

No. 791,380.

PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

A. A. THOMPSON.

FENCE POST.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 29, 1904.

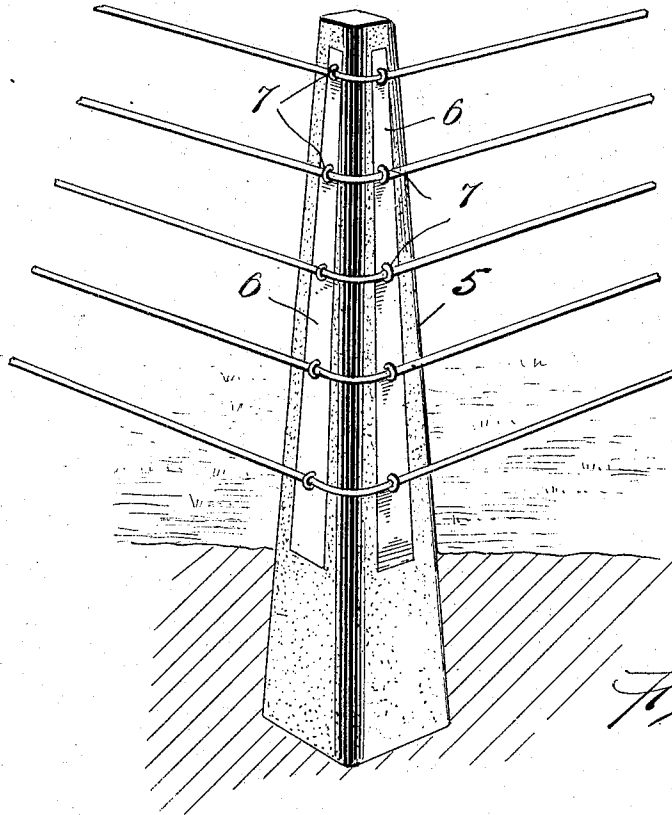
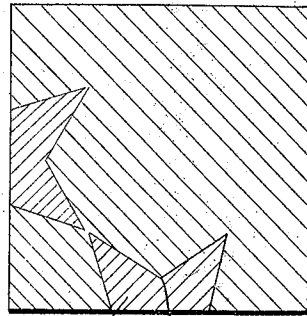


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



6' 7'

Witnesses
Condempern
F. C. Jones

Inventor
A. A. Thompson
By
Charles Chandler
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT ALONZO THOMPSON, OF BARROW, ILLINOIS.

FENCE-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,380, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed February 29, 1904. Serial No. 195,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT ALONZO THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Barrow, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Posts; 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.

This invention relates to fence-posts, and more particularly to the class of composition posts, the object of the invention being to provide an improved form of post which may be molded or cast from plastic material and to which fence-wires may be readily stapled, a further object of the invention being to provide a construction wherein the staples will be held securely against withdrawal.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a fence-post embodying the present invention and illustrating wires attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the post shown in Fig. 1.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a fence-post comprising a body portion 5, which is preferably rectangular in cross-section and tapered gradually from its lower end to its upper end, although it will be understood that the specific shape may be changed as desired. The body of the post is cast or molded from cement or other suitable material which will have the required hardness when dry, and in one face of the post if it is to be a line-post and in two faces if it is to be a corner-post there is embedded a strip 6 of wood, one face of which is flush with the vertical face of the post and which strip extends vertically or longitudinally of the post. The strip is dovetailed—that is, is expanded gradually in the direction of its rear side—so that

liability to loosening of the strip is reduced 45 to a minimum.

In each of the strips 6 a longitudinal groove 7 is formed, having sides 8 and 9, which converge and meet in a line at 7'. The plastic material forming the body of the post flows 50 into the groove 7 and forms a ridge along the line formed by the meeting of the sides 8 and 9 and converging portions adjacent to the said sides, so that as the staples are driven into the strips their ends will come in contact with 55 the body of the post against the ridge or the converging portions and will be deflected thereby and will thus hold more securely in the strips.

The post is set in the usual manner in the 60 ground, and the wires are attached to the post by means of staples 7, which are driven into the wooden strip 6 in the same manner as in the ordinary wooden post. It will be noted that the wooden strip terminates short of the 65 upper end of the body of the post, so that the strip is protected against moisture that might pass downwardly between the strip and the body of the post.

What is claimed is—

A fence-post of plastic material having embedded in a face thereof a longitudinal strip flush with the face of the post, said strip having a longitudinal groove in its rear face having converging sides which meet, said groove 75 receiving a portion of the material of the body of the post, in the form of a longitudinal ridge standing directly in the rear of the front face of the strip and in position to receive against its side faces the ends respectively of a staple 80 driven through the strip.

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

ALBERT ALONZO THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

KONA O. KING,
JOHN B. KING.