J. E. & D. P. STRYKER.

FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1911.

1,028,630. Patented June 4, 1912.

Fig. 1.

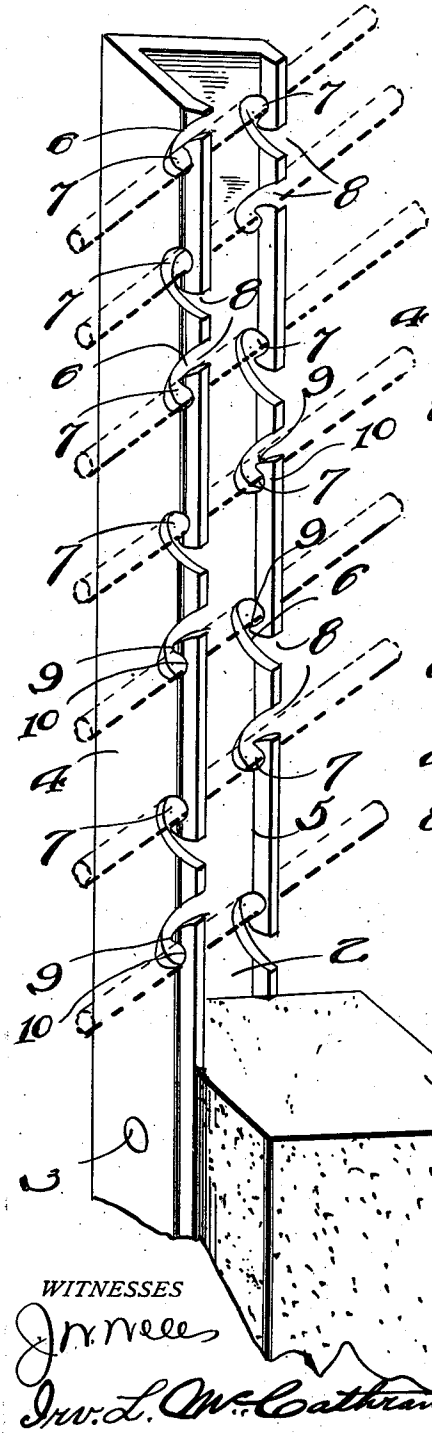
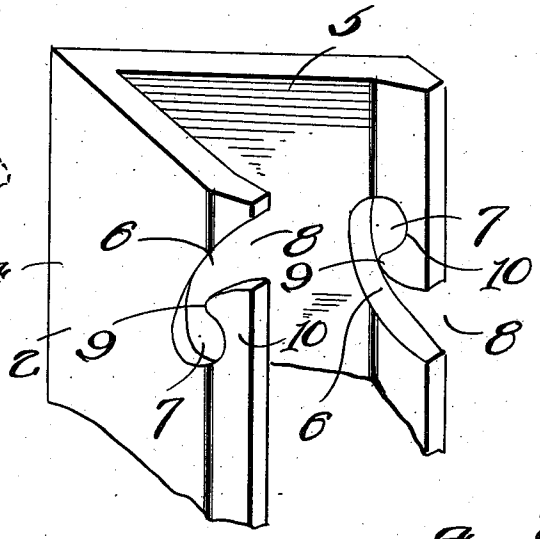


Fig. 2.



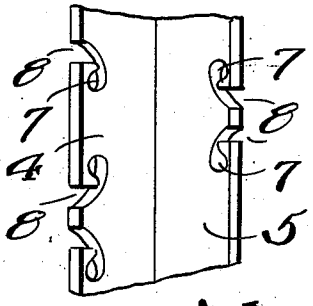


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

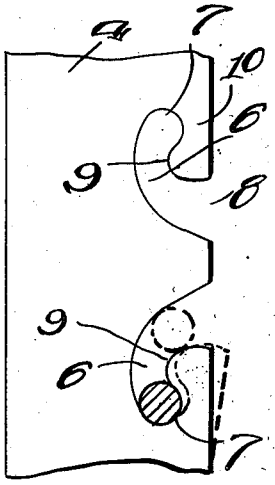
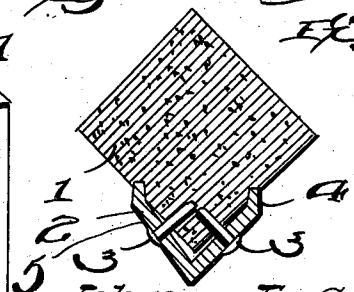


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

Jno. Nee

Irv. L. McCathran.

INVENTORS

John E. Stryker

Dick P. Stryker

Attorney

C. C. Crooman,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. STRYKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND DICK P. STRYKER, OF SOMERVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

FENCE-POST.

1,028,630. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed September 28, 1911. Serial No. 651,852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN E. STRYKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, and DICK P. STRYKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Somerville, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to fence posts, and has particular reference to a metallic fence post to which the wire strands may be conveniently attached.

Another object of this invention is the production of a fence post which is very durable, and will not be affected by the usual vibrations of the wire carried thereby.

With these and other objects in view this invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of the post. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective of one end thereof. Fig. 3 is a front view of a portion of the post. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side view thereof, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken through the fence supporting block showing the position of the angle post secured thereto.

Referring to the drawings by numerals 1 designates the base or anchor block which is placed in the usual manner in a post hole, and this block 1 is formed of a rectangular shape. A post 2 comprising an angle body straddles one corner of said anchor block 1, as illustrated in Figs. 1, and 5, and this angle post 2 is formed of a less angle than the sides of the anchor block 1, as illustrated in Fig. 5. The post 2 is secured to the anchor block 1 by means of pins or other suitable fastening means 3, and it will therefore be obvious that owing to the different angle of the anchor block and post, the post will be more firmly held upon the anchor block and thereby resist the vibration which usually occurs in a wire fence. It will further be obvious that owing to the gripping feature of the post 2 upon the block 1, considerable strain will be removed from the supporting pins 3.

As previously stated the post 2 comprises an angle body which consists of sides 4 and 5. A plurality of wire receiving sockets 6 are formed along the edge of each of the sides 4 and 5. These wire receiving sockets are arranged in contiguous pairs so as to facilitate the entrance of a strand within said sockets. By carefully considering Figs. 1, 2 and 3 it will be seen that the sockets adapted to receive the same wire are arranged so as to open in an opposite direction, that is to say, the upper socket upon the side 4 extending downwardly, and the coöperating socket on side 5 extending upwardly both having their wire receiving pockets 7 arranged in alinement. Each of these sockets 6 is provided near its entrance 8 with a bulged gripping knob 9 which knob 9 tends to obstruct the entrance to the pocket 7 when the wire is being inserted therein. In view of the fact, however, that the post is formed of metal, the neck 10 will yield when the wire strand is being inserted into the pocket 7 as illustrated in Fig. 4, and adjust itself to the position as shown in dotted lines. However, as soon as the wire strand 11 enters the pocket 7 the knob 9 will immediately adjust itself to its normal position as shown in full lines thereby firmly clamping the wire in position. Through the combined features of the knob 9 and the arrangement of the wire sockets 6, it will be obvious that the wire strands will be firmly held in position, and will not be accidentally removed or disconnected from the post, whereas when it is desired to release the wire from the post, the same may be readily accomplished by going through the desired manipulations. It should be further obvious that in view of the fact that these sockets 6 are arranged in contiguous pairs, the wire strands may be more readily inserted within the socket and connected to the post. The edges of the sides 4 and 5 are disposed at an angle to said sides 4 and 5 so as to have the entrance to the apertures extend practically parallel to each other.

What we claim is:—

A fence post of the class described comprising an angle body, a plurality of contiguous pairs of wire receiving sockets formed upon each of the side edges of said body, the sockets upon each edge having the openings intermediate the openings on the opposite edge, one socket upon one edge

adapted to coöperate with the socket on the opposite edge for holding a wire in position, one of said sockets being downwardly pitched and the other of said sockets being upwardly pitched, each of said sockets being provided with an overhanging lip provided with a comparatively narrow resilient neck carrying at its other end an enlarged bulged portion, said wire receiving sockets being provided at their inner ends with an enlarged pocket portion, and said bulged portion being adapted to normally obstruct the entrance of a wire to or from said pocket.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in presence of witnesses.

JOHN E. STRYKER.
DICK P. STRYKER.

Witnesses as to signature of John E. Stryker:

EDWARD ECKERSEN,
E. J. DUDLEY.

Witnesses as to signature of Dick P. Stryker:

THOS. B. MADDEN,
A. J. CAMPBELL.