

No. 673,001.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

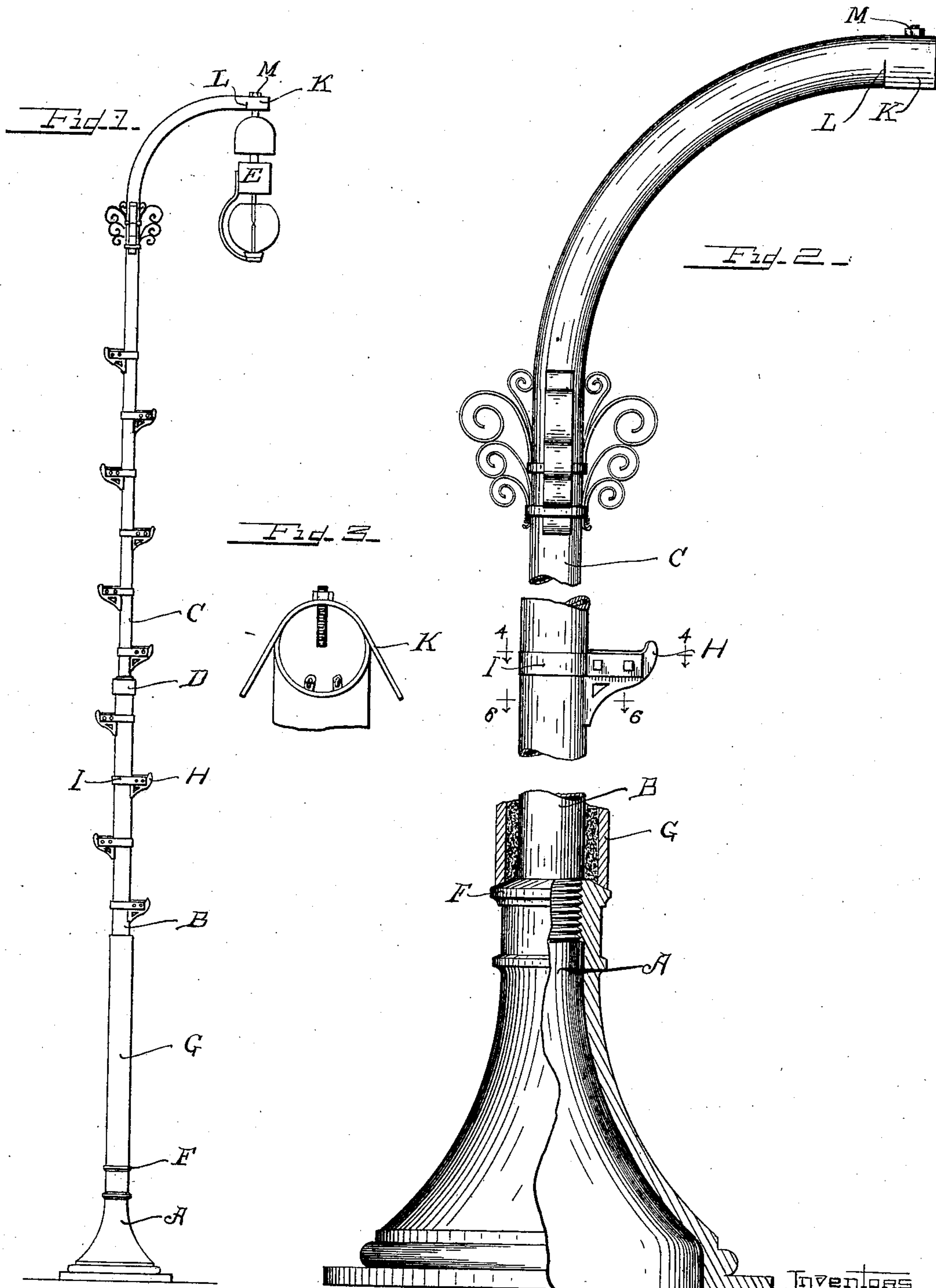
E. B. ELLICOTT & W. CARROLL.

LAMP POST.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Sept. 24, 1900.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

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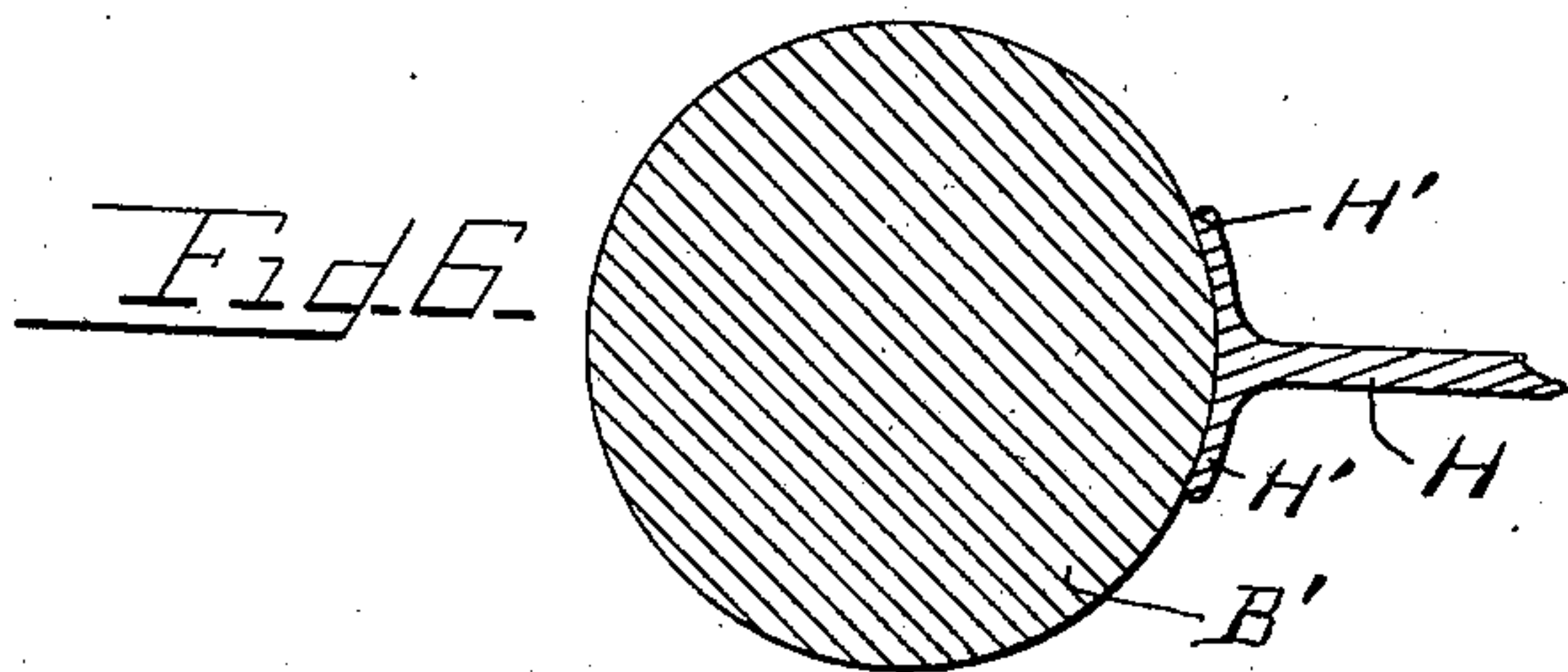
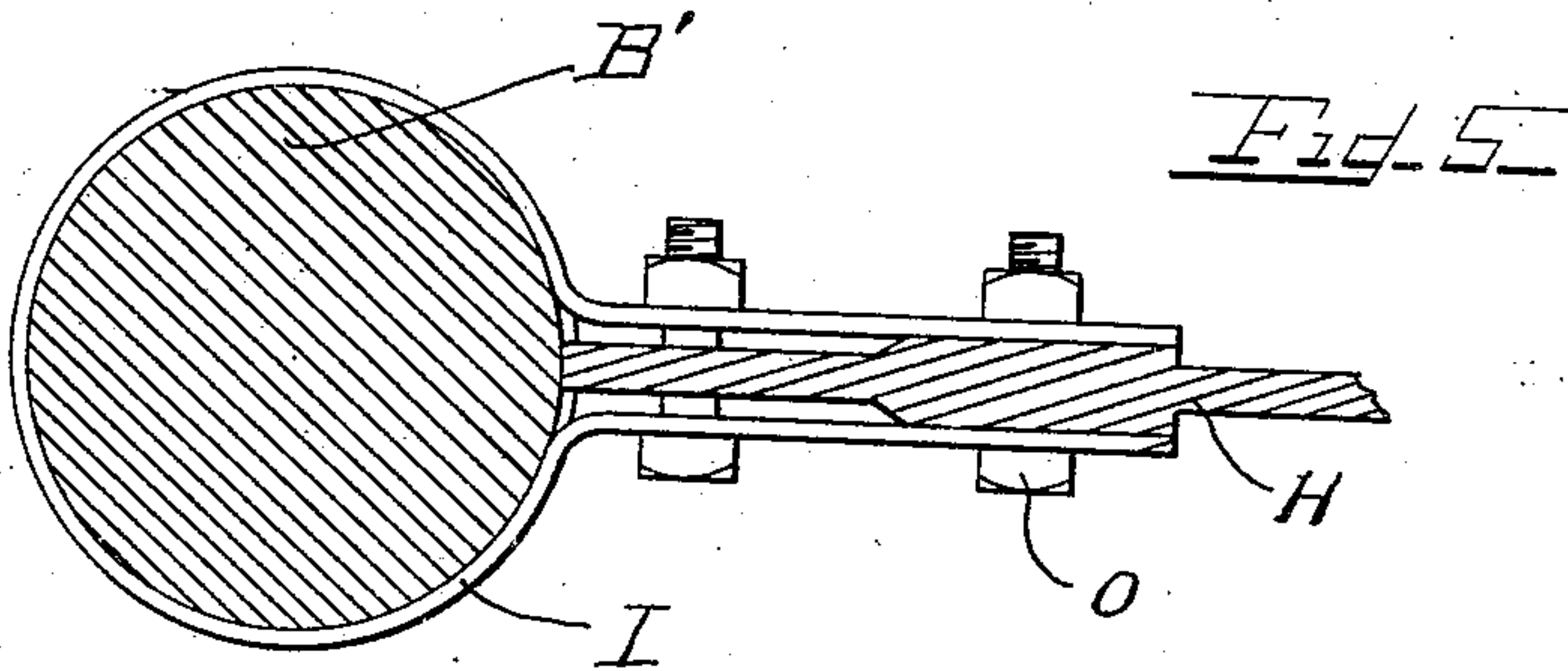
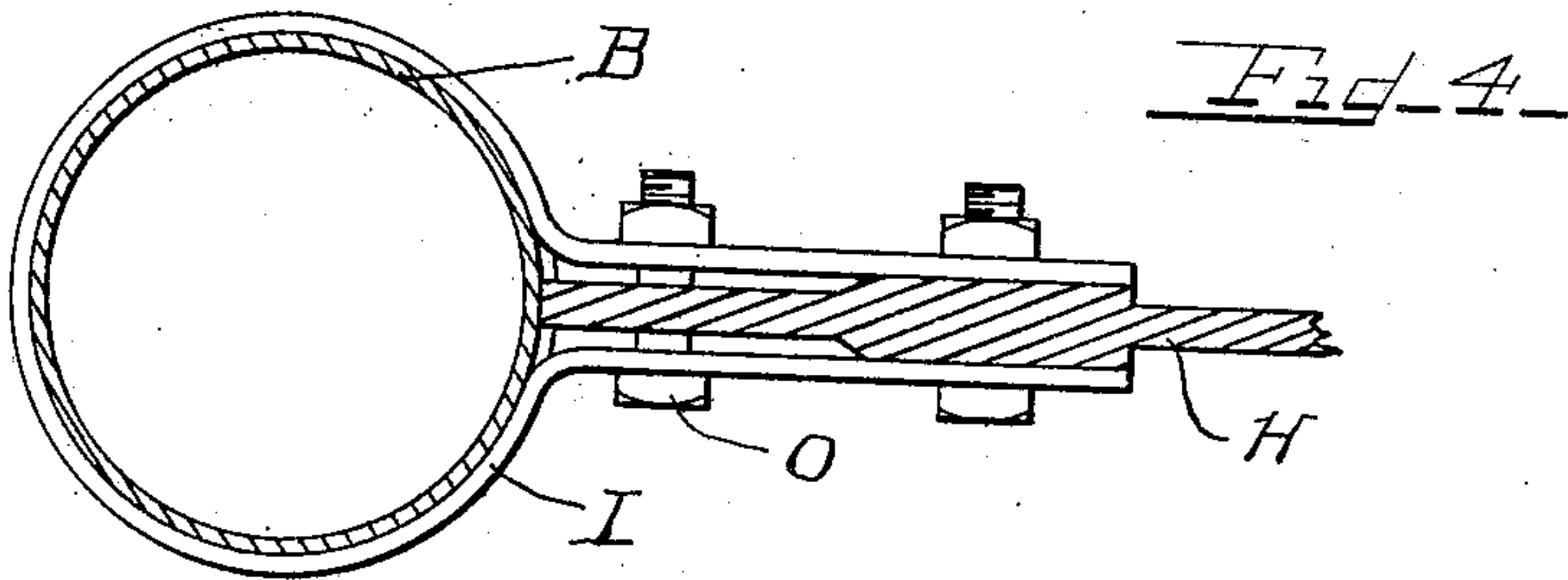
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WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. ELLICOTT AND WILLIAM CARROLL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LAMP-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,001, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed September 24, 1900. Serial No. 30,909. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD B. ELLICOTT and WILLIAM CARROLL, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Posts; (Case No. 1,) of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to posts designed to support apparatus at their upper free ends.

Our invention relates more particularly to lamp-posts for carrying electric lamps at their upper ends.

Our invention contemplates an improved construction of post formed in part of piping which is stepped into the base, the piping projecting, preferably, only a short distance within the base, with which it has threaded engagement. The piping is preferably formed in sections decreasing in diameter toward the top of the post, the upper section or length of piping being preferably bent in the form of a quadrant, so that the pendent lamp may be removed a sufficient distance from the vertical portion of the post so that the light of the lamp will not be materially intercepted, and whereby a graceful appearance may be imparted to the complete structure. Such posts, by reason of their height and the offset-portion-supporting weights at their tops, tend to swing about the places of union thereof with their supporting-bases, the posts being thereby liable to fracture at the bases. In order to counteract this tendency, we provide bracing means interposed between the base or pedestal and the pipe, this bracing means being preferably in the form of a sleeve inclosing the lower portion of the piping, space preferably being provided between the bracing-sleeve and the inclosed piping within which cement is preferably placed. We are thus enabled to secure a simple and effective form of construction for uniting the piping with the supporting-base, while at the same time a fracture of the piping at the base is prevented.

A further feature of our invention consists in providing an improved form of hood at the upper end of the base for protecting the pendent structure and for protecting the wires

that may be led thereto from the inclemency of the weather. This hood is formed as an integral portion of the piping, the upper projecting end of the piping being provided with a longitudinal cut and a transverse cut to permit the lower portion of the piping to be fanned or spread apart to form a roof with two sloping sides to secure the desired protection.

A third feature relates to the steps by which the post may be climbed and consists in improved means for mounting the steps in place.

We will explain our invention more fully by referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp-post constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view, partly in section and partly broken away, of the structure illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view of the upper portion of the piping, showing the improved hood of our invention. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, the iron post being replaced by a wooden post. Fig. 6 is a sectional view along line 6 6 of Fig. 2, a wooden post being shown in place instead of the iron post.

Like parts are indicated by similar characters of reference throughout the different figures.

In the particular form of lamp-post illustrated a hollow base A is shown, the upper end of the casting forming the base being hollow to form a sleeve receiving the shaft B, the said sleeve being preferably provided with an interior thread with which the lower threaded end of the pipe-section B has engagement. A second pipe or post section C is mounted upon the upper end of the section B, a suitable reducing coupling-sleeve D being provided. The upper end of the section C is preferably formed into a quadrant, from the outer free end of which a lamp E is suspended. In order to prevent the post from snapping at the point of union between the section B and the base A, we preferably provide the base A with a flange or collar F and surround the section B or a portion of this section with a sleeve G, which rests upon the flange F. In order to mechanically unite the pieces B and G, we fill the space intervening between the same with cement. The

bracing-sleeve G incloses a sufficient length of the pipe-section B to secure the proper bracing effect.

The steps H are preferably formed with laterally-extending flanges H', that serve to fit the post and to maintain the steps in proper position. The retaining-bands I surround the post, the free ends thereof projecting outwardly from the post in parallel directions. As illustrated more clearly in Figs. 4 and 5, the parallel ends of each retaining-band have a step interposed between the same, a clearance being provided between that portion of each step adjacent to the post and the parallel ends of the retaining-band, whereby an adjustable clamping-ring is secured that readily accommodates itself to the post, whose size may not be of an exact uniform standard. The clamping-bolts O O are passed through the parallel ends of the retaining-band, one bolt being passed through the reduced portion of the step near the post, a clearance being preferably provided upon each side of the step, so as to more effectively secure binding engagement. The outer clamping-bolt O passes through a portion of the step that preferably fills the entire space between the parallel ends of the retaining-band. This manner of securing steps in place is of considerable utility in connection with posts that are made of wood whose diameter may vary on account of shrinkage, for example, this construction permitting the band to be tightened upon the shrinkage of the post.

The lamp-post is preferably unprovided with switching mechanism within its interior, the conductors being preferably carried from the base of the post directly up to the hood portion K, where the desired connections of the conductors may be effected with the lamp. This hood K is preferably integrally formed with the pipe-section C, the hood being preferably constructed by providing a longitudinal slit in the piping from which it is formed equal in length to the length of the hood, a transverse slit L extending through the lower half of the pipe, in a plane at right angles to the axis thereof, the lower longitudinal and the transverse slit L permitting the lower portion of the free end of the pipe to be spread apart, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3, to form this portion of the pipe into a protecting-roof which serves to protect the lamp and the conductors extending thereto. The transverse slit L is preferably parallel with the front end of the piping, the hood K extending horizontally and longitudinally of the upper end of the piping. A support M is

provided upon the upper portion of the hood for carrying the lamp.

We have thus shown and particularly described the preferred embodiment of our invention, but do not wish to be limited to this precise construction; but,

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

1. In a post, the combination with suitably-supported piping curved or deflected at its upper end, of a hood K constituting a continuation of the piping, and provided with side walls formed of the piping, by means of lower longitudinal and transverse slits in the piping, permitting the lower portions of the piping to be separated to form portions of the hood-walls, substantially as described.

2. In a post, the combination with suitably-supported piping curved or deflected at its upper end, of a hood K constituting a continuation of the piping, and provided with side walls formed of the piping, by means of lower longitudinal and transverse slits in the piping, permitting the lower portions of the piping to be separated to form portions of the hood-walls, and supporting means provided on said hood, substantially as described.

3. In a post, the combination with a supporting-base, a post-section B inserted and projecting within the upper end of said supporting-base, and a bracing-sleeve G surrounding the post-section, the said bracing-sleeve being in engagement with the upper end of the supporting-base and being also in engagement with the post-section, whereby the post-section is prevented from breaking at the base, substantially as described.

4. In a post, the combination with a supporting-base, a post-section B inserted and projecting within the upper end of said supporting-base, and a bracing-sleeve G surrounding the post-section, the said bracing-sleeve being in engagement with the upper end of the supporting-base, a filling being provided between the post-section and the bracing-sleeve to effect engagement of the said post-section and bracing-sleeve to prevent the post-section from breaking at the base, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we hereunto subscribe our names this 14th day of September, A. D. 1900.

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WILLIAM CARROLL.

Witnesses:

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