

No. 758,707.

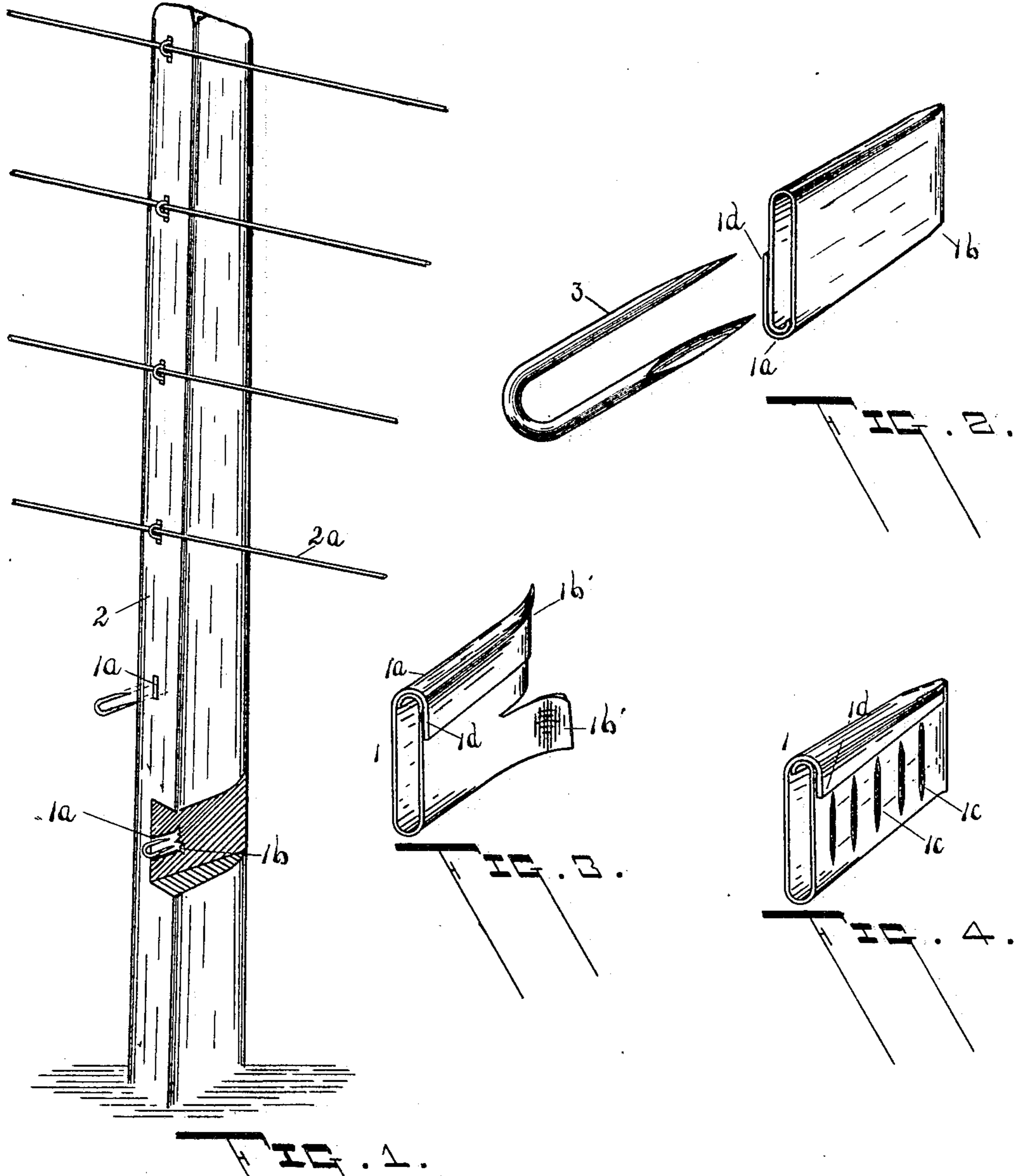
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F. A. SICKLESTEEL & C. W. BALLARD.

CEMENT POST.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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FRANK ABRAM SICKLESTEEL AND CHARLES WESLEY BALLARD, OF
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CEMENT POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,707, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed December 29, 1903. Serial No. 187,055. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK ABRAM SICKLESTEEL and CHARLES WESLEY BALLARD, citizens of the United States, residing at Northbranch, in the county of Lapeer and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement Posts; and we 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 improvements in fence-posts made of cement and like material.

The object of the present improvement is to provide means whereby staples or similar devices may be easily and quickly secured to a cement post, enabling the fence-wires to be firmly secured to the post.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a post broken away in part embodying our improvement. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a metal socket and a staple in position to enter the socket. Figs. 3 and 4 are modified forms of sockets.

As is clearly shown in the drawings, the device consists in a socket 1, preferably made of a sheet of metal bent upon itself to form a flattened tube, one end of which is closed to exclude the cement while forming the post. The end is preferably closed by pressing together the two sides of the socket, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The socket is preferably embedded in the cement of the post before it hardens. This may be done by securing it to the form in which the post is molded, so that the socket will be embedded in the face of the finished post, as shown in Fig. 1, with its open end 1^a flush with the face 2 of the post and its inner end 1^b embedded in the post at right angles to the face 2. In order to more firmly anchor the socket 1 in the post, we prefer to bend or flare the inner end 1^b. This may be done in any suitable manner; but a very satisfactory and inexpensive expedient is to slit the socket a short distance from its flattened end and to bend the ends 1^b outwardly, as shown in Fig.

3. Another means for securing the socket in place is illustrated in Fig. 4, where 1^c 1^c are indentations formed in the side of the socket 1 to provide a more secure anchorage in the cement. The overlapping edges 1^d of the plate may be fastened together, if desired; but we find in practice that it is preferable to simply overlap them without fastening, as this gives more elasticity to the side of the socket and enables it to grip the staple more firmly. The staple, which is preferably of any of the common forms now on the market, is first passed over the fence-wire 2^a and then driven into the socket 1, by which it is firmly gripped and held in place. The metal socket forms an integral part with the completed post, serving both as a core to form the opening for the staple and as an elastic shell, which not only prevents the cement from coming in contact with the staple, but also has sufficient elastic grip to firmly hold the staple in place.

While we prefer for convenience in manufacturing to close the inner end of the socket to exclude the cement, as above described, we do not desire to limit ourselves to this specific construction, as other means for closing the inner end of the socket to prevent entrance of cement may be employed—as, for instance, by a plug fitted into the socket to be withdrawn when the cement hardens or any other practicable means.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A post formed of cement-like material, provided with sockets adapted to receive staples, said sockets comprising flattened tubes embedded in the post, the inner ends of said tubes being embedded in and surrounded by the material of the post.

2. A post formed of cement-like material provided with sockets adapted to receive staples, said sockets comprising flattened tubes embedded in the post, the inner ends of said tubes being closed to exclude cement.

3. A post formed of cement-like material, provided with sockets adapted to receive staples, said sockets comprising flattened sheet-metal tubes embedded in the post, the sides

of the inner ends of said tubes being pressed together, substantially as described.

4. A post formed of cement-like material provided with sockets adapted to receive staples, said sockets being formed of sheet metal and adapted to yieldingly engage the staple, for the purposes set forth.

5. A post formed of cement-like material provided with metal sockets embedded in the
10 post and adapted to receive staples, said sock-

ets having their inner ends bent laterally to form an anchorage in the post.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK ABRAM SICKLESTEEL.
CHARLES WESLEY BALLARD.

Witnesses:

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