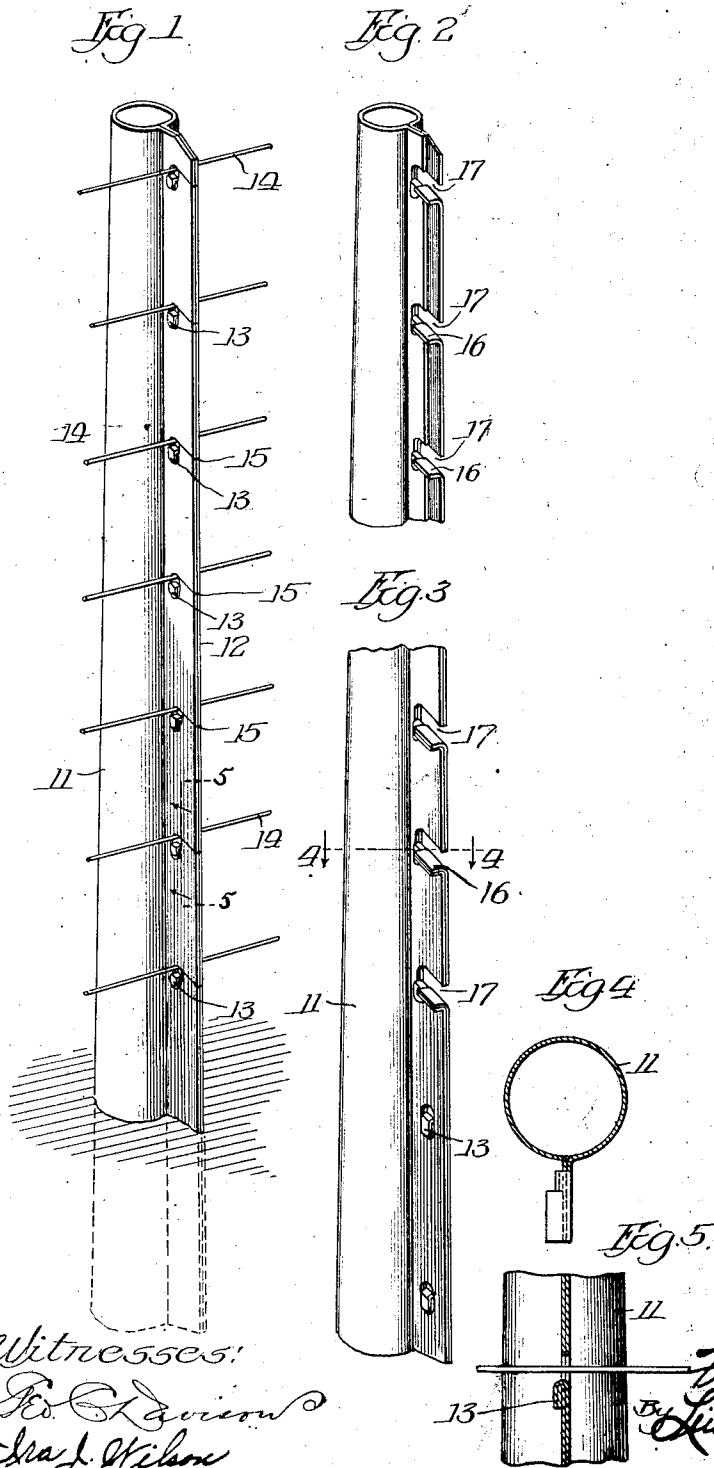


F. F. TOBIAS.
FENCE POST.
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1,063,142.

Patented May 27, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FENCE-POST.

1,063,142.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. TOBIAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference in general to fence posts and, more particularly, to metallic fence posts and aims to provide a post of this general character which will be strong and durable and which will be so constructed that the line wires of a fence may be readily attached thereto and securely held in engagement therewith without the employment of fastening means structurally independent of the post.

Another object is to provide a post to which the fence wires may be readily and quickly attached without the employment of special tools for that purpose.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be readily apparent from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings illustrating preferred embodiments of the invention.

Referring to the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a post embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of a slightly different form of post before the wires are attached thereto; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the post shown in Fig. 1 before the wires are attached; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

On the drawings, reference character 11 designates the body portion of my improved post which is formed of sheet-metal preferably bent into substantially cylindrical shape as shown with the free edges of the sheet extending radially from the body to provide an outstanding flange 12 extending longitudinally of the post. The parallel edges of the metal sheet forming the flange 12 are rigidly secured together in any convenient manner but, in the present instance, this result is accomplished in a simple and convenient way by punching out lips 13 from both thicknesses of the flange, these lips being bent laterally and downwardly at the base of the flange against one face thereof so that the plies of the metal forming the flange are securely and rigidly locked to-

gether by these lips. It will be manifest that by connecting the plies of metal, forming the flange, together at the base of the flange and adjacent to the body portion of the post I produce a rigid and substantial post, the body portion of which will not be spread or distorted by driving or handling. The apertures resulting from the formation of the lips 13 are adapted to receive and hold the line wires 14 of a wire fence. In order that the wires may be introduced into these apertures, I have cut the material of the flange from the apertures to the free edge thereof, forming slits 15 which are preferably inclined downwardly from the tops of the apertures to the free edge of the flange. The material of the flange adjacent the slits and the apertures is then bent laterally as indicated by reference character 16 in Fig. 2, thereby providing the slots through which the wires may be introduced into the apertures. After a wire has been inserted through a slot into the aperture the bent portion 17 is returned to the plane of the flange by a pair of pincers, or, even by means of a hammer, so that it assumes the position shown in Fig. 1, thereby forming an outer wall for the aperture which prevents removal of the wire from the aperture and securely attaches the wire to the post. After each wire is introduced into its respective aperture the portion 17 is bent up to hold it in place. The fence wires are thereby securely attached to the posts without the employment of any fastening means structurally independent of the posts and the connection between the posts and the wire may be readily effected without the employment of any specially designed tools.

In Fig. 2 I have shown one of the free edges of the metal as terminating substantially in a line with the outer edges of the wire-receiving apertures instead of terminating flush with the outer edge of the flange. This construction permits the lips to be struck up from both thicknesses of the metal to rigidly secure the parts together, but necessitates the bending of only one thickness for the purpose of attaching the wires to the post. This structure is particularly desirable when the posts are made of very heavy metal.

It will be manifest from the foregoing that I have provided a post which is of simple construction, which will be cheap to

manufacture and which will be serviceable and durable. The fence wires may be readily attached to such a post and securely connected thereto without the employment of any special tools or any fastening means apart from the post structure itself. When the wire-receiving apertures have been closed by bending up that portion of the material beneath the slits, no amount of lateral strain upon the wires will be sufficient to disengage them from the post since the entire strength of the flange outside the apertures opposes any lateral movement of the wires.

While I have shown and described that embodiment of my invention, which at the present time appears preferable it will be obvious that the invention is capable of various modification in details of construction within the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A fence post, comprising a sheet of metal bent to form a substantially cylindri-

cal body portion, and a flange portion formed by the edges of the metal projecting from the body portion, said projecting edges being held together by lips struck up from the metal thereof and said flange being provided with wire-receiving apertures formed by striking up said lips and having means for retaining wires in said apertures.

2. A fence post, comprising a sheet of metal shaped to provide a body portion, and a flange consisting of a plurality of thicknesses of metal, projecting from said body portion, secured together by lips struck-up from said thicknesses of metal, said flange having wire-receiving apertures formed by the displacement of the metal to provide said lips and also having provisions for retaining wires in said apertures.

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