

No. 837,820.

PATENTED DEC. 4, 1906.

H. P. FOLSOM & H. JONES.
STERILIZED ERECTED POLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1906.

Fig. 1.

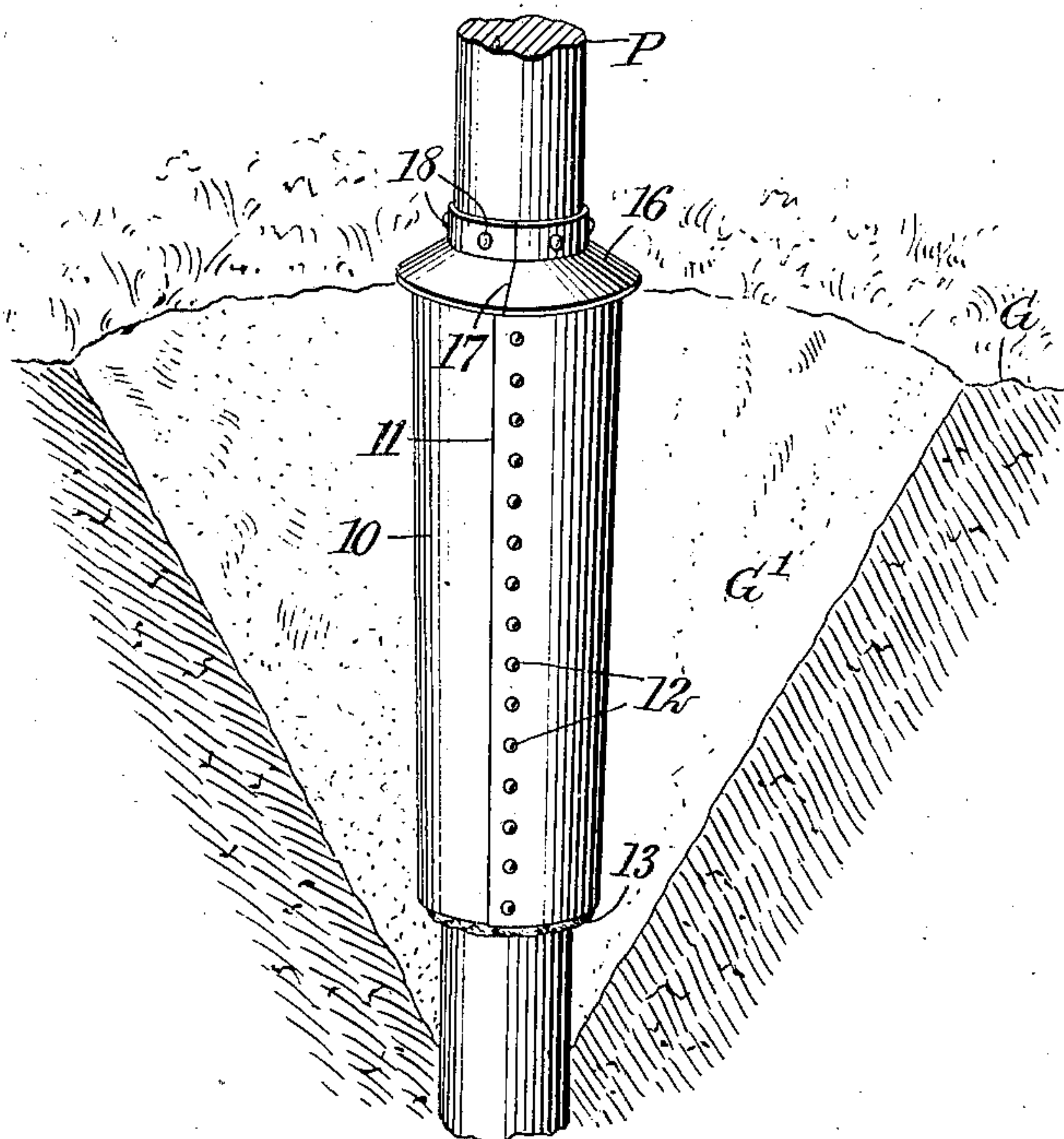


Fig. 2.

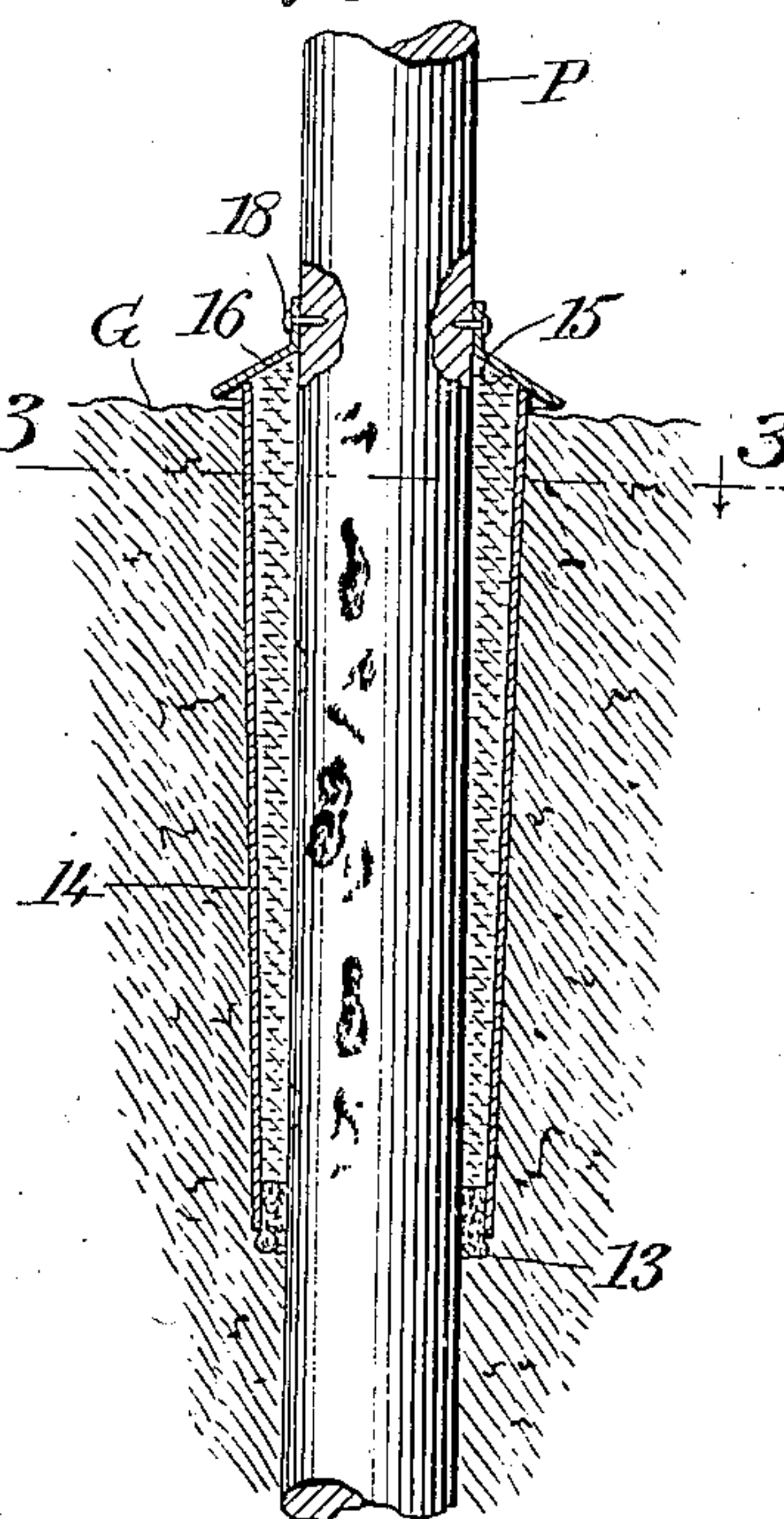


Fig. 3.

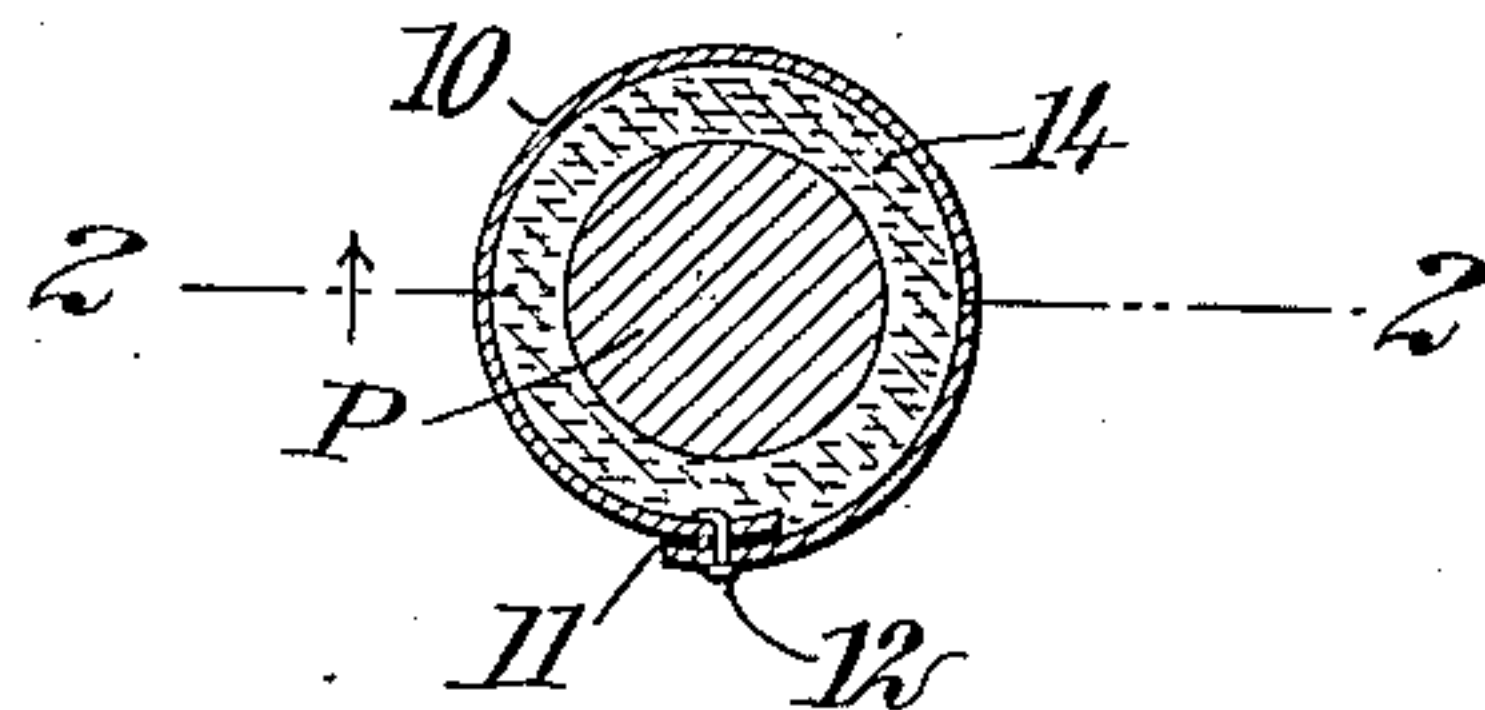
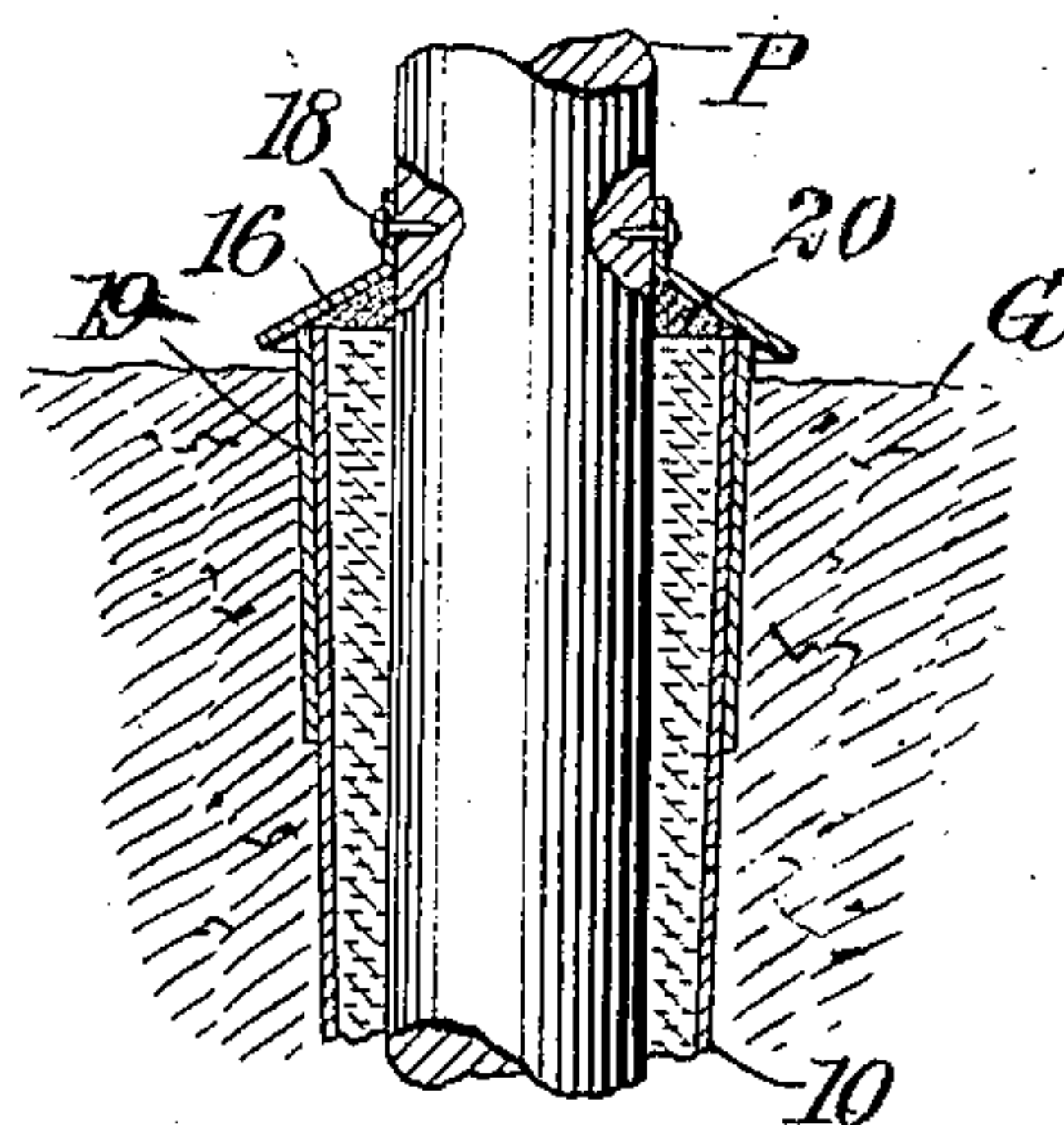


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY PAGE FOLSOM AND HOWARD JONES, OF CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

STERILIZED ERECTED POLE.

No. 837,820.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 4, 1906.

Application filed January 6, 1906. Serial No. 294,917.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY PAGE FOLSOM and HOWARD JONES, citizens of the United States, and residents of Circleville, in the county of Pickaway and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Art of Sterilizing Erected Poles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to the sterilizing of poles which from their erection in the ground have become infected by bacteria and fungi and attacked by insects; resulting in the decay and destruction of a portion of the poles.

Heretofore antiseptics have been forced into the structure of the wood before it is used by various processes; but these substances in contact with the moisture of the earth when the poles are set soon volatilize or dissolve. Antiseptics have also been smeared upon the surface of poles after erection; but these are in a similar manner soon dissipated and lose their efficacy.

Our invention aims to obviate these difficulties and to secure and maintain a sterile condition of poles for long periods.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 shows a pole with one form of our invention applied thereto, the excavation about the decayed portion being indicated.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section therethrough on the line 2 2 of Fig. 3, with the earth restored. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a central vertical sectional detail of another form of our invention.

A pole P is shown set in the ground, the upper surface of which is indicated at G. It being desired to sterilize this pole, the surrounding earth is excavated at G' until the infected portion is exposed. The decayed wood is then preferably scraped away until sound material is reached. The cavities thus exposed in the pole may be filled with a powdered or plastic antiseptic which is a bactericide, fungicide, and insecticide. This having been accomplished, one or more sheets of preferably flexible material 10 are placed about the pole and lapped at 11, the lap being cemented with asphaltum or other moisture-resistive adhesive and riveted or otherwise secured at 12 to form a sleeve en-

circling the pole, leaving an intermediate space. While the material of this sleeve may be of non-corrodible metal or sectional tile, we prefer to form it of successive layers of asbestos paper or thin board cemented to one another by asphaltum or the like. The bottom of the space between the pole and sleeve is closed by a packing 13, saturated with asphaltum or a like adhesive to seal this extremity of the sleeve against moisture and furnishing a receptacle. Into this receptacle is placed an antiseptic 14, which may be similar to that applied to the cavities in the pole, this extending from the packing to the top of the sleeve. Here the sterilizing material may be applied in plastic form and inclined upwardly at 15 from the edge of the sleeve to the pole. A collar 16 is then applied to the pole with its joint 17 suitably secured and is attached to the pole at 18. This collar furnishes a protecting cover inclined downwardly over the edge of the sleeve. The excavated earth is returned and tamped about the pole, this not being permitted to rise above the top of the sleeve.

It will be seen that the antiseptic contained within the receptacle will not only effectively sterilize the pole to which it is applied, but as it is protected against the action of water will be retained and will exert its influence for a long time, during which the sterilizing material will be taken up by the natural moisture of the pole, and thus distributed up the sappy portion of the pole a considerable distance above the sleeve by capillary attraction and other natural means, as well as throughout a much greater portion of the structure than its exterior.

In Fig. 4 we have shown an auxiliary protecting-sleeve 19 surrounding the main sleeve 10 near the surface of the ground, this serving to resist crushing when the earth is restored. We have also illustrated a covering 20 of Portland cement or the like, which crowns the top of the receptacle, taking the place of the plastic antiseptic and furnishing a more complete seal.

While the term "pole" is used throughout the description and claims, it should be noted that the invention is not only applicable to such objects as telegraph and other poles for carrying overhead work, but also to fence-posts and the like.

The packing 13 should be partially impervious to water, but it is not necessary for it to be wholly so. Its purpose is primarily to

prevent water entering and leaving the interior of the sleeve with freedom sufficient to destroy or wash away the chemicals. When the packing is partially impervious, the water which enters slowly dissolves a portion of the chemicals and soaks into the pores of the pole, impregnating them, which is beneficial. As the water dries out slowly, the chemicals in solution will crystalize out, so that they lose little of their quantity or quality.

The antiseptic packing 14 may have common salt as a base; but we have found that an antiseptic having sulfate of copper as a base and clean sand and clay in suitable proportions gives the best results. This mixture has the advantage of not affecting the asbestos sleeve.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with a pole, of a sleeve encircling the pole and spaced apart there-

from, a packing situated between the pole and the sleeve, near the lower end thereof to form a receptacle, an antiseptic filling for the receptacle and a covering connected with the pole and extending over the top of the receptacle.

2. The combination with a pole, of a sleeve surrounding and being separated therefrom, a packing situated between the pole and sleeve near the lower extremity of the latter to form a receptacle, an antiseptic filling for the receptacle, and a collar secured to the pole and extending over the upper edge of the sleeve.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY PAGE FOLSOM.
HOWARD JONES.

Witnesses:

HILDEBURN JONES,
ALICE NUTTER.