June 2, 1931. R. G. WILLIAMS 1,808,196

STATE HIGHWAY GUARD FENCE

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FIG. 1.

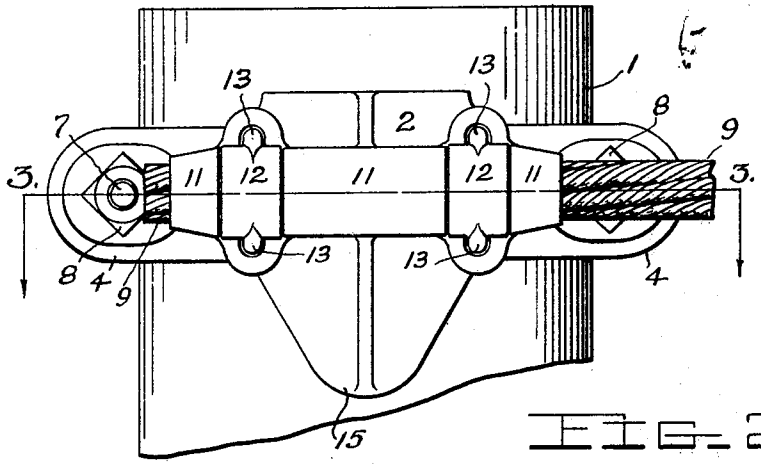


FIG. 2.

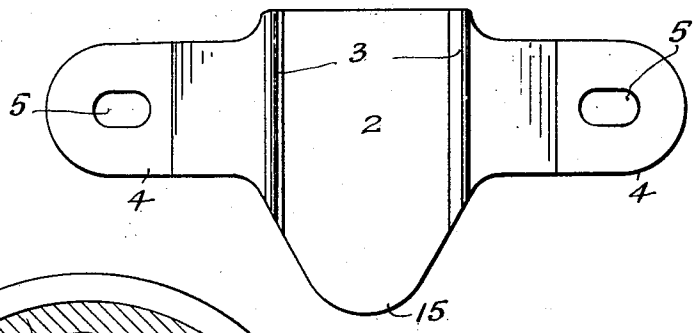
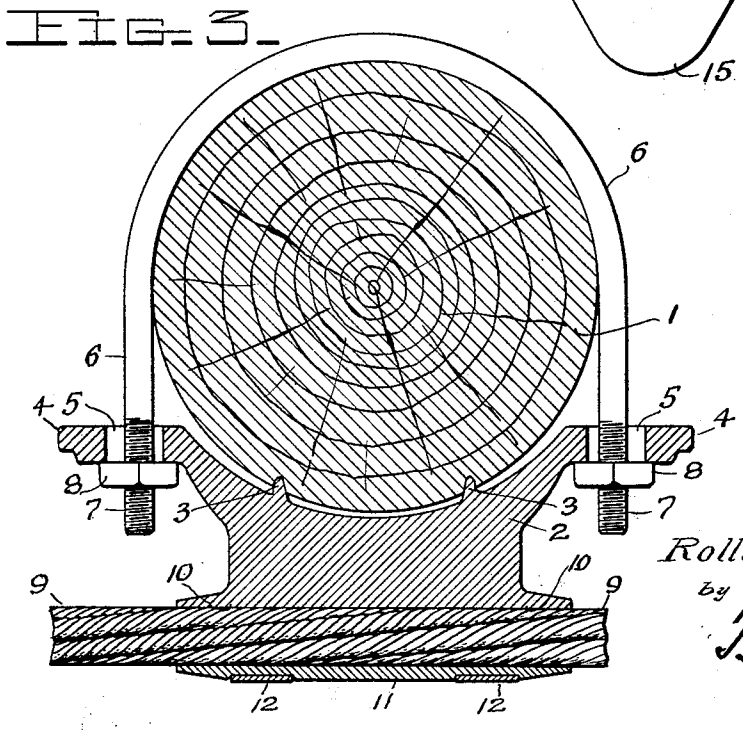


FIG. 3.



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FIG. 4.

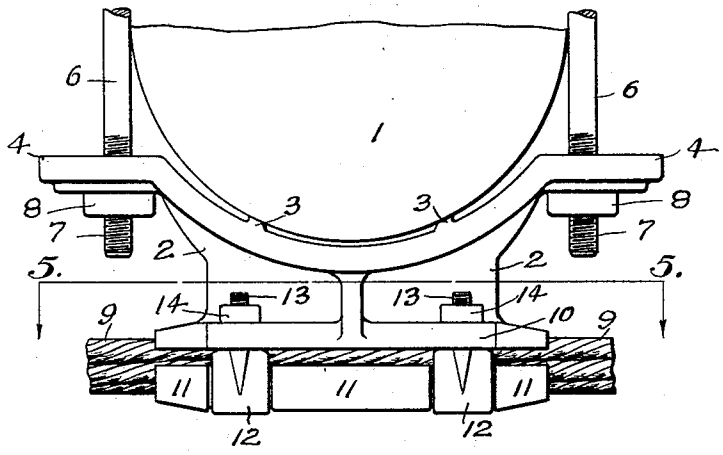
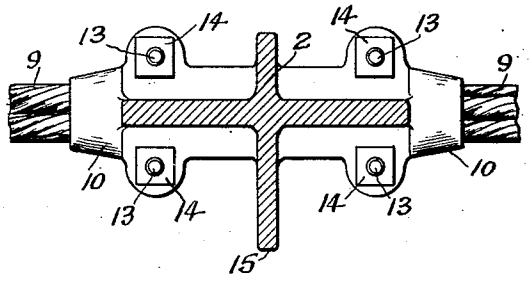


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STATE HIGHWAY GUARD FENCE

Application filed March 27, 1929. Serial No. 350,390.

This invention pertains to guard fences for public highways, but especially has reference to the securing of the fence to wooden posts.

Fences of this nature usually comprise posts and rigid rails, although in some instances the latter have been displaced by wire or cable lines since the latter are less liable to break and will yield to a forceful impact, but the consequent strain on the posts is apt to break or topple them, and structures that contemplate wooden posts and cable lines secured to the posts have many times failed to withstand the shock of an automobile plunge, either because the cable would tear loose from the post or because the latter would topple.

It is the aim of the present invention to so secure the cable that it cannot be forced from the post, and to relieve the post of undue strain under a severe shock against the cable.

In the accompanying drawings which show a preferred adaptation of the invention,

Figure 1 is an elevation, viewed from the roadway, of the invention applied to a wooden post, the latter being broken away—

Figure 2 is a detail elevation of the rear face of the fixture used in applying the invention—

Figure 3 is a section at the line 3—3 of Figure 1—

Figure 4 is a plan view of the structure shown at Figure 1, and

Figure 5 is a section at the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Similar numerals of reference will be used to designate like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 is the post made of wood and preferably of cylindrical form, which post is anchored to the ground in any suitable manner. 2 is a metal clamping fixture conformed at its inner face to the contour of the post and having spaced pointed ribs 3 extending from said face throughout the major portion of its height.

4 are flanges that extend from opposite sides of said fixture and have therein elongated slots 5.

In installing the fixture, an U-shaped bar 6 is placed around the post, the ends of the bar being formed into threaded bolts 7 that are passed through the slots 5, and nuts 8 are driven on these bolts against the flanges 4, which will cause the ribs 3 to be embedded within the post as clearly shown at Figure 3. After these ribs have been forced into the post, the fixture cannot be moved in any direction.

9 represents a cable line which is clamped to the outer face 10 of the fixture by means of an elongated metal clamp bar 11, the cable being embraced by said face and bar, and heavy straps 12 with threaded bolts 13 integral with their ends are passed around said bar and the bolts projected through the face of the fixture 2, and nuts 14 driven on said bolts against said face.

Both the face 10 and bar 11 conformably embrace the cable, but the nuts 14 are only driven so as to hold the cable as against slipping when subjected to ordinary strains.

The fixture 2 has an extension 15 below the ribs 3 whose inner face is a continuation of the inner face of the fixture and closely conforms to the contour of the post, so that it will be clear that the fixture in its entirety has a considerable area that is backed by the post, thereby rendering it highly improbable that the fixture be torn from the post.

What is claimed is:—

A device for attaching cables to supports composed of a fixture of substantially I-beam form having its front and rear connected by horizontal webs and having its front face concaved throughout its width to receive a cable and having the concavity of straight formation throughout, an elongated clamping member having its rear face formed with a concavity extending throughout its length to receive the cable, and also having its said concavity of straight formation throughout so as to permit the cable to slide between said face of the fixture and the clamping member upon the cable being subjected to lateral strains thereby to relieve the fixture and support of shock, a pair of straps en-

gaged about and substantially embedded in the clamping member and having threaded bolts connected to their ends, said front face of the fixture having openings above and below the cavity thereof and through which said threaded bolts extend, and nuts on the bolts engaged with the rear of the said front face of the fixture and disposed between said front face and the rear of the fixture so as to be protected thereby.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature hereto.

ROLLAND G. WILLIAMS.