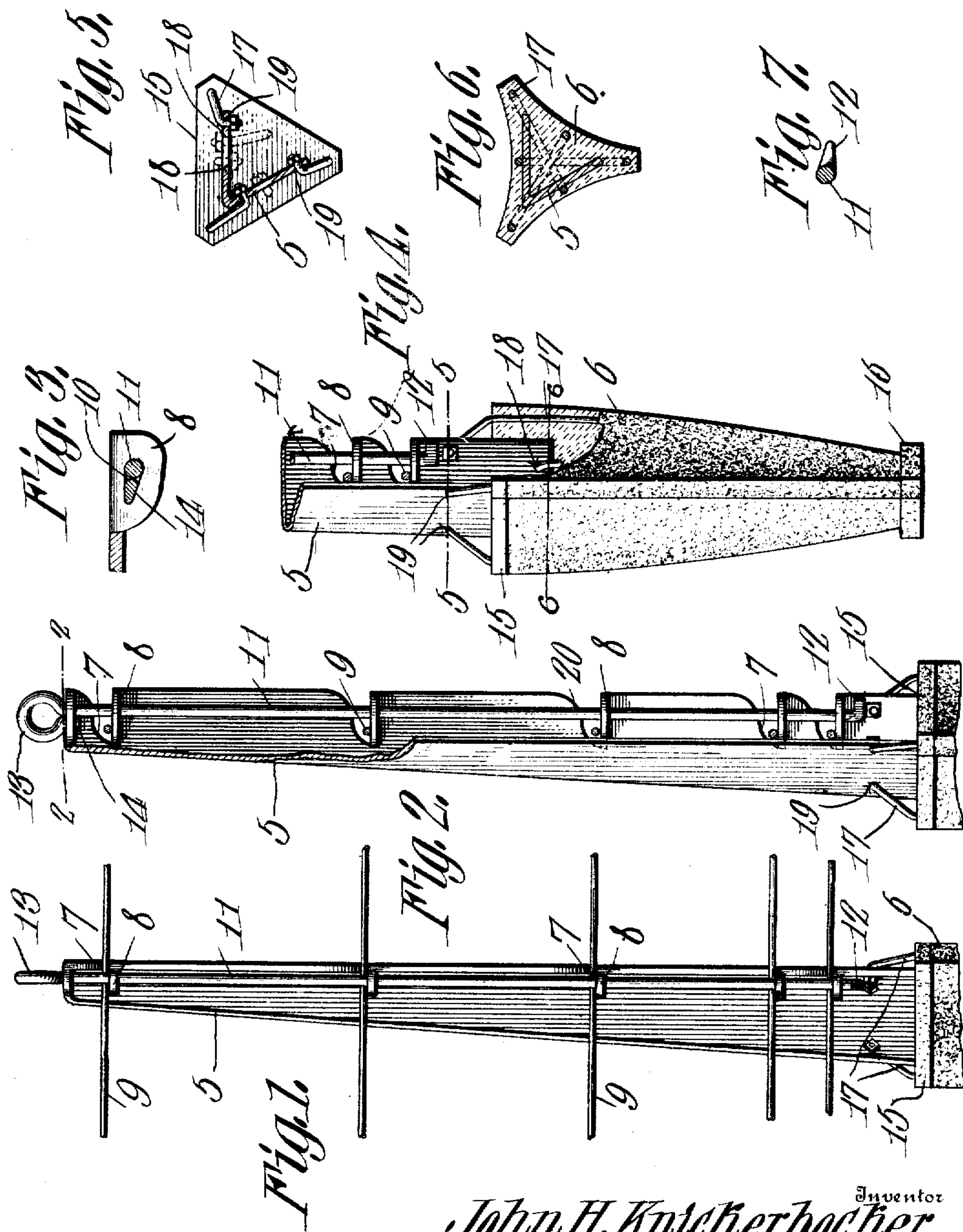


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FENCE POST AND WIRE FASTENER.
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Patented Feb. 23, 1909.



Witnesses

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JOHN H. KNICKERBOCKER, OF LOGANSPOBT, INDIANA.

FENCE POST AND WIRE FASTENER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. KNICKERBOCKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Logansport, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Fence Post and Wire Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet metal posts, and means for fastening the fence wires in position thereon.

The further object of the invention is to form one longitudinal edge of the post with spaced wire receiving recesses defining laterally extending ears for engagement with the line wires, said ears being provided with vertically alined apertures for the reception of a retaining rod thereby to lock the line wires against accidental displacement.

A further object is to provide a retaining rod having one end thereof provided with an angular extension and its opposite end formed with a finger loop terminating in a depending locking lug adapted to engage the aperture in the adjacent ear so as to prevent accidental withdrawal of the retaining rod when the latter is partially rotated within said ears.

A still further object of the invention is generally to improve this class of devices so as to increase their utility, durability and efficiency.

Further objects and advantages will appear in the following description, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a metallic fence post constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, the longitudinal line wires being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the concrete base and lower portion of the standard, a portion of the base being broken away to more clearly illustrate the construction of the same. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a similar view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view of the lower end of the retaining rod.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved fence post forming the subject matter of the present invention comprises a metallic standard 5 of any desired shape in cross section, the form here employed being V shaped, as shown, and having its lower end embedded in a concrete base 6. One longitudinal edge of the post 5 is formed with a plurality of spaced incisions, the metal at said incisions being bent laterally to form wire receiving recesses 7 defining laterally extending ears 8 adapted to receive and support the line wires 9.

The supporting ears are pierced by vertically alined wedge shaped recesses 10 adapted to receive a retaining rod 11, which latter serves to lock the line wires against the walls of the recesses 7 and thus prevent accidental displacement of the same. The lower end of the retaining rod 11 is formed with a substantially wedge shaped angular extension 12 while the upper end thereof is bent to form a terminal finger piece or loop 13, the free end of the rod at the loop 13 being extended parallel with the body of the rod to form a depending lug 14 also preferably wedge shaped in cross section and adapted to enter the recess in the adjacent supporting ear.

The position of the lug 14 with respect to the extension 12 is such that when the rod is rotated within the apertures of the supporting ears 8 until the lug 14 enters the recess 10 in the adjacent ear the angular extension 12 of said rod will be disposed out of alinement with the recesses in said ears and thereby prevent the withdrawal of the retaining rod.

The base 6 is formed of cement or other suitable material and is substantially triangular in cross section, the side walls of the base being concaved in outline and inclined or tapered towards the lower end, as shown. A circular or triangular plate 15, of the same material as the base, is formed at the upper end of said base to give additional strength and rigidity to the post, and a similar plate 16 of suitable size and shape, is formed at the lower end of the base, also, to prevent the post when in position from being raised or removed by external forces.

The lower end of the standard 5 passes through the upper plate 15 and is embedded within the body of the base a sufficient distance to be rigidly united therewith through the adhesion of the materials and the peculiar arrangement of the reinforcing rods 17, three being employed in the present instance. Each one of these three reinforcing rods is

securely connected at one end with the extreme lower end of the standard 5 by means of properly shaped openings 18 formed therein, said wires passing downwardly along the central line of one of the concaved sides of the base, as shown in Fig. 6, to the base plate 16, crossing to the opposite or to an adjacent angle or corner of the base and thence upwardly along the corner or angle and through the upper plate 15. Every portion of the reinforcing rods below the upper surface of the plate 15 is embedded in the material of the base a sufficient distance to give to the base the greatest practical strength attainable. The ends of the reinforcing rods projecting above the upper plate of the base are also securely connected with the standard 5 by means of suitably arranged openings 19 formed therein, these openings being located a sufficient distance above the surface of the upper end plate 15 to give the exposed portions of the reinforcing rods a strong bracing effect upon the standard. These exposed ends of the reinforcing rods may also be covered with cement if desired. For a given amount of material this form of base, with its reinforcing system arranged to provide three reinforcing rods for each of its concaved sides, secures the greatest possible strength and affords the largest amount of resisting surface whereby all lateral motion of the post may be effectually prevented.

In stringing the longitudinal wires on a fence the same are inserted in the adjacent recesses 7 with the wires engaging the smooth bearing surfaces of the supporting ears 8 after which the retaining rod 11 is passed directly through the perforations in the ears 8 and then partially rotated until the locking lug 14 enters the perforation in the adjacent ear thus securely locking the wires against accidental displacement. It will here be noted that the retaining rod 11 is spaced inwardly from the recessed edge of the post so that the rod is effectually housed thereby and protected from injury.

While my invention is above described in relation with a sheet metal post, or standard, united with a reinforced base composed of cement or other suitable material, it is peculiarly applicable to a post, of any desired form of cross section, composed throughout of the same material as the base, and reinforced by simply extending the reinforcing rods of the base, or otherwise; the said post having immovably embedded in the material of which it is composed a suitably formed metallic strip or plate, one edge of which, being sufficiently projected beyond the surface of the post, is provided with the necessary openings, laterally extended perforated ears, and retaining rod, substantially as shown.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

1. A fence post having spaced wire receiving recesses and provided with laterally extending perforated ears, a retaining rod mounted for rotation in the perforations in said ears for holding the fence wires in position, and means disposed at the opposite ends of the retaining rod and co-acting with the adjacent ears for locking said rod against vertical and rotary movement.

2. A fence post having a projecting edge provided with spaced wire receiving recesses, and laterally extended perforated ears, a retaining rod mounted for rotation in the perforations in the ears, and means disposed at the opposite ends of the retaining rod and co-acting with the adjacent ears for locking said rod against vertical and rotary movement, the walls of the recesses at the projecting edge of the post being converged inwardly.

3. A fence post having a projecting edge provided with spaced wire receiving recesses and laterally extending perforated ears, a retaining rod mounted for rotation in the perforations and having one end thereof provided with a lateral extension and its opposite end formed with a depending locking lug adapted to enter the perforation in the adjacent ear for locking the rod against vertical and rotary movement.

4. A fence post having a projecting edge provided with spaced wire receiving recesses and laterally extending ears, there being wedge shaped perforations formed in the ears, a retaining rod mounted for rotation in said perforations and having one end thereof provided with a finger loop terminating in a wedge shaped lug adapted to enter the perforation in the adjacent ear, the opposite end of the rod being provided with an angular extension for preventing withdrawal of the rod when the locking lug is in operative position.

5. A fence post substantially V shaped in cross section and having one longitudinal edge thereof provided with spaced wire receiving recesses and laterally extending perforated ears, a revoluble rod engaging the perforations in the ears, and means disposed at the opposite ends of the rod and co-acting with the adjacent ears for locking said rod against vertical and rotary movement.

6. A fence post substantially V shaped in cross section and having one longitudinal edge thereof provided with spaced wire receiving recesses and laterally extending perforated ears, the wire being adapted to rest on the ears at one longitudinal edge of the post and bear against the opposite longitudinal edge of said post, a retaining rod mounted for rotation in the perforations

in the ears and having means at its opposite ends and co-acting with the adjacent ears for locking the rod against vertical and rotary movement.

5 7. A post consisting of a metallic standard with a projecting edge provided with spaced incisions, the subjacent metal being bent laterally to form horizontally disposed per-
10 forated ears, a retaining rod extending through and mounted for rotation in the perforations of the ears, and means for locking the rod against vertical and rotary movement.

15 8. A sheet metal post, or standard, of any desired form of outline and cross section, with a projecting edge provided with suitably spaced incisions, the subjacent metal being bent or pressed laterally to form horizontally disposed supporting ears sup-
20 plied with vertically alined wedge shaped perforations for the reception of a retaining rod terminating in a wedge shaped lug and having at the opposite end an angularly dis-

posed locking lug adapted to engage the adjacent wedge shaped perforation. 25

9. A sheet metal post, or standard, of any desired form of outline and cross section, with a projecting edge provided with suitably shaped incisions, the subjacent metal being bent, or pressed laterally to form horizon- 30 tally disposed supporting ears supplied with vertically alined wedge shaped perforations for the reception of a retaining rod terminating in a wedge shaped lug and having at the opposite end a finger loop with an angularly 35 disposed wedge shaped locking lug adapted to engage the adjacent wedge shaped perforation.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature 40 in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. KNICKERBOCKER.

Witnesses:

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JOHN W. MARKLEY.