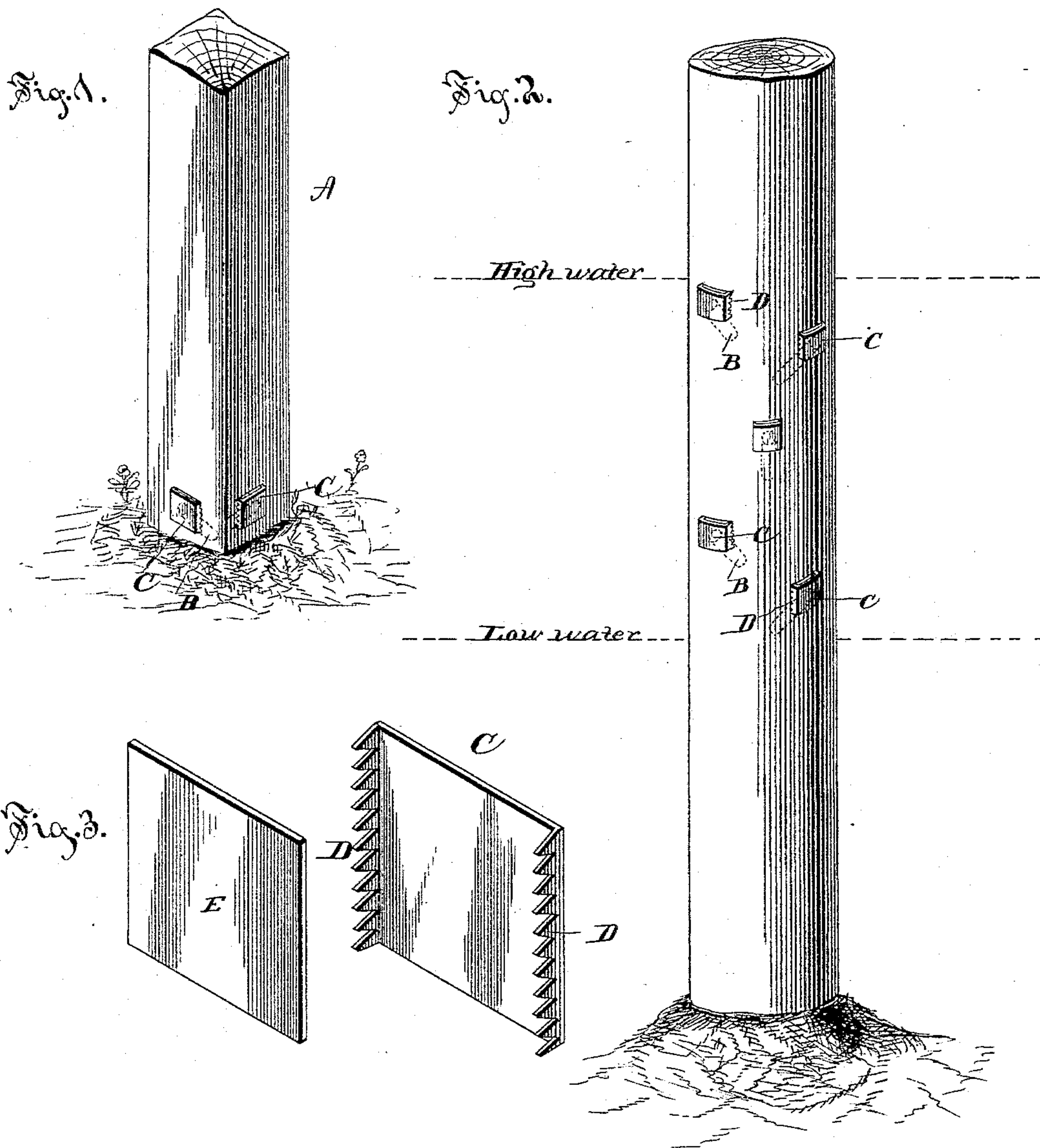


(No Model.)

C. W. PARKER.
PRESERVING POSTS, &c.

No. 378,459.

Patented Feb. 28, 1888.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. PARKER, OF GENESEE FORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESERVING POSTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,459, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed September 3, 1887. Serial No. 248,713. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gene-see Fork, in the county of Potter and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Art of Preserving Posts, Poles, and Piles; and I do 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in methods of preserving posts; and it consists in providing means for permeating the post with a preserving-liquid and the renewal of the said liquid.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of an ordinary fence-post, showing the means for inserting the preserving-liquid. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the pile for wharves and like structures. Fig. 3 is a detailed view of one of the caps for retaining the preserving material.

Preserving woods that are liable to become rotted by putting the parts most liable to injury in a preserving material to soak has long been known to the art. The objections to these different methods are that the material gradually loses its preserving qualities, and that no means for the renewal of the said material is provided. The object of this invention is to obviate these difficulties.

The letter A designates an ordinary fence-post to be preserved. In posts of this character the point at which the decay commences is at the surface of the ground. Just above this point the holes D are bored to the center of the post. The said holes are small, so as not to weaken the post, and are bored at an angle to hold the preserving-liquid, as shown in dotted lines at Fig. 1. When the said holes are bored and the posts placed in the ground, the preserving-liquid is poured into the said holes until full, and then the caps C are placed over

them. The said caps C are made, preferably, of iron, but can be made of any suitable material. Upon the opposite sides of the said caps are provided the teeth D, which are turned at an angle to the caps, whereby the same may be secured to the posts by driving the said teeth into them. Placed between the cap C and the posts is a soft pad, E, made of any material—such as rubber, felt, or oil-soaked paper—whereby a tight joint is formed and the preserving-liquid prevented from being jarred out of the holes B.

The class of posts shown in Fig. 2 differs from those above described in the point at which decay sets in. In the former the decay sets in at the surface of the ground and the latter between the high and low water marks. In preserving the latter the holes B are bored into the post from just above the high-water mark to the low-water mark, as shown.

When the preserving-liquid is poured into the said holes, it is absorbed into the wood and gradually permeates the whole post at that point. The liquid is poured into the said holes until the absorption ceases and the hole is full. Upon examination at the end of four or five years it will be found that the liquid has almost entirely left the said holes. At this time the caps C are removed and fresh liquid poured into them. In this way posts can be preserved for a great length of time.

What I claim is—

The means for preserving posts and piles, which consists in the combination of inclined holes bored in the said posts and piles at the points where they are subject to alternate wetting and drying, a preserving material placed in the said holes, and caps fitted over the said holes and provided on the inner surface with a soft material and teeth upon their edges to hold them in place.

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

CHARLES W. PARKER.

Witnesses:

B. DANIELS,
A. D. CHILDS.