

W. W. BEEBE.

FENCE POST.

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1,004,969.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

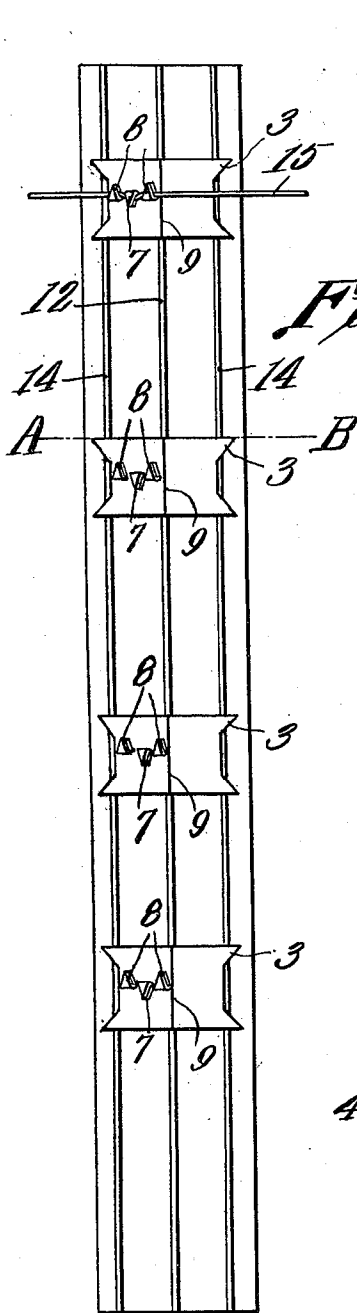


Fig. 1.

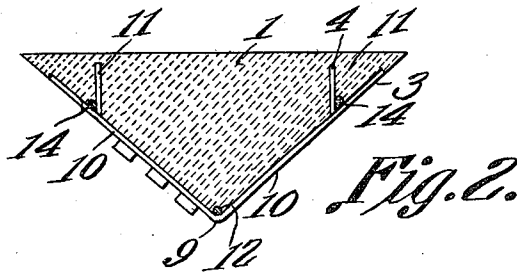


Fig. 2.

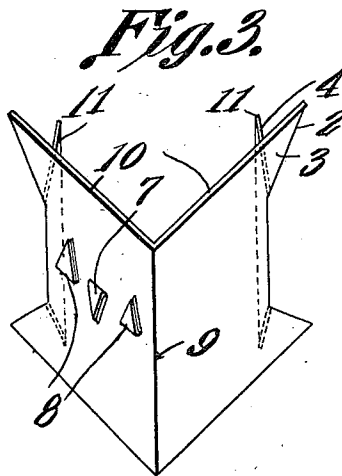


Fig. 3.

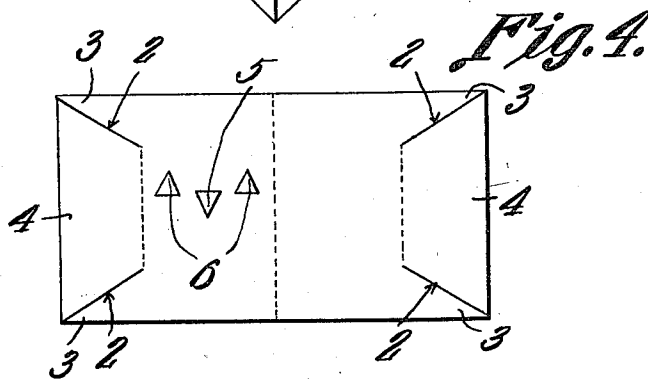


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. BEEBE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF FORTY-NINE ONE-HUNDREDTHS TO WALLACE A. YOUNG, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

FENCE-POST.

1,004,969.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. BEEBE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Fence-Post, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a concrete fence post of novel and improved form, to provide novel means for reinforcing the post, and to provide a wire-securing member of novel and improved form, adapted to be used in connection with a concrete fence post.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows in front elevation, a fence post constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a transverse section upon the line A—B of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective of the wire-securing member; and Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank from which the wire-securing member is formed.

The fence post, denoted generally by the numeral 1, is triangular in cross section, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. To the fence post 1 is applied, in the process of manufacture, a wire-securing member, shown in clearest detail in Fig. 3.

The wire-securing member is, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, fashioned from a flat sheet of metal, having at its ends, and adjacent its corners, inwardly extending, diagonally disposed slits 2, defining wings 3 adjacent the opposite longitudinal edges of the plate, and tongues 4, located at the ends of the plate, between the wings 3. To one side of the median line of the plate, crooked slits are formed. There may be any number of these slits. As shown in Fig. 4, three slits appear, the apex of one slit, denoted by the numeral 5, extending toward one of the longitudinal edges of the plate, while the apices of the other slits, denoted by the numeral 6, extend in an opposite direction, toward the outer longitudinal edge of the plate.

The material lying within the contour of

the slits 5 and 6, is struck outwardly, to form prongs 7 and 8, respectively. The plate is bent along a median line, as shown at 9, to form arms 10, disposed at an angle to each other, and the tongues 4 are struck backwardly into approximate parallelism, as shown at 11, leaving the wings 3 outstanding in the planes of the arms 10.

In practical operation, as many of the wire-holding members as may be desired, are placed in a suitable mold. A reinforcing bar 12 is laid in the angles defined by the arms 10. Other reinforcing bars 14 are lodged in the angles defined by the wings 3 and the tongues 4. The concrete is then placed in the mold, the tongues 4 extending into the concrete. When the structure is removed from the mold, the cross sectional contour of the structure will appear as in Fig. 2, the wire-holding members being mounted in place, as shown in Fig. 1.

The fence wire, denoted by the numeral 15, may be engaged in any desired manner with the tongues 7 and 8. If desired, as shown in Fig. 1, the wire 15 may be engaged beneath one of the tongues 8, carried upwardly, and engaged over the tongue 7, and thence carried downwardly and engaged beneath the other tongue 8. The particular manner, of engaging the wire 15 with the tongues 7 and 8, above described, need not be adhered to rigidly, and many other methods of applying the wire 15 about the tongues 7 and 8 will readily suggest themselves to the user of the device. The specific explanation of all of the different manners in which the wire 15 may be engaged with the tongues, need not be entered into at this place, since these details will readily suggest themselves to one skilled in the fence builder's art.

Although I have shown a single wire 15, it is of course obvious that the device may be employed with equal propriety, for upholding a wire fence which is fashioned in the form of netting.

Owing to the triangular form given to the post, the amount of material necessary to produce the post, is greatly decreased, the reinforcing rods 12, and 14, serving to strengthen the post, to compensate for its reduced cross sectional area.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a

post; a wire-securing member having arms
lying along two faces of the post, the arms
being terminally slit to form tongues rear-
wardly extended into the constituent mate-
5 rial of the post; and elements upon said
member for engaging a wire.

2. As an article of manufacture, a wire-
holder fashioned from a single plate of
metal and comprising angularly disposed
10 arms, terminally slitted, to form rear-
wardly extended tongues, and wings upon
both sides of the tongues, in the planes of
the arms; there being wire-engaging prongs
struck from one of the arms.

3. As an article of manufacture, a blank 15
for the formation of a wire-holder, said
blank being of rectangular contour and
having diagonally disposed slits extended
inwardly from its ends, there being
crooked slits in the plate, to one side of the 20
median line thereof.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing
as my own, I have hereto affixed my signa-
ture in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. BEEBE.

Witnesses:

WALLACE A. YOUNG,

J. H. GOODING.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."