(No Model.)

H. G. THOMSON.

ANCHOR FOR FENCE POSTS.

No. 589,763. Patented Sept. 7, 1897.

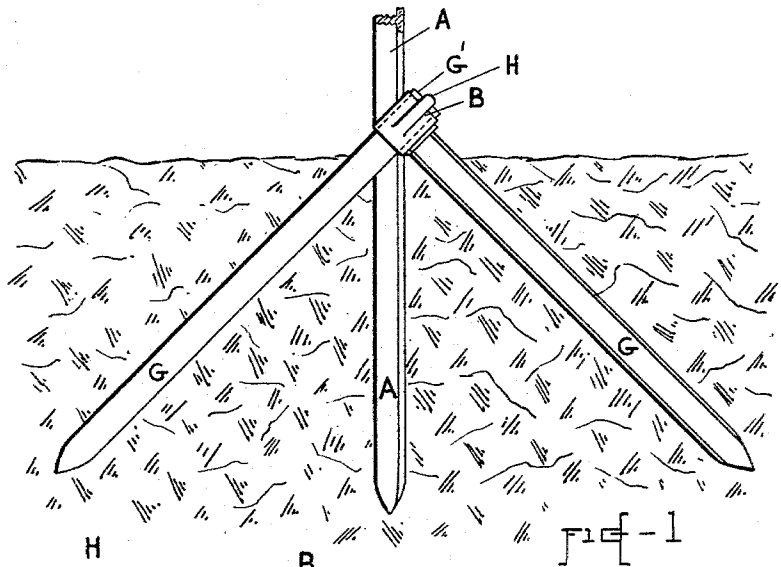


FIG-1

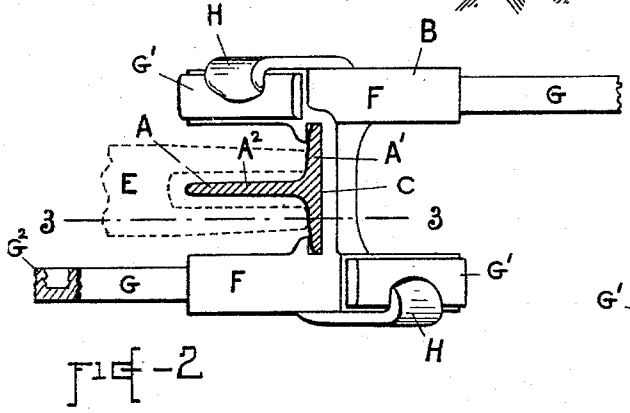


FIG-2

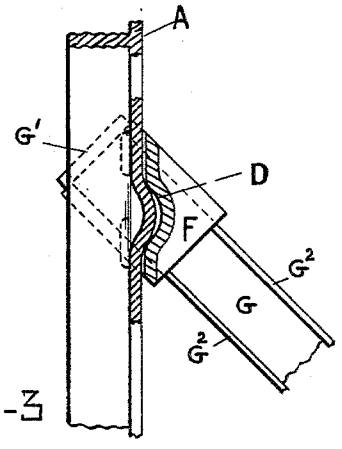


FIG-3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT G. THOMSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANCHOR FOR FENCE-POSTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,763, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed March 8, 1897. Serial No. 626,353. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT G. THOMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Anchors for Fence-Posts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of anchors for fence and other posts in which the post driven into the ground is provided with a fixed collar or base at or near the surface of the ground, through which base stakes are driven at an inclination to the post into the ground and are fixed in the base so as to hold the post firmly upright.

Among the objects of my invention are to simplify, cheapen, and improve the inclined stakes and the means of driving them through and fastening them to the base, and to simplify, cheapen, and improve the means for securing the base to the post. I attain these and other ends by my invention, and in order that it may be fully ascertained I shall describe in detail the mode in which I carry my invention into effect and then point out its several features in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents in side elevation an anchored fence-post embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line 3 3, Fig. 2.

In the practice of my invention I form the upright post A itself, by preference, of some common commercial form of iron—for instance, iron piping, or, as shown here, of T-iron—and fix on the post A an anchor-base B some distance from its lower end, the post being driven vertically into the ground until the base B is at or near the surface.

I form the base B by preferably casting of malleable cast-iron with a central vertical socket C, in this instance flat, to receive the head A′ of the T-iron post A, and open on one side to admit the web A^2 of the T-iron post A. To securely fix the base B to the post A thus passed through the socket C, I prefer to form a recess D on the inside of the closed wider wall of the socket C, and by means of a split punch E, (indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2,) straddling the web A^2 of the post A and resting against the head A′ of the post on opposite sides of the web A^2, forcibly drive and upset the head A′ into the recess D, thus rigidly locking the base to the post in a simple and convenient manner.

For guiding and driving the inclined stakes F into the ground on opposite sides of the post A to support the same I form, preferably by casting, on opposite sides of, in this instance, the wider dimensions of the socket C, flat tubular socket-guides F the planes of whose wider dimensions are parallel with the plane of the axis of the vertical socket C, but whose axes are inclined downward in opposite directions at an angle of preferably forty-five degrees from the axis of the post A, so that the ends of one guide F lie in the respective planes of the narrower sides of the other socket F, an especially strong construction thus being secured.

Through the inclined guides F, I drive at like inclinations into the ground straight stakes G, preferably sharpened at their lower ends and having heads G′ on their upper ends, until the heads G′ abut against the upper ends of the respective guides F, and I then fix the stakes G securely in said guides, and thus to the base B and post, preferably by bending, over the heads G′ of the stakes, lugs H, previously cast on the outside of the upper ends of the respective guides F, so as to hold the stakes firmly in place, and thus rigidly hold the post erect.

To keep the skates G from working loose in the ground and thus make a more perfect anchorage for the post, I have discovered that by forming the stakes of plate metal, as iron, and with straight parallel flanges G^2 along the opposite edges of the wider dimension thereof, as shown, the flanges G^2 act as wings against the ground to effectually prevent the stakes and thus the post from shifting in any direction in the earth, and at the same time the stakes can be made, driven through the stake-guides and into the ground, and fixed in the guides much more readily and cheaply than heretofore.

The wide plate-stakes G, being driven into the ground through the inclined flat socket-

guides F, are fixed with their edges, like the narrow edges of said guides F, in the vertical plane, and their wide sides bearing horizontally against the earth in the direction of the fencing, the stakes being driven across the line thereof. The width or edges of the stakes being thus in the vertical plane the stakes do not bend vertically in the earth as stakes do when driven in the old-fashioned way, with the flat sides facing upward, but instead they hold the post rigidly down in place. Further, the flat socket-guides F being cast flat against the post-socket, with their edges in the vertical plane, I am enabled to use extra wide stakes and sockets without making the heavy and bulky casting, which would be imperative to gain the necessary strength did the socket-guides instead project edgewise from the post-socket.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a post anchor-base formed with a vertical post-socket, and on opposite sides with flat downwardly-inclined stake-guides whose edges are in the vertical plane, of wide ground-stakes driven through said inclined guides edgewise in the vertical plane.

2. The post anchor-base formed with a vertical post-socket and on opposite sides with flat downwardly-diverging stake-guides whose wide sides are in planes parallel with the axis of the post-socket.

3. The combination, with a post anchor-base formed with a vertical post-socket and on opposite sides with flat downwardly-inclined stake-guides whose edges are in the vertical plane, of wide ground-stakes having like flanges along both edges driven through said inclined stake-guides edgewise in the vertical plane.

4. The post anchor-base herein described as consisting of a vertical post-socket, to receive a T-iron post, and having a recess on the inside of its closed wall to receive the upset portion of the head of the T-iron; and said post-socket formed with oppositely-inclined stake-guides on opposite sides.

5. The combination with the base formed with a post-socket, having a recess on its inside, and inclosed stake-guides on the sides of the post-socket, of a T-iron post held in said socket, and having a part of its head upset into said recess.

6. The post anchor-base herein described as consisting of a vertical post-socket formed on its sides with downwardly-inclined stake-guides formed with malleable metal lugs on their upper ends to be bent over the heads of the stakes.

7. The combination with the base formed with a vertical post-socket having on its sides downwardly-inclined stake-guides with lugs bent over their upper ends, of a post held in the vertical socket, and stakes driven through the stake-guides, and having their heads retained by the said bent-over lugs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 29th day of October, 1896.

HERBERT G. THOMSON.

In presence of—
HERMAN MEYER,
B. M. SCOTT.