

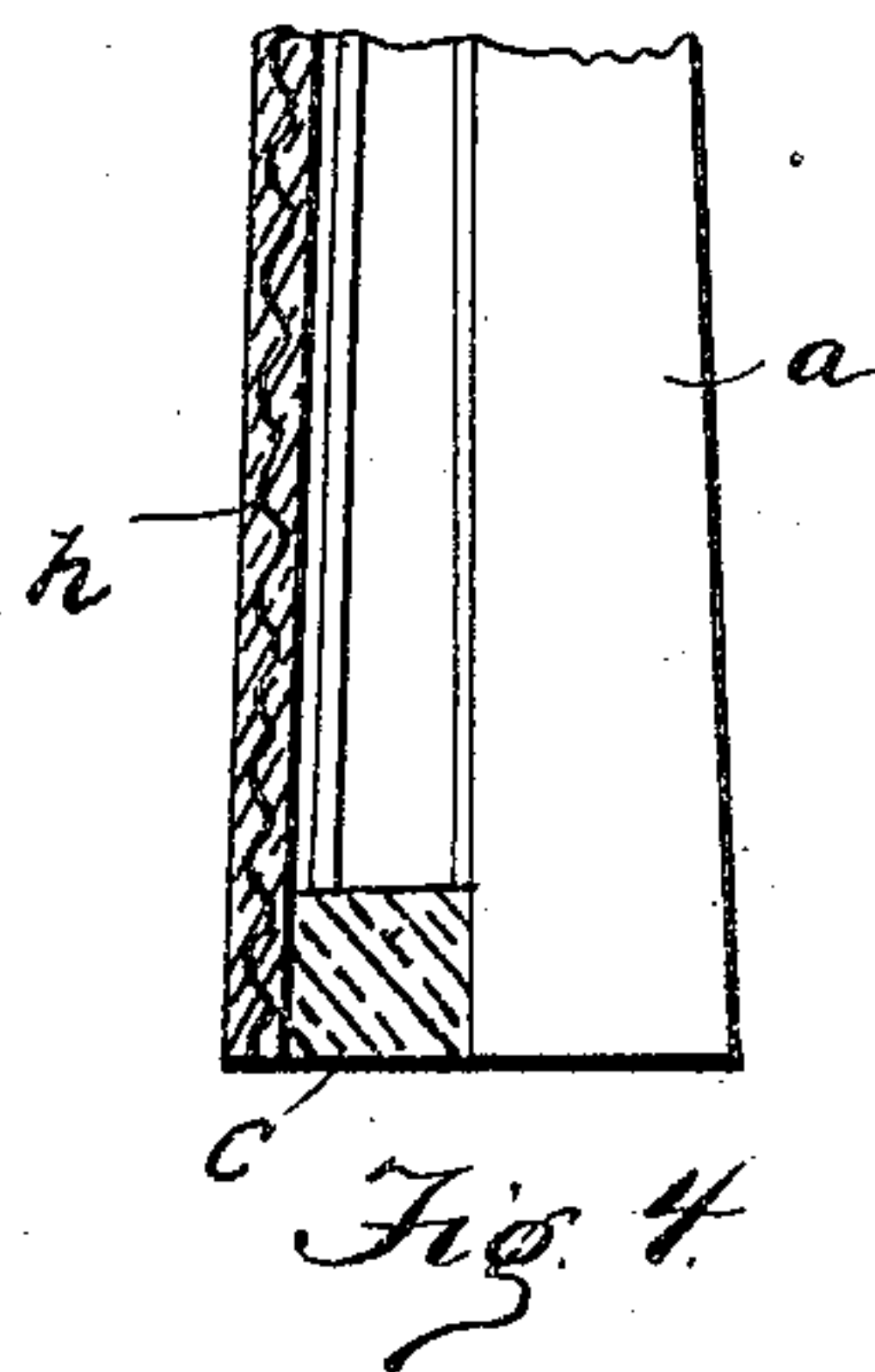
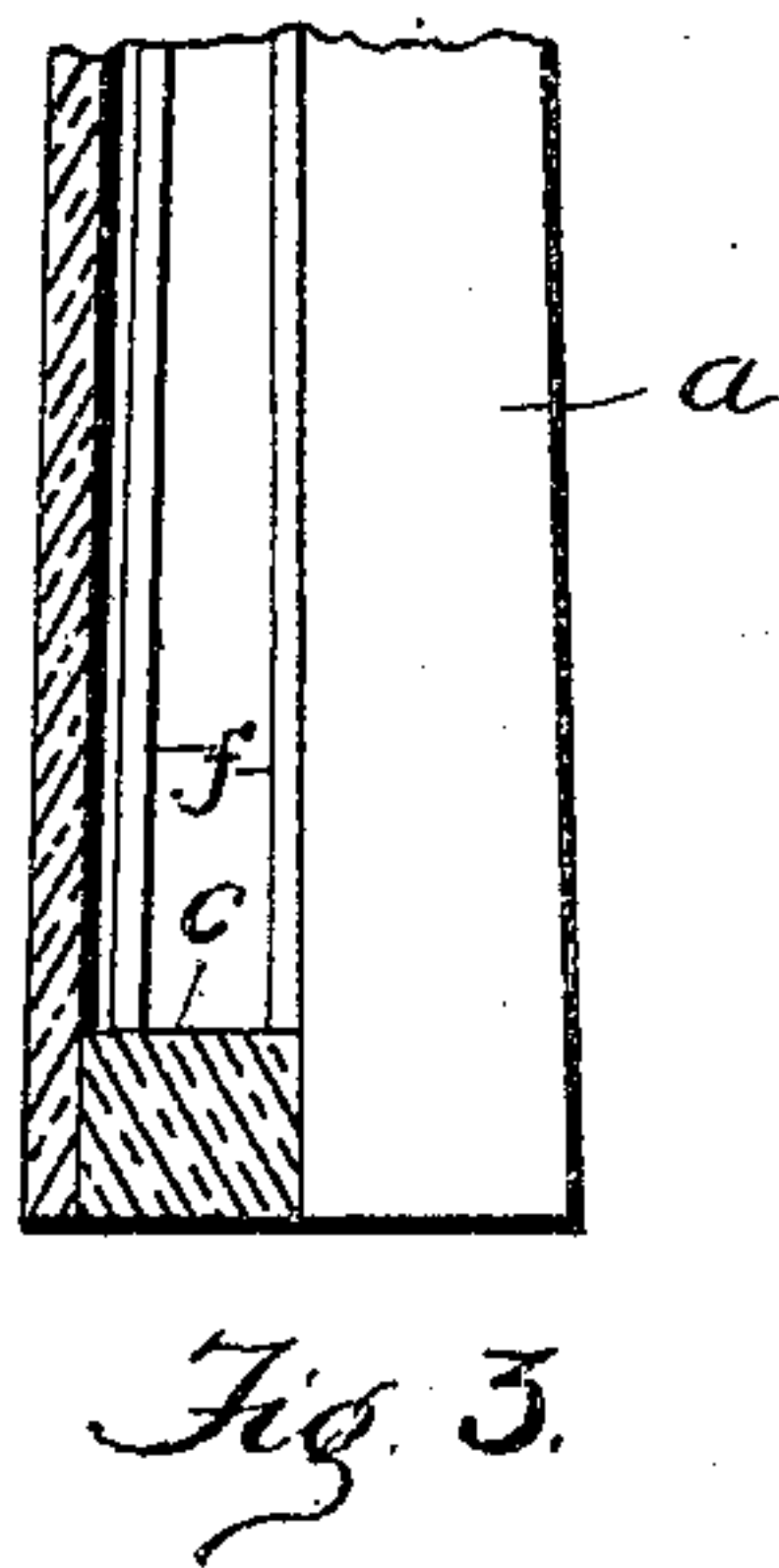
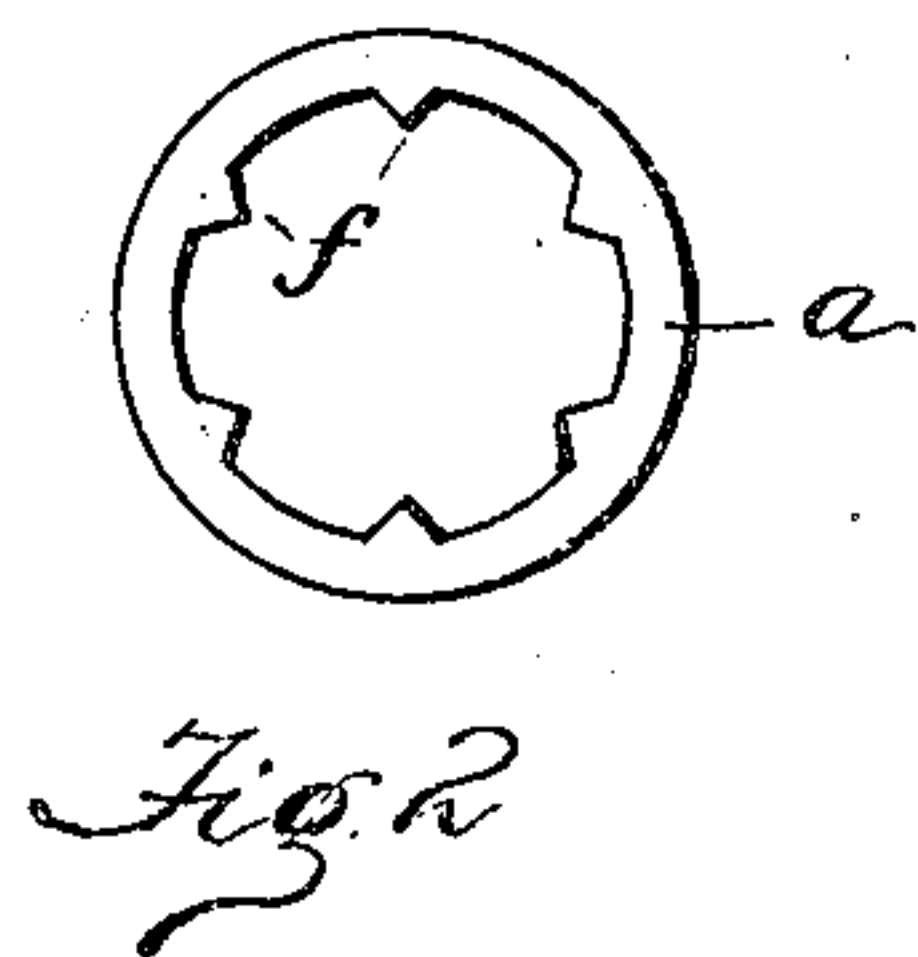
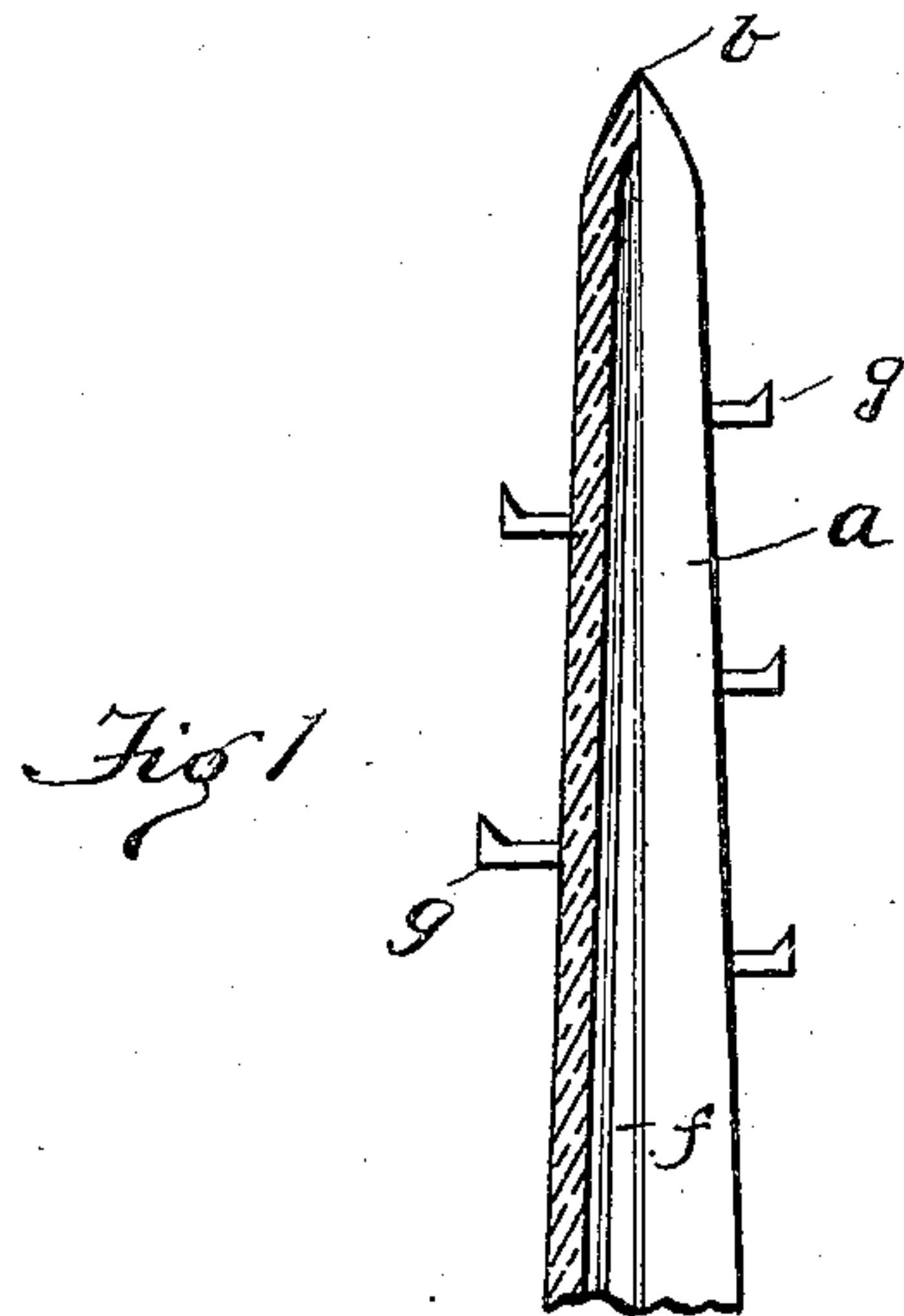
No. 775,637.

PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

W. SCHÜTZ.
TELEGRAPH POLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM SCHÜTZ, OF CASSEL, GERMANY.

TELEGRAPH-POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,637, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed May 2, 1903. Serial No. 155,398. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM SCHÜTZ, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Cassel, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telegraph-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has reference to an improved telegraph-pole, and relates more especially to a telegraph-pole of glass; and the object of the invention is to provide a telegraph-pole which will obviate the disadvantages of the metal and wood poles now in use and present at the same time several novel and valuable features, as will be hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying sheet of drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, showing the upper portion of the pole. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of a modified form. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the lower portion of the pole, partly in section. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the lower portion of the pole, partly in section, showing a modified form.

The iron poles now in use have the disadvantage that they vibrate considerably and have need of frequent inspection to prevent rusting. The wooden poles, still more used than iron poles, in spite of impregnation are apt to rot and succumb to the influence of the weather. In order to do away with these disadvantages, I construct the pole of glass, with or without wire insertion. This material offers several advantages. I prefer to make the poles *a* hollow, as shown in Fig. 1, tapering toward the top, and close the upper and lower ends in any suitable manner—for instance, by means of running the top walls together into a point, as at *b*, and by closing the lower end by means of a glass plug *c*. The cross-section ordinarily is to be circular, this being the easiest form of construction in manufacture and also offering the best resistance to objects thrown against the poles.

Instead of changing the circular cross-section, as described, strengthening-ribs *f* may be provided.

In order to facilitate the climbing of the poles, small foot-brackets *g* may be provided. If, however, the climbing-spurs are lined with rubber, no such brackets are needed.

Fig. 4 shows a glass pole strengthened by wires *h*, embedded in the walls thereof.

Where the overhead wires are to be conducted underground, the wires are passed through these hollow masts.

Cut-outs, measuring instruments, or the like may be placed within the poles and may be read from without without a door having to be opened.

For enhancing the resistance of the poles I pump the air out of the poles, with the result that the atmosphere in pressing evenly upon the outer surface of the pole practically serves the purpose of a strengthening-jacket. This removal of the air may take place during manufacture or after the pole has been set up.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a telegraph-pole, comprising a hollow glass body having an integral apex, longitudinal strengthening-ribs disposed along the inner surface of the pole, and means for hermetically sealing the pole, substantially as specified.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a telegraph-pole, comprising a hollow glass body merged together to close its upper end, longitudinal strengthening-ribs disposed along the inner surface of the pole, strengthening-wires embedded in the walls of the pole, and means for closing the bottom of the pole to hermetically seal the same, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILHELM SCHÜTZ.

Witnesses:

WILHELM DOBLER,
PAUL STRAUBEL.