Dec. 29, 1936. C. S. BROWN 2,065,562

FENCE POST CONSTRUCTION

Filed March 7, 1935

Fig-1



Fig-2

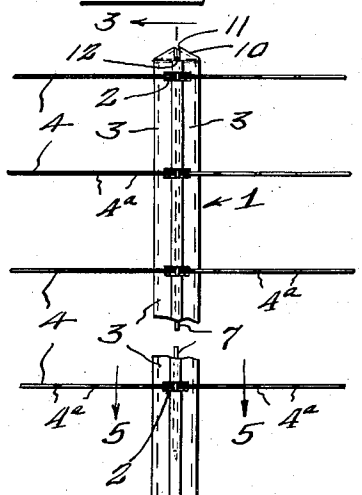


Fig-3

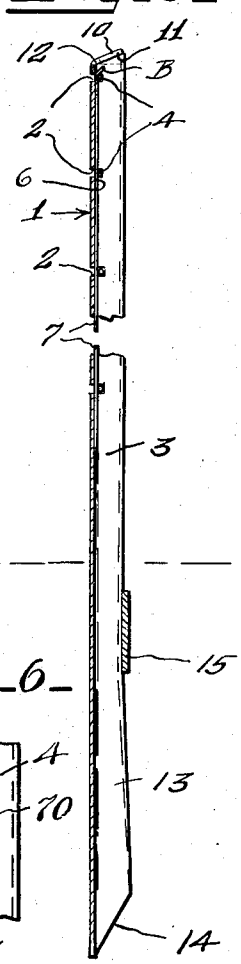


Fig-4

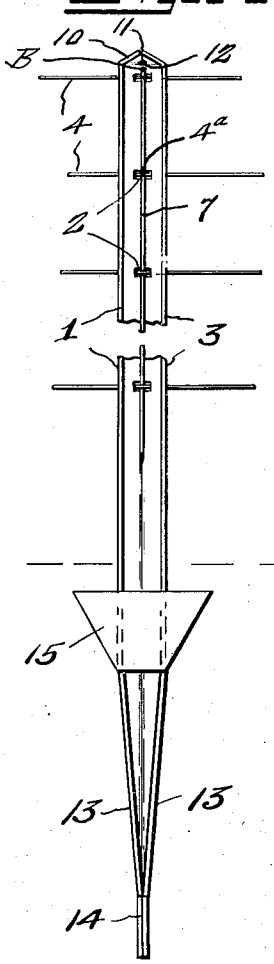
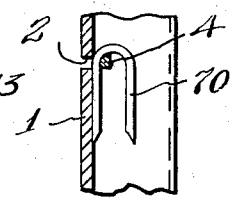


Fig-6



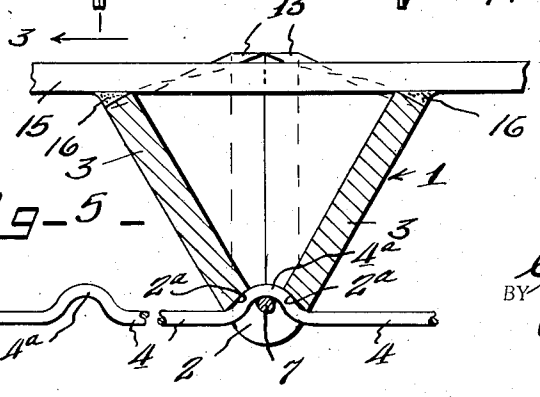


Fig-5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FENCE POST CONSTRUCTION

Charles S. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.

Application March 7, 1935, Serial No. 9,793

1 Claim. (Cl. 256—52)

This invention relates to fence posts, and has for its object wire binding means which is particularly simple and economical in construction and consists of a single easily operable part.

It further has for its object a fence post having an angular or apex portion formed with transverse notches for receiving the arcuate deflections or corrugatelike offsets at intervals in the strands of a wire fence in which notches the deflections interlock.

It further has for its object a particularly simple means for providing an angle iron post with a top wall and also with a pointed lower end.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a fence post embodying this invention with contiguous portions of the wires being also shown.

Figure 2 is an elevation of parts seen in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3, Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a rear elevation of this post.

Figure 5 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on line 5—5, Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary view showing a modified form of wire locking member.

1 designates the posts of the fence construction, each of which is formed with an angular or apex portion provided with transverse wire receiving notches, and a vertical passage intersecting the passage for receiving a wedge member interposed between the interior angle of the apex portion and the adjacent portion of the wire. Preferably, the wedge member is common to a plurality of wires. As here shown, it is common to all of the wires in the fence, but as seen in Figure 6 may be individual to each wire.

Preferably, the posts 1 are formed of angle iron and are V-shaped in cross section, the apex portion being formed with transverse wire receiving notches 2 which extend into the side flanges 3 of the post formation, the bottoms 2^a of the notches in the flanges preferably converging toward each other or arranged at an angle to the wire strands 4 so that the loop or deflections 4^a in the wire seat, or hook, in the same. They are locked in the notches by a member 7 located on the interior angle of the apex portion of the post and passing through the loops or deflections 4^a.

The wire strands 4 are usually provided at regular short intervals with the loops 4^a. In the event a loop does not come into the notch when the wire is tightened, the member 7, when driven in position, will deflect the wire to form a loop, but because the loops in the wires are numerous, it is not difficult to stretch the wires so as to locate each wire in one of the notches.

After the wires have been strung in the notches and tightened, the wedge member 7 is inserted from the top of the post and is of such size as to thrust in opposite directions against the interior angle surface of the apex portion of the post and the adjacent loop or deflected portion 4^a of the wire, and thus bind the wire to the post. Whenever it is necessary to readjust or tighten the wires, the wedge member of the intermediate posts of the fence can be removed and the wires tightened until another loop 4^a enters the notch and the wedge members again replaced. The wedge member is pointed so as to readily be inserted between the wire and the apex portion of the post. As shown in Figure 6, the wedge member 10 may be individual to each wire and may be something in the nature of a nail, staple, etc.

The V-shaped post is provided with a top wall or head in a particularly simple and economical manner and the top wall is provided by splitting the upper portion of the post for a short distance downwardly along the apex line and folding the top portions 10 of the flanges on opposite sides of the line of division or split 11 inwardly and downwardly until they meet each other along the line of division. Also, the top wall is formed with a passage or opening 12 for the wedge member 7 for permitting the wedge member to be inserted after the wires are strung. After the wedge member is inserted, its upper end may be bent as at B out of alinement with the opening 12 to prevent withdrawal of the wedge means by meddlers.

The lower end of the angular post formation is pointed to facilitate the driving thereof into the ground by folding the lower portions 13 of the side flanges inwardly toward the median line of the post, so that these side flanges taper, as shown in Figures 2 and 4, toward the lower end of the point. Also, the side flanges are cut off at a bevel, as at 14, for forming a comparatively sharp point at the extreme lower end of the post.

An anchor or side thrust plate 15 extends transversely of the lower end of the post, and preferably just above the tapering point, and is just above the portions 13 of the flanges, this being secured to the edges of the flanges of the post in any suitable manner, as at 16, by welding.

This fence post is particularly simple and economical in construction, and the wires are readily applied thereto and tightened and held in their tightened position, and retightened if they become loose after wear and tear.

What I claim is:

In a fence construction, an angle iron post having transverse wire receiving notches intersecting the apex portion thereof and extending through the flanges of the angle formation opening into the interior of the angle formation of the post, the wires engaging the bottoms of the notches in said flanges, and wedge means extending in said passage between the interior angle of the apex portion and the wires, the bottom portions of the notches in the flanges converging toward each other at an oblique angle to the wire strand forming seats for arcuate loops formed in the wire strand.

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