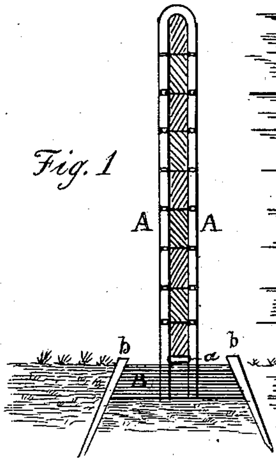
(No Model.)

W. H. AMBROSE & T. COLE.

FENCE POST.

No. 264,504. Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

Fig. 1



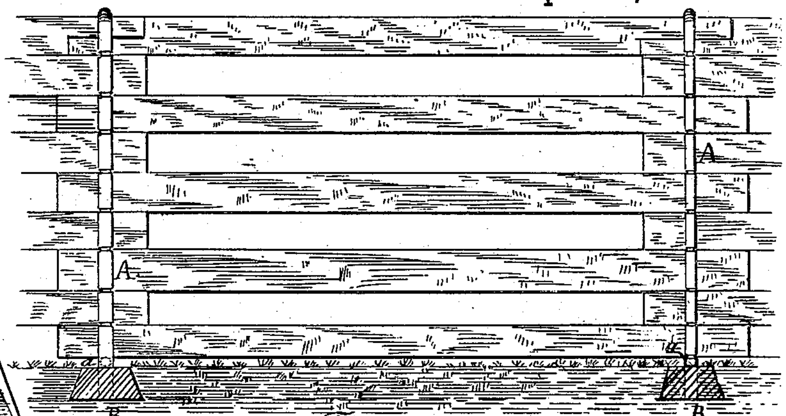
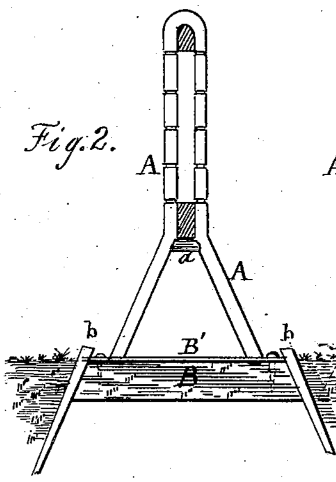


Fig. 4

Fig. 2.



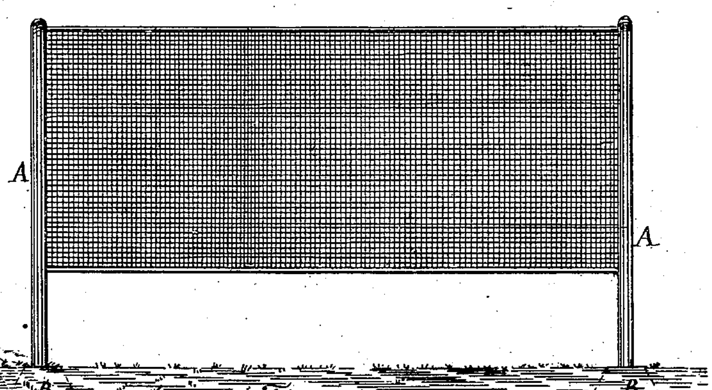
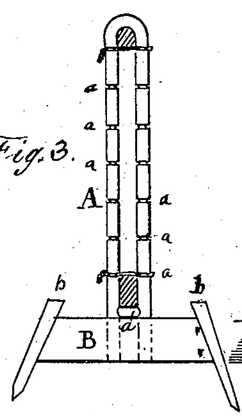


Fig. 5

Fig. 3.



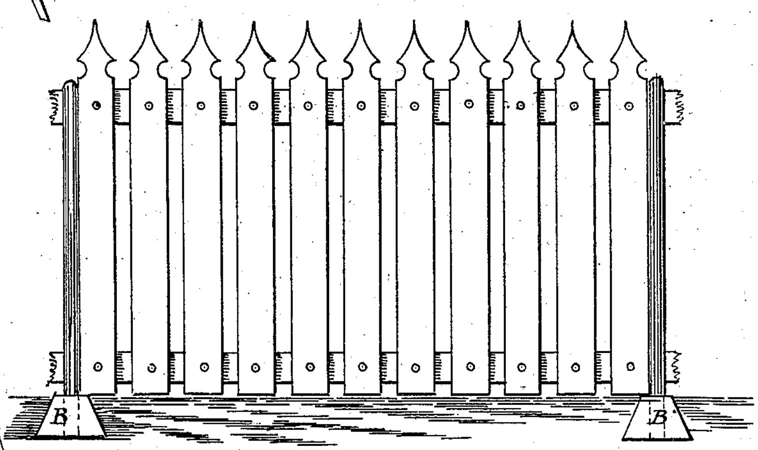


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

Wm. G. Henderson

W. W. Cragin

Inventor

W. H. Ambrose.

Thomas Cole.

By. H. S. Abbot.

Atty.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. AMBROSE AND THOMAS COLE, OF POLK, OHIO.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,504, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed May 26, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. AMBROSE and THOMAS COLE, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Polk, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fences; and it consists in the use of a single rod or bar of metal and bent back upon itself, thus forming a long loop or extended mortise, the two ends of which rod are to be inserted into a block, either of wood, stone, or cement, of such size and weight as to form a substantial anchorage in the ground. The structures thus constructed will constitute posts to support the materials, of whatever character they may be, to form the panels of a fence, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described, and set forth in the claim.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of a post formed of one piece of metal. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a modification. Figs. 2 and 3 show the channels formed around the rod, in which to embed the wrapping-wire. Fig. 4 is a side view of a panel of fence-rails inserted in the posts. Figs. 5 and 6 are different forms of panels of fence.

A represents a rod of metal, bent double and forming a long mortise. The lower ends of rod A are passed through a block of wood or stone, B, in which holes have been made for the rods. These blocks may be made of such length, breadth, and thickness as to constitute a heavy base, which, when anchored in the ground, will sustain the posts and fence-panels against the wind or any ordinary force.

B is the block, beveled on the sides and ends to be more securely embedded in the ground. *b b* are strong stakes driven firmly and deeply into the ground, and when the block B is of wood the stakes *b b* are to be nailed to the block. In the case of stone or cement any method of fastening the stakes can be adapted suitable to the material. A cross-bar, *a*, extends between the uprights A, and forms a support for the bottom rail of the panels and to keep the rail from touching the ground. In Fig. 2 the rods A have this bar *a* somewhat higher up, and from that point the rods spread apart to give a wider support, and the ends are fastened to a plate of metal, B′, which can be spiked to the top of the wooden block B.

The posts thus constructed, as described, are anchored in the ground, and stakes are driven and fastened to the blocks. The rails which constitute the frame-work of a panel of fence are inserted between the rods or in the mortise, and, as in Fig. 4, where the rails rest one on the other, from bottom to the top, the whole structure is complete, provided the post-rod is stiff enough to prevent their spreading, to prevent which spreading the two rods are tied by wires from one side to the other.

In Fig. 6 is a panel of a picket-fence, where the top and bottom rails are sustained within the posts.

In Fig. 5 is shown a wire gauze or screen, which is sustained at the top either by a large wire from post to post or upon a wooden rail, and a wire or rail can also be put at the bottom of the posts. The rod forming the post has grooves *a′* formed in it on both arms of the loop and at points opposite each other, to hold the wrapping or fastening wires, to sustain the rails, as shown in Fig. 3, and to prevent the posts from spreading.

We claim—

In a fence-post, the combination of the base-block with the metallic rod bent into a long loop, the ends of which are firmly embedded in said base-block, and between the arms of which are held the rails of a fence, and which has channels or grooves formed around the rod, on both arms of the loop, opposite each other, having from one channel or groove to the opposite groove wires twisted, which wires prevent the spreading of the arms of the post and hold the rails in position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. AMBROSE.
THOMAS COLE.

Witnesses:
HENRY A. WERTHOEFER,
ABSALOM KISSEL.