

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. H. TERRY.
METALLIC POLE.

No. 411,877.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1.

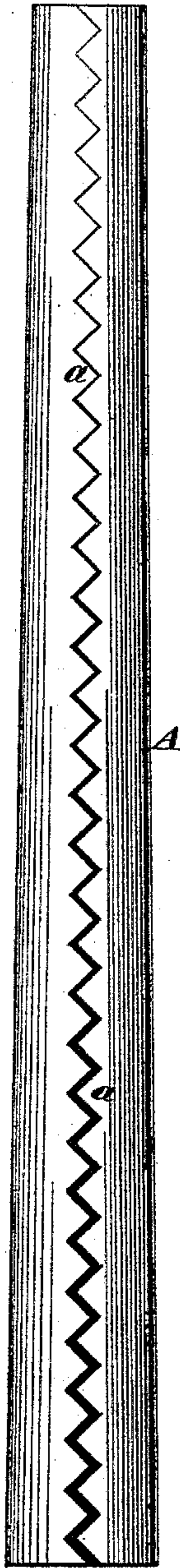


Fig. 2.

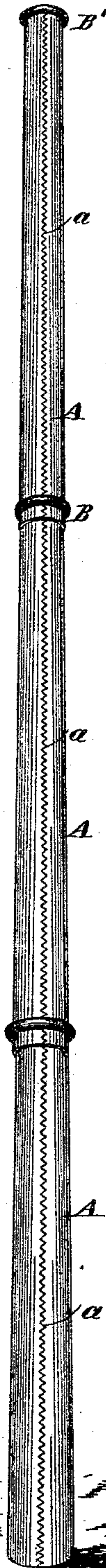


Fig. 4.

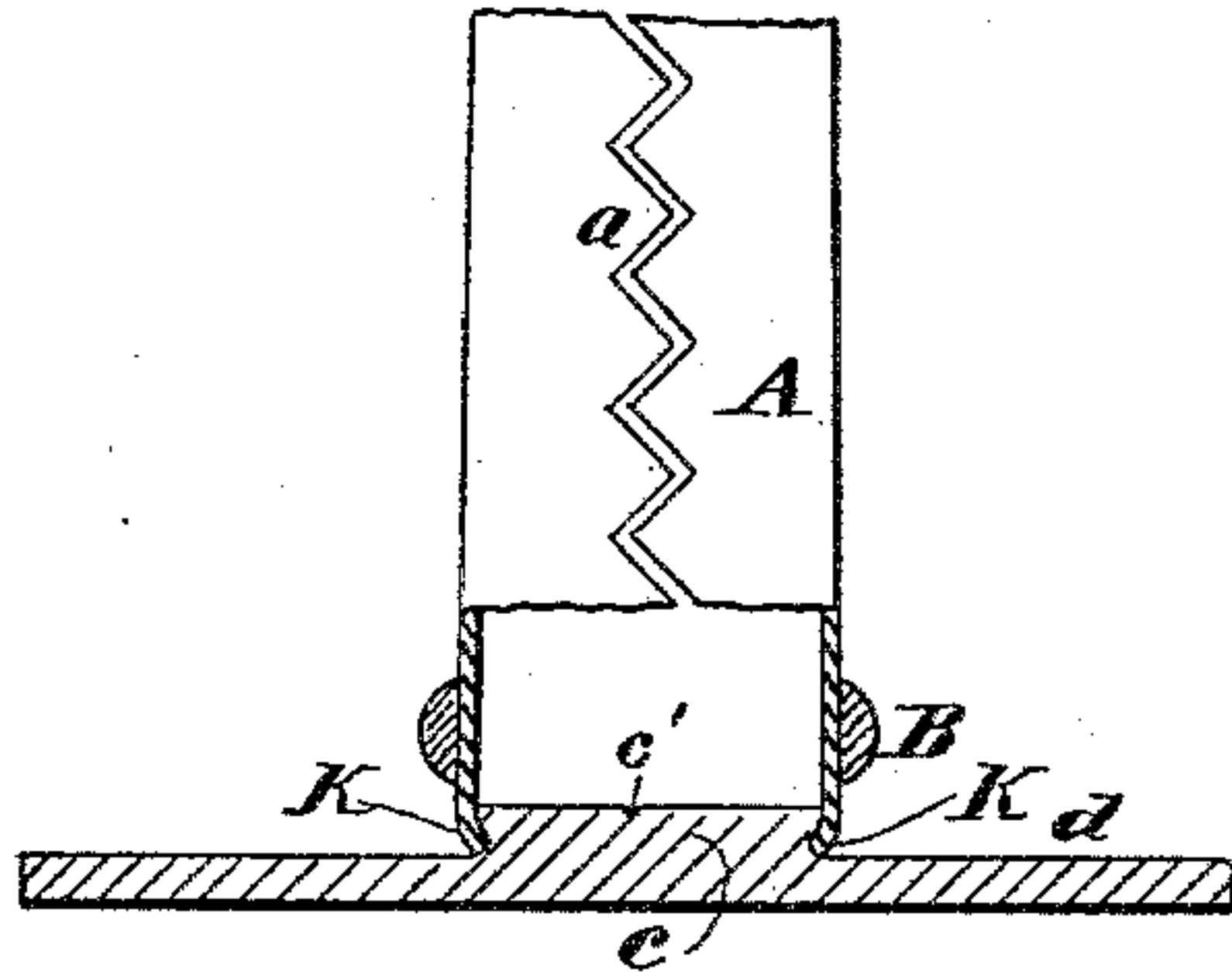


Fig. 3.

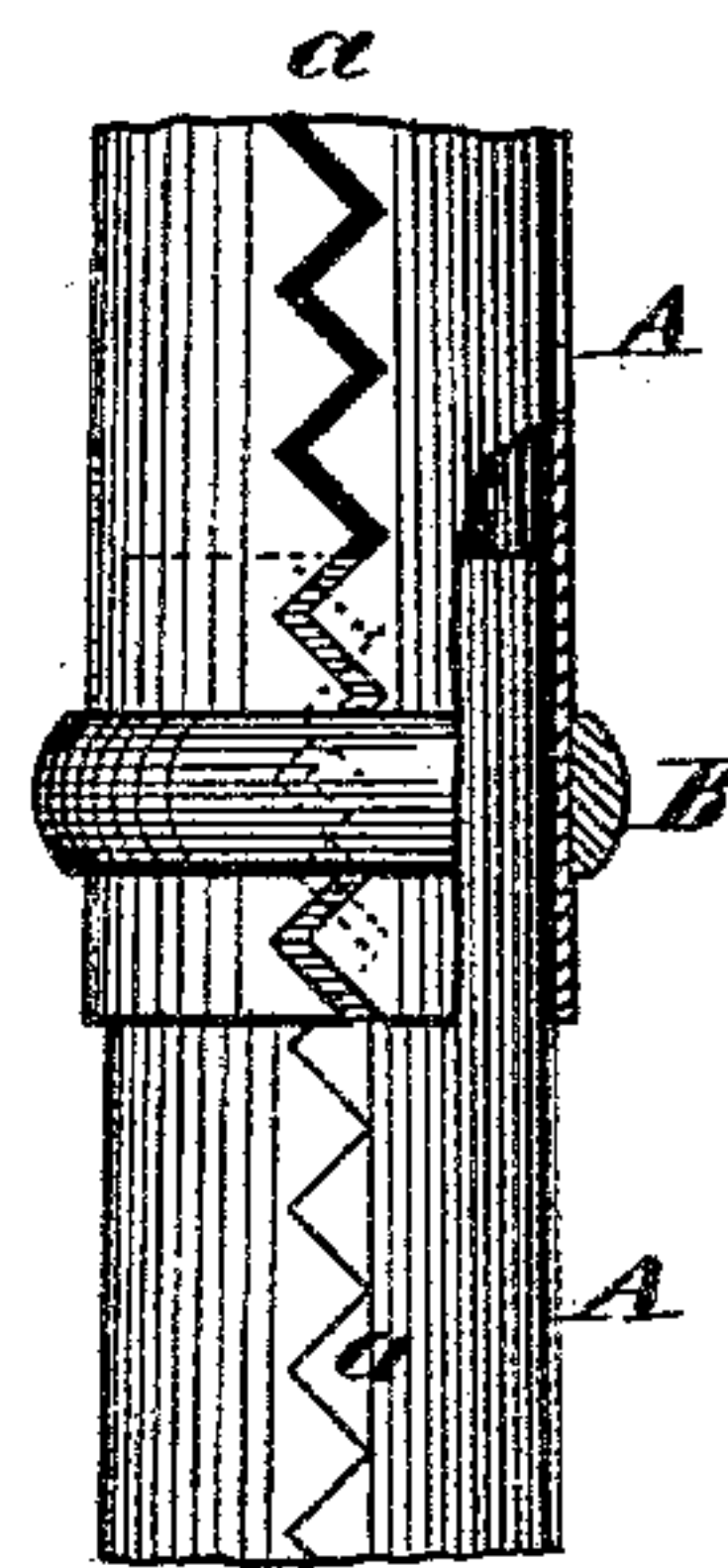
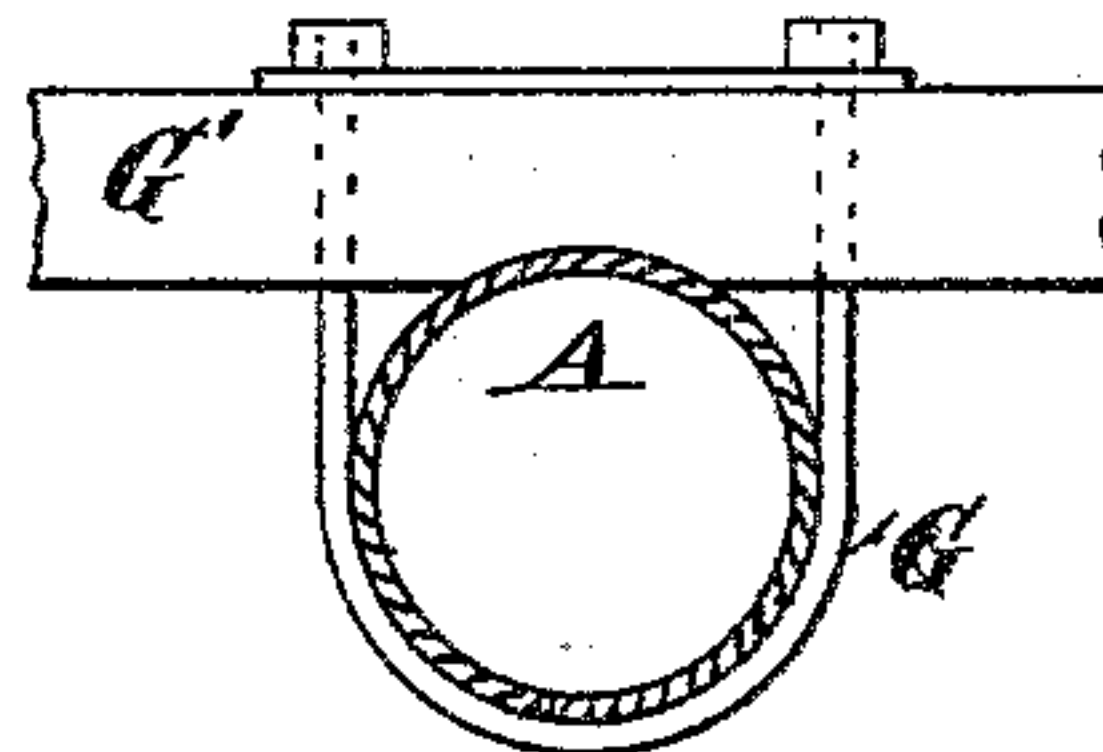


Fig. 5.



Attest,
Charles Pickles
G. M. Hinchman Jr.

Inventor,
Samuel H. Terry

By Wm M. Eccles.
Atty

(No Model.)

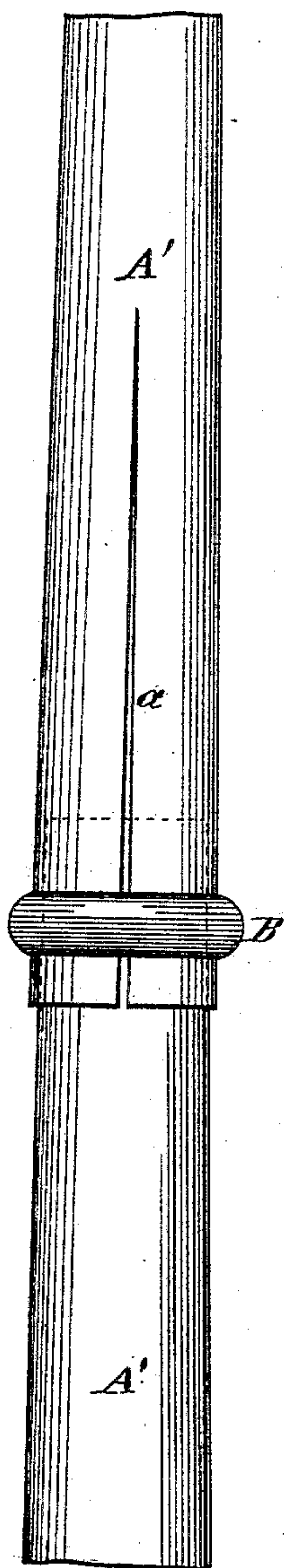
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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METALLIC POLE.

No. 411,877.

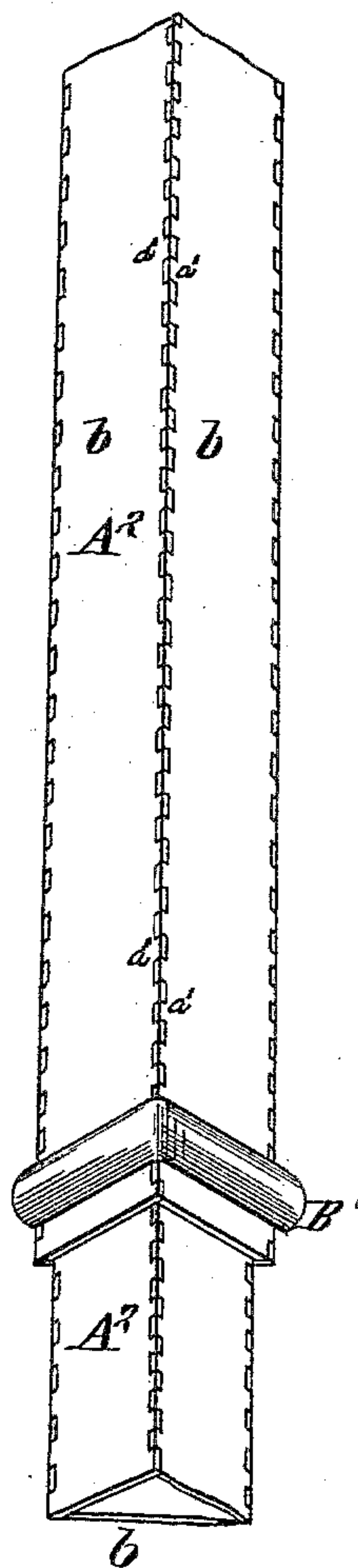
Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

Fig. 6.



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Karl Schlipmann

Fig. 7.



Inventor;
Samuel H. Terry

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL H. TERRY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

METALLIC POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,877, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed May 14, 1889. Serial No. 310,907. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL H. TERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Metallic Pole Made in Sections, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

My invention relates to poles made in sections; and the objects of my invention are, first, to construct a pole that is light and strong; second, to render the pole perfectly secure in its joints, rigid, and susceptible of great lateral resistance; third, to construct a pole that is capable of readily being knocked down and removed and put up again without material injury to the parts that compose the pole. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one section of the pole detached from the other sections. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the pole put together and inserted in the ground. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the joint of two sections, showing a part in transverse section of the ring and a part of the upper section of the pole cut away. Fig. 4 shows an elevation of the part of the pole which goes in the ground and its base, a part appearing in section. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the pole, showing a head-block and a clevis or loop with which it is attached to the pole. Fig. 6 is an elevation of a part of a pole, showing a slot a part of the length of the section. Fig. 7 is a modified form of a pole, showing the sections made in a triangular shape and of plane flat pieces having notched edges interlacing each other.

A', Fig. 6, is a section of a pole having a slot *a* cut in the lower or overlapping end of the section. This slot does not run the whole length of the section, but only a part of the length of the same.

A², Fig. 7, is a section of a pole made in parts *b b b*, which are flat pieces of metal having their edges *a' a' a'* notched and fitting each other, so that when the ring B' is driven down on the sections *b b b* they will be held firmly together, and also firmly held to and inclosing the top of a like section A².

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is a tubular section of a pole, and is made by rolling up a piece of heavy sheet metal having notches or saw-teeth projections cut on the opposite sides of the sheet, so that when the sheet is rolled up these two notched edges or sides will come together, and the notches or teeth will unite with each other, the notches of the one side fitting in the notches of the other, and will prevent these edges from slipping on each other, thus making the section as rigid and as strong as if made in one piece or one continuous tube. These notches or saw-teeth projections are represented by the letter *a*. The pole is composed of a number of these sections, or it may be made in one section.

The sections A are made tapering from the bottom to the top, so as to enable the bottom of each section to slip over or telescope the top of the adjoining section. Each section, however, may be made of uniform diameter. It is only necessary that the one end of one section may slip into the end of its adjoining section, and that the overlapping end be tapered or beveled to receive the bind of the ring B, and also that each section be provided with a longitudinal slot running the whole or a part of the length of the section. This slot may be made with a smooth surface or with notches or teeth, as shown in the drawings.

When the sections are put together and the binding-ring B is driven down on the overlapping end of the section, the slot of the small or inclosed end of the one section is closed tightly and the slot of the overlapping end of the other section is brought almost together, so that the inside of the overlapping end of the one section is bound tightly around the outside of the small end of the other section, and the joint is made perfectly tight, and the one section is firmly held on the other section. The section which overlaps is made tapering on the outside at least to enable the ring B to draw the overlapping end tightly around the inclosed end of the other section as the ring B is driven down on the section. The notches or saw-teeth *a a*, when united together by the binding-ring B, serve to prevent the edges of the section from moving on each other, and thus strengthen

the sections and prevent the whole pole from twisting or weakening; but a pole may be made with the edges of the slot perfectly smooth and be perfectly bound together by the ring B alone. These rings B may be multiplied in number as necessity may require to strengthen the sections. It is obvious that the sections may be perfectly bound along the edges of the slots without teeth or notches if the rings are strong enough and driven down hard enough; but in this case they would be more difficult to dislodge when the pole is to be taken down.

B' is a ring at the top of the top section and is used to hold the top part of the section firmly together. These rings may be multiplied as the case may require.

G is a block-supporting clevis surrounding the pole at any place and entering the block G', and may be provided with nuts with which it can be drawn up tightly around the pole and held firmly thereto.

The lower section of the pole that enters the ground, which is shown at Fig. 4, has an internal projecting flange or bead engaging and fitting an external projecting flange or bead on the base, so that when the ring B is forced down it will bind the lower section firmly to the base d by contracting the lower end of the lower section A. This base is a large flat piece of iron of suitable shape having an upward-projecting center c, provided with an external projecting flange or bead c', which engages and unites with the bead or flange K on the lower section.

It is obvious that a pole constructed as this one is can be made cheaply and durable and of great strength in proportion to its weight or amount of metal used and can readily be knocked apart and shipped in sections. It is also obvious that the sections may be made in two or more longitudinal parts, which parts may be curved or flat, thus making a

section of a pole which will be round, triangular, or quadrilateral on a cross-section of the pole.

Now, what I claim, and for which I ask Letters Patent to be granted to me, is—

1. A tubular metallic pole having a longitudinal slot extending a part of the length of a section, in combination with a binding-ring, as above described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a metallic pole made of tubular or hollow sections, a slotted section having the edges of the slot during a whole or a part of its distance provided with notches or saw-teeth uniting or interlacing in each other, in combination with a binding-ring, substantially as above described, and for the purposes set forth.

3. A tubular or hollow metallic pole having a longitudinal slot extending the whole or a part of the length of the pole, said slot having its edges provided with notches or teeth made integral with the metal of the pole and adapted to unite with each other, in combination with a binding-ring surrounding the pole, as and for the purposes set forth.

4. A tubular metallic pole having a longitudinal slot or slots provided on the edges of the slots with notches or recesses, whereby the edges of the slots are prevented from moving on each other.

5. In a hollow or tubular metallic pole, an internal projecting flange on the inside of the bottom of the pole engaging an outward-projecting flange on a base-plate, in combination with a binding-ring, whereby the base-plate is firmly secured to the pole, substantially as shown and described.

SAMUEL H. TERRY.

Attest:

ROBT. L. McLARAN,
WM. M. ECCLES.