

No. 720,225.

PATENTED FEB. 10, 1903.

I. E. CLUM.
POLE OR POST ANCHOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

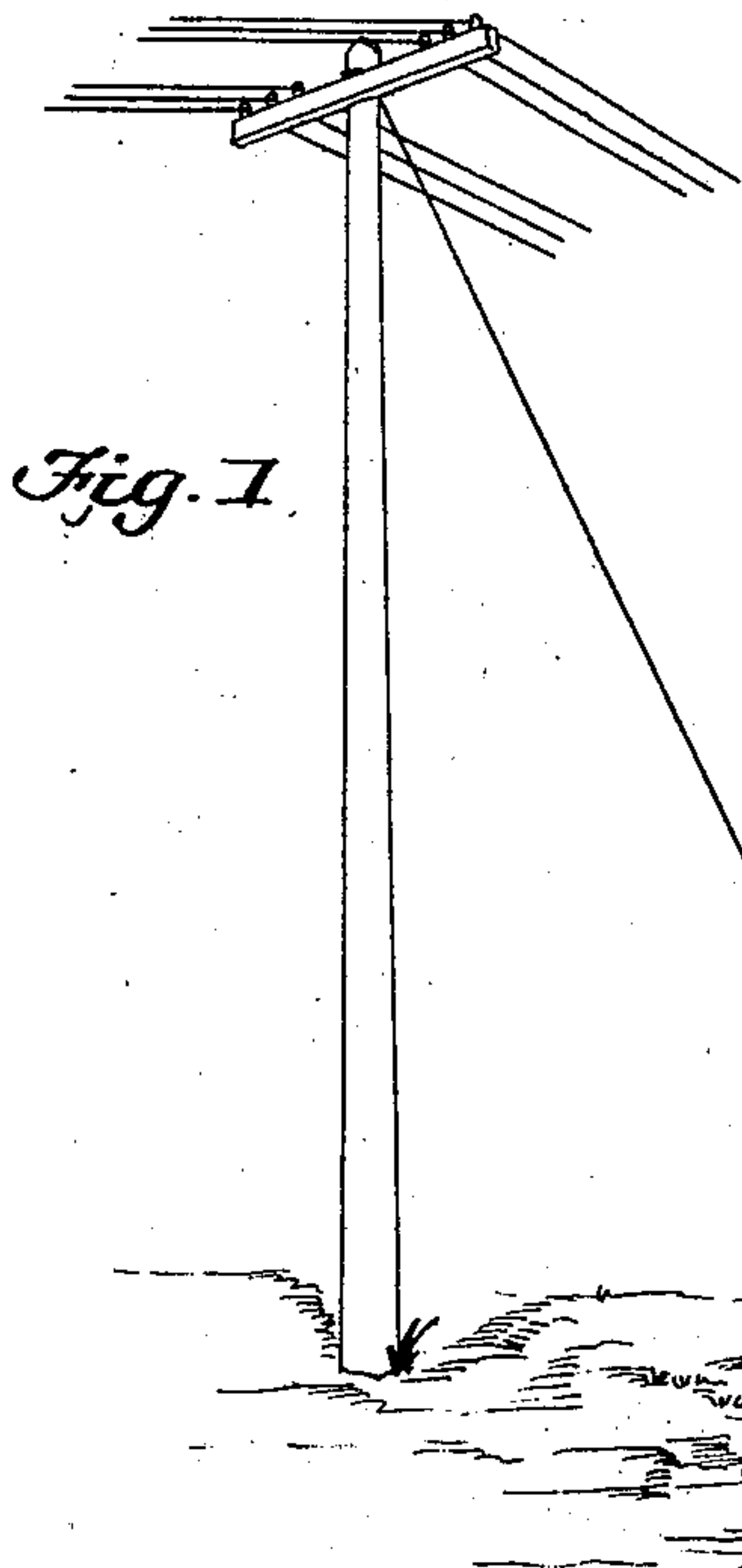


Fig. 1.

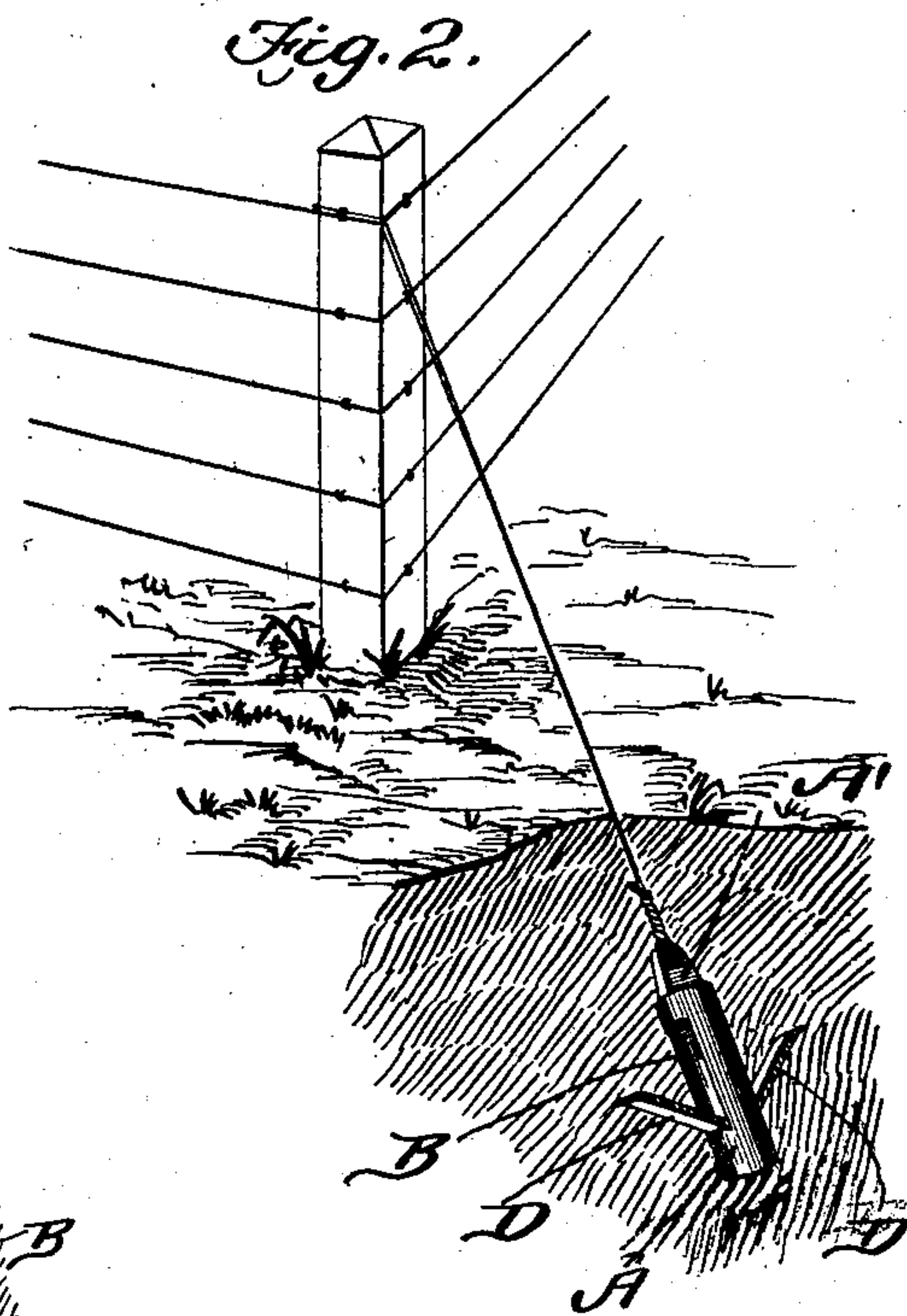


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

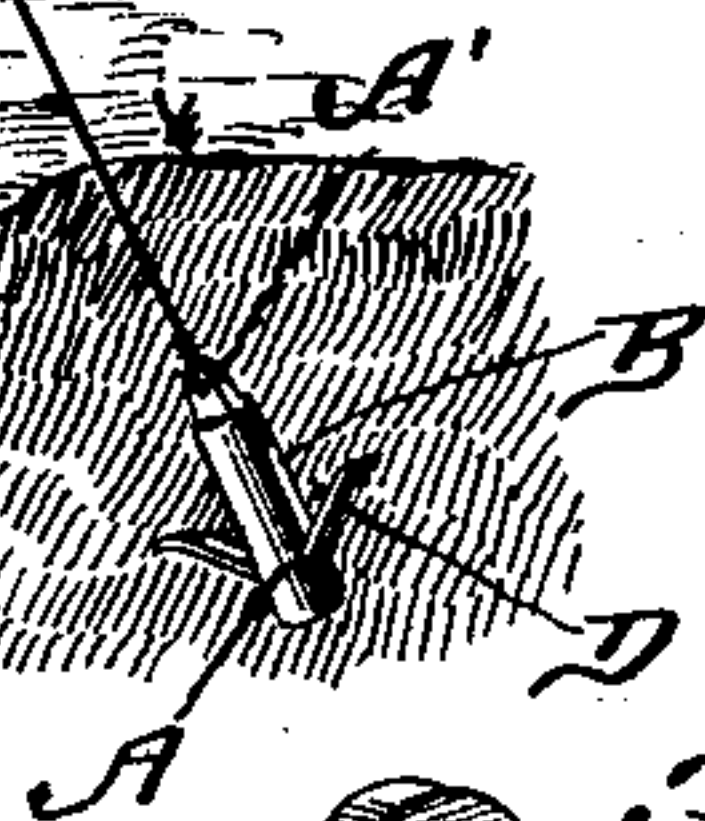


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

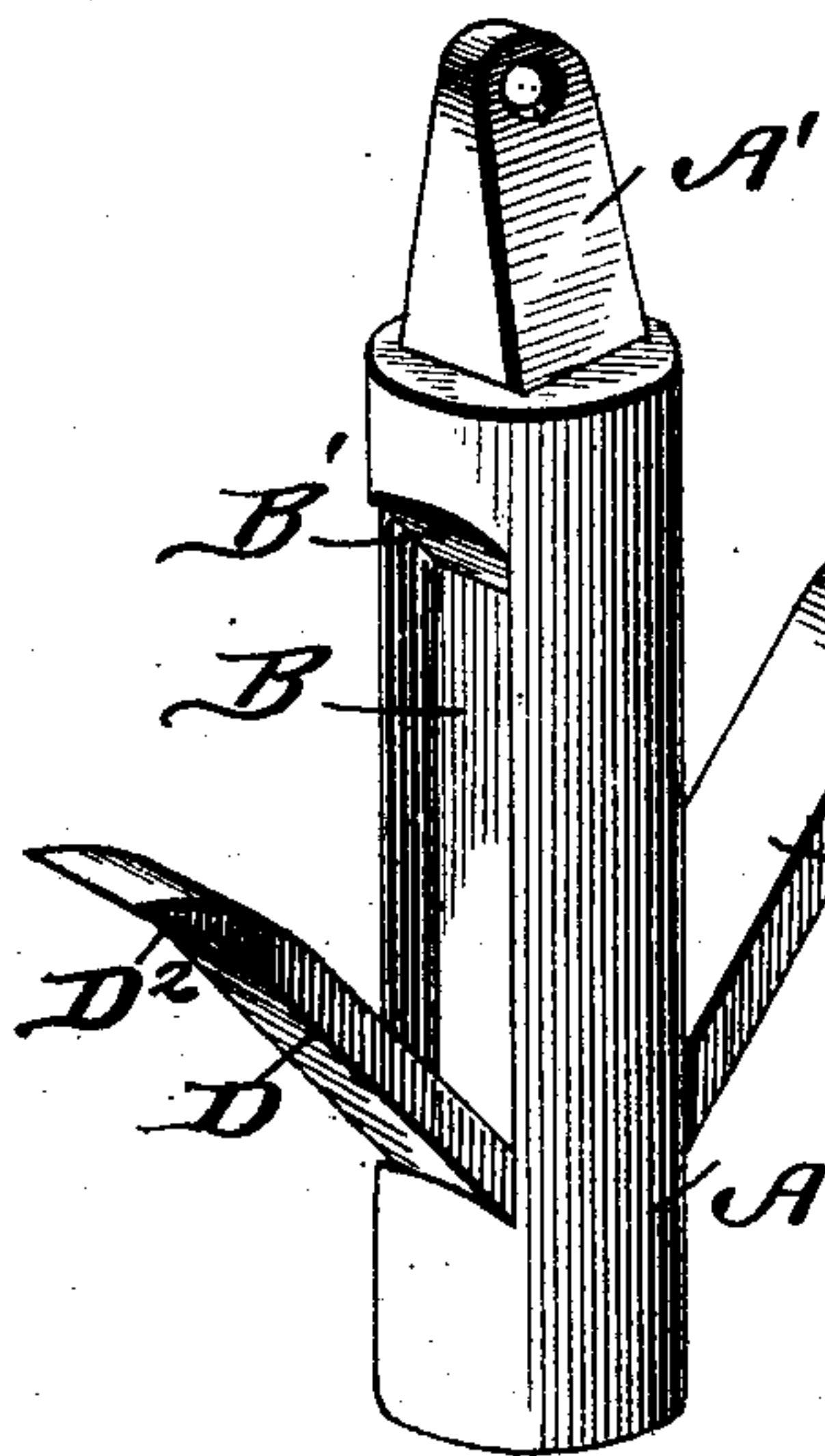
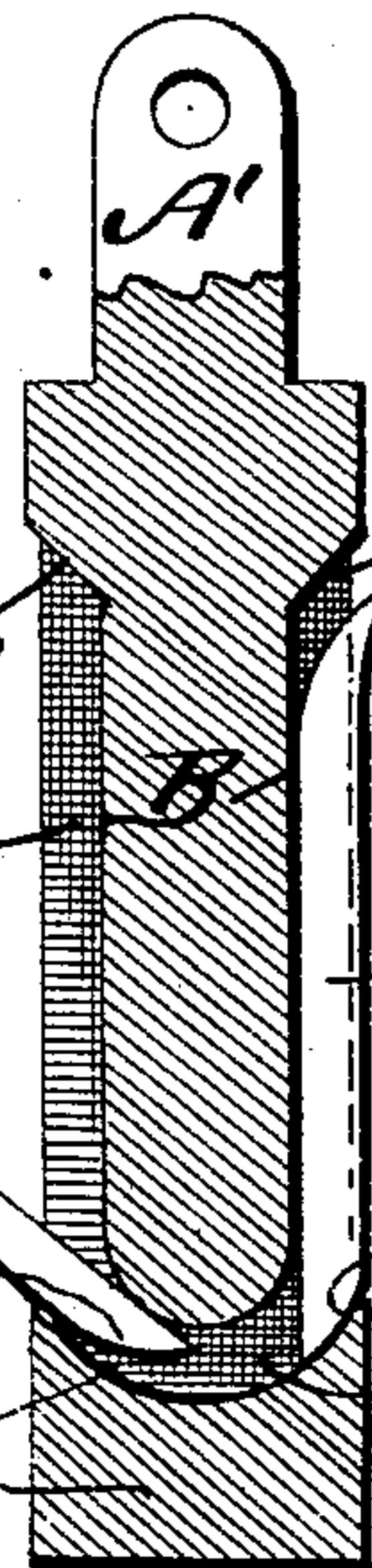
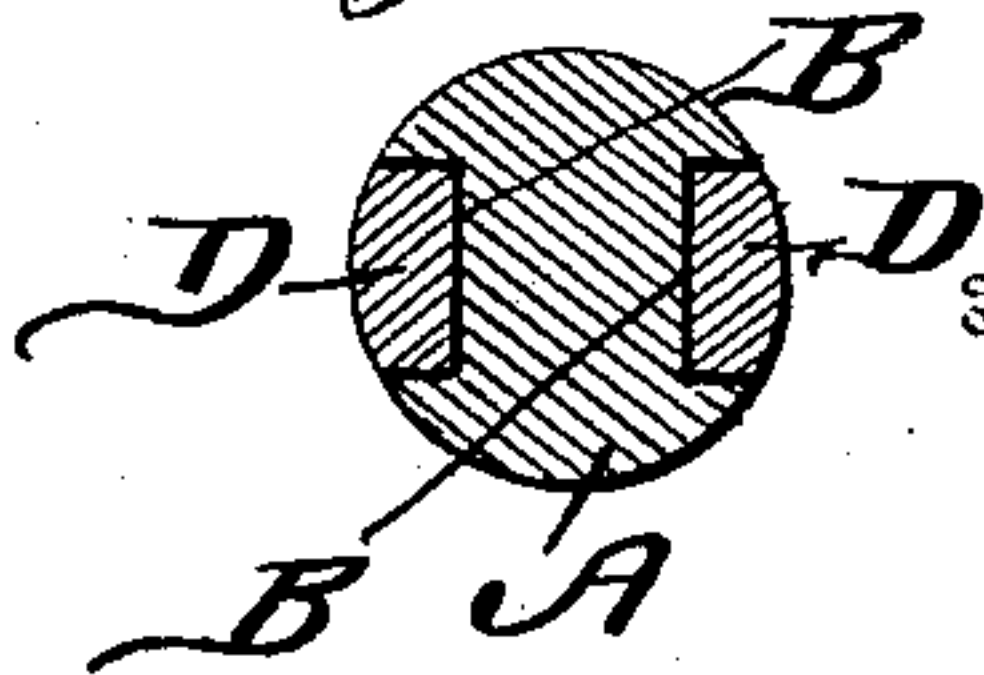


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



Inventor

Ira E. Clum.

By *James H. Brock*
Attorneys

Witnesses
M. H. Bloude
James H. Brock

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA E. CLUM, OF LIMA, OHIO.

POLE OR POST ANCHOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,225, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed April 9, 1902. Serial No. 102,095. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA E. CLUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Pole or Post Anchor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved construction of anchor for anchoring or securing telegraph and telephone poles and fence-posts.

10 The object of the invention is to provide an anchor for this purpose which shall be cheap in construction, easy to manipulate, and highly efficient in operation.

15 Another object of the invention is to provide an anchor which owing to its construction cannot be broken and which will in a measure be automatic in its operation.

20 With these various objects in view the invention consists, essentially, in providing a solid body with recesses in one or more of its sides, which recesses terminate in sockets, said sockets being adapted to receive the flukes or wings, said flukes or wings being of such size or shape as to fit loosely within the recess, their 25 lower ends resting in the sockets and their upper ends free to swing outwardly for the purpose of engaging the earth and securing the anchor therein.

30 The invention consists also in certain details of construction hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

35 In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view showing my invention applied and used for anchoring telegraph or telephone poles. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating its use in connection with a fence-post. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the anchor, the wings or flukes being spread outwardly in their operative positions. Fig. 40 4 is a detail perspective view, the wings or flukes being folded up into the recess in position ready to be dropped into the hole in the earth. Fig. 5 is a sectional view, the wings or flukes being shown in elevation, one folded up and the other spread. Figs. 6 and 7 are sectional views illustrating the different manner of locking the wings or flukes.

45 In carrying out my invention I employ a solid body A, which is preferably made of cast-iron, cylindrical in form, and having an apertured cap-piece A'. Longitudinal re-

cesses B are produced in the sides of the cylindrical body A, said recesses terminating in sockets C at their lower ends, and in practice I prefer to have these sockets extend entirely 55 through the body and communicate with each other, as most clearly shown in Fig. 5. The upper edges of the recesses are beveled, as shown at B'; but this construction is not absolutely necessary. Wings or flukes D are 60 fitted into the longitudinal recess B, the ends of said wings or flukes being rounded in opposite directions, as indicated at D', the lower ends of said wings or flukes resting in the sockets, while their upper ends extend 65 slightly beyond the cylindrical face of the body A, as most clearly shown at D' in Figs. 3 and 4. No fastening bolts or pins are necessary for the purpose of securing these wings or flukes, as the recesses and sockets are so 70 arranged with reference to each other and the wings or flukes are of such shape that when folded into the recess, as shown in Fig. 4, the said wings or flukes will rest therein and will not spread until pressure is applied to 75 their upper ends, and the moment that pressure is applied to said upper ends the said flukes drop outwardly and descend still farther into their respective sockets owing to the rounded or beveled end of the wing or fluke 80 and the rounded or beveled bottom of the socket.

In operation a hole is bored into the earth by means of a suitable earth-auger, said hole being of slightly greater diameter than the 85 cylindrical body, and the said cylindrical body carrying the wings or flukes and having the guy wire or cable attached to its upper end is dropped into a hole, and by pulling lightly upon the wire the wings or flukes 90 are caused to spread, engaging the earth and binding into the same, and the greater the strain upon the wire or cable the greater the binding action of the wings or flukes within the earth. In case the anchor is dropped 95 rapidly into the hole the sudden jar incidental to the stop at the bottom of the hole will serve to throw the wings or flukes outwardly, thereby rendering the operation automatic in a measure.

100 It is obvious that the anchor can be made of any size and shape desired and two, three,

or more wings or flukes may be employed, and in Fig. 6 I have shown an anchor having three wings or flukes, while in Fig. 7 only two such wings are employed. I may also
5 provide the body with a series of wings or flukes that are arranged one above the other, and in that case the body A of the anchor would either be made longer, according to the number of arms employed, or the arms may
10 be made short. The condition of the soil of course would govern the number of arms used.

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

1. An anchor comprising a solid body having recesses produced in the sides thereof, said recesses terminating in sockets and the wings or flukes adapted to fit the said re-
20 cesses, their lower ends resting in the said sockets, and adapted to bear against the cen-

tral portion of the anchor, substantially as specified.

2. An anchor comprising a solid body having longitudinal recesses produced in the 25 sides thereof said recesses terminating in sockets having downward and inwardly curved upper and lower walls, and flukes fitting in said recesses their lower ends resting in said sockets, and adapted to be wedged in 30 said sockets.

3. An anchor comprising an elongated body having elongated recesses and having communicating sockets formed in its lower portion, and flukes adapted to rest within the 35 recesses of the body when folded, their lower ends resting in said sockets, and adapted, to be wedged in same when extended.

IRA E. CLUM.

Witnesses:

M. J. SANFORD,
J. W. HALLER.