

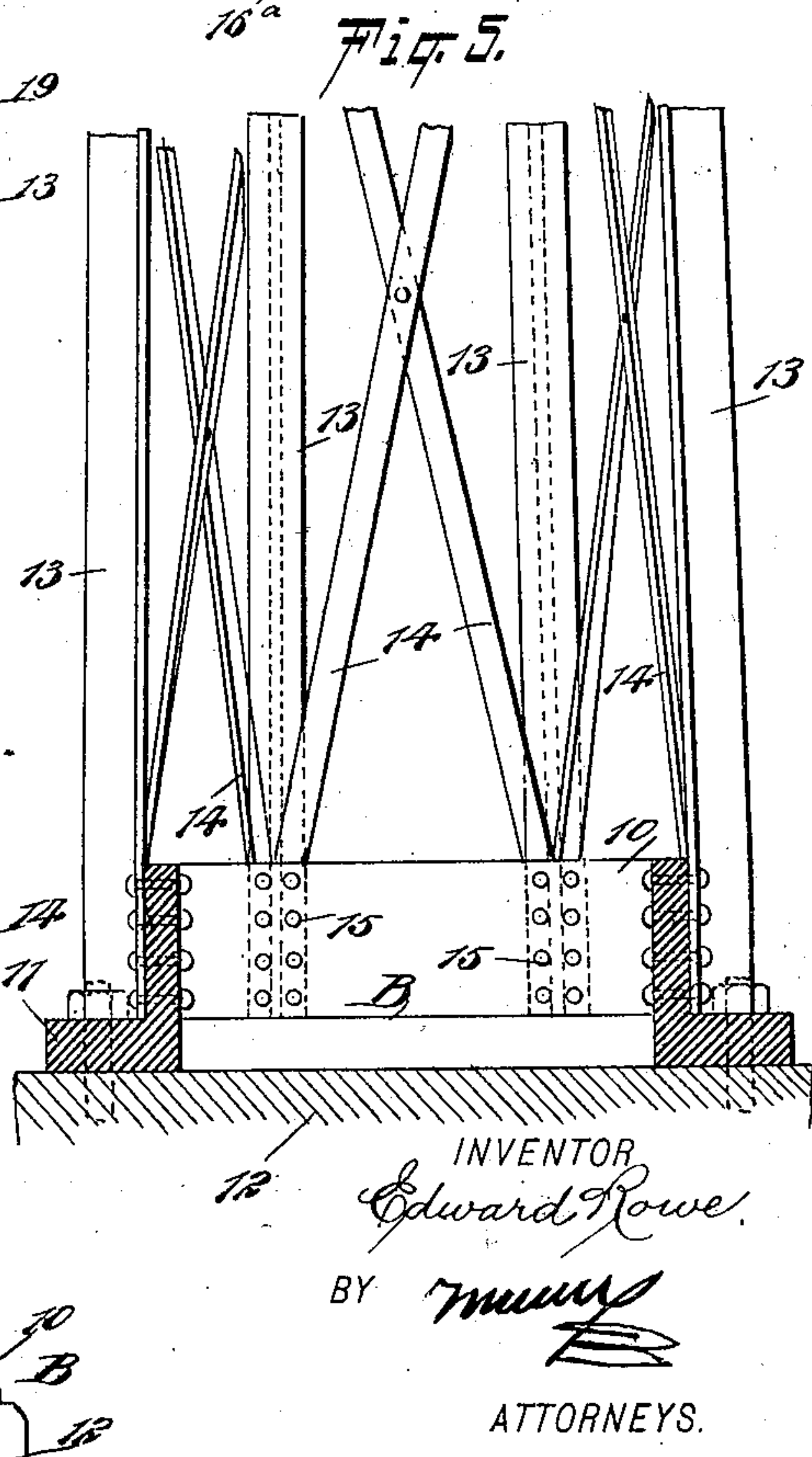
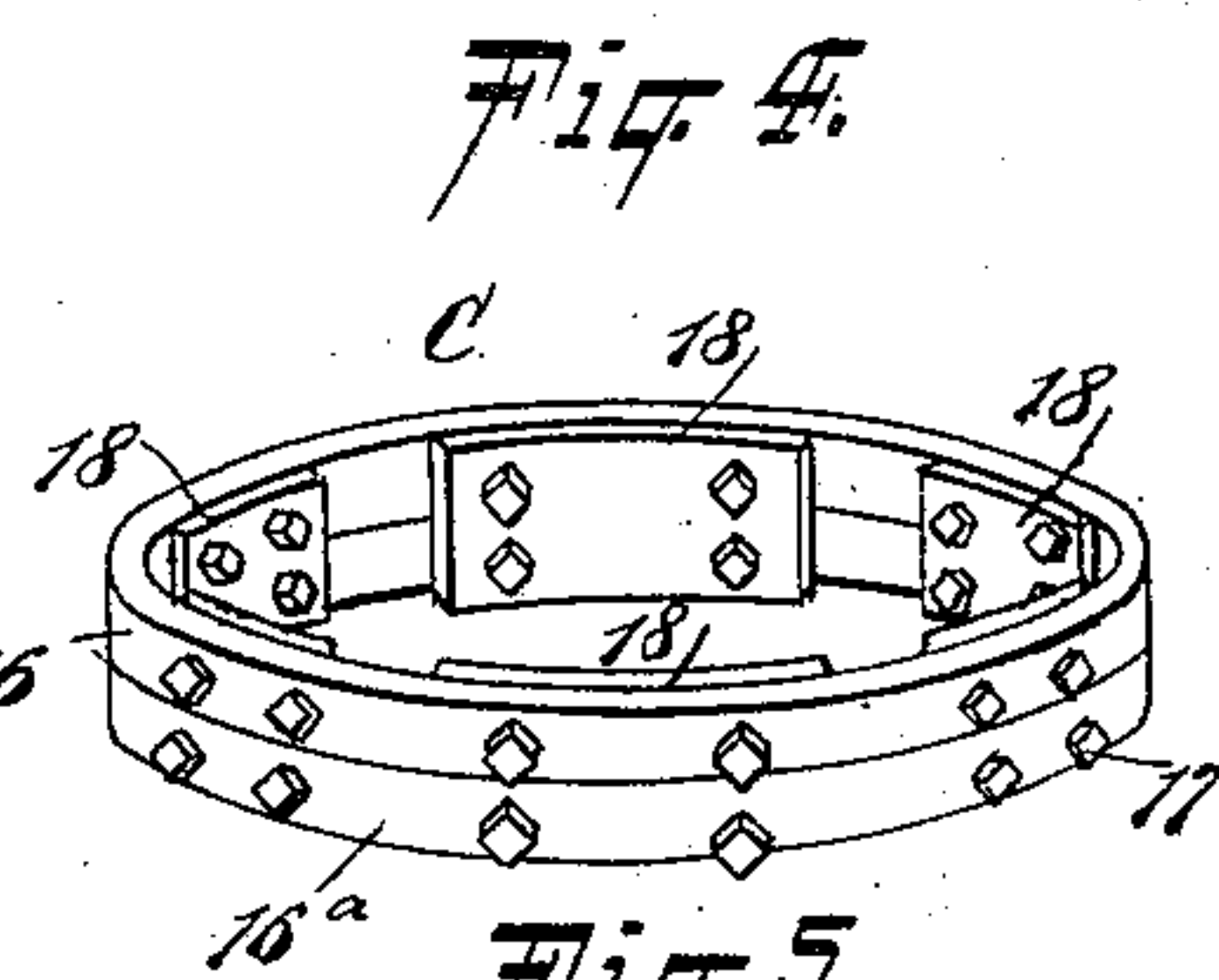
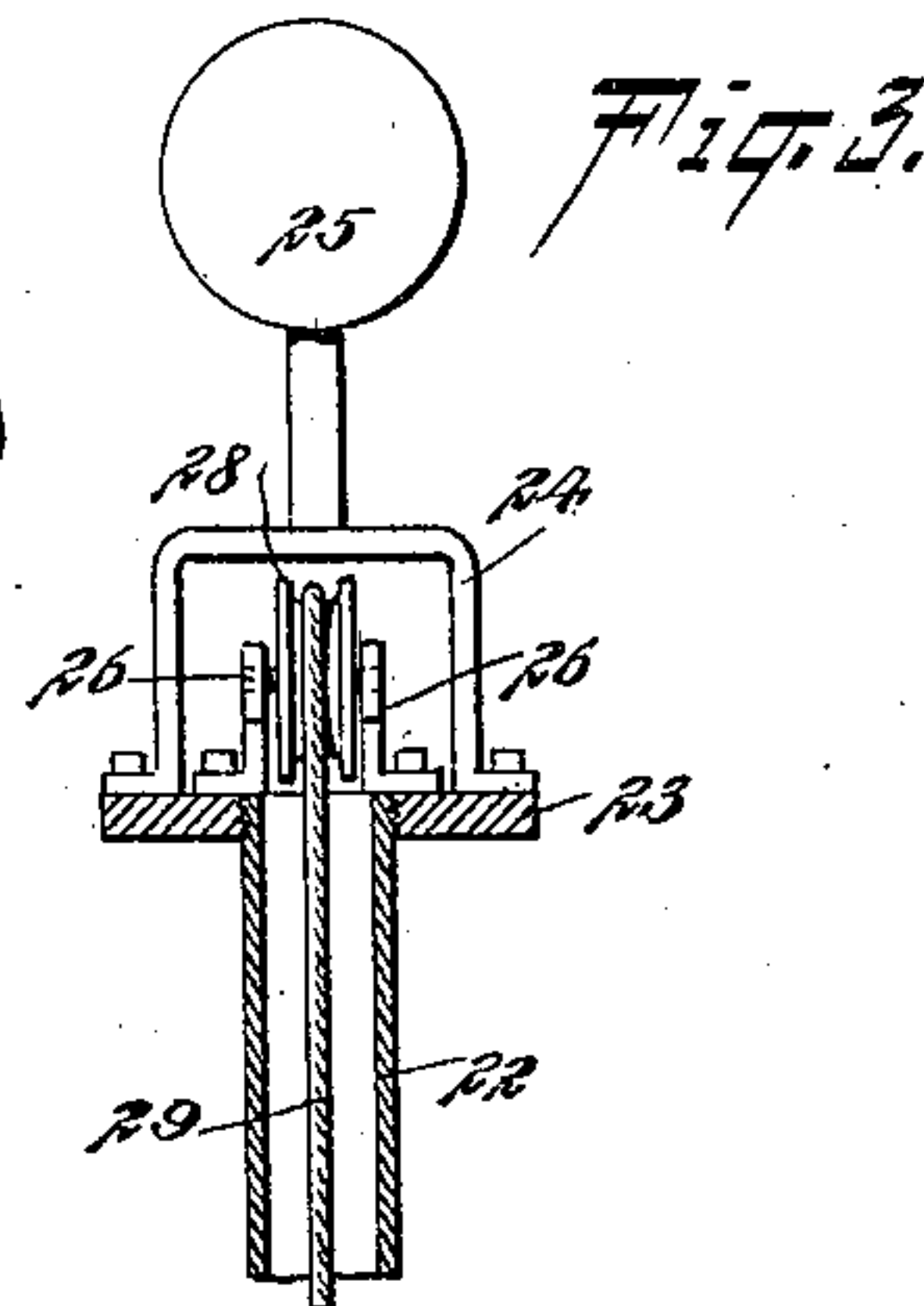
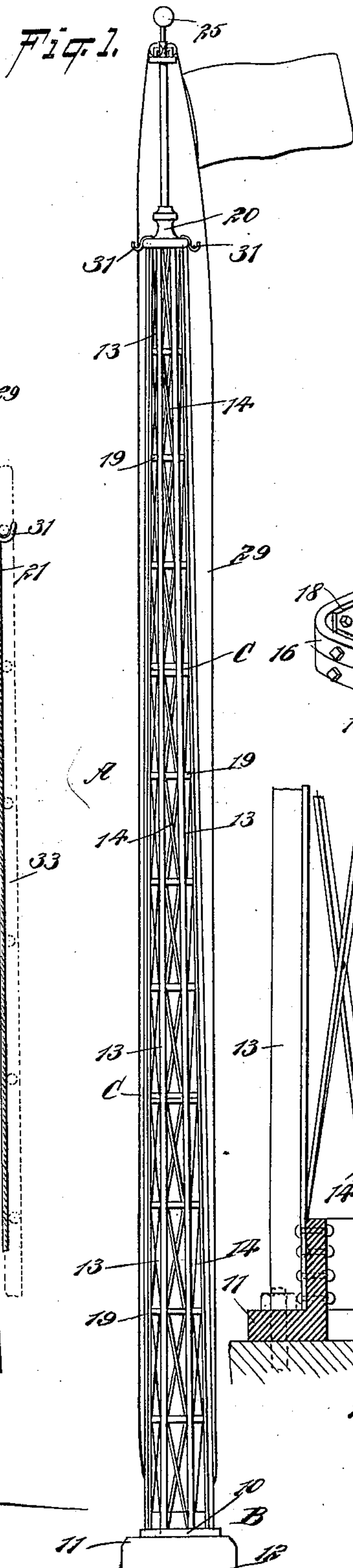
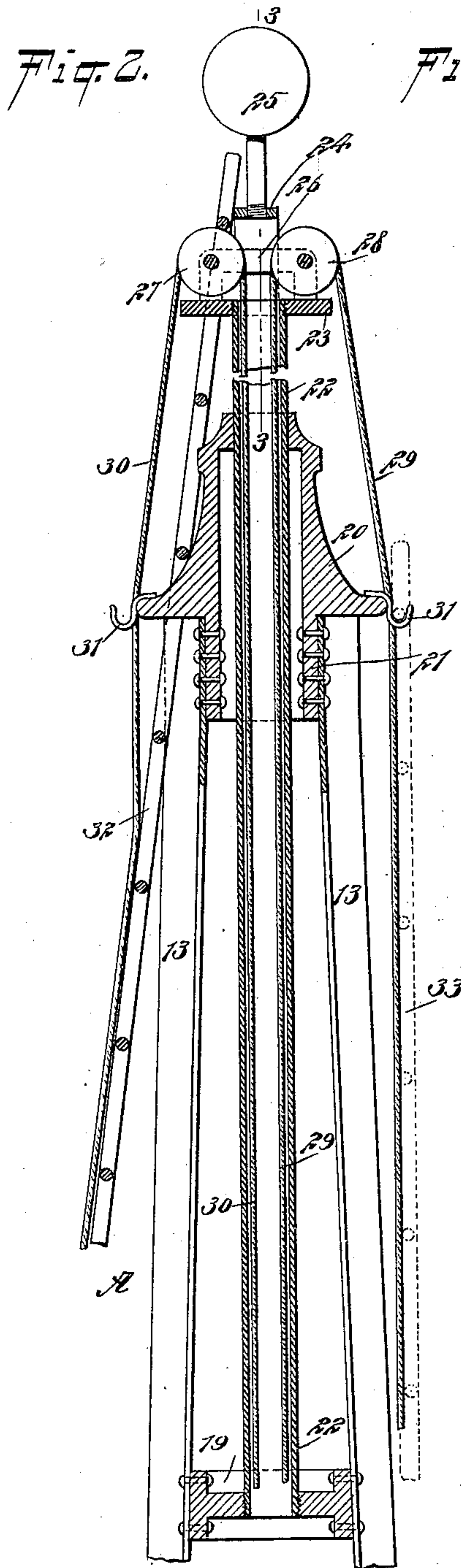
No. 627,831.

Patented June 27, 1899.

E. ROWE.
FLAGPOLE.

(Application filed Oct. 4, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

William P. Gaebel
J. H. Aker

INVENTOR

Edward Rowe

BY

Mumford

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD ROWE, OF INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FLAGPOLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,831, dated June 27, 1899.

Application filed October 4, 1898. Serial No. 692,607. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD ROWE, of Indiana, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Flagpoles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to construct a flagpole of metal in skeleton form and, furthermore, to so construct the flagpole that it will be in sections capable of being readily fitted together, enabling the pole to be transported conveniently from place to place and set up by the average workman.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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 figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved flagpole. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the upper portion of the flagpole, the view being drawn upon a larger scale than shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken, practically, on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the connecting-ring used in the construction of the pole; and Fig. 5 is a vertical section through the base portion of the pole, the said section being drawn on an enlarged scale.

A represents the body portion of the pole, which is made of metal and in longitudinal sections, and B represents a fixed base, the said base comprising a body 10, preferably cylindrical, and having a flange 11, the flange being bolted or otherwise secured to a foundation 12. Each section of the body of the flagpole is made up of a series of longitudinal beams 13, and these beams are usually made of angle-iron, preferably T-shaped in cross-section. The various beams 13 are connected and strengthened by cross-braces 14, which are usually made of strap or flat iron, as shown particularly in Fig. 5.

At the base of the structure the beams 13 and likewise the braces 14 are secured, by means of rivets or bolts 15 or their equivalents, to the body-section 10 of the fixed base B. The flagpole is made to taper, being

widest at its bottom portion, and the various sections of the pole are united by connecting-rings C, (shown best in Fig. 4,) and these rings are attached to the inner surfaces of the braces or beams of the sections where said sections abut or are to be brought together. The rings are made in sections 16 and 16^a, and when the sections of the body of the pole have been brought together the rings C, attached to the sections, are secured together by means of plates 18, attached to the rings by bolts or rivets 17 or like fastening devices.

Intermediate of the connecting-rings C ordinary brace-rings 19 are employed in each section of the flagpole. At the top section of the flagpole a tubular cap 20 is located, and the said tubular cap is provided with a tubular extension 21 at its bottom portion, the braces and beams of the upper section of the body of the pole being bolted or otherwise secured to the said extension, as illustrated in Fig. 1. A tube 22 is passed through the cap 20, extending both above and below the said cap, and the lower end of the tube 22 is screwed or otherwise secured in one of the brace-rings 19, as shown in Fig. 2.

At the upper end of the tube 22 a horizontal flange 23 is secured or is formed integral with the said tube, and a saddle 24 is secured to the said flange, extending over the upper portion of the tube 22, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. A ball 25 or an ornament of any description may be supported by the said saddle 24, and two yokes 26 are passed through said saddle 24, the yokes being at a right angle to the saddle, and one of the said yokes is located at each side of the upper end of the tube 22, supported upon the flange 23, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Between the yokes 26, at or near each end, grooved pulleys are journaled, the said pulleys being respectively designated as 27 and 28. A cable 29, which may be of rope, is passed, for example, over the pulley 28, one strand of said cable 29 being carried down outside of the structure and the other strand downward through the tube 22 to the base of the structure, and a second cable 30 is passed in like manner over the opposing pulley 27; but the cable 30 is ordinarily a metallic cable, the cable 29 being adapted to carry a flag;

while the cable 30 is adapted to raise ladders 32 or other objects to the upper portion of the structure. Broad and strong hooks 31 are preferably attached to the cap 20, and these hooks may be made to support ladders 33 or other objects that are raised to the upper portion of the structure. When ladders are to be so raised, they are attached to the cable 30 in any approved manner, and when the uppermost ladder is carried to the top of the structure it is permitted to rest against the saddle 24, the uppermost rung of the said ladder being upon the pulley 27, as shown in Fig. 2. The next ladder raised may be made to rest in one of the hooks or stirrups 31, and the other ladders required to complete the chain of ladders necessary to ascend from the base to the top of the structure are preferably provided with hooks of any description, said hooks being adapted to extend over any one of the rings C or 19. The tube 22 effectually prevents the ropes from becoming entangled and serves to properly guide the ropes to the bottom portion of the structure. It is evident that a pole constructed as above described may be transported conveniently from place to place and may be erected properly by any ironworker, or, in fact, by any mechanic, and any part of the structure may be conveniently reached when necessary.

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

1. A flagpole constructed in sections, a cap for the uppermost section, and a tube extending vertically through the cap and supporting guide-pulleys, the said flagpole being provided with a flag-cable and with a cable adapted to raise articles to the upper portion of the structure, as set forth.

2. A metallic flagpole, constructed in sections, each section comprising a series of vertically-disposed beams and braces connecting the beams, brace-rings for the sections, connecting-rings located at the abutting ends of the sections, means for uniting opposing connecting-rings, a tubular cap on the top section, and a tube extending through the cap, substantially as described.

3. A metallic flagpole, consisting of a series of sections, each section comprising vertical T-beams, cross-braces connecting said T-beams, extending in the same direction as said beams, transverse braces for the beams and their cross-braces, connecting-rings located at the abutting ends of the sections, plates securing opposing connecting-rings together, a guide located at the upper portion of the structure, independent cables each

having one strand passed through the structure and the other strand outside of the structure, and pulleys over which the said cables pass, as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a flagpole, the combination, with a body structure constructed of metal and in sections, each section comprising a series of longitudinal beams, longitudinal braces between the beams, horizontal braces attached to the longitudinal braces and beams, connecting-rings located at the abutting ends of the sections, and means for securing opposing connecting-rings together, of a cap for the uppermost section, a tube passed through the said cap, a flange secured to the upper portion of the tube, pulleys located upon the said flange, and independent cables passed over said pulleys, each cable having one of its strands passed downward through the said tube and the other strand outside of the structure, as and for the purpose specified.

5. A flagpole constructed in sections, a tubular cap located at the upper end of the top section, and a tube passed through the cap extending above and below the same, the said tube supporting pulleys, substantially as described.

6. A flagpole constructed in sections, brace-rings for the sections, a cap at the upper end of the top section, and a tube passed through the cap and having a flange at its upper end, the lower end of the said tube being secured to one of the brace-rings, substantially as set forth.

7. A flagpole comprising a series of sections, a tubular cap at the upper end of the top section, a tube extending through the cap and provided with a flange at its upper end, a saddle secured to the flange and extending over the upper portion of the tube and adapted to support an ornament, yokes passed through the saddle at right angles thereto and located one at each side of the upper end of the tube, and pulleys journaled between the yokes, substantially as specified.

8. A metallic flagpole constructed in sections, each section comprising a series of vertically-disposed beams and braces connecting the beams, brace-rings for the sections, connecting-rings made in opposing parts attached respectively to the inner surfaces of the sections, at the abutting ends of said sections, and plates securing the opposing parts of the connecting-rings together, substantially as described.

EDWARD ROWE.

Witnesses:

C. S. APPLE,
H. F. STUMPF.