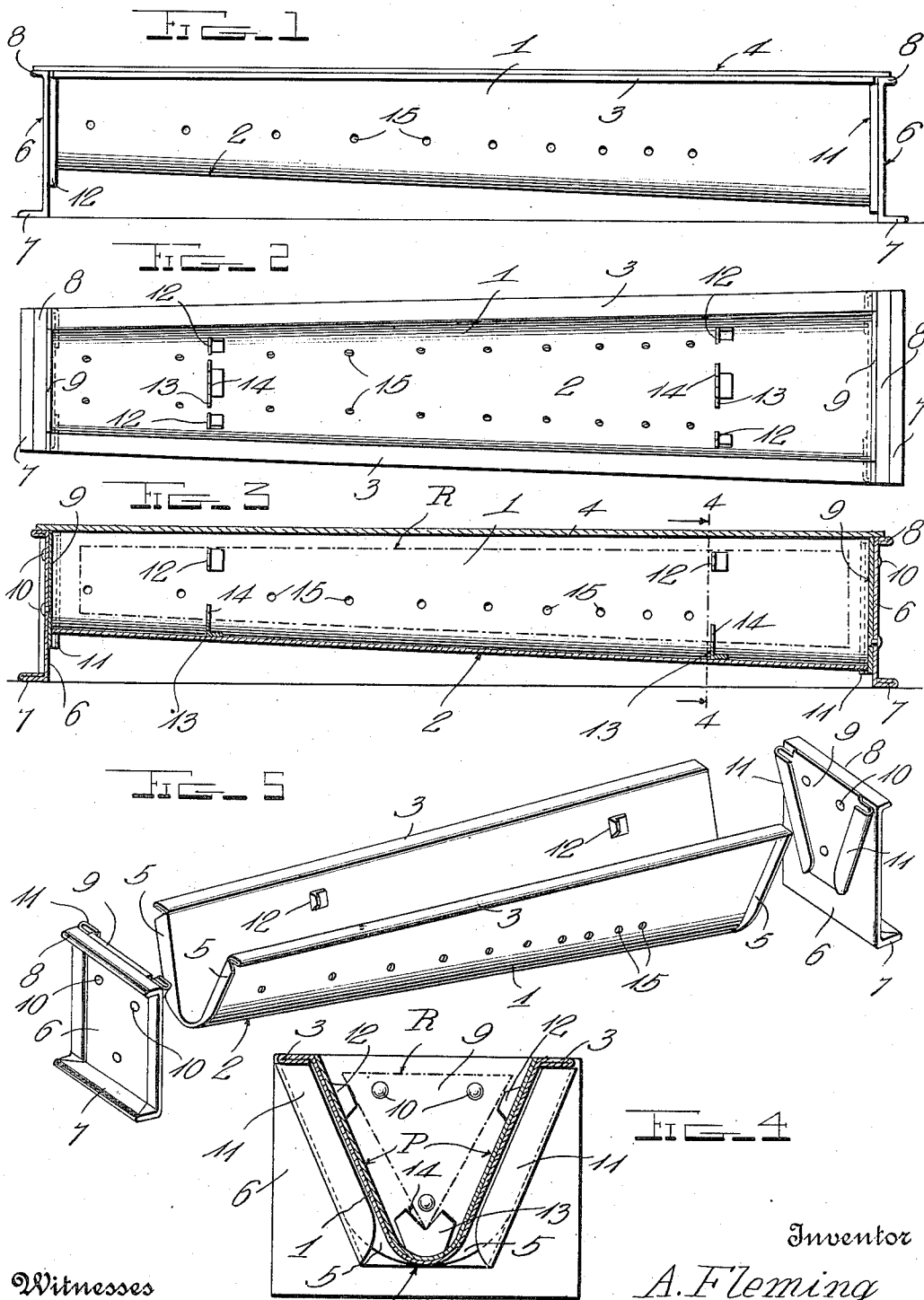


A. FLEMING.
FENCE POST MOLD.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1911.

1,049,352.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.



Witnesses

N. L. Coe
N. L. Coe

Inventor

A. Fleming

2 by *A. B. Wilson & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER FLEMING, OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

FENCE-POST MOLD.

1,049,352.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

Application filed August 10, 1911. Serial No. 643,332.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER FLEMING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cedar Rapids, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fence-Post Molds; 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.

This invention relates to molds; and the object of the same is to produce a portable and simple mold by means of which reinforced concrete posts can be made quite rapidly and having a body substantially triangular in contour and pierced with holes for the passage through it of the fence wires. This object is accomplished by the construction of mold hereinafter more fully described and claimed and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation and Fig. 2 a plan view of this improved mold, the latter showing the cover omitted; Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section through the mold with the cover in place; Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, omitting the cover; Fig. 5 is a perspective detail of the main parts of the mold slightly separated from each other.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates the body of this improved mold which is by preference made of galvanized iron and formed of two sides which converge toward each other downwardly and are united by an angle or rather sharp bend 2 along the bottom of the length of the mold, this bend intended for forming the front corner of the finished fence post. By preference one end of the body is made somewhat smaller than the other so as to give the proper taper to the post throughout its length, and therefore the sides of this body will be approximately formed as shown in the drawings. The edges of the sheet of metal from which said body is made are formed in crimps or beads 3 which are preferably turned outward and made rather flat so that the cover 4 may lie thereon as will be clear, this cover being also formed of a sheet of galvanized iron shaped to correspond with the open top of the trough-shaped body described. The extremities of the body are bent outward into flanges 5 which both give it strength so as to maintain it in the proper

shape and serve as means by which it may be sustained from the ends next to be described.

The ends of this mold are of like construction and configuration, excepting that the flanges of one are disposed farther apart than those of the other. Each end member comprises an upright portion 6 with an outturned foot 7 along its lower edge adapted to rest upon the ground or other suitable support, and by preference an outturned flange along its upper edge to give the body of this end member stiffness and also possibly to serve as a handle by which it may be manipulated. Therefore I preferably form this flange 8 into a bead somewhat like those numbered 3 along the edges of the body of the mold. Formed with or secured to the inner face of the upright portion 6 is a sheet 9 (herein shown as riveted to the upright portion 6 as at 10) whose edges are inturned on lines converging downward so as to form hook-shaped flanges 11 properly disposed and proportioned so as to engage the flanges 5 at the extremities of the body. One of these end members is well illustrated at the right of Fig. 5, and the other at the left thereof will be of the same construction excepting that of course its flanges 11 will be properly disposed with respect to the flanges 5 at the left end of the body shown in this view.

As clearly shown, the end flanges 5 of the yielding body 1 of the mold do not extend around the bend 2 but only along the opposite converging straight sides, whereby the latter are adapted to yield toward one another when the upright end portions or sections 6 are forced in position to complete the mold. When the parts are bindingly forced together and properly assembled it is impossible for the same to become accidentally disconnected.

This mold, as above stated, is especially adapted for the formation of triangular fence-posts which are reinforced as indicated by the triangular outline designated at R in Fig. 4, and in order that the reinforcement may be properly supported within the mold I secure to the inner sides of the walls thereof stops 12 which are simply small pieces of angle iron whose outer ends are riveted to the walls of the mold and whose inner ends project inward about as shown. Also I secure to the bottom of the mold another stop or support 13 (similarly

formed and attached) whose upper edge has a notch 14 adapted to receive the angle of the reinforce R. By preference about two sets of such stops are disposed throughout the length of the mold, as best seen in Fig. 2.

The stops 13 while secured to the bend 2 in the body member 1 have their opposite edges out of contact with the flat sides thereof and thereby permit said sides to yield inwardly sufficiently to readily attach the end members to the mold, the said edges of the stops, however, limiting the inward movement of the sides in order to preserve the original shape of the body member.

The use of this improved device will be well understood by those familiar with the art. The end members are set up and the flanges 5 of the body member forced into the flanges 11 thereof, and the core or reinforce R inserted as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4 which shows the mold ready for the reception of the concrete. In order that the latter will not stick to the inner face of the mold and also in order that the finished post shall have a neat appearance, I preferably lay oiled paper around within the body of the mold before pouring the concrete, and this I have designated by the reference letter P in Fig. 4. The plastic concrete is placed in the mold, smoothed down, and the holes for the wires made; and then at once it is ready to be turned out, because the oil paper retains the concrete in shape so that there is no necessity for allowing it to harden before dumping out the completed post. This enables a workman to turn out over a hundred posts a day with each mold. Said holes for the wires are preferably made by forming rows of holes 15 through the side walls of the body 1 in direct alignment with each other, and when the product produced is to be used as a fence post pieces of well oiled wire will be inserted through these holes before pouring the concrete and will of course be removed before the formed post is lifted out of the mold. Their obvious function is to leave holes transversely through the fence post at proper points for the passage of the line wires of the fence.

I have found by experience that the use of oiled paper prevents the adherence of

the concrete to the inner face of the mold and gives the outer face of the finished post an excellent appearance, much as though it had been pressed while setting.

If other forms of devices are desired for the passage or attachment of the line wires of the fence, the holes 15 may be omitted from the mold or if a mold having them be employed the paper P may be doubled and the wires which form the holes through the post omitted.

In practice I have found that a fence post reinforced by a triangular core or reinforce R may be turned out of the mold at once after it has been formed, and therefore this improved mold can be re-used without the customary delay between pourings.

Details of construction may be altered as desired by the manufacturer or user, and without departing from the principle of the present invention.

What is claimed as new is:

In a portable mold for the formation of substantially triangular reinforced fence posts, the combination of a yielding metallic body member made of a single piece of sheet metal having two converging straight sides united by a bend, outwardly turned beads formed on the longitudinal edges of the sides and flanges formed on the ends and terminating at the bend, two similarly constructed end members forming supports and closures for the ends of the mold, the end members comprising upright portions carrying plates, each plate having hook shaped inturned edges converging downward but separated and adapted to engage the end flanges on the body member, side and bottom stops secured within the latter along the bend thereof, the opposite edges of said bottom stops being separated from the opposite sides of the body member and adapted to limit the movement of the sides toward one another, said bottom stops having notches formed in their upper edges, and a removable cover for the mold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER FLEMING.

Witnesses:

H. RICKEL,
L. D. DENNIS.