E. P. BAUM.

MOLD FOR FENCE POSTS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1913.

1,109,389.

Patented Sept. 1, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

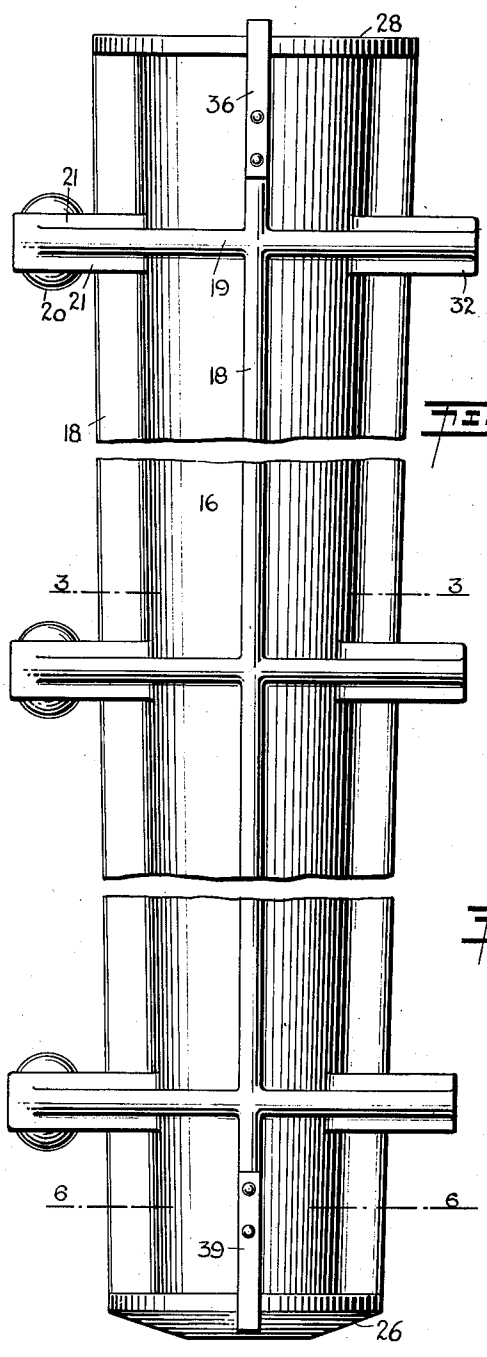
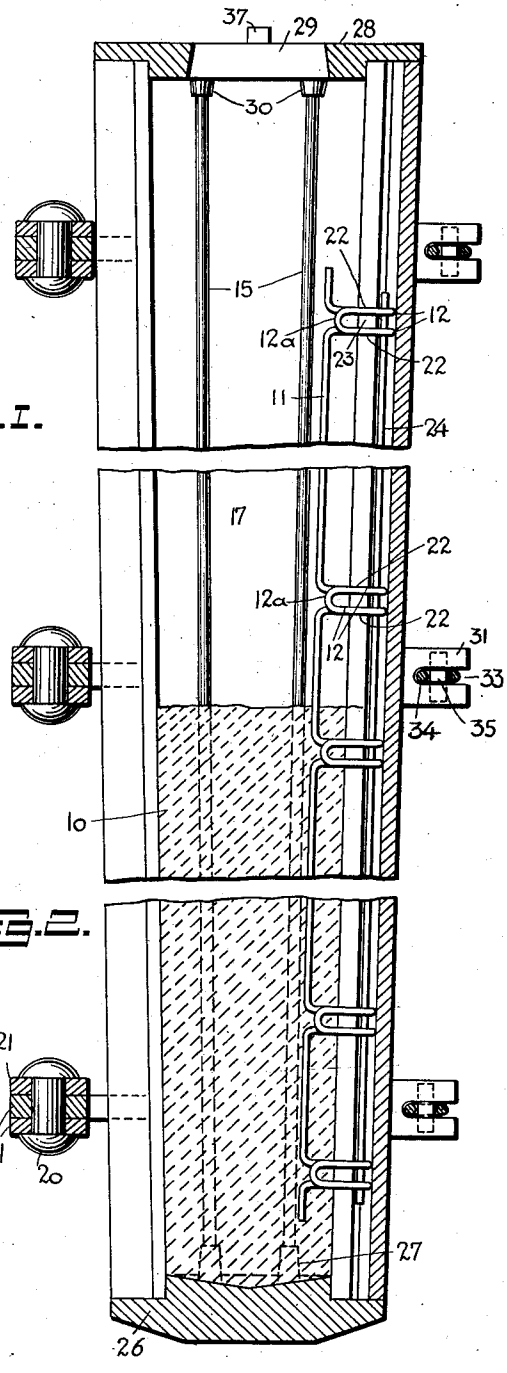


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

G. Robert Thomas

J. L. McAuliffe

INVENTOR

Edwin P. Baum,

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

E. P. BAUM.

MOLD FOR FENCE POSTS.

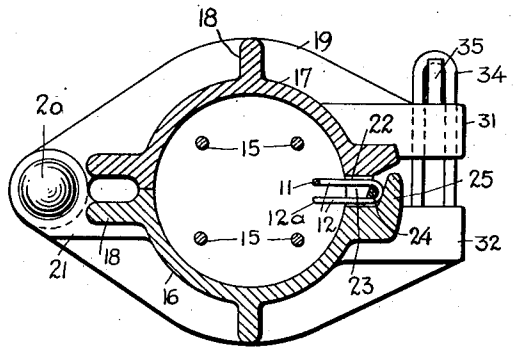
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1913.

1,109,389.

Patented Sept. 1, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.



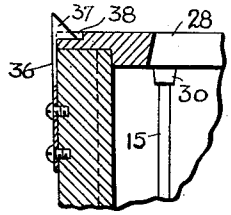
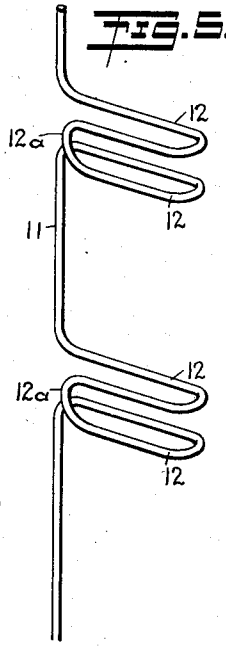


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.



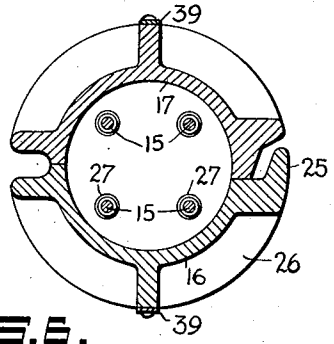


FIG. 6.

FIG. 8.

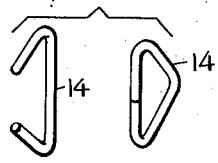
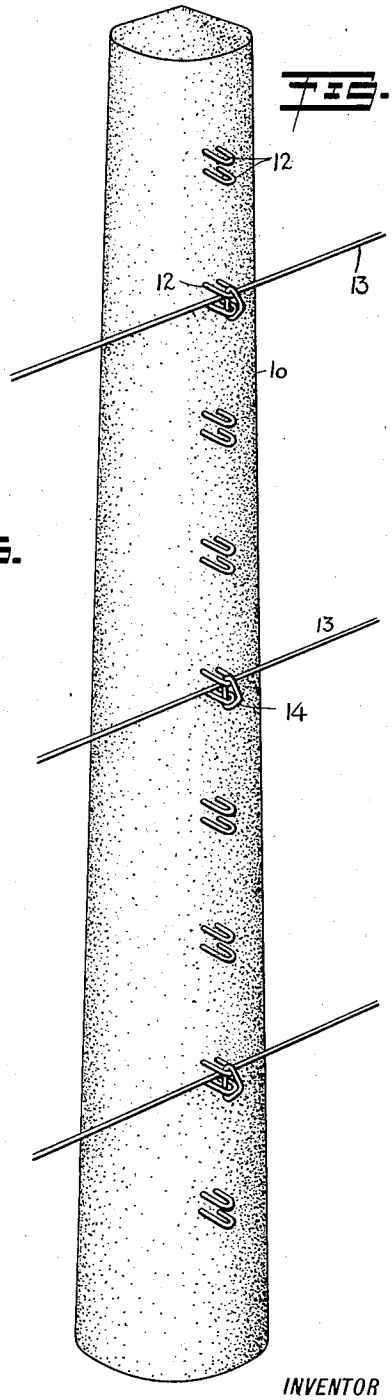


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES

G. Robert Thomas

J. L. McCuskey

INVENTOR

Edwin P. Baum,

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN PRESTON BAUM, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

MOLD FOR FENCE-POSTS.

1,109,389. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 1, 1914.

Application filed January 9, 1913. Serial No. 740,992.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN P. BAUM, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Keokuk, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Mold for Fence-Posts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to a mold formed in sections and having novel co-acting members on the sections, as hereinafter particularly described, to hold in place wire-holding elements during the molding process, to incorporate said elements in the molded post.

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 is a side elevation of the mold for forming my improved post; Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the mold and post, showing the manner of sustaining the reinforcing elements of the post and the wire holder while the post is being molded; Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the mold, showing the reinforcing elements for the post and the wire holder in position in the mold, the section being taken approximately on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a detail in vertical section of the upper portion of the mold; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the improved wire holder; Fig. 6 is a sectional plan view on about the line 6—6 of Fig. 1; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the completed post; and Fig. 8 shows the improved clencher in side elevation before being closed and after being closed.

The body 10 of the post is formed of any standard concrete or cement composition, and has molded therein a wire holder 11 that presents at spaced vertical intervals wire-sustaining loops 12 projecting in pairs sufficiently beyond the fence post to receive between them and sustain the horizontal fence wires 13, the wires being secured against displacement by clenchers 14 hereinafter referred to. The wire-holder 11 is preferably in the form of a single length of wire, so that all the loops 12 are integral with each other, this arrangement serving to space the pairs of loops the desired distance apart, and promotes convenience in sustaining the wire holder in position in the mold (hereinafter described) while the body 10 is being molded. The loops 12 of each pair are joined to each other at their inner ends by a U-bend 12^a. The vertical reinforcing elements 15 are molded into the post and may be in the form of straight rods, as shown clearly in Fig. 2.

The improved mold comprises two half-sections 16, 17, which may have vertical strengthening ribs 18 and horizontal strengthening ribs 19, to give proper strength to the mold sections. The sections are hinged at their upper ends by any suitable means, as by rivets or hinge pins 20 that pass through the ears 21 on the respective sections. At the vertical meeting edges the sections are given a formation to receive a particular wire-holder 11 with its loops 12; thus one section is formed with horizontal slots 22, said slots being in pairs to correspond with the spaced loops 12 of the wire-holder. The slotting of the mold section, 17, as described, it will be seen, leaves a horizontal lug 23 between the slots of each pair, and when the holder 11 is applied to the mold, as in Figs. 1 to 3, the lug 23 is received between the upper and lower loops 12, while said loops are received in the slots 22, the body 11 of the holder in the meantime lying within the mold, and spaced from the inner wall thereof, so that said body 11 and the U-bends 12^a joining each pair of loops will be embedded in the material of the post 10, leaving only the ends of the loops projecting from the finished post, as in Fig. 7.

To hold the wire-holder against displacement in an inward direction, while in the mold, a retaining wire or rod 24 is passed downward through the ends of the loops 12 (see Figs. 1 and 3). To prevent an outward displacement of the wire-holder and its loops 12, the opposite mold section 16 is formed with a lip 25 that overlaps the adjacent section, but is spaced radially therefrom, as clearly seen in Fig. 3. Thus when the mold sections are closed and the wire-holder is in position, the lugs 23 of one section prevent vertical displacement of the wire-holder, the rod 24 by bearing against the outer surface of the section 17 prevents inward movement of the wire-holder, and the overlapped lip 25 of the opposite section prevents outward displacement of the wire-holder and the retaining rod 24.

The lower end of the mold is closed by a cap 26, which has a series of sockets or steps

27 projecting upwardly from the inner surface thereof for receiving the lower ends of the reinforcing rods 15. As appears from Fig. 2, the steps 27 are tapered on their exterior surface so that they will draw in the removal of the cap from the molded post when the mold sections 16, 17, are swung apart. Similarly a filler ring 28 is applied to the upper end of the mold, having an opening 29 for the pouring of the cement or concrete, and formed at the inner surface with depending socket members 30, for receiving the upper ends of the reinforcing elements 15. By providing the socket members 27 and 30, it is not necessary to twist the reinforcing elements 15 to sustain them in the mold in their proper relative positions, since said sockets will properly space the reinforcing elements and retain them in their spaced position during the pouring and hardening of the cement or concrete.

The secure holding of the reinforcing elements 15 and the wire-holder by the novel formation of the mold facilitates the molding process and I can therefore avail myself of the most approved methods of molding, and the most approved cement and concrete compositions, and may with facility and despatch employ the composition in semi-liquid state, or what is known as the slop process, which gives a more solid post and one having greater strength than a post formed by the semi-dry or plastic process.

To hold the mold sections in the closed position, any approved fastener may be employed. I have shown for the purpose mating lugs 31, 32, on the respective sections, of which the lug 31 is slotted, as at 33, and the lug 32 has a staple formation 34, which is received in the slot 33 and extends through the same (see Figs. 2 and 3). Keys 35 or other fasteners pass through the projecting end of the staple 34 and serve to hold the sections against accidental opening.

To hold the filler ring 28 in position, resilient latches 36 are secured to the mold sections and project above the latter, the projecting ends being formed with latch heads 37, the latches being received in slots 38 (Fig. 4) of the filling ring, so that the ring is not only held against displacement axially, but is also held against rotary movement. The cap 26 is held in place by similar latches 39 secured to the lower ends of the mold.

It will be seen that the clenchers 14 are made up in open loop form, preferably in general shape, as seen in Fig. 8, and when a fence wire 13 has been passed horizontally between the spaced wire-holding loops 12, the clencher is placed on the two loops of a pair outside of the fence wire, the clencher being in the open form shown at the left of Fig. 8, and after being engaged with the loops 12, the clencher is closed by the use of a pair of pliers to give it the form shown at the right of Fig. 8 and shown also in Fig. 7.

The described arrangement of wire-holding loops and clenchers permits of one fence wire 13 being released without releasing any of the others.

I would state in conclusion that I do not limit myself strictly to the mechanical details herein illustrated, since manifestly the same can be varied without departure from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A mold for fence posts, comprising sections movable to a closed or an open position, one of said sections having horizontal slots at an edge thereof to receive wire fastener loops to be molded in the post, and the opposite section at the adjacent edge having a lip overlapping the other section and the slots therein and spaced therefrom radially to provide a space radially inward from the lip when in the closed position, to accommodate the radially disposed fastener loops in the slots of the first section.

2. A molding means for fence posts, comprising mold sections movable to an open or a closed position, one of said sections having pairs of slots adjacent to the meeting line of the sections for receiving wire-holding elements while the post is being molded, there being a lug between the slots of each pair, the opposite section of the mold having a lip overlapping the first section and the slots in said first section and spaced radially therefrom, to provide a space radially inward from the lip when in a closed position to accommodate the radially disposed fastener loops in the slots of the first section, and an elongated rod receivable between the said lip and the opposed surface of the adjacent section, to engage a wire-holding element.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN PRESTON BAUM.

Witnesses:
JOHN W. HALL,
E. L. SARROL.