

No. 774,099.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

J. M. NARSH.
FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

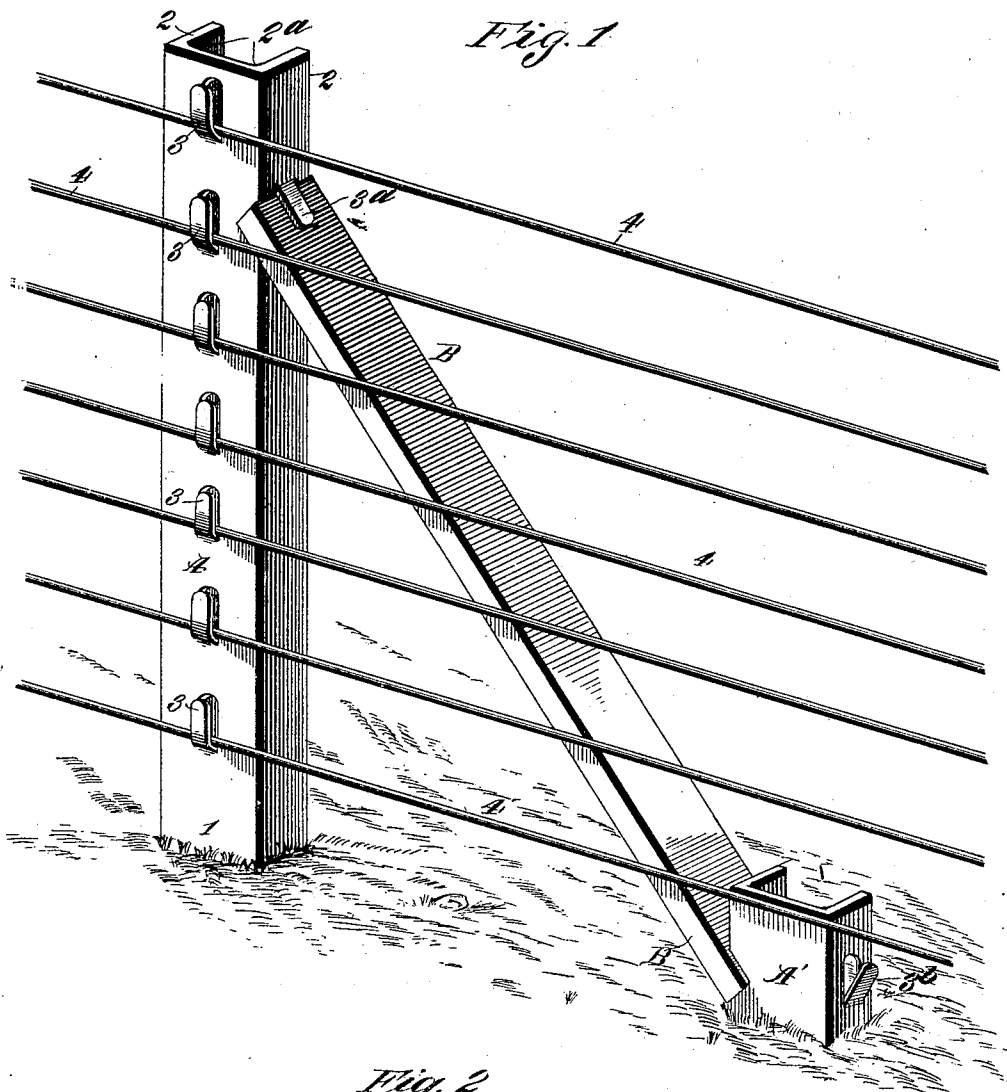
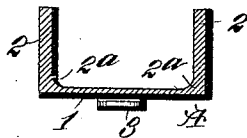


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

W. Edward Duffy

Amos W. Nash

INVENTOR

Joseph M. Nash

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

No. 774,099.

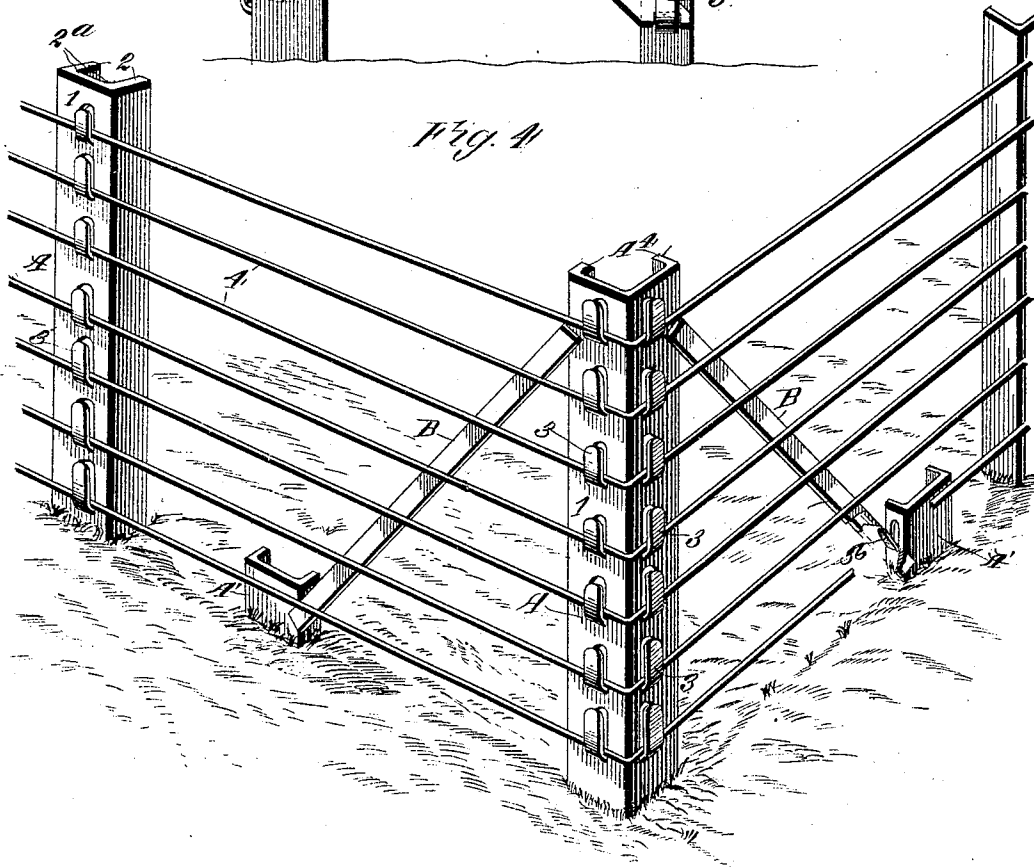
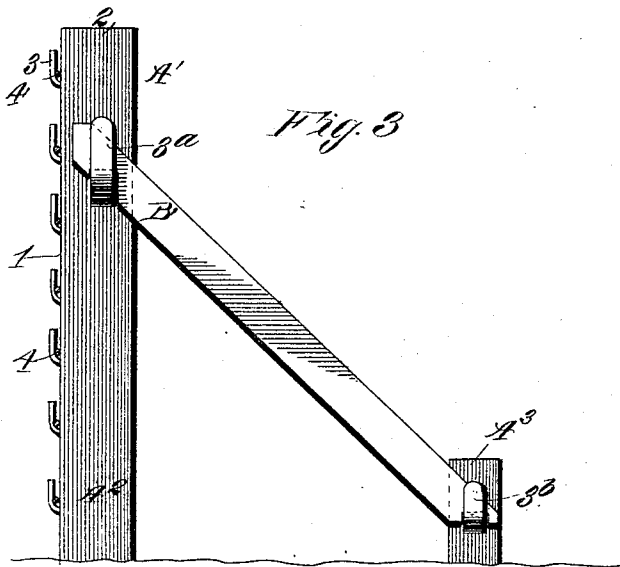
PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

J. M. NARSH.
FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

C. Edward Duffley
Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR

Joseph M. Narsh

BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH MAXFIELD NARSH, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,099, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed March 10, 1904. Serial No. 197,397. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MAXFIELD NARSH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Fort Worth, in the county of Tarrant and State of Texas, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of posts which are constructed of metal, preferably iron, and adapted to be driven into the ground. Posts of this class have been constructed of channel-iron or in trough shape and made of uniform thickness at all points. When thus constructed, the posts have ordinarily been too thick to permit tongues for holding the fence-wires to be readily cut out of the body of the same. I have devised a post whose central portion or web is thinner than its sides, so that while the post has due strength and rigidity, adapting it to be driven without bending or buckling, the tongues for holding the fence-wires may be easily cut out of the same in the process of manufacture. The post is further distinguished by reinforcements or fillets formed at its inner angles and which serve to materially strengthen the same longitudinally as well as transversely. I have further devised an improvement in braces for the post, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved fence-post with wires supported thereon and also provided with my improved brace. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the post. Fig. 3 is a view illustrating the arrangement of a brace when arranged at right angles to the direction of the fence proper. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the arrangement of fence-wires in connection with a corner-post.

I will first describe the construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The post A is constructed of iron and in channel or trough form, it having three sides 1 2 2. The central and broader portion 1, constituting the web or body, is formed integrally with the sides 2 and arranged at right angles to them. It is a distinguishing feature of this post that its web or body portion 1 is

made considerably thinner than the sides or wings 2. This construction has two advantages—namely, it renders the post sufficiently strong and rigid so that it may be driven in comparatively hard ground without danger of bending or buckling, and the central portion 1 is sufficiently thin to enable the tongues 3, that support the fence-wires 4, to be cut out in the process of manufacture. The latter operation may be effected by a cutting-die.

Another distinguishing feature of the post is the provision of reinforces or fillets 2^a, which are arranged at the inner angles formed by the parts 1 and 2 and extend the whole length of the post. Practically the parts 2^a are formed by considerably increasing the thickness of the metal at the point where the web or body 1 joins the wings 2. In brief, by the construction above described I am enabled to form an iron driving-post which is lighter than others of its class and yet possesses the same or equal strength and rigidity and from which the fence-wire tongues 3 may be cut out in the process of manufacture.

The post A is shown supported laterally by a brace B, which is also formed of channel-iron and whose upper end embraces the side of the post and is prevented from sliding upward by means of a tongue 3^a, formed integrally with the post. The lower end of the brace B is also engaged with a channel stub-post A' and prevented from sliding down thereon by means of a tongue 3^b.

In Fig. 3 the post A² is shown braced from the rear, the brace B' being provided at its ends with notches which engage tongues 3^a and 3^b, formed, respectively, on the post A² and the stub-post A³, the latter being arranged directly in rear of the main post A².

In Fig. 4 I show a corner-post A⁴, which is constructed similarly to the posts A and A², save that it has ordinarily two faces or webs arranged at a right angle to each other and each provided with a lateral extension or wing.

What I claim is—

1. The improved metal fence-post having a channel or trough like form, and its central portion or web made thinner than its sides and provided with a series of tongues for hold-

ing fence-wires, and said tongues being cut out of the web and projected therefrom, as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the fence-post provided with an integral metal tongue projecting on the side thereof, and a stub-post having a similar integral tongue, of a channeled brace whose ends engage the respective posts and their tongues, in the manner shown and described.

3. The combination, with a metal fence-post

constructed with a metal tongue projecting laterally, and a stub-post having a similar tongue, of a brace provided at its ends with notches adapted to engage the tongues of the respective posts, substantially as shown and described.

JOSEPH MAXFIELD NARSH.

Witnesses:

MORGAN BRYAN,
S. L. EDMUNDSON.