

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. L. BROOMHALL.

CAP FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE POLES.

No. 303,261.

Patented Aug. 12, 1884.

Fig 1

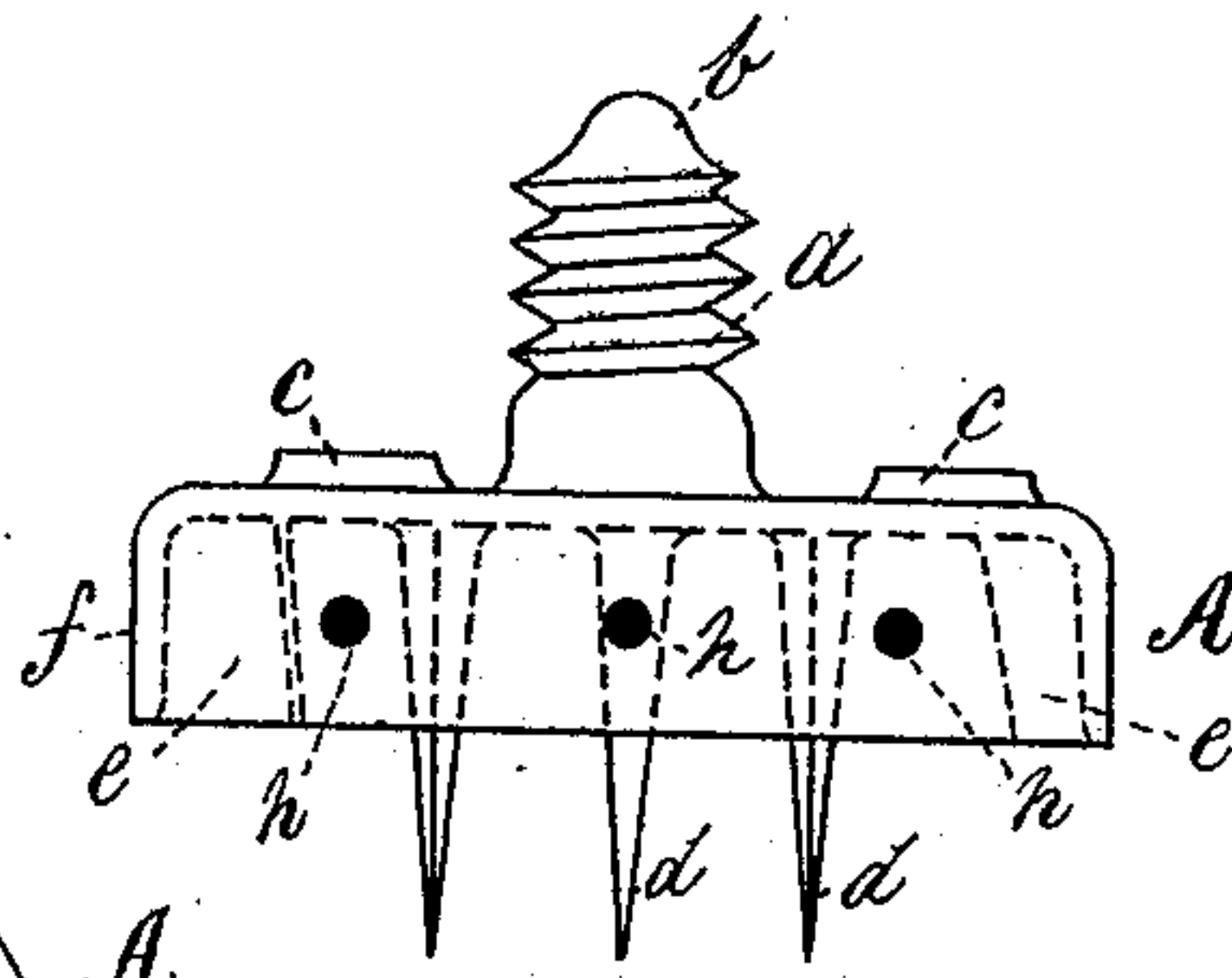


Fig 3

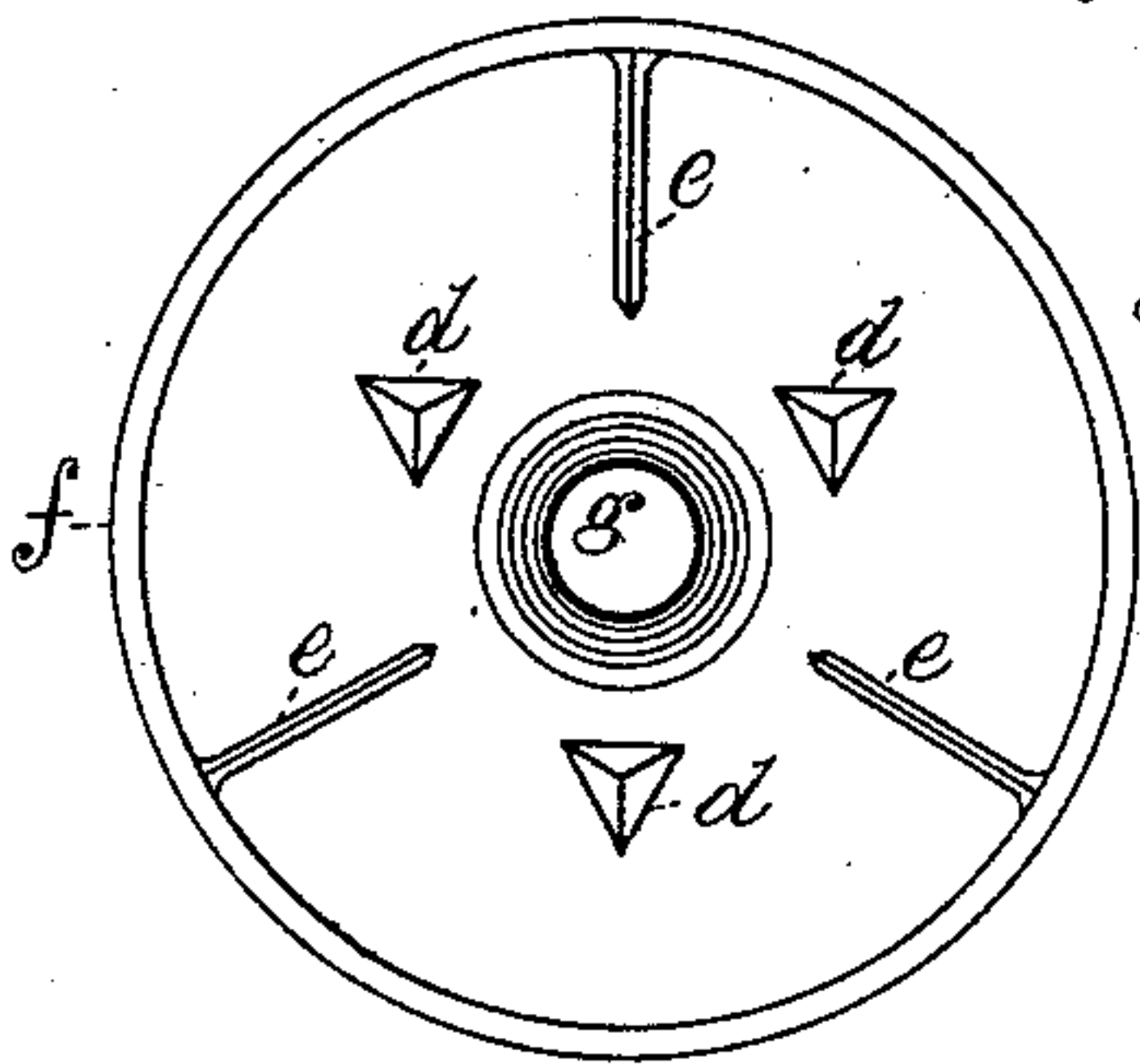


Fig 2

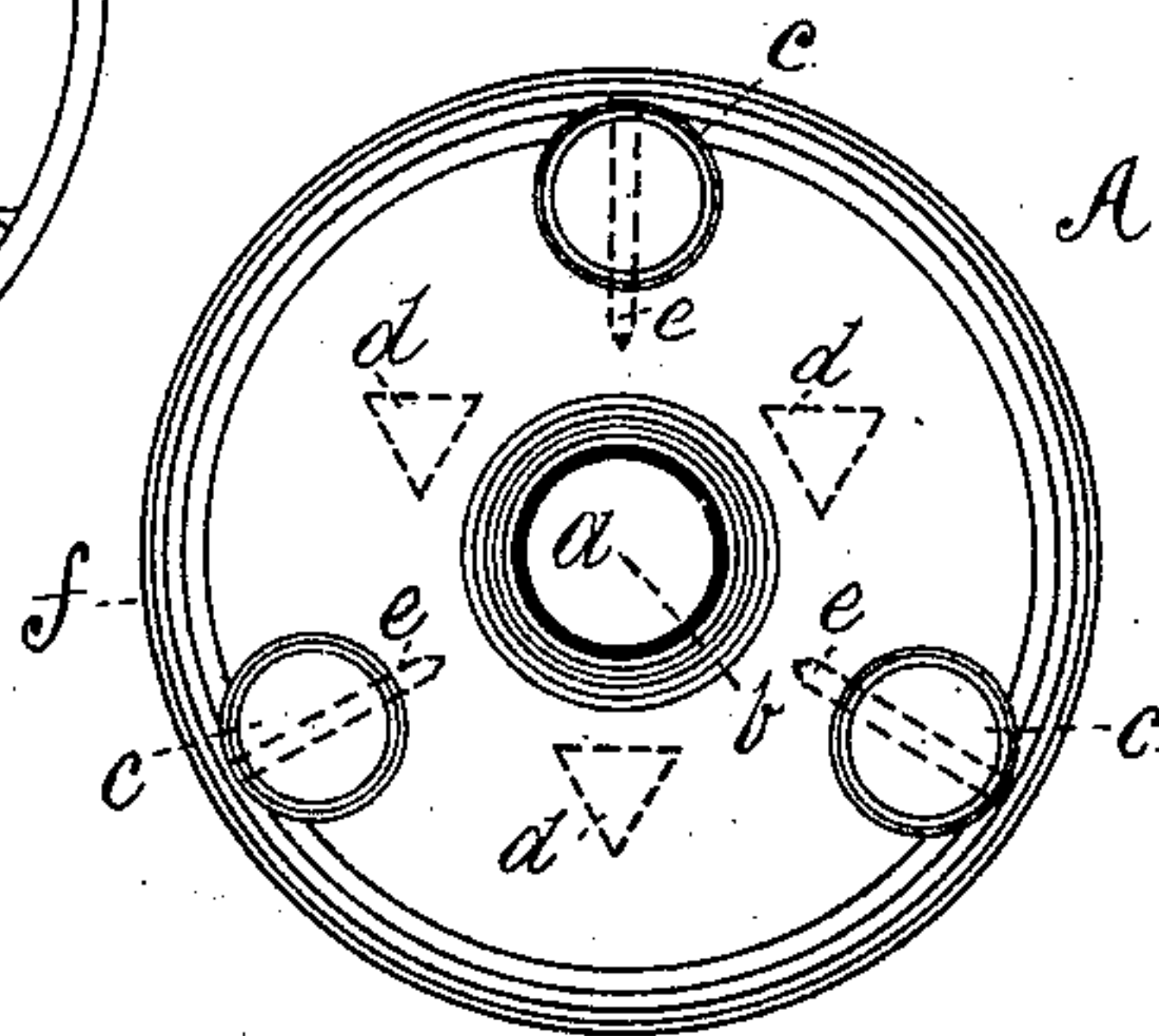


Fig 4

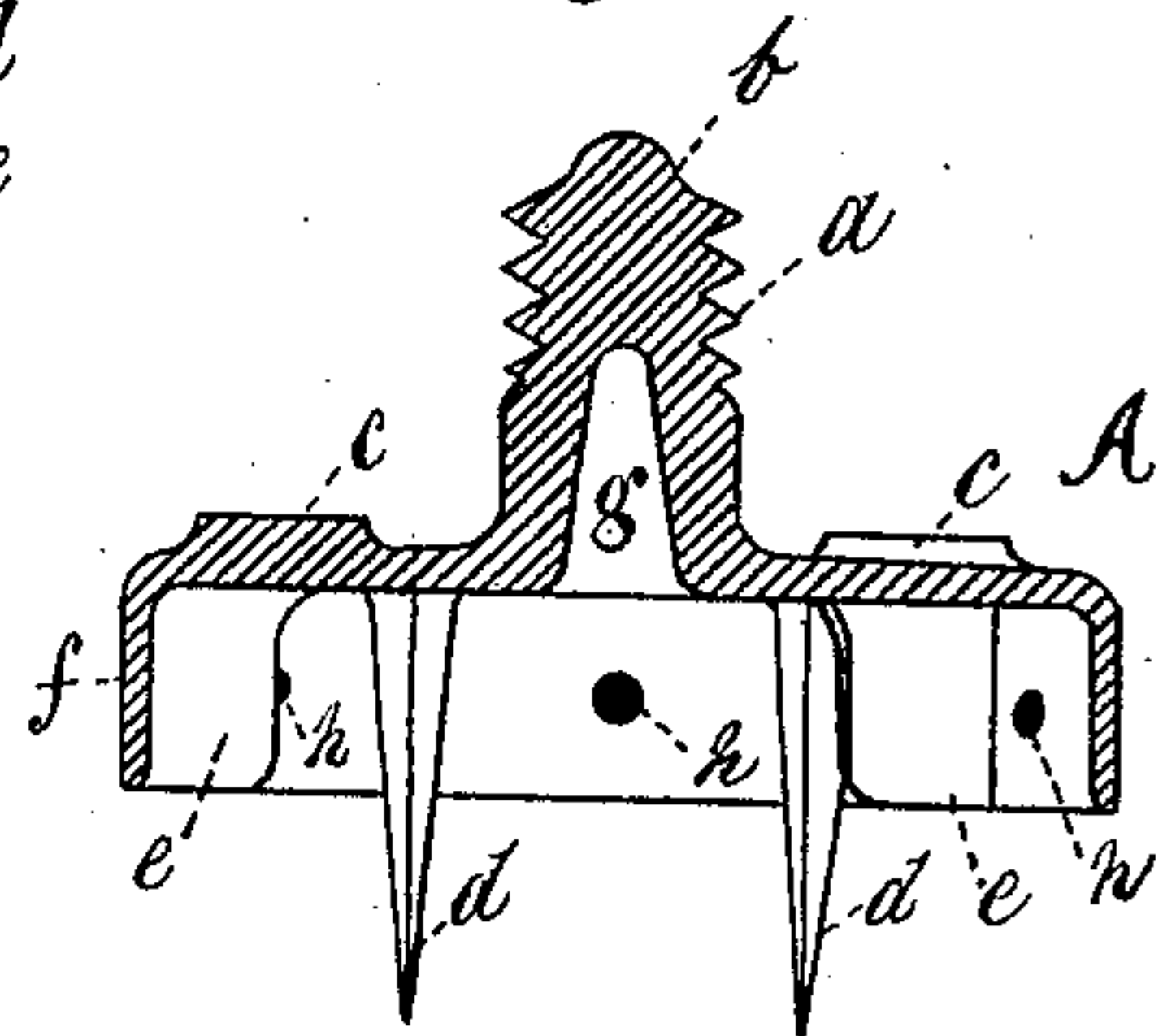


Fig 6

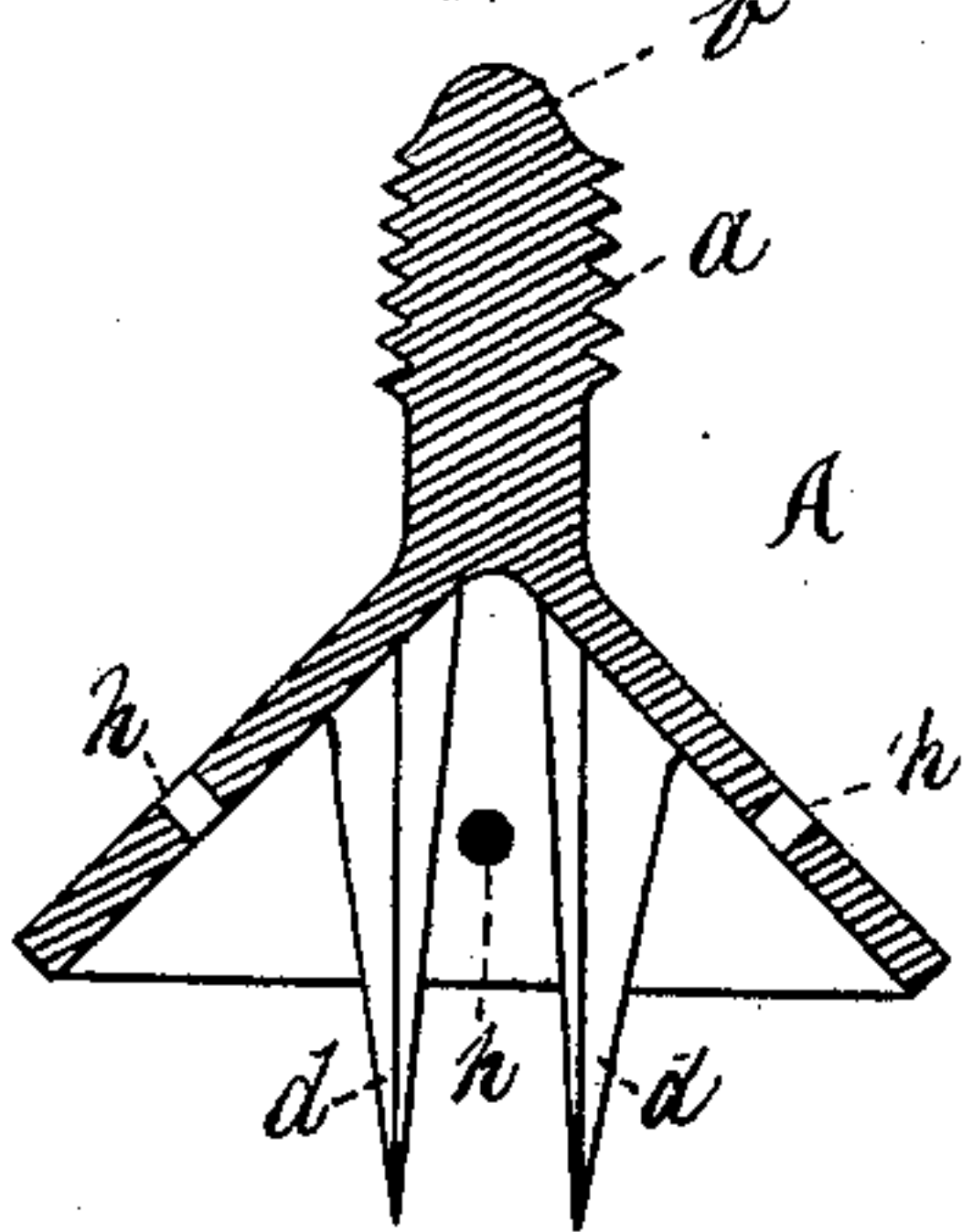


Fig 5

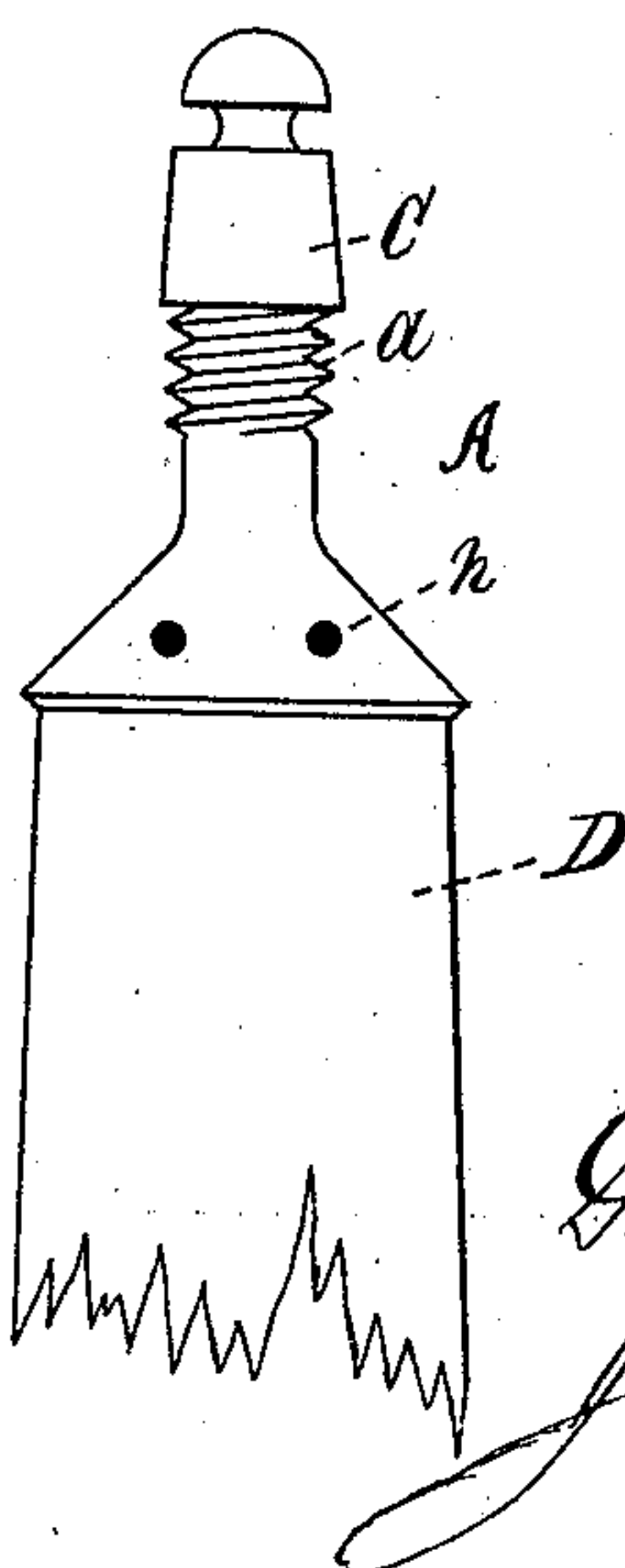
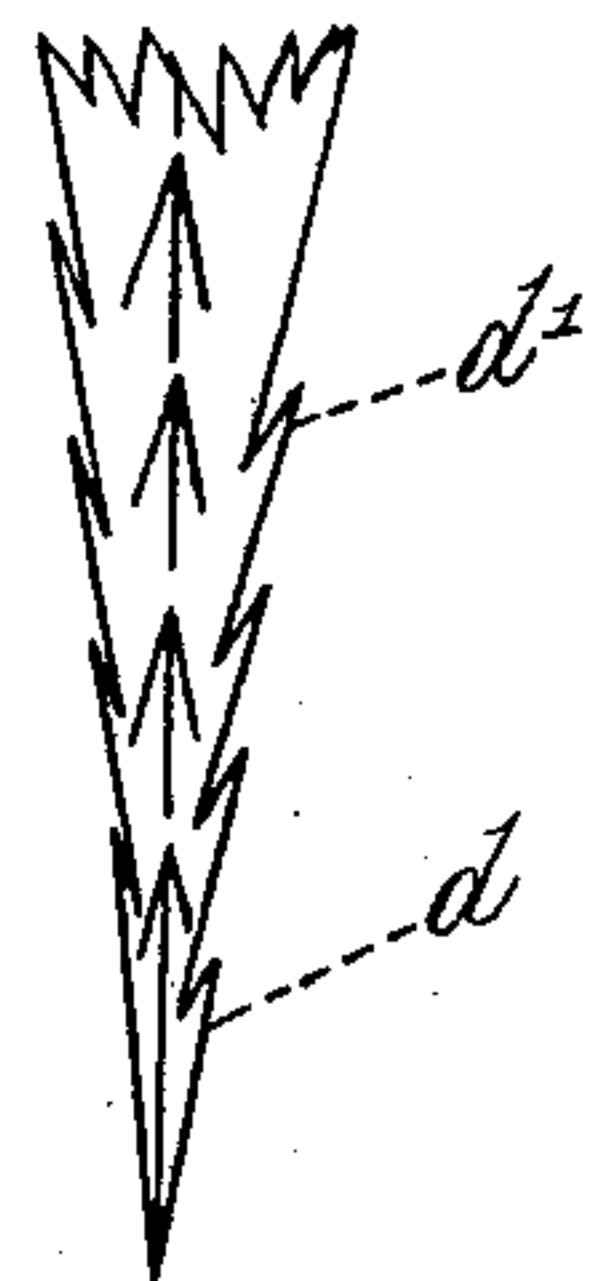


Fig 7



Witnesses

Richard A. Shaly

Jno. H. Noonan

Inventor

George L. Broomhall

John Inglis atty

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. L. BROOMHALL.
CAP FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE POLES.
No. 303,261.
Patented Aug. 12, 1884.

Fig 8

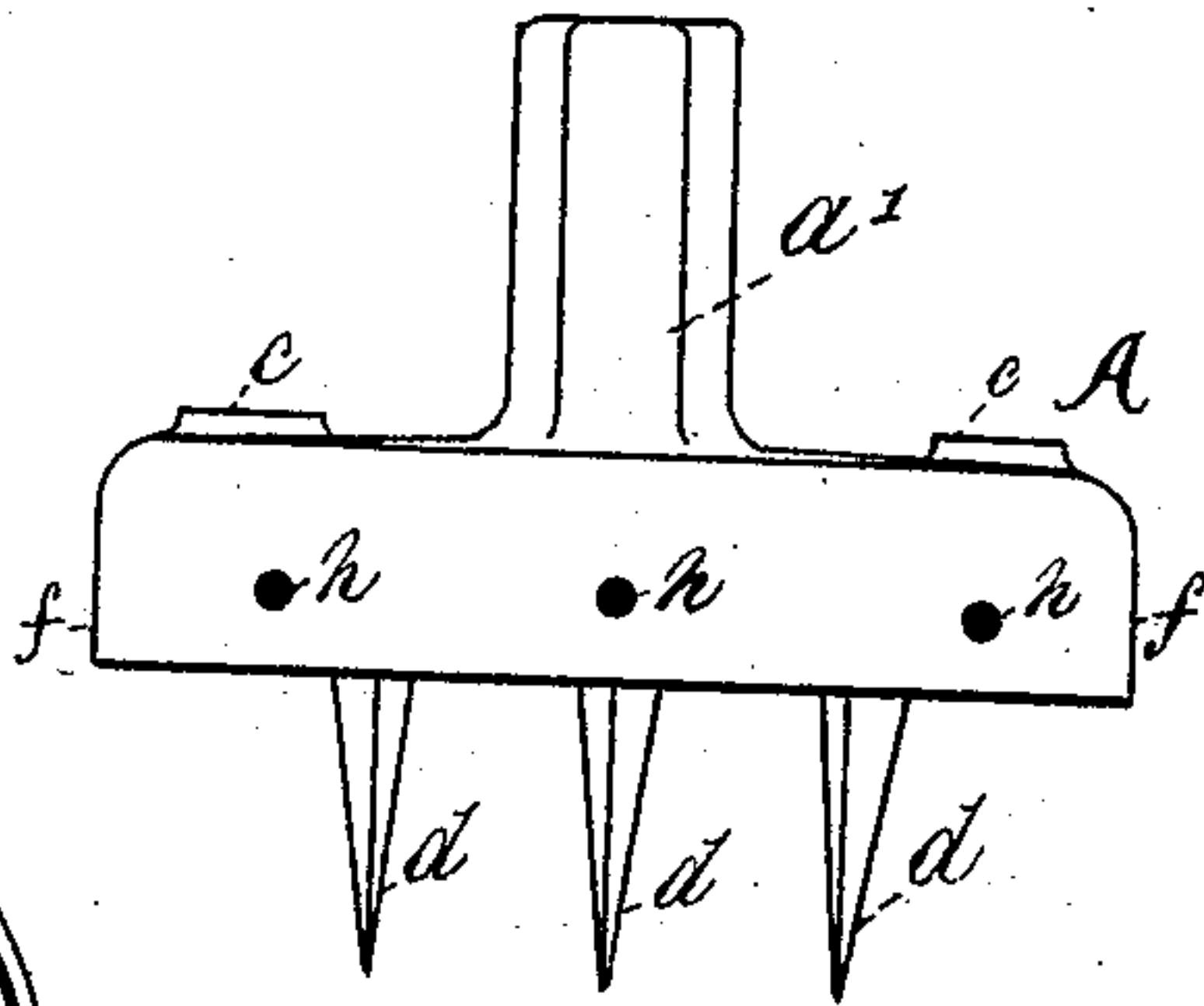


Fig 10

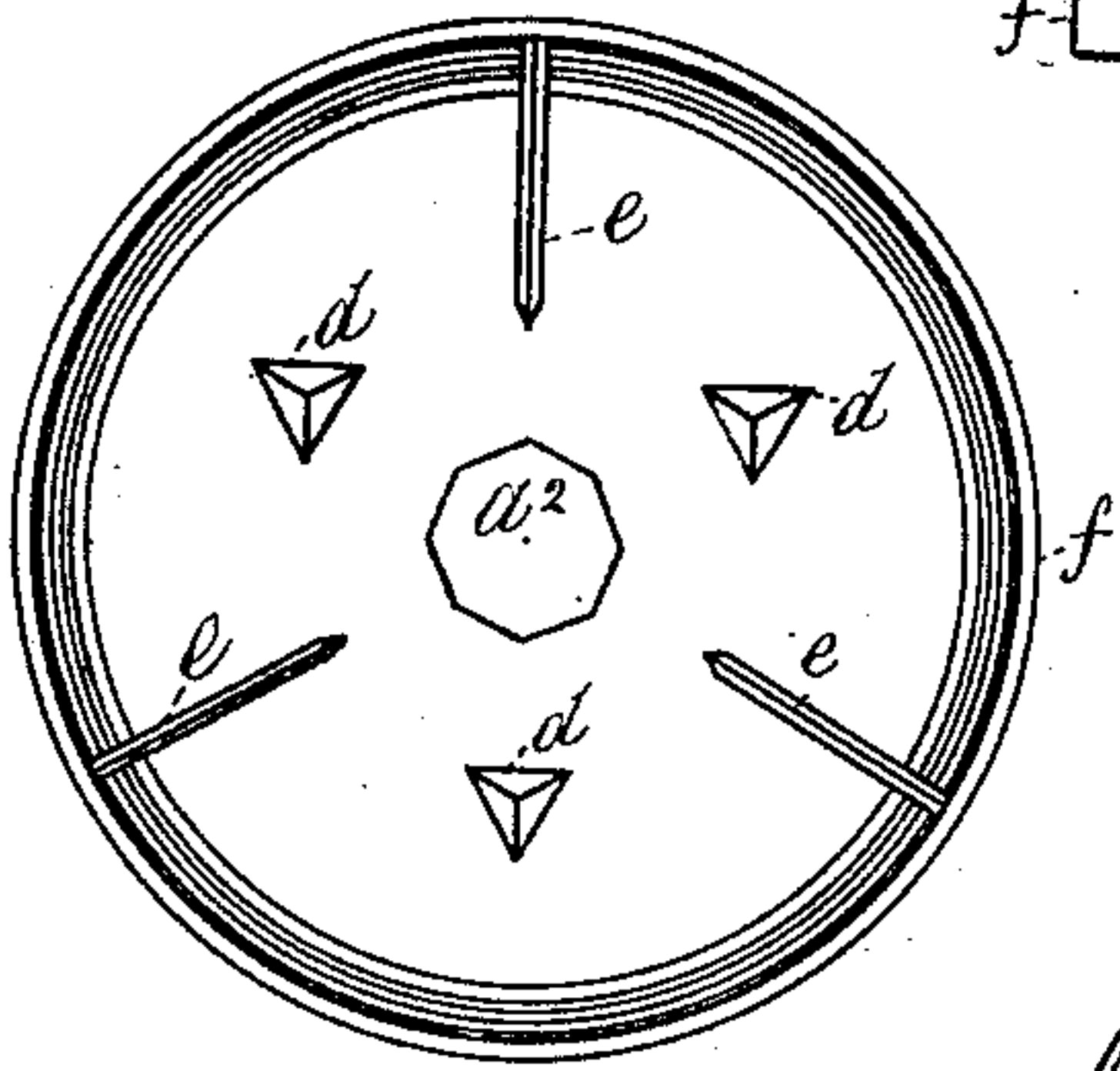


Fig 11

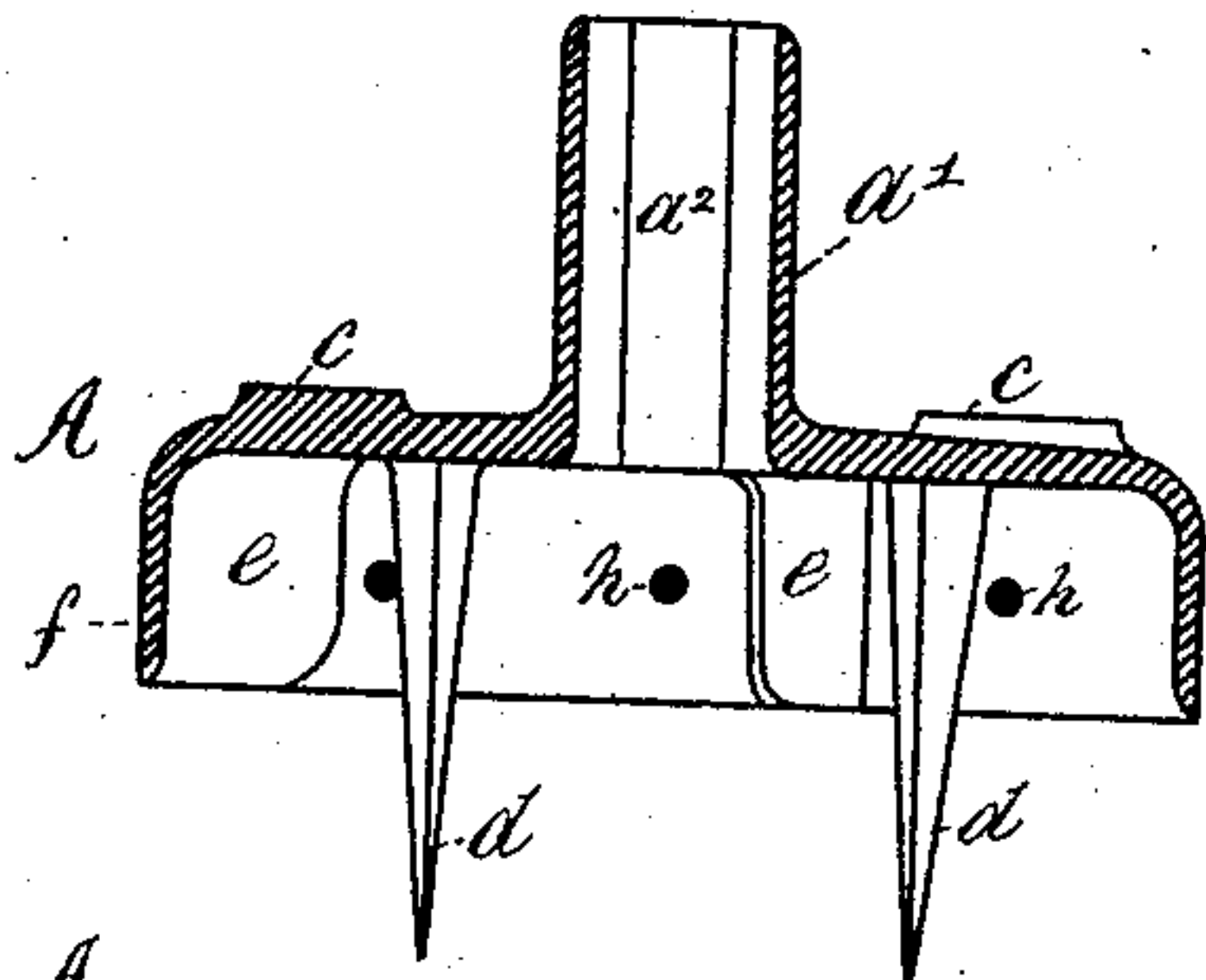


Fig 9

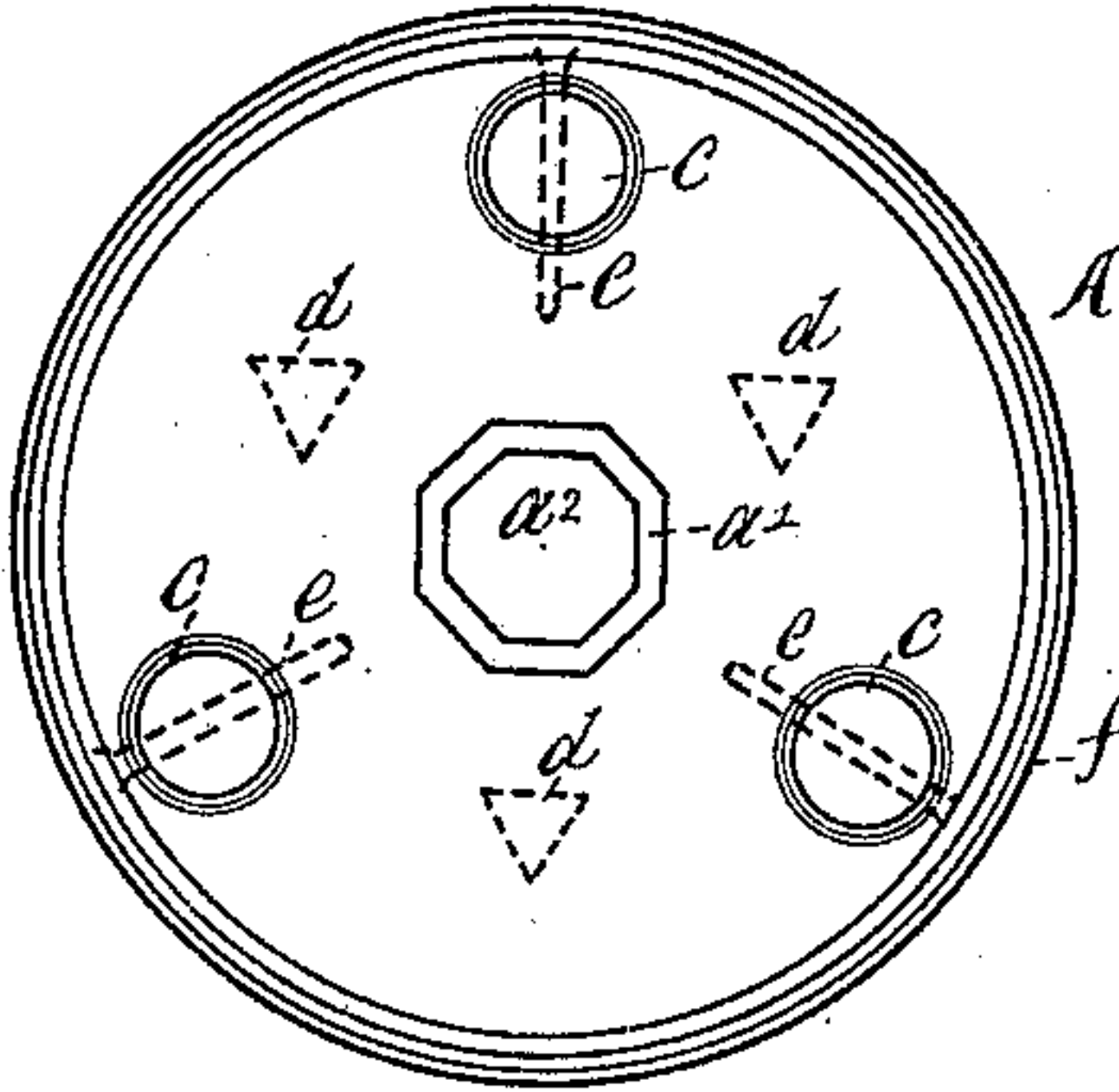


Fig 13

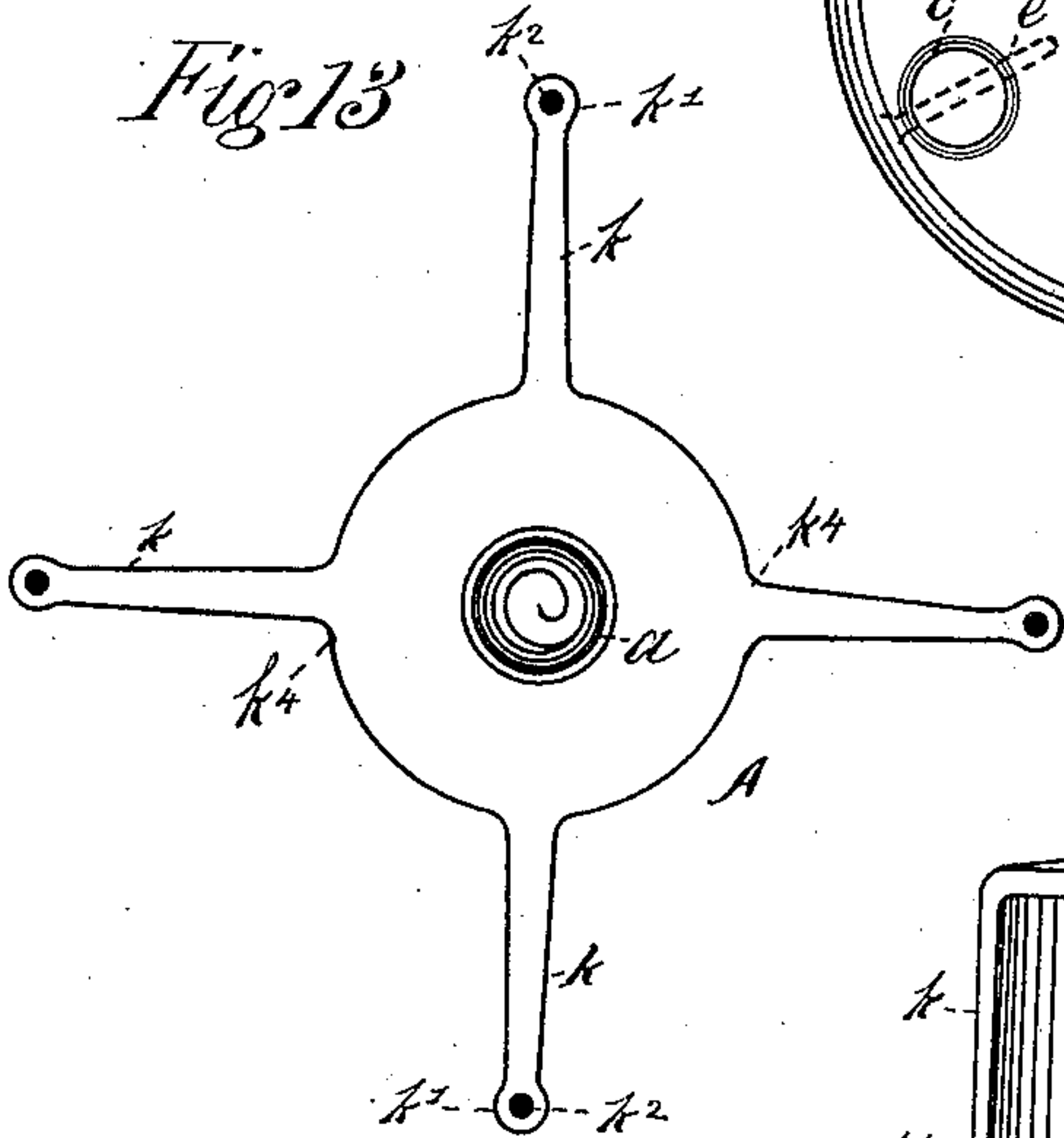


Fig 12

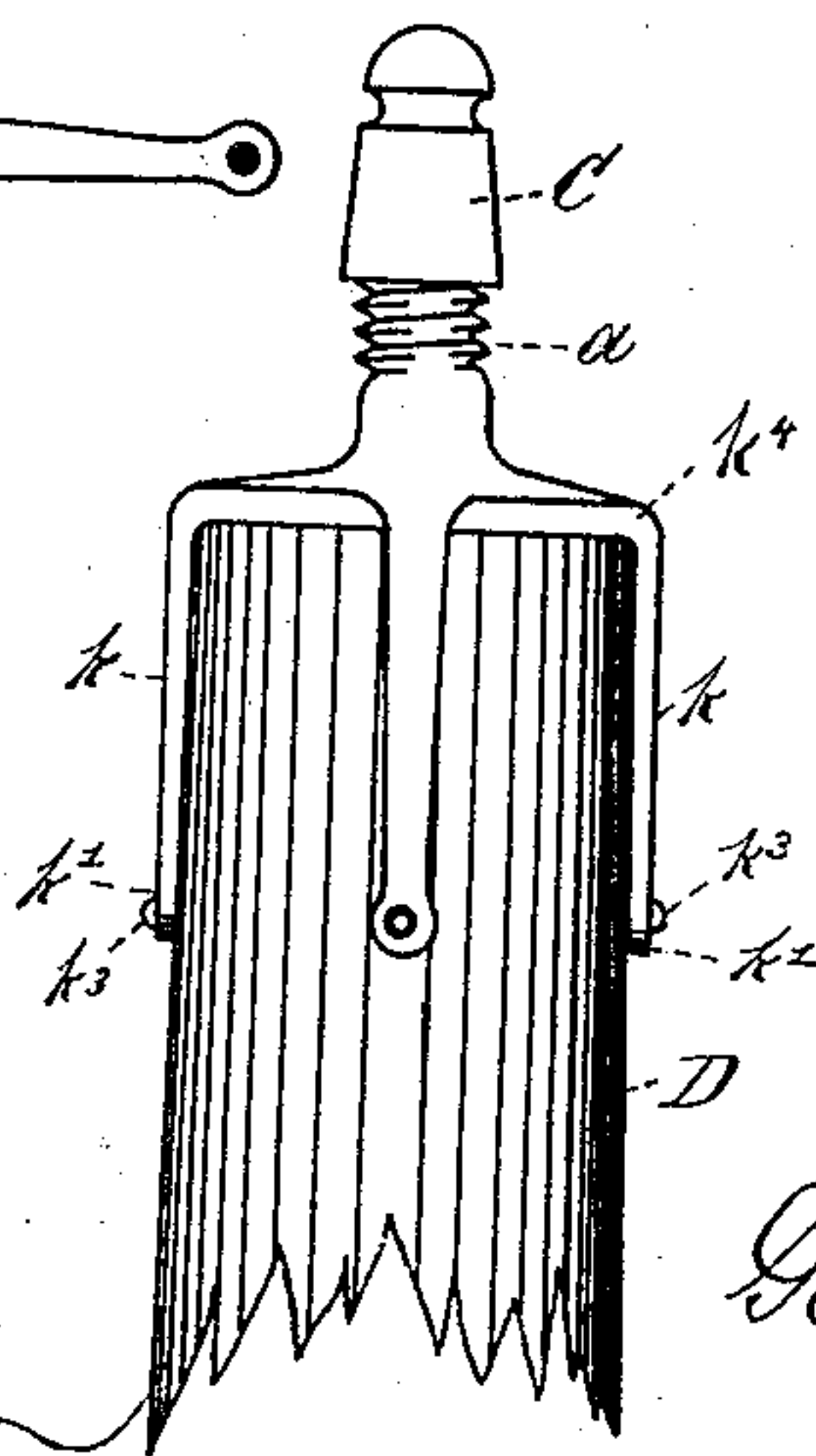
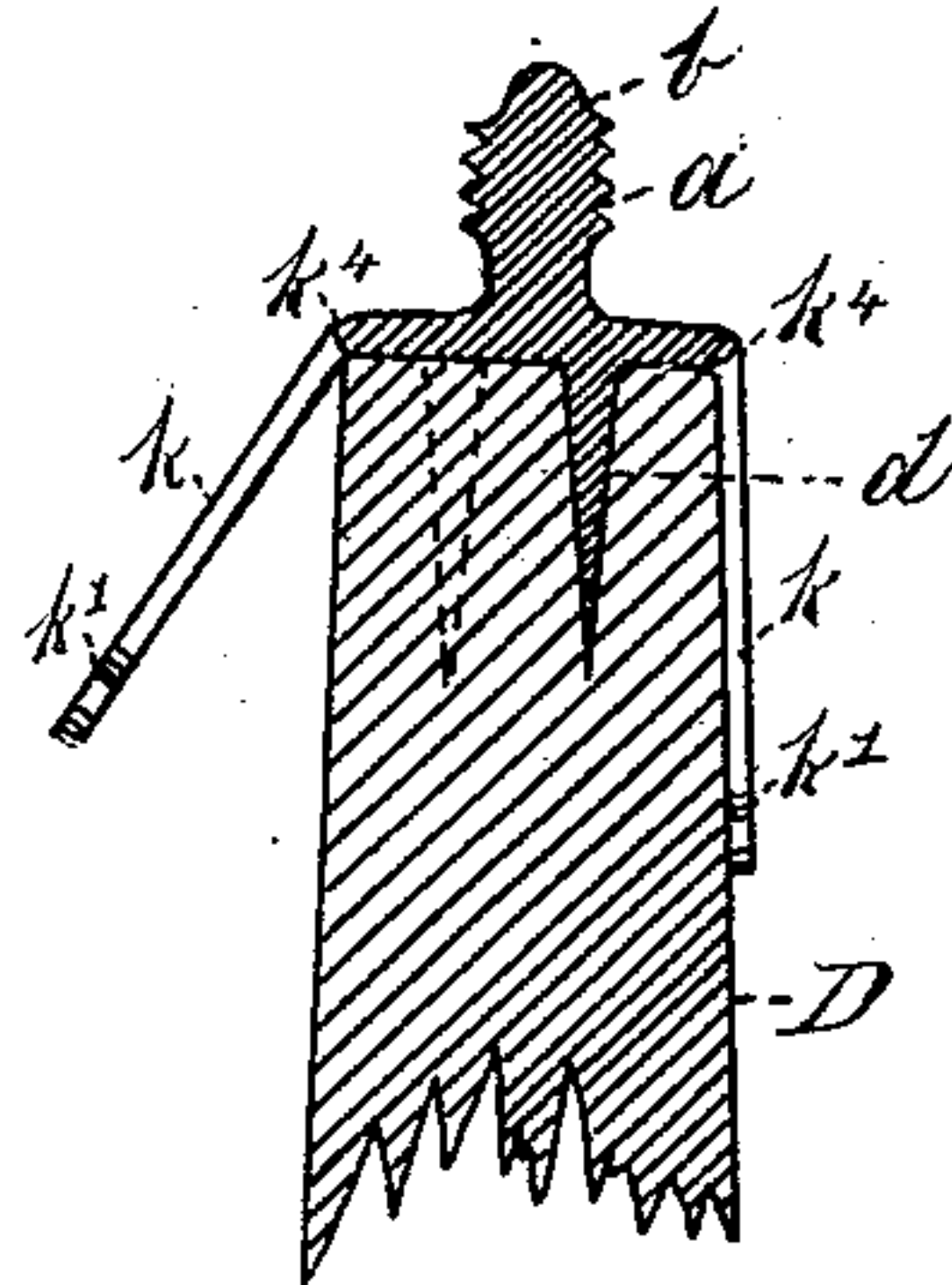


Fig 14



Witnesses

Richard A. Ledy

John S. Brown

Inventor

George L. Broomhall

John S. Brown atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. BROOMHALL, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

CAP FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE POLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,261, dated August 12, 1884.

Application filed April 8, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. BROOMHALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paterson, Passaic county, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Telegraph and Telephone Poles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The object of my invention is the production of a device for telegraph and telephone poles, by which the tops of the poles are protected from the weather and the insulators and wires are more securely held in position on the poles, which will be hereinafter fully explained.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows my invention in elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the under side of the same, and Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the same.

A represents a metal cap for telegraph and telephone poles, which cap is constructed with a pin, *b*, in the center, on its upper outer surface, and raised solid hammer-seats *c* near the outer circumference of the same. The pin *b* is provided with a screw-thread, *a*, which thread is adapted to receive and accommodate a corresponding screw-thread formed in the glass insulator that screws on the thread *a*, to which insulator the telegraph and telephone wires are secured.

On the outer edge of the spherical disk of the cap A there is formed a depending flange, *f*, which flange is provided on its outer circumference with holes *h* and on its inner circumference with inward-projecting lugs *e*, which lugs are directly below or under the seats *c*, as shown in Fig. 2. The under side of the cap-disk is provided with angular pointed pins or prongs *d*, which are placed midway between the lugs *e*, as shown in Fig. 3.

Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are modifications of that shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In practice the end of the pole D is sawed off, when a circle is struck for the points of the prongs *d*, to secure accuracy in starting the prongs, after which action the points of the pins are placed on the line, when the hammer may be applied alternately to the hammer-seats until the prongs and lugs are driven into the pole D, and the disk of the cap A brought down on the top of the pole D, after which the screws or spikes are driven through the holes *h* into the pole D, the flange *f* serving the purpose of a band for the top of the pole, preventing the pole from splitting during the operation of driving the prongs *d* and lugs *e* into the end of the same. When my invention is used in the modified form, this cap is made pointed and is adapted to fit the tops of the telegraph and telephone poles now in use, as the pointed cap conforms to the shape of the pole, as shown in Fig. 5. When starting the pointed cap on the pole D, the pointed top of the pole will be a sufficient guide to start the prongs, in which case the hammer may be applied to the top of the pin *b* until the successive blows of the hammer have brought the cap down onto the top of the pole D, after which the spikes or screws may be driven through the holes *h* into the poles D, and the insulator C screwed on the thread *a*, as shown in Fig. 5.

My invention may be cast whole or in one piece or casting, and is easily applied to the pole D, and when placed on corner-poles, where the strain is very great, the prongs *d* may be barbed, as at *d'*, Fig. 7. When necessary to use guys on corners, the cap A can be put on the pole as a stay to hold the guy with and keep the guy from crossing the wires. This would apply in cases where the line was not thoroughly equipped with my pins or caps. By this my invention the tops of the poles are preserved from decay and the wires are securely held to the pole, saving thereby much inconvenience and expense in the way of repairs.

Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 show a metal cap with a hollow tube on the disk, in which to insert a wooden pin to hold the insulator, and Figs. 12, 13, and 14 show a metal cap having a disk with arms or straps formed thereon, which will be left for other applications.

Having described my invention and its use, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The metal cap A, constructed with a pin, *b*, having a screw-thread, *a*, the cap having

solid hammer-seats *e* on its disk, and a flange,
f, on its outer circumference, with holes and
inward-projecting lugs *e* on its inner circum-
ference, the flange serving as a band, the cap
5 having on its inner disk angular pointed pins
or prongs *d* between the lugs *e*, and in com-
bination therewith the pole *D*, the cap se-

cured to the pole by lugs *e*, prongs *d*, flange
f, and spikes or screws, and insulator *C*, screwed
on thread *a*, substantially as set forth.

GEORGE L. BROOMHALL.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. NOONAN,
JOHN INGLIS.