

J. W. MORROW.
FENCE, TELEGRAPH, AND OTHER POST.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1911.

1,025,823.

Patented May 7, 1912.

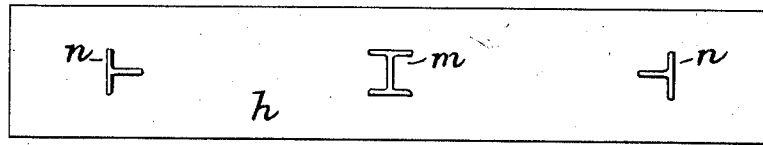


Fig. 1

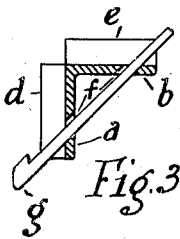


Fig. 3

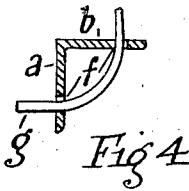


Fig. 4

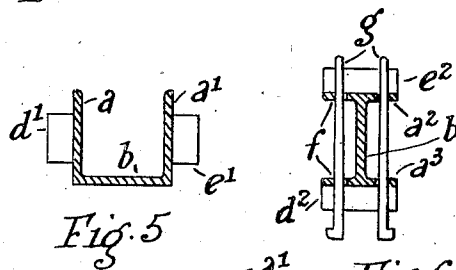


Fig. 5

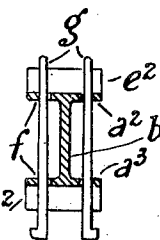


Fig. 6

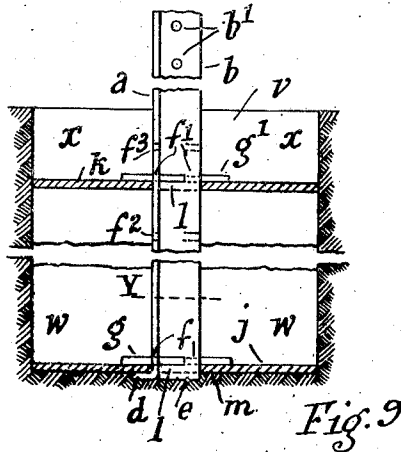


Fig. 9

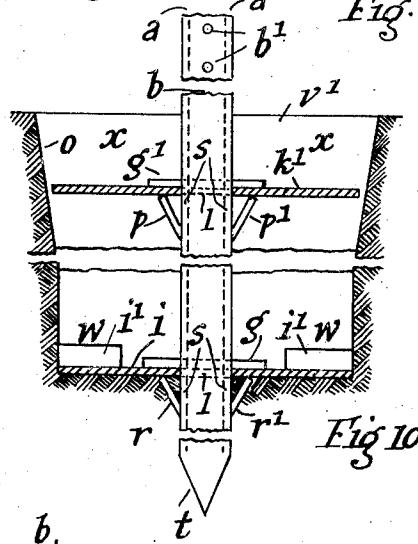


Fig. 10

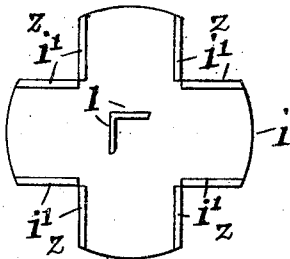


Fig. 2

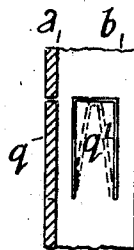


Fig. 7

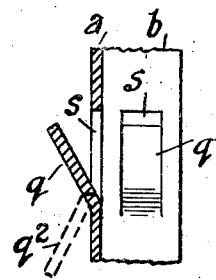


Fig. 8

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ONE-THIRD TO BRUCE EDWARDS, OF PINNAROO, AUSTRALIA.

FENCE, TELEGRAPH, AND OTHER POST.

1,025,823.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WATSON MORROW, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., residing at Murrayville, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence, Telegraph, and other Posts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to posts or the like for fences, telegraphs, scaffolds, windmills, piles, troughs, and various other uprights used in constructions having their bases set in the earth.

I take a standard, post, or pillar of angle iron, T iron, H iron, or the like; one part of it to be located above the ground is slotted, perforated, or has members or attachments appropriate to its intended purpose. The lower part is to be inserted below the surface of the ground and has special anchoring means explained by reference to the accompanying drawings. It is important that the post—when once fixed in place—shall not be able to rise, nor sink, nor sag out of its proper position.

By my invention, light, cheap, easily packed sheet metal anchor plates or disks which may be of the same thickness throughout are to be used with my posts as aforesaid; and ample strength is provided by my combinations of parts. Great weight and severe stresses are put upon some posts, as those used in telegraphy, yet when the foundation is reasonably good my posts will not suffer displacement. In all cases I use to each post at least a pair of anchor plates spaced apart by earth or any suitable firm filling.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are plan views of two styles of anchor plates; Figs. 3 to 6 show horizontal sections, and Figs. 7 and 8 vertical sections through posts of various angular forms. Each anchor plate is adapted to slide along its post, or along a plurality of posts in the case of the elongated plate in Fig. 1. Figs. 9 and 10 show sections of unfilled ground holes containing posts carrying two anchor plates each. In Fig. 7 anchor plate supports are shown in unbent position, and in Fig. 8 the supports are shown bent outward.

Figs. 1, 9, and 10 are on a smaller scale

than the others. Fig. 3 is on line Y of Fig. 9. Each post is shown with its upper part broken away. In these upper parts b^1 are holes used for certain kinds of fencing. I omit or modify in some cases minor details while retaining matter of the invention; thus in some of my combinations of parts there may be used round or flat posts.

The post with a blunt base is that which I ordinarily use but a point t at the base is shown in Fig. 10, to facilitate the driving of the post when required below an excavated hole, until anchor plate supports near the post base are positioned so as to be under an anchor plate i placed upon the hole bottom. The webs or sides of the post (which will be made of iron, steel, or other suitable metal) are coated if desired with a preservative or decorative material. These webs are marked a, b , in Figs. 3, 4, 7; a, b, a^1 in Fig. 5, and a^2, b, a^3 , in Fig. 6. All or parts of the sides or webs are burred or bent outwardly at their base forming any suitable supporting projections d, e , in Figs. 3 and 9, d^1, e^1 , Fig. 5, and d^2, e^2 , Fig. 6.

In Fig. 7 parts q, q^1 of any convenient shape (they are for example in some cases pointed as shown by dotted lines) are formed by cuts into the post; and such parts are at times of convenience and if required bent so as to project at any desired angle or so as not to interfere with any sliding movement required of the anchor plates in any convenient way as in Figs. 8 or 10 to form supporting projections as q, q^1 , or p, p^1 , and r, r^1 leaving holes as s . The projections are to support anchor plates, but there are also means to fix such plates down in desired positions. To each post there is a pair (or larger series) of lower and higher anchor plates as j, k , Fig. 9; or i, k^1 , Fig. 10.

For groups of posts near one another I use elongated or specially enlarged anchor plates as h apertured for the said group, and such plates insure parallelism of the posts. They serve excellently for posts to support railway sleepers, heavy piping, troughs and so on. Holes in such a plate are marked n and m , Fig. 1. These are of suitable metal, each apertured to slide along its post to the support which acts as a stop, but in the case of Fig. 9 the only stop of upper plate k is the earth filled in over the under plate j as undermentioned.

As in Fig. 2, the anchor plate i is cut to

produce the aperture l of shape to suit the post, and its rim is indented as at z , and the edges are bent up or down, or in part up and in part down (vertically or obliquely) forming anti-sag flanges z^1 which provide extra bearing surface against the sides of the hole in the ground—see Fig. 10. Flanges z^1 give a large bearing surface without requiring the diameter of the hole in the ground to be large. The posts have at one or more points slots or holes as in Fig. 9, f , f^1 , f^2 , f^3 or provided as in Fig. 10 by the tops of the holes s formed in bending out the supports q , q^1 , p , p^1 , r , r^1 . These holes receive lower and upper bolts, spikes, or fastening means as g , g^1 respectively. The bolts or spikes fix down the higher anchor plates in predetermined positions and prevent the posts sinking through the holes l of said plates.

Before erecting a post a hole v is made in the ground and as shown in Fig. 9, a post is taken with an anchor plate j at the post base, resting on the feet, lugs, or burred out parts d , e . This plate j is set at the hole bottom m , in which position the plate is then fixed by a spike or bolt g driven through any suitable holes as f in the post above the plate. Earth or the like is then filled in at w and rammed down on the anchor plate j partly filling the hole v in the earth. One or more higher anchor plates as k , slidable on the post, I then force down firmly on the filled in earth, and fix against rising along the post as by another bolt or pin g^1 through any suitable holes as f^1 or higher or lower holes are usable. Plate k also is then covered in by filling up the top x of hole v . The upper plate k^1 in Fig. 10 is shown as pre-

vented from sinking relatively to the post by outbent lugs p , p^1 under it, and from rising by a spike g^1 above it. Cut portions of the posts are bent to project downward above any anchor plate or plates when desired instead of using pins g , g^1 ; q^1 Fig. 8, shows such a downward bend. Each upper anchor plate is of value in keeping water plant roots and so forth off the earth or filling packed beneath it. I make some top plates as k^1 larger than the under plate in some cases for still greater protection, where the upper part of the hole v^1 is larger than the lower part. In some soils it is advisable to omit pins g , g^1 of Fig. 10, and drive the post farther in after erection at any suitable time or times; when lugs p , p^1 , r , r^1 , extend nearly vertically such driving is easier than when they are horizontal or nearly so.

What I claim as my invention is:—

An anchor plate provided with an aperture, in combination with an angular post extending slidably through such aperture and having its webs slotted to form vertically-extending flaps having free upper ends, said flaps of the several webs being bent outwardly to constitute seats for firmly supporting said anchor plate with the upper face of the latter below the upper slotted edges of said webs, and keys engaging the upper slotted edges of said webs and the upper face of said anchor plate for rigidly clamping the latter in position on said seats.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WATSON MORROW.

Witnesses:

G. G. TURRI,
BEATRICE M. LOWE.