(No Model.)

F. S. WOOD.

FENCE POST.

No. 476,912. Patented June 14, 1892.

Fig. 3.

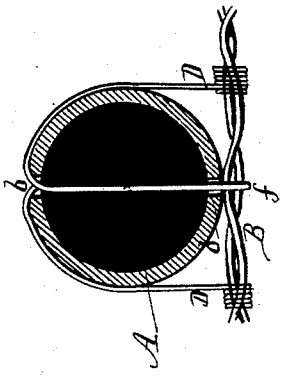


Fig. 2.

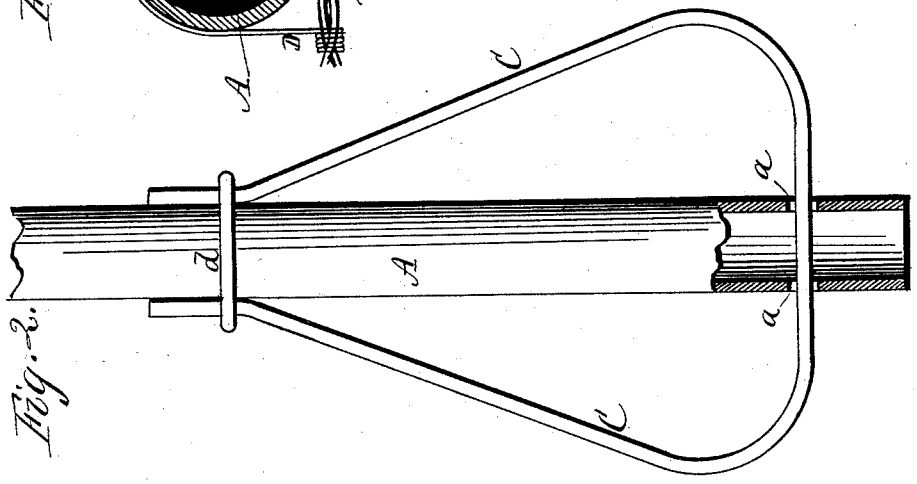
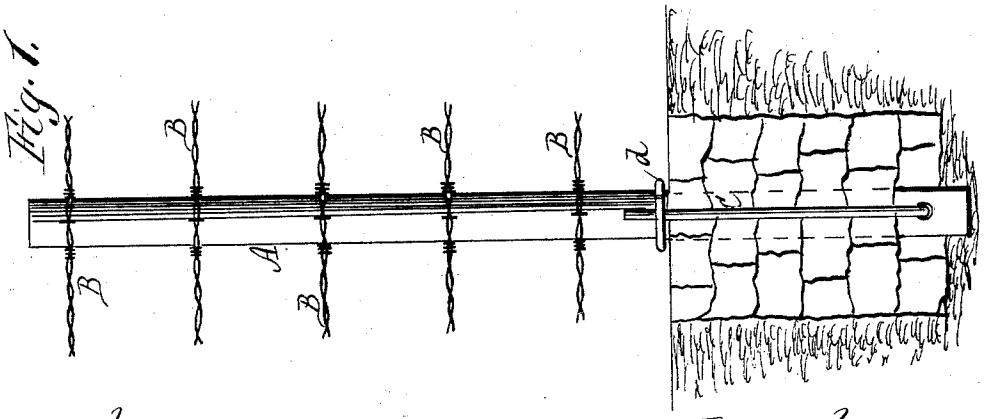


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
John H. Hopkins
C. G. Crannell.

Inventor.
Frank S. Wood.
per R. F. Osgood,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. WOOD, OF GREECE, NEW YORK.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,912, dated June 14, 1892.

Application filed December 28, 1889. Serial No. 335,228. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK S. WOOD, of Greece, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fence-Posts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawings accompanying this specification.

My improvement relates to iron fence-posts for holding wire fence; and it is my design to substitute for the ordinary solid iron bar sections of gas-pipe, which are not only stronger but cheaper; and my invention consists in the combination, with the tubular post provided with a hole in its bottom, of a wire passed loosely through the hole, the same forming an anchor, and a ring around the post slipping loosely over the top ends of the wire, whereby the latter are clamped in place, said wire being removable at any time.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of one of the posts, showing, also, fragments of the fence-wires attached thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional elevation of the lower end of the post, looking at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section of the post, showing the method of attaching the fence-wire.

A indicates the fence-post, and B B the fence-wires attached thereto. The post is made of ordinary gas-pipe cut off into straight sections of the proper length. Near the bottom is made a cross hole or passage *a* for the passage of the anchor-wire, and at intervals are made other smaller holes *b b* for the passage of the binding-wires of the main-wire strands forming the fence.

C is the anchor-wire at the lower end of the post. It consists of a single length of wire or other rod bent into the arched or bowing form shown, so as to present a wide base, and is inserted through the hole and the upper ends brought in contact with the sides of the post. Over these loose ends is slipped a ring *d* on the post, which binds them in place.

The anchor-wire presents a broad open space on each side of the post at the bottom, and these spaces when the post is fitted in the ground are filled in with stone, as shown in Fig. 1, which holds the post firmly in place against sagging at right angles to the line of fence. The advantage of this construction is that the anchor-wire is exceedingly cheap and is readily removable, so that when one is broken or has rusted out it can be readily replaced by another. This form of the anchor-wire is specially adapted to a round tubular post, which presents no flat sides for the attachment of the braces ordinarily used in iron fence-posts. By this construction the use of a separate eye or loop for holding the lower end of the anchor-wire is avoided and the attachment is therefore firmer and more substantial. The anchor-wire also lies in central line with the post itself; therefore there is less liability of its leaning over by the strain on the fence.

I am aware that anchor-wires have been used with flat posts; but in such case the anchor-wire rests on one side of the post and not in direct line therewith, and separate eyes or loops are required at the bottom secured by keys, by which loose movement is liable to occur.

The fence-wires B B are attached to the post by binding-wires D D. The method of attaching is illustrated in the cross-section Fig. 3. The binding-wire is first bent double, forming a center loop *f*, which embraces the fence-wire B. The two loose ends of the binding-wire are inserted through the hole *b* and carried out at the back of the post, where they are bent forward again and carried around the post, one on each side, and the loose ends are then coiled several times around the fence-wire, making a secure fastening. By this construction there are three points of attachment, one at the center of the post and one on each side. The center attachment binds the fence-wire tightly up to the center of the post, holding it in firm contact at a narrow point and preventing the bending of the main wire around the post, as is the case where there is no center attachment, but only side attachments. It preserves the symmetry of the fence by keeping the wires straight where they cross the posts. In most fences of the kind the attachments of the binding-wires come at the sides of the posts only, leaving the center to bend around the post. The side attachments in my fence are simply to hold the binding-wire taut and straight, the holding of the fence-wires coming in the center of the post.

Having described my invention, I do not claim, broadly, a fence-post with an anchor-wire at the bottom.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with a fence-post consisting of a section of gas-pipe and provided with a cross-hole through the same, of an anchor-wire inserted through the hole and standing centrally in line with the post, said wire being bent in the form of a loop, the upper ends resting in contact with the post, and a loose ring slipping over the tops of the wire to fasten them in place, as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK S. WOOD.

Witnesses:
HIRAM L. WOOD,
CHARLES MITCHELL.