

(No Model.)

R. ELLISON.
ELECTRIC WIRE SUPPORT.

No. 464,298.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

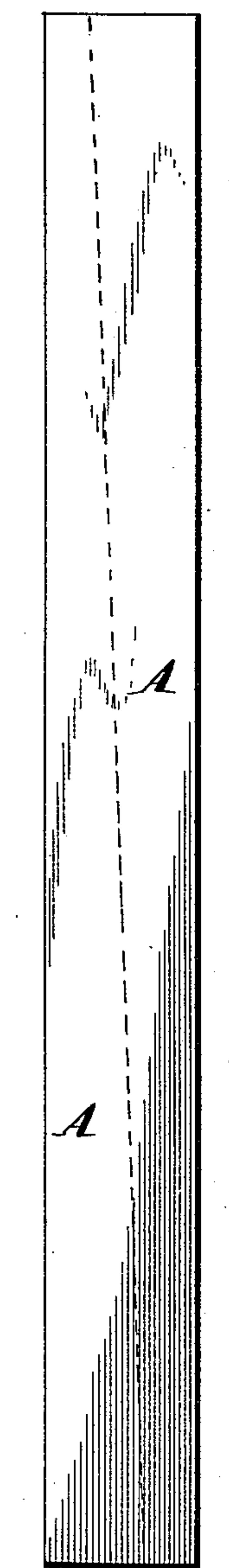


Fig. 5.

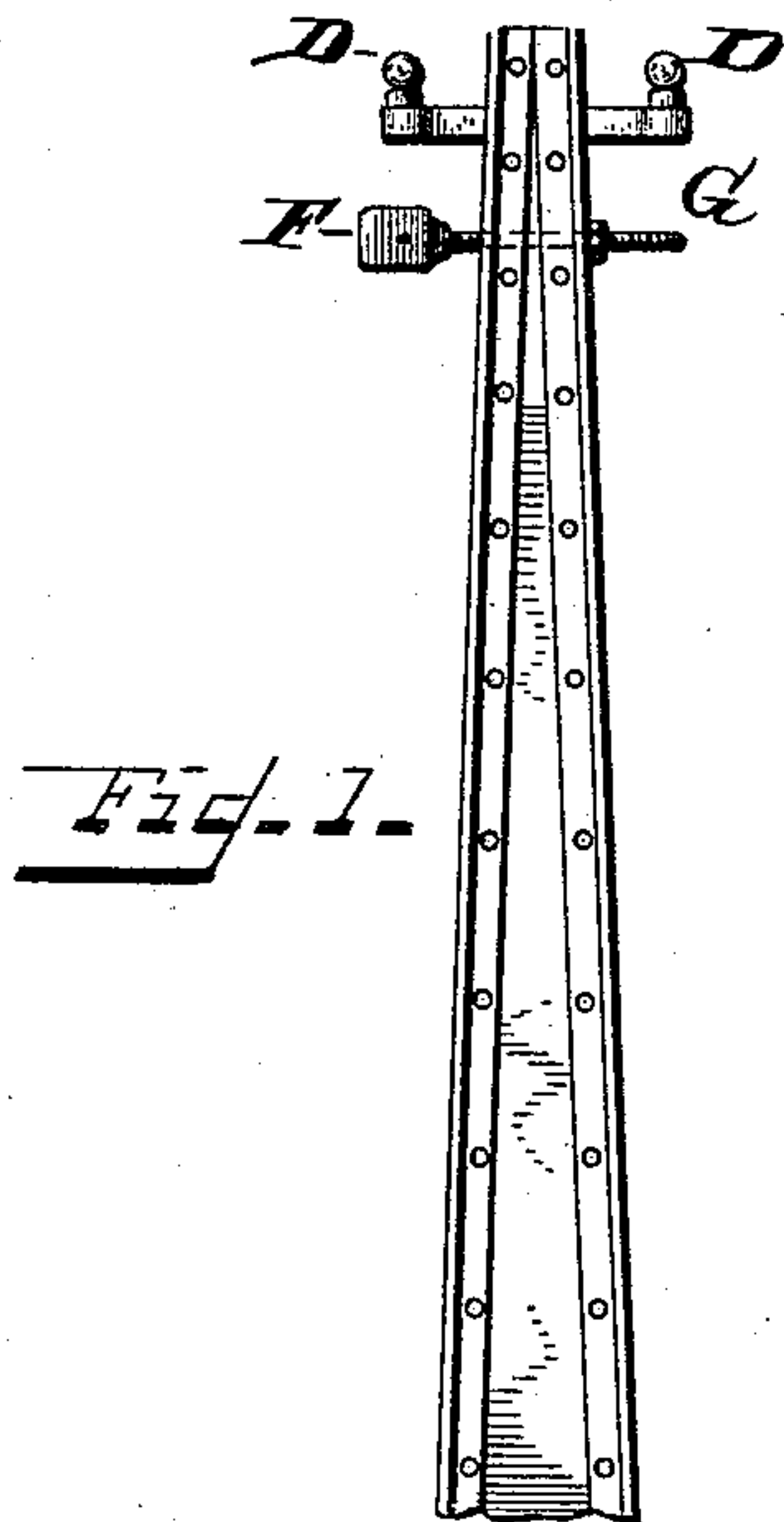


Fig. 1.

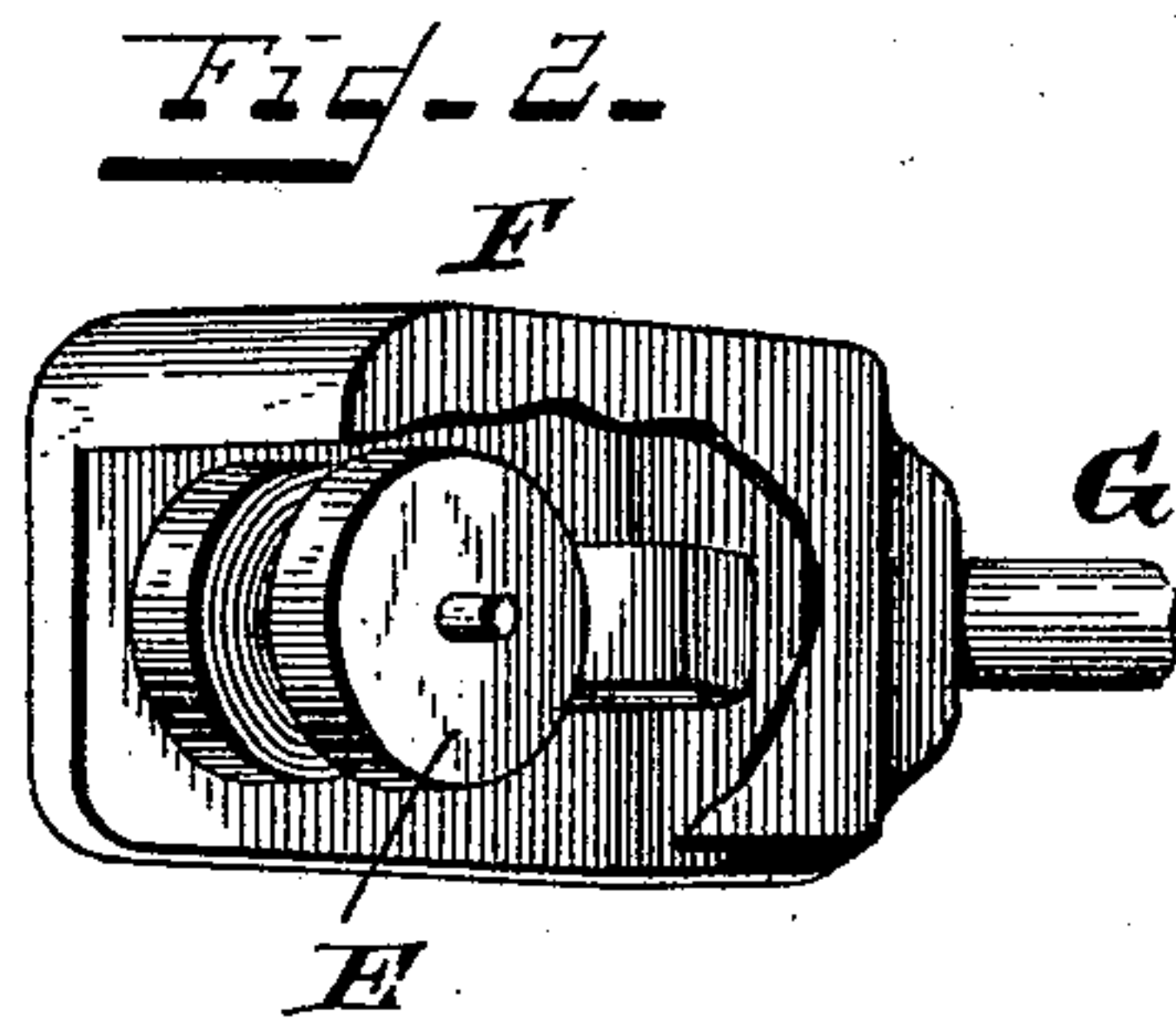
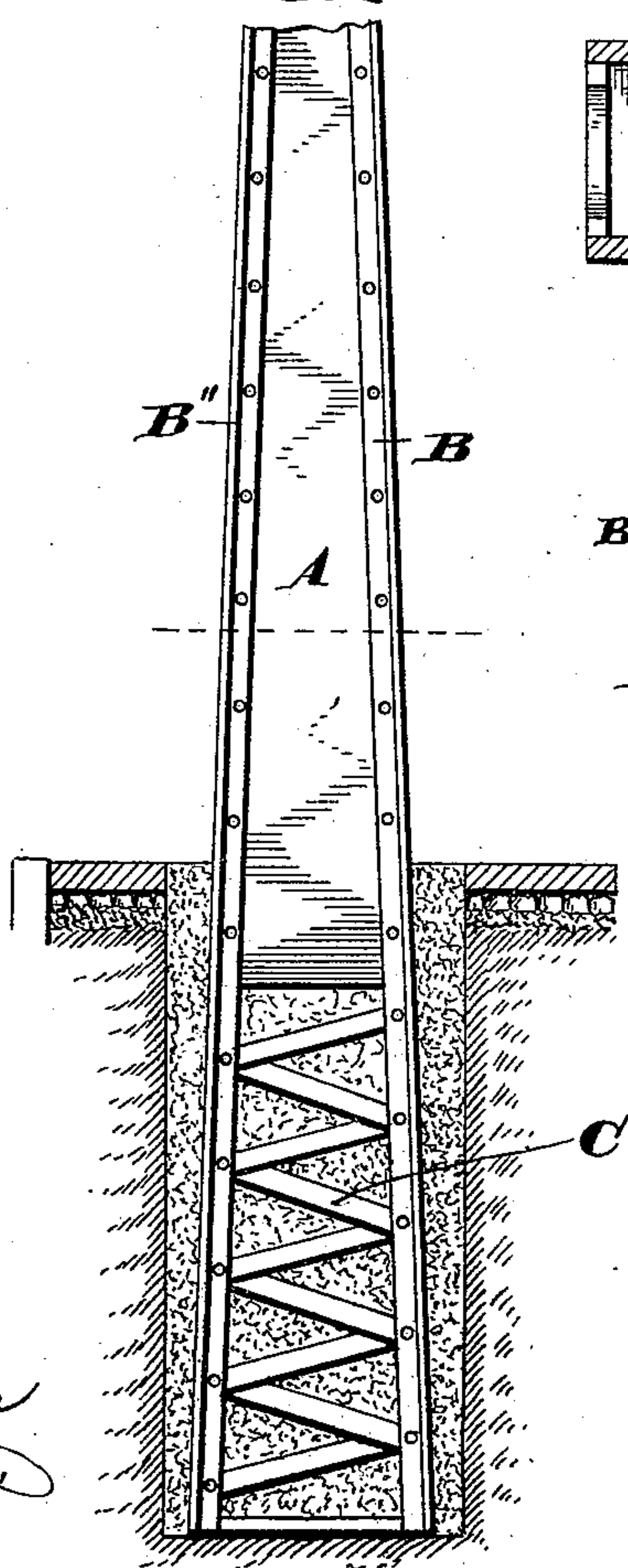


Fig. 2.

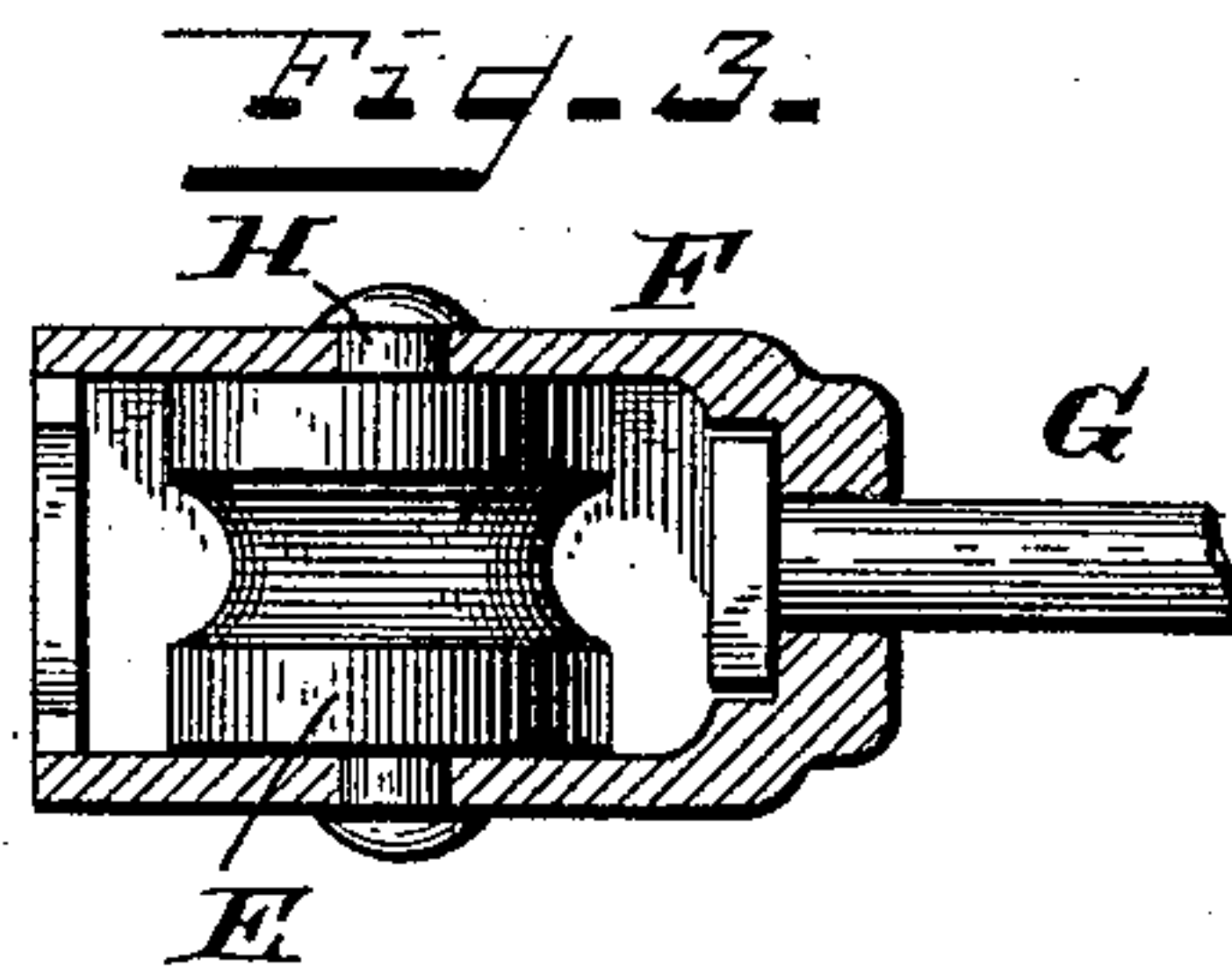


Fig. 3.

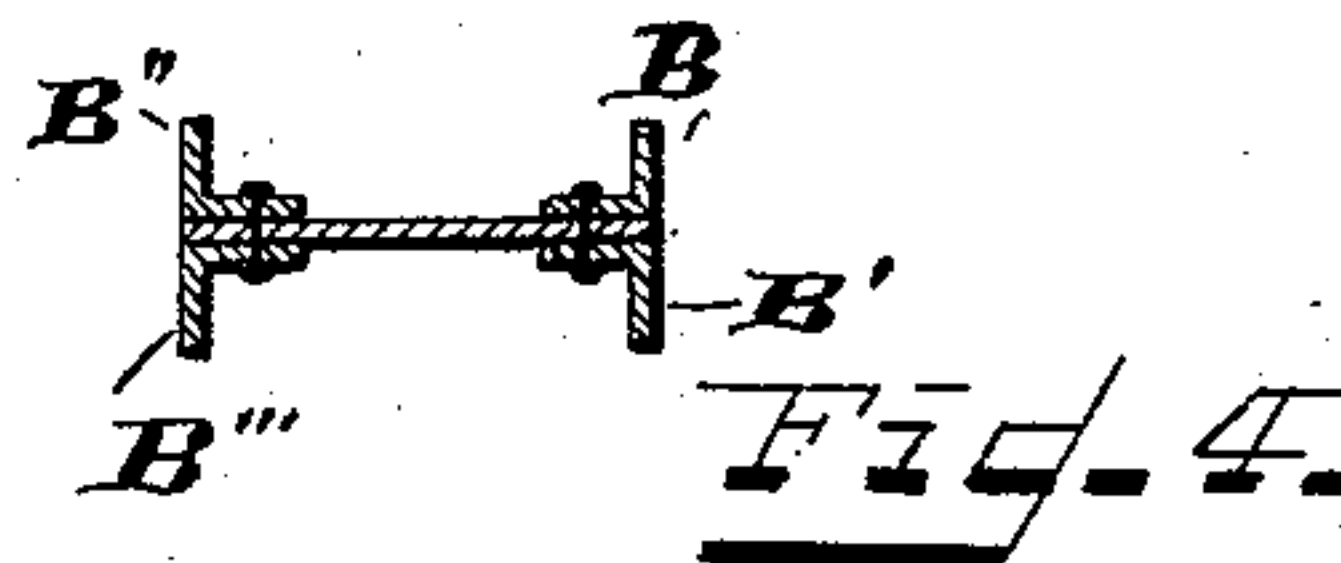


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-WIRE SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,298, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed May 18, 1891. Serial No. 393,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD ELLISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Supports for Electric Wires, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in supports for electric wires, and is more especially adapted for use in cities for supporting electric car and light wires, though its use is not limited to localities or the character of electric wires.

The details of my invention will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved electric-wire support complete, the ground being cut away to show the manner of placing and anchoring. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a covered insulator, the cover being partly cut away. Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross-section of the covered insulator, showing only the upper half. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the pole. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a sheet of iron rolled in shape for division into two central or base portions of the pole.

In constructing electric-wire supports of metal it is desirable to combine in as great a degree as possible cheapness, lightness, strength, and stiffness.

The pole or main support consists of a sheet of iron A, usually about one-fourth of an inch in thickness and about twelve inches wide at the surface of the ground and tapering to about four inches in width at the top. These proportions are of course varied, as desired, according to the height of support. In order to give this central sheet the proper stiffness, four angle-irons B B' B'' B''' are securely bolted to it near its edges. These not only give the effect in appearance of a much heavier and almost square pole, but by their construction and arrangement give the pole strength and stiffness. The main sheet A terminates at a point just below the surface of the ground, as indicated in the drawings. The four corner angle-irons B B' B'' B''' continue down to the desired depth, and are connected with the cross-bars C, forming a lattice work or frame, which is stiff and strong,

and which serves as an anchor to hold the pole in the ground. The lower end of the post is surrounded by a suitable cement or concrete, which fills in between the cross-bars C, and on becoming hard forms a firm and a cheap base for holding the pole in place. The middle sheet A is readily and economically made by rolling a rectangular sheet, as shown in Fig. 5, and then cutting it in two, as indicated by the dotted lines.

Where used on streets to support cross-wire the pole may be placed with the straight side plumb and the tapering or inclined side toward the street or the point from which the pull on the wire comes.

The pole is sufficiently elastic to be pulled into a perpendicular position by the cross-wire and stands apparently perfectly straight.

D D are ordinary insulators supported on wooden pins. Figs. 2 and 3 show a sleet-proof or covered insulator, E being a glass or porcelain spool around which the end of the cross-wire is passed and tied. To prevent the formation of ice on and around this spool, which would bridge over the space between the electric wire and the support and form a conductor, a hood F is provided, extending over and around the spool, open at the bottom, also at the outer end, for the passage of the electric wire. This hood may be cast in one piece and attached to the support by a bolt G and the pin H, supporting the spool E, secured in the walls of the hood, as seen in Fig. 3. By this means the insulating-spool E is always protected from sleet and the formation of ice on and around it.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A post or support for electric wires, &c., comprising the central sheet A, the angle-irons B B' B'' B''', secured to the sheet and extending beyond its lower end, the bars or lattice-work C between the extended portion of the angle-irons, and a base for the support or post, consisting of a cement or concrete surrounding and penetrating the interstices of the lower portions of the post, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

ARTHUR STEM,
GEORGE HEIDMAR.