(No Model.)

U. G. THOMPSON & C. WAIN.

FENCE POST.

No. 525,433. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

Fig. 1.

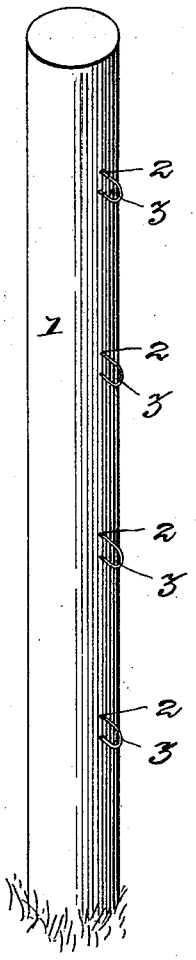
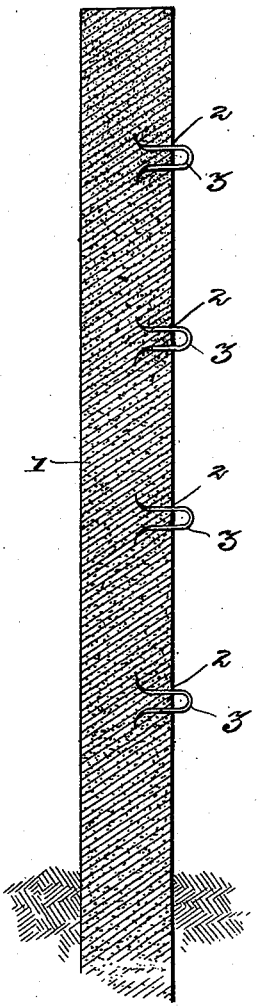


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ULYSSES G. THOMPSON AND CHARLES WAIN, OF ONEIDA, OHIO.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,433, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed September 5, 1893. Serial No. 484,880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ULYSSES G. THOMPSON and CHARLES WAIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Oneida, (Mills,) in the county of Carroll and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Fence-Post; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of our invention, which will enable others skilled in the art of clay-working, to which it appertains, to manufacture and use the same.

The invention relates to improvements in fence posts.

The object of the present invention is to increase the durability of fence posts, and to enable staples for fastening fence wires to posts to be automatically clinched in posts constructed of earthenware, or similar material.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a fence post constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, the staples being shown preparatory to being driven into the sockets.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a fence post constructed of burnt clay, or similar material, which is practically indestructible; it is round, but any other desired form may be employed; and it is provided with a vertical series of sockets 2.

The sockets 2 are arranged in pairs, of which there may be any desired number corresponding to the number of fence wires; and the sockets of each pair are formed in the material, while the latter is in a plastic condition; and they diverge inward, being oppositely curved upward and downward as shown.

When the material, of which the post is constructed, is in a plastic condition before it has hardened, cores of any suitable material may be employed for forming the sockets 2; and these cores may remain in the post until after the material has hardened. These cores must be sufficiently flexible to enable them, after a post has hardened, to be withdrawn without injuring the sockets.

Each pair of sockets is adapted to receive a staple 3, which is driven into the post for securing a fence wire to the same; and the sides or legs of the staple are curved upward and downward to spread and clinch them automatically.

By this construction staples may be readily driven into burnt clay, artificial stone, and similar fence posts more securely than into wooden posts, and the automatic clinching prevents any liability of the staples becoming accidentally loose.

Changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What we claim is—

A solid earthen fence post, or the like, provided with a vertical series of sockets, arranged in pairs and diverging inward and curving upward and downward, whereby staples are adapted to be driven in the post for securing fence wires thereto and are automatically clinched, substantially as described.

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