

L. C. ADAMS.
CEMENT FENCE POST.
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934,423.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

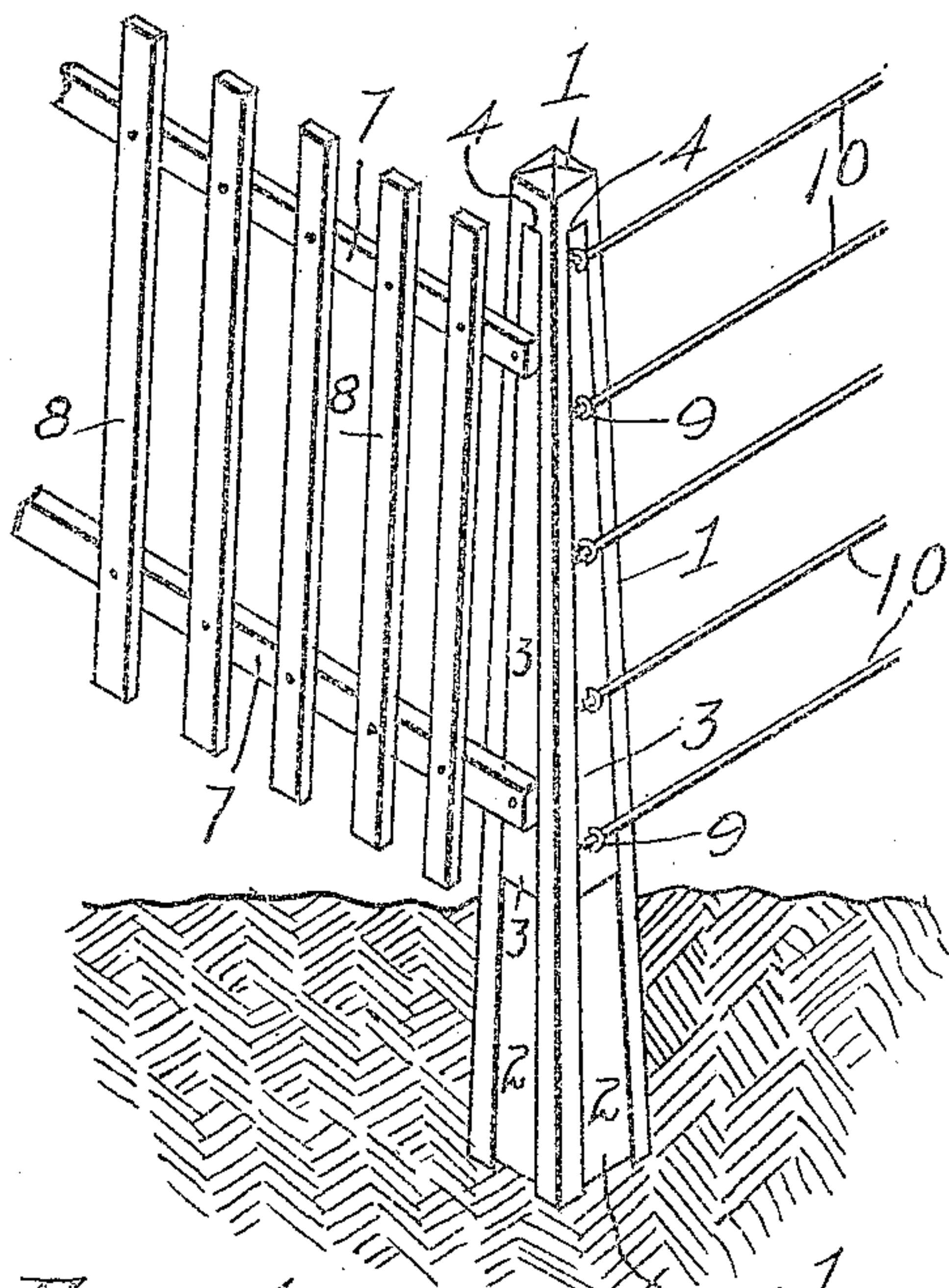


Fig. 1.

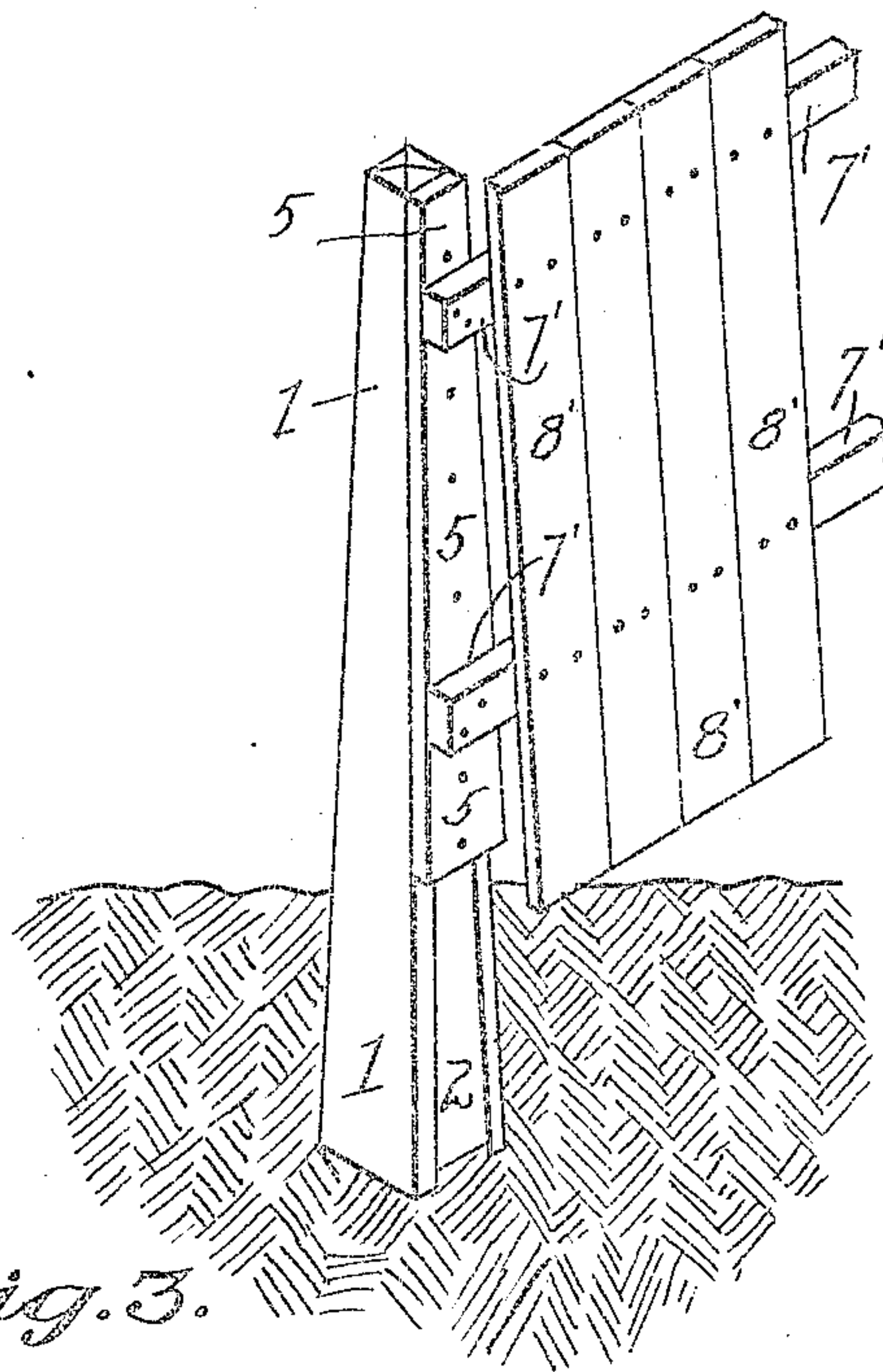


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

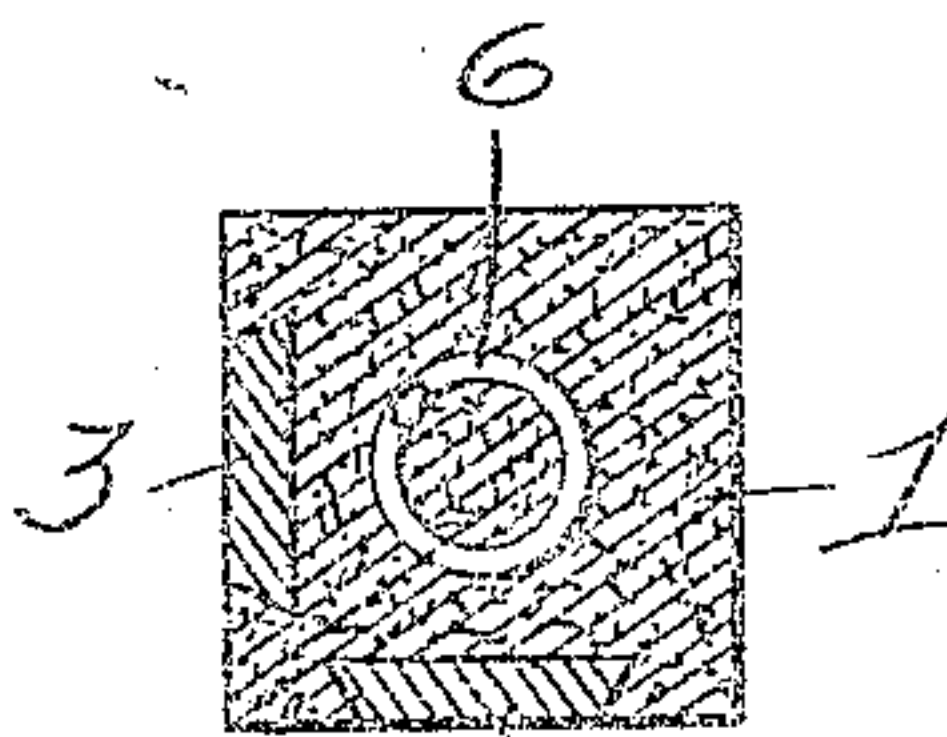
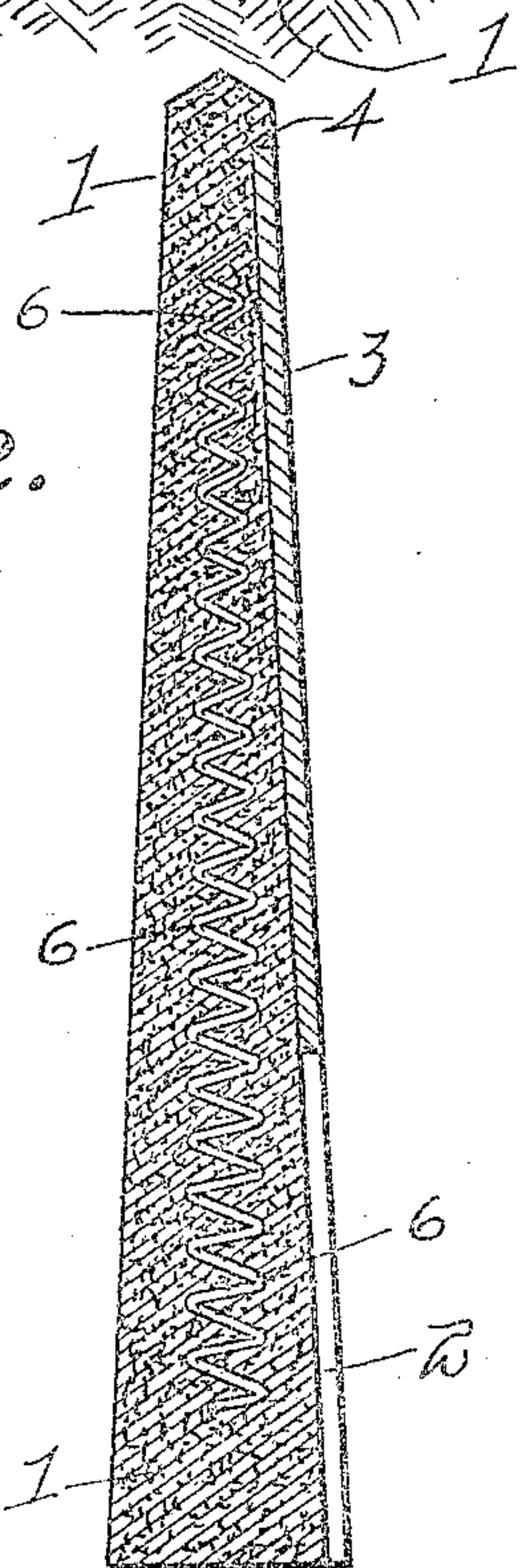


Fig. 4.

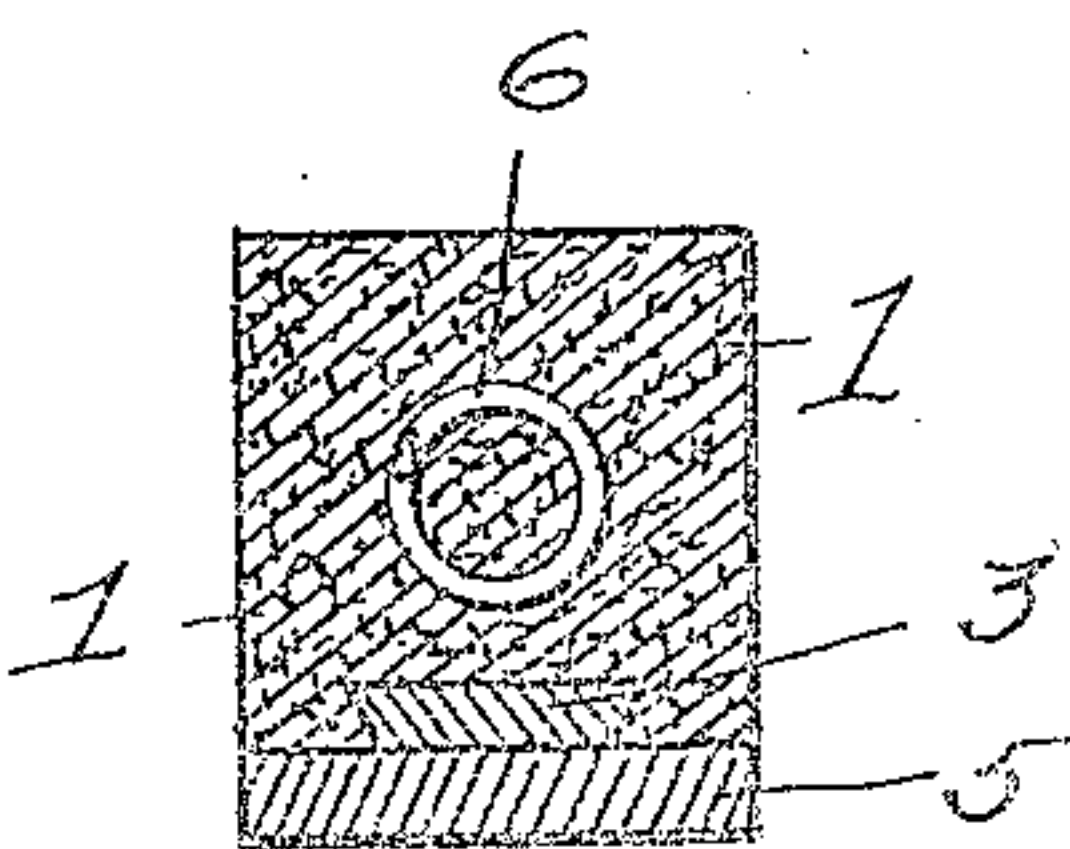


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CEMENT FENCE-POST.

934,423.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOSSON C. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cement Fence-Posts; 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in cement fence posts.

The object of the invention is to provide a cement fence post which contains means for fastening the horizontal rails of a fence in the manner hereinafter described, so that the life of the post may be prolonged indefinitely by the removal of the part or parts therefrom to which the horizontal rails or wires of the fence are directly attached.

A further object of the invention is to provide a cement post with a maximum strength, so that the liability of breakage is small.

Preceding a detailed description of the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1, is an elevation of a corner fence post made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal vertical section through the post. Fig. 3, is a view similar to Fig. 1 of the fence post with slight modifications. Fig. 4, is a cross sectional view of Fig. 1 at any point above the ground. Fig. 5, is a similar view to Fig. 3.

In a detail description of the invention, similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

The essential characteristics of the cement post 1 whether it be a corner post as in Fig. 1 or an intermediate post as in Fig. 3, are that it shall have a plurality of flat sides tapering from the ground end upwardly and that these sides shall be provided with upwardly and inwardly tapering dove-tail grooves 2, the portions of which lying above the ground line being filled by matching wood panels 3 which constitute a core or cores in the casting or formation of the post. The post is of course molded or formed in a suitable mold and the surface grooves essentially extend from the lower extremity or end of the post to within a suitable distance

from the top of the post as indicated at 4. The wood panels which are used as cores in producing the grooves or channels 2 are made in two sections, the upper section 3 of which is permitted to remain in the side or sides of the post, while the lower sections or section are removed from the ground end of the post in order to leave the grooves or channels open from the bottom of the panel or panels 3 to the lower end of the post. This is necessary to enable the panel or panels 3 to be separated from the post or taken out should they become unserviceable and new panels inserted; the removal of the old panels and the insertion of the new ones taking place through the ground end of the post. The grooves or channels as before stated, terminate a distance from the upper end of the post and thereby prevent moisture or water in case of rain from entering the upper end of the groove or grooves. It will be readily understood that in the event the wood panels 3 rot or disintegrate to any appreciable extent, they may be easily removed from the post and new ones inserted, a portion of the earth being removed from the lower end of the grooved side of the post in order to gain access to the grooves or channels.

The post is strengthened by inclosing within it a metallic spiral 6 extending approximately the length thereof. This strengthening iron is in the form of an open helical spring, around and between the helices of which the cement is placed. By thus forming the metallic reinforcement in the body of the post, the amount of metal is increased and greater strength is thus imparted to the post than is possible in the ordinary straight rod, twisted rod or slightly spiral rod.

The horizontal fence wires 10 may be attached to the wood panels 3 in any suitable manner; ordinary staples 9 are a simple and efficient means, the same being driven over the wire and into the panels. It will also be observed that a wood railing fence may be likewise secured to the panels by nailing or screwing the horizontal fence rails 7 to said panels before the vertical panels 3 have been secured to said horizontal rails. Where the fence structure is not unusually heavy, the horizontal wires or fence rails may be attached directly to the embedded panels or strips 3. Where the fence structure is rendered heavy by the application of closed vertical panels 8 secured to the horizontal

fence rails 7', an additional face board 5 conforming to the shape of the post may be attached to the embedded strip 3 by screwing or nailing it thereto as in Figs. 3 and 5.

- 5 This face-board 5 extends from the ground to the top of the post and does not interfere with the open portion of the grooves or channels below the ground.

Having described my invention, I claim:

- 10 A cement fence post having an upwardly and inwardly tapered groove in a side thereof, the upper end of said groove terminating at a point below the upper end of the post, and the lower end of said groove
15 extending to the extreme lower end of the

post, and a correspondingly tapered face panel inserted in said groove and occupying said groove from the upper terminal thereof to the ground line of the post, said panel being maintained within the groove by the 20 wedging contact between the longitudinal edges of the panel and the corresponding edges of the groove.

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

LOSSON C. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

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