

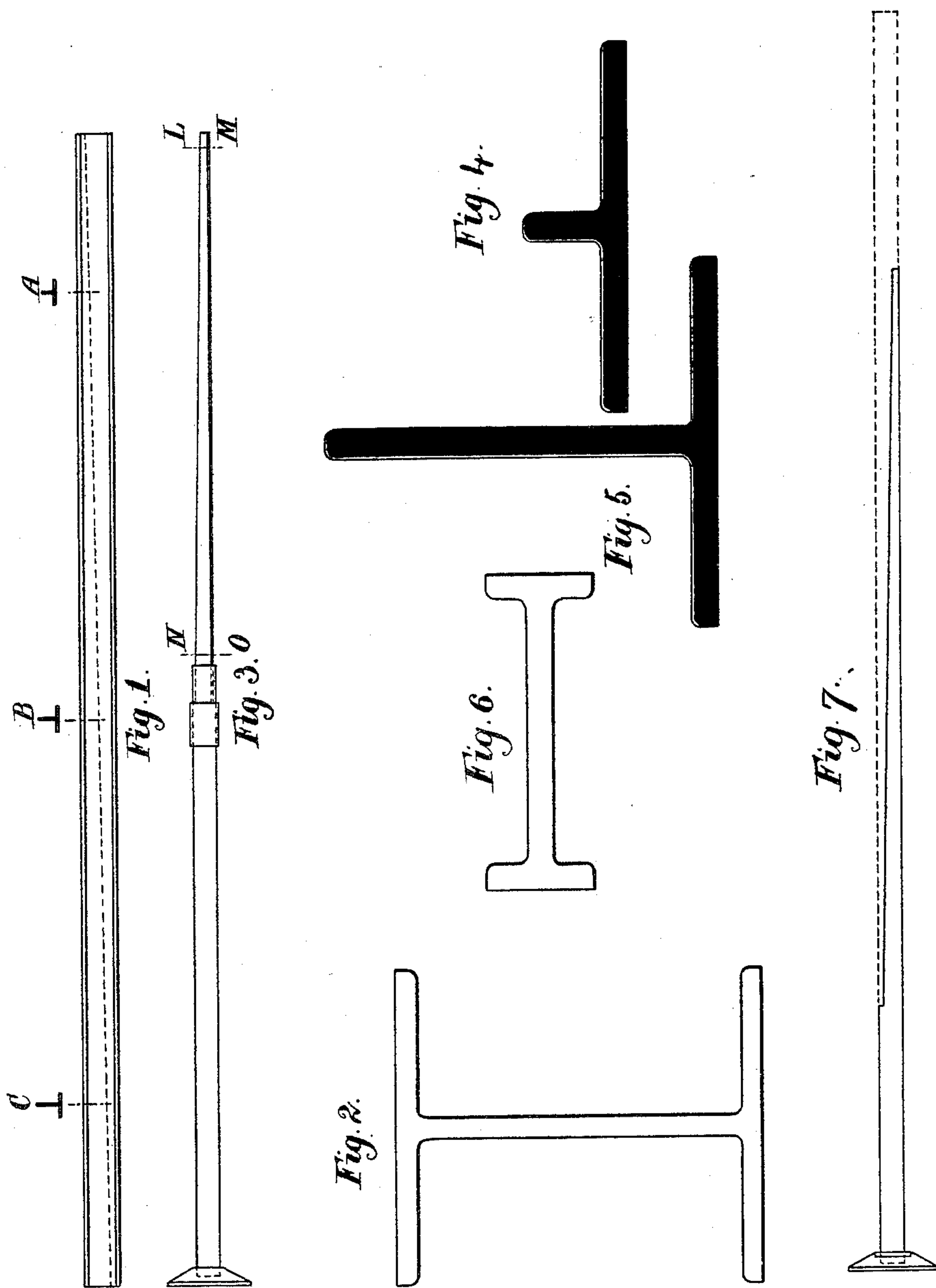
(No Model.)

W. E. PEDLEY.

IRON OR STEEL TELEGRAPH OR OTHER POST.

No. 460,831.

Patented Oct. 6, 1891.



Witnesses
George Baumann
John Revell

Inventor
William E. Pedley
By his Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. PEDLEY, OF PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

IRON OR STEEL TELEGRAPH OR OTHER POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 460,831, dated October 6, 1891.

Application filed July 24, 1891. Serial No. 400,538. (No model.) Patented in England March 24, 1886, No. 4,112; in France December 15, 1886, No. 180,302, and in Belgium December 20, 1886, No. 75,663.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EVERARD PEDLEY, associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and at present residing at the Hotel Burke, Prescott, in the Territory of Arizona, United States of America, late of Karachi Sind, in the Empire of India, have invented certain Improvements in Iron or Steel Telegraph or other Posts, (for which I have obtained patents in Great Britain, No. 4,112, dated March 24, 1886; in France, No. 180,302, dated December 15, 1886, and in Belgium, No. 75,663, dated December 20, 1886,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to manufacture or construct the posts from rails or beams or the like, as hereinafter described, so as to produce a cheap, strong, and durable post.

I will describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings as applied to the manufacture of the posts from certain kinds of beams, rails, or girders, from which its application to the utilization of rails, beams, or the like generally will be understood.

From an ordinary rolled beam of the section shown in Figure 2 I produce two tapering posts of T-section by cutting the web of the rolled beam diagonally from top to bottom, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 1, which represents a side view of the beam to a smaller scale. The two portions so produced are alike in shape. Three sections of each portion are shown at A, B, and C above Fig. 1. By varying the size of the beam lighter posts or portions of posts (see Fig. 3) may be obtained. For instance, a four-foot length of rolled iron or steel beam of the section shown at Fig. 6 is intended to be cut into two intermediate posts for wire fencing. When cut, each post will be tapered one inch wide at the top and two inches wide at the bottom. In the same way an ordinary rolled channel-iron may be cut so as to form two taper angle-iron posts.

Fig. 3 shows a telegraph-post formed of a piece of old rail eleven feet long and a tapered upper length of section, of which two full-

sized sections (on the lines L M and N O, respectively,) are given at Figs. 4 and 5. The tapered upper length is obtained, as hereinbefore described, from a rolled iron or steel beam of the necessary section.

The drawings also show a cast-iron sole-plate and a cast-iron sleeve joining the old rail to the upper taper beam. If the old rail be flat-footed, the upper length may be connected by bolts through the flanges of the flat foot and the flanges of the T-section; or a pair of old fish-plates and bolts may be used for the joint, a piece of packing being introduced to bring the web of the T-section beam up to the same thickness as the web of the old rail.

Fig. 7 shows how an old rail may be cut into two tapered posts. In the same way from a short old rail about thirteen feet long a tapered strip may be cut off about eight feet long and half the depth of the rail at its thickest end, this strip being for use as an upper length.

The cutting of the rolled iron or steel beams may be effected as follows: First, they may be cut in the planing-machine by the ordinary well-understood method, of which no description is required; second, they may be sheared, especially when operating on the small thin beams, such as Fig. 6; third, while the beam is still hot from the rolls in which it has been manufactured it may be passed through a pair of grooving-rolls, which roll a diagonal groove nearly through the web of the beam along the line which it is desired to cut. Final separation may be effected by shearing. This method should be employed for large sections, in which the metal would be distressed if the full thickness were sheared.

I am aware that there is nothing novel in using as a telegraph-post a piece of old rail with a tapered upper length of wood or iron tube, and that cast-iron sole-plates and joining-sleeves are in common use. The above are described to show the useful applications of the invention, and, except as hereinafter stated, are not claimed as novel.

Having now particularly described and as-

certained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

5 The mode herein set forth of producing tapering telegraph or other posts by cutting or dividing into tapering portions old rails or rolled iron or steel beams or the like of ordinary uniform section, substantially as hereinbefore described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

W. E. PEDLEY.

Witnesses:

E. B. PEDLEY,
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