(No Model.)

J. M. FULMER.

FENCE.

No. 514,922. Patented Feb. 20, 1894.

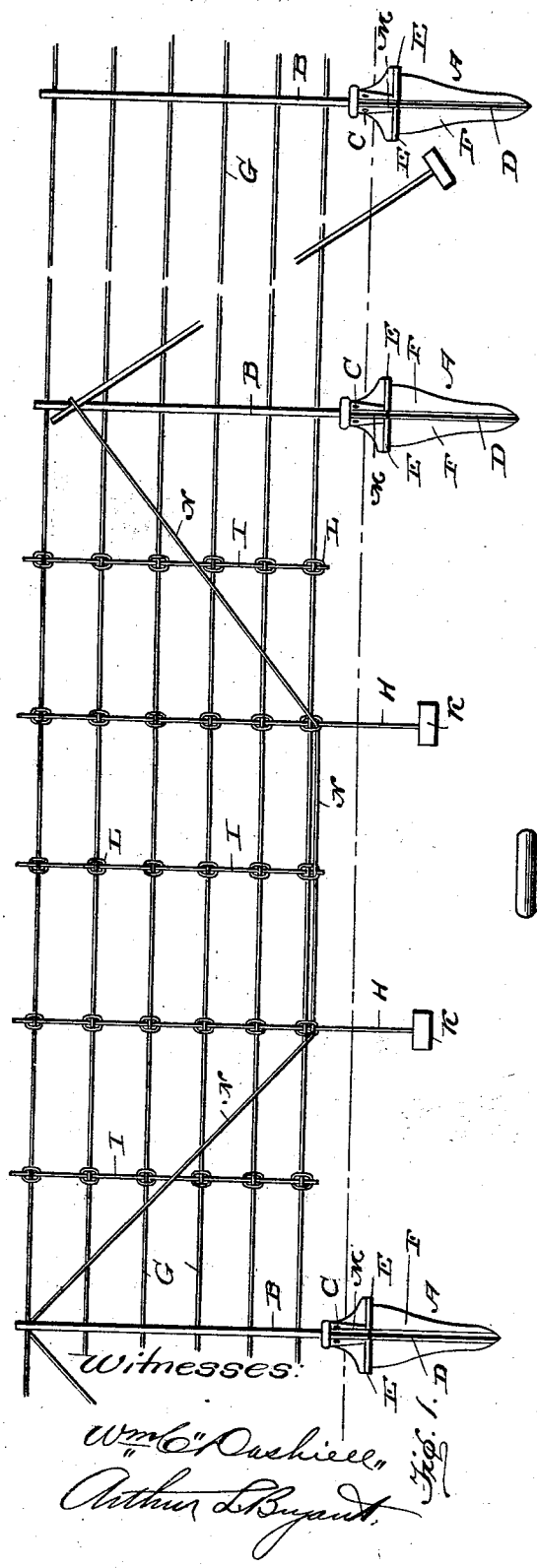

Fig. 1.

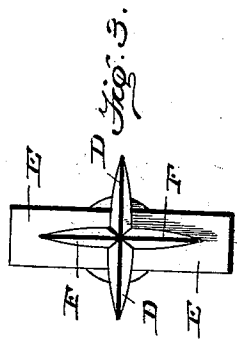

Fig. 3.

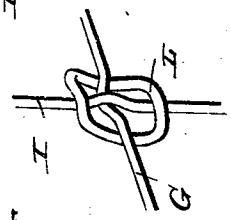

Fig. 4.

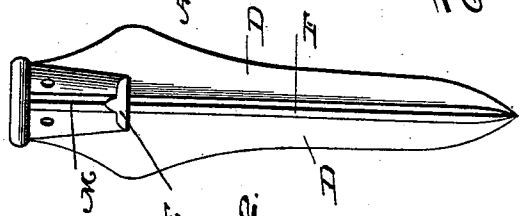

Fig. 2.

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FENCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 514,922, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed April 4, 1893. Serial No. 469,078. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB M. FULMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at McZena, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fences; and I 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.

My invention relates to improvements in fences and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully pointed out and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of a section of fence embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a detail side elevation of the lower portion of one of the posts. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view showing the manner of connecting the line and stay wires of the fence.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates the body of the base or support for a fence post and said body is preferably cast of any suitable metal and provided with a socket to receive the foot or lower end of the upright wire supporting portion, B, of the post. The upright portion, B, is adapted to be turned or rotated within the socket in the base A, for a purpose to be hereinafter described, and said upright portion is held in position by means of a transverse pin or bolt, C, which extends through aligned apertures or passages in the sides of the socket in the body, A, and the upright portion of the post. The body of the support A is provided at diametrically opposite points with integral longitudinally extending flanges D. The flanges D are, preferably, made in the form shown clearly in Fig. 3 in which they gradually increase in width from their upper ends to a point about in line with the bottom or lower end of the main portion of the base or support A and then diminish gradually in width from such point to their lower ends.

The base or support, A, is provided, at diametrically opposite points, between the flanges D, with integral horizontal laterally extending wings or flanges E. The horizontally extending flanges, E, are preferably united to the main portion of the base A about on a line with the lower end of the socket in the upper end thereof or in practically the same horizontal plane as the widest portion of the flanges D; and said flanges, E, are further connected with the body of the base A by integral sub-portions F which gradually decrease in width from their upper to their lower ends. The horizontal flanges, E, are also connected or united with the longitudinally extending flanges, D, by means of longitudinally extending flanges M which extend upwardly from said horizontal flanges along the outer wall of the socket in the body A. The flanges F extend from the lower side of the horizontal flanges E to the lower ends of the longitudinal flanges D and gradually decrease in width from their upper to their lower ends. As shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the flanges F are of less thickness than the width of the horizontally extending flanges E, so that said latter flanges project on opposite sides of the flanges F. The flanges F do not extend the entire length of the horizontal flanges E.

The body, A, and the flanges D, E, and F, are preferably formed by a single casting.

When the base or support of the post is inserted in the ground the upper end thereof is flush with or projects slightly above the upper surface and the horizontal flanges, E, are some distance below such upper surface and operate to prevent the support from being withdrawn from the earth.

The shape and relative positions of the flanges D, F, enable the post supports to be readily driven into the ground and when in proper position operate to prevent any lateral movement thereof.

To the upright portion or standard, B, of the post are connected, either by being passed through suitable passages in the standard or in any other desirable manner, the horizontal line wires, G, of the fence. The line wires, G, are held in proper position and prevented from sagging between the posts by means of vertical stay wires H, I. The stays H are attached at their lower ends to suitable anchors K embedded in the ground while the other stays, I, do not extend below the lower line

wire of the fence. The line and stay wires are connected at their point of intersection by elliptical shaped clasps, L, which are bent to allow the line wires to pass over the sides thereof and the stay wires to pass under the sides of the ring. The line wires and stays are held in proper relative position by forcing the portions of the clasp rings which contact with the stays rearwardly, slightly. This movement of the clasp rings causes the line and stay wires to bend slightly in opposite directions at their point of intersection and thus form a firm lock.

In some cases I employ an auxiliary stay wire N which extends from the upper end of one post downwardly and diagonally across the fence to the lower line wire thereof, then extends parallel to such line wire for a distance and then upward diagonally of the fence and is attached to the upper end of the next post. The horizontal portion of the auxiliary wire is passed through the clasps at the intersection of the longer stay wires H and the lower line wire of the fence. In case the stay wires do not keep the line wires from sagging, the bolt or pin C can be withdrawn and the upright or standard, B, turned or rotated in the socket of the body A to partially wind the line wires thereon and said upright and body again connected by the bolt.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A fence post consisting of a base provided with a socket at its upper end and with a series of retaining flanges, an upright or standard loosely fitted in the socket in the base and a pin adapted to be passed through aligned passages in the upright and support to hold the latter in place, whereby, when the pin is removed, the upright can be rotated, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a fence, a post consisting of a base or support provided in its upper end with a socket, and, at diametrically opposite points, with longitudinal flanges, D, that extend the entire length of the support, horizontally extending flanges, E, arranged between the flanges D substantially in line with the lower end of the socket in the base, flanges F extending from the lower side of the horizontal flanges to the lower ends of the flanges, D, and an upright adapted to fit and be supported in the socket in the base piece, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB M. FULMER.

Witnesses:
MINA GREENLEE,
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