

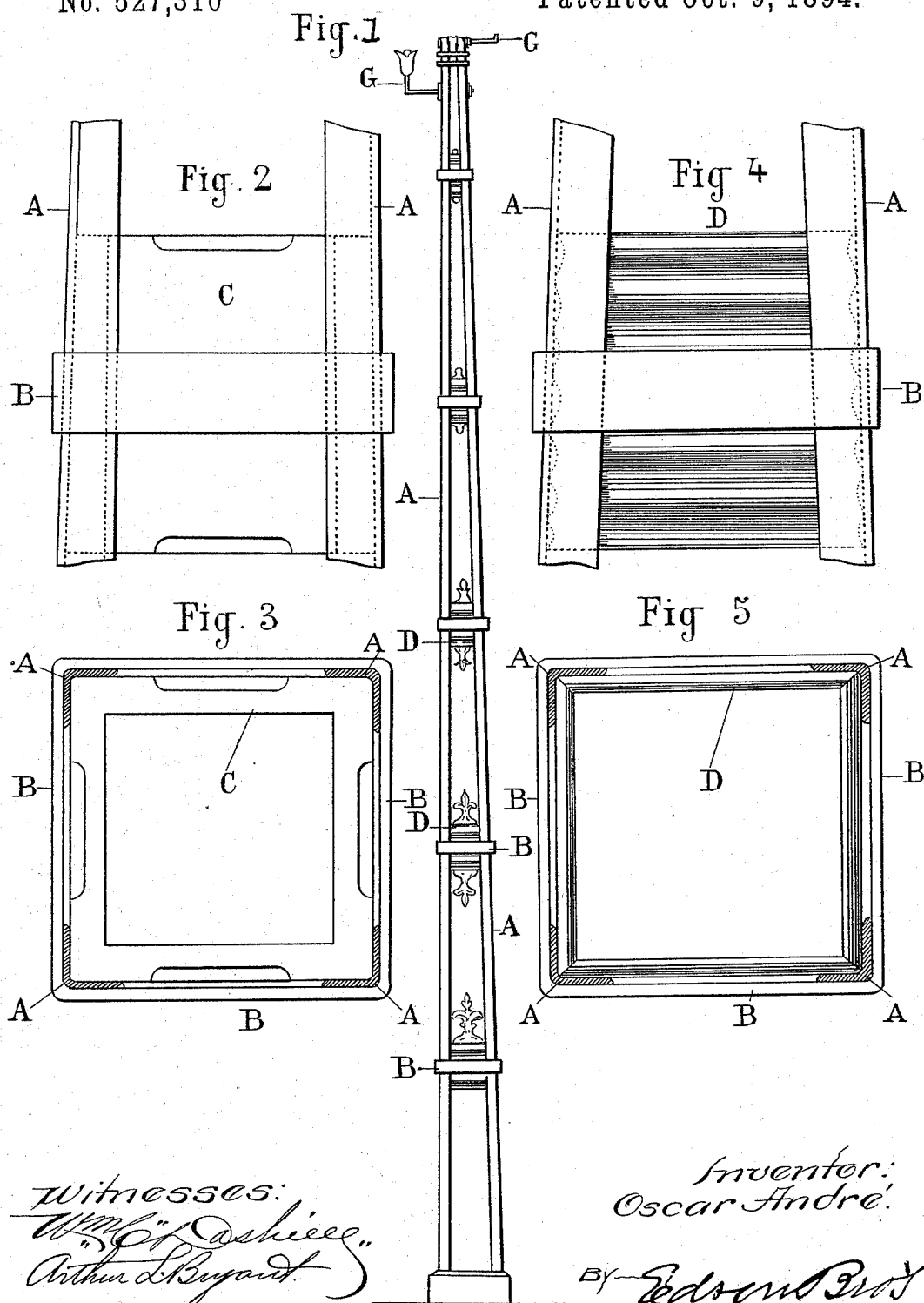
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. ANDRÉ.
POST OR COLUMN.

No. 527,310

Patented Oct. 9, 1894.



Witnesses:
Wm. F. Ashiee
Arthur L. Bayard

Inventor:
Oscar André

By *Edson Bros.*
Attys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 8

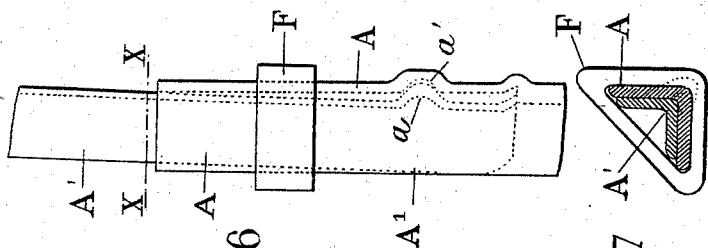
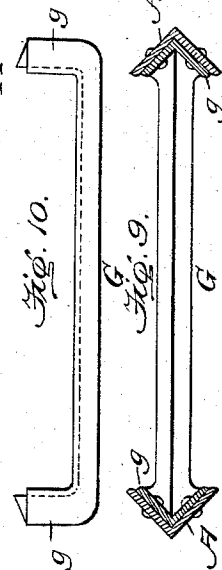
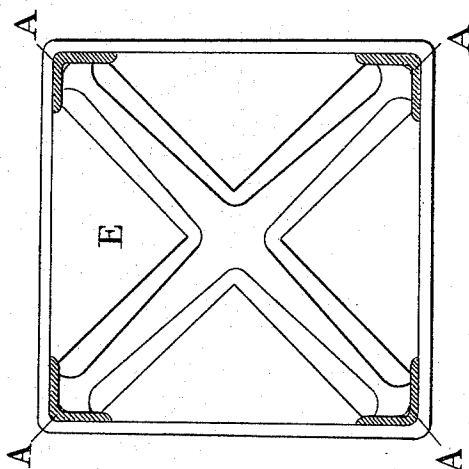


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR ANDRÉ, OF NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, FRANCE.

POST OR COLUMN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,310, dated October 9, 1894.

Application filed September 15, 1893. Serial No. 485,620. (No model.) Patented in France March 27, 1893, No. 228,930.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR ANDRÉ, a citizen of France, residing at Neuilly-sur-Seine, in the Republic of France, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Posts or Columns, (for which a patent was granted me in France March 27, 1893, No. 228,930;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full,
10 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 letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of
15 this specification.

This invention has for its object a post or support for electric wires or cables of all kinds. This post is also applicable to other purposes such as lighting and signaling.

20 My invention is illustrated by the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the complete post arranged to receive telegraphic wires. Figs. 2 to 8 are detail views on a large scale. Figs. 2 and 3
25 are respectively an elevation and a plan of a hoop and wooden supporting frame. Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively an elevation and a plan of a hoop and corrugated sheet iron supporting frame. Fig. 6 is an elevation
30 showing one means for joining the meeting ends of the sections of the angle irons forming my post or column. Fig. 7 is a section on the line X X in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a plan of a hoop and cross form support. Fig. 9 is a
35 detail cross-sectional view through a pair of the angle irons and a brace having both ends thereof bent to conform to the cross-sectional form of the angle irons to which the ends thereof are fastened, and, Fig. 10 is a detail
40 view of the cross brace in side elevation.

Referring to the drawings A, A, designate the angle irons forming the corner posts as shown by Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive and by Fig. 8. These corner irons may each be made of a
45 single continuous length of metal as shown by Fig. 1, or said corner irons may be made of longitudinal sections, as shown by Figs. 6 and 7, according to the height of the post. When each corner iron is made of longitudinal
50 sections, I prefer to join the sections together in the manner shown by Figs. 6 and 7, by reference to which it will be seen that the

meeting ends of the sections are lapped and one section has a cavity a' to receive a tongue or projection a on the other section of the
55 corner iron, the lapped sections of the corner iron being held and bound together by means of the band or hoop F.

B are tightening hoops.

D are corrugated sheet iron supporting
60 frames.

G are insulators for telegraphic wires.

As is seen in the figures the post is made up of four uprights of angle iron of any suitable section arranged pyramidically. These
65 angle irons are supported at distances apart by supporting frames of corrugated sheet iron or any other material and metal hoops which I put on either hot or cold. This arrangement gives very great rigidity to the
70 structure. Very thin sheet iron may be used for the supporting frames, the corrugations giving them considerable transverse rigidity. Of course the thickness of the sheet iron of the supporting frames as that of the irons for
75 the corner uprights depends on the height of the post and the load it is intended to carry. So also in respect to the hoops which may be more or less numerous. I may also, if need be, increase or diminish the number of the
80 uprights of the post and consequently modify the shape of the hoops and supporting frames. I fix the posts in the ground in any suitable manner, especially by extending the corners or by joining the opposite corners two by two
85 by means of a piece twice bent scarfed to the corners in any suitable manner. This will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 9 and 10, in which the letter G indicates the transverse brace by which the corner irons
90 are connected in pairs. The ends of this brace G are bent at right angles as at g, g , and these bent ends are fitted against the inner faces of the pair of corner irons to which they are united by suitable transverse fas-
95 tenings such as rivets, bolts, &c. These posts are portable, for they can be taken to pieces with great facility. In addition they lend themselves easily to decoration of which Fig. 1 gives an idea. I may also in certain cases
100 employ supporting frames in the shape of a cross.

For certain kinds of transport it may be useful to have the angle irons in pieces of a

certain length, 3, 4 or 5 meters for example which are then scarfed to form the uprights. This joint of the angle irons does not reduce in any way the strength of the construction by reason of the method of scarfing shown in Figs. 6 and 7 of the annexed drawings being resorted to. The end A' has a projection α which fits into a cavity α' in the end A. A ring or hoop F presses upon the whole and the joint is perfect.

It may be remarked that the projection is arranged in such a manner that the lower and inside of the angle iron A' presents an oblique sliding surface to give draft to the hoop.

In the practical construction of my upright or column, I may make each of the corner posts in two or more sections according to the length of the corner iron and the height of the column. Each corner iron has its sections spliced and bound together in the manner herein described, and the corner irons are pyramidally arranged with relation to each other to receive between themselves the transverse frames D, of Figs. 4 and 5, and said corner irons and internal brace frames being bound together by the external clamps.

I claim—

1. A metallic post or column consisting of corner uprights, a corrugated supporting frame arranged within the corner irons, and the tightening hoops or bands fitted externally to the corner irons to bind the irons and internal frames tightly together, substantially as described.

2. A metallic post or column consisting of the corner uprights pyramidically arranged,

a series of thin corrugated sheet iron supporting frames situated within said corner irons and at suitable distances from each other, and means for binding the corner irons and internal frames tightly together, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the corner uprights or posts of a brace having its bent ends united to a pair of the corner posts, substantially as described.

4. The metallic post or column herein shown and described, comprising a series of angular corner irons pyramidally arranged in relation to each other, each corner iron composed of sections which have their meeting lapped ends clamped together, a series of corrugated metallic brace frames fitted within the corner irons, and the external clamps on the corner irons to brace the same against the internal brace frames, substantially as described.

5. In a metallic post or column, the corner irons composed of sections which have their meeting ends interlocked by a tongue and groove joint and provided with an external clamp, combined with brace frames arranged within the corner irons transversely to the length thereof, and external bands fitted tightly around the corner irons, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

OSCAR ANDRÉ.

Witnesses:

PAUL DE MESTRAL,
CLYDE SHROPSHIRE.