing the scope of the present invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A fence-post frame comprising a series of rods connected at their ends, each of said rods being formed of intertwisted strands of material, and eyes formed integral with one of said rods, each of said eyes comprising loops projecting laterally from the rod in spaced parallel relation.

2. A fence-post comprising a metallic frame wholly embedded in the material of the post, eyes formed integral with said frame and projecting for a portion of their lengths beyond the surface of the post, the post being formed with grooves registering with the eyes, and a key-rod to be passed longitudinally through the aligned eyes and overlie the grooves in the post.

3. A fence-post frame comprising a series of rods bent laterally at their ends with their

terminals intertwisted to provide projecting stems, each of the rods being formed of intertwisted strands of material, one strand of one of the rods being bent at determinate points throughout its length to provide projecting eyes.

4. A fence-post frame comprising a series of rods bent laterally at their ends with their terminals intertwisted to provide projecting stems, each of the rods being formed of intertwisted strands of material, one strand of one of the rods being bent at determinate points throughout its length to provide spaced parallel loops projecting laterally from the rod and arranged to receive a fence-wire between them.

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

BERIAH B. PERKINS.

Witnesses:

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