

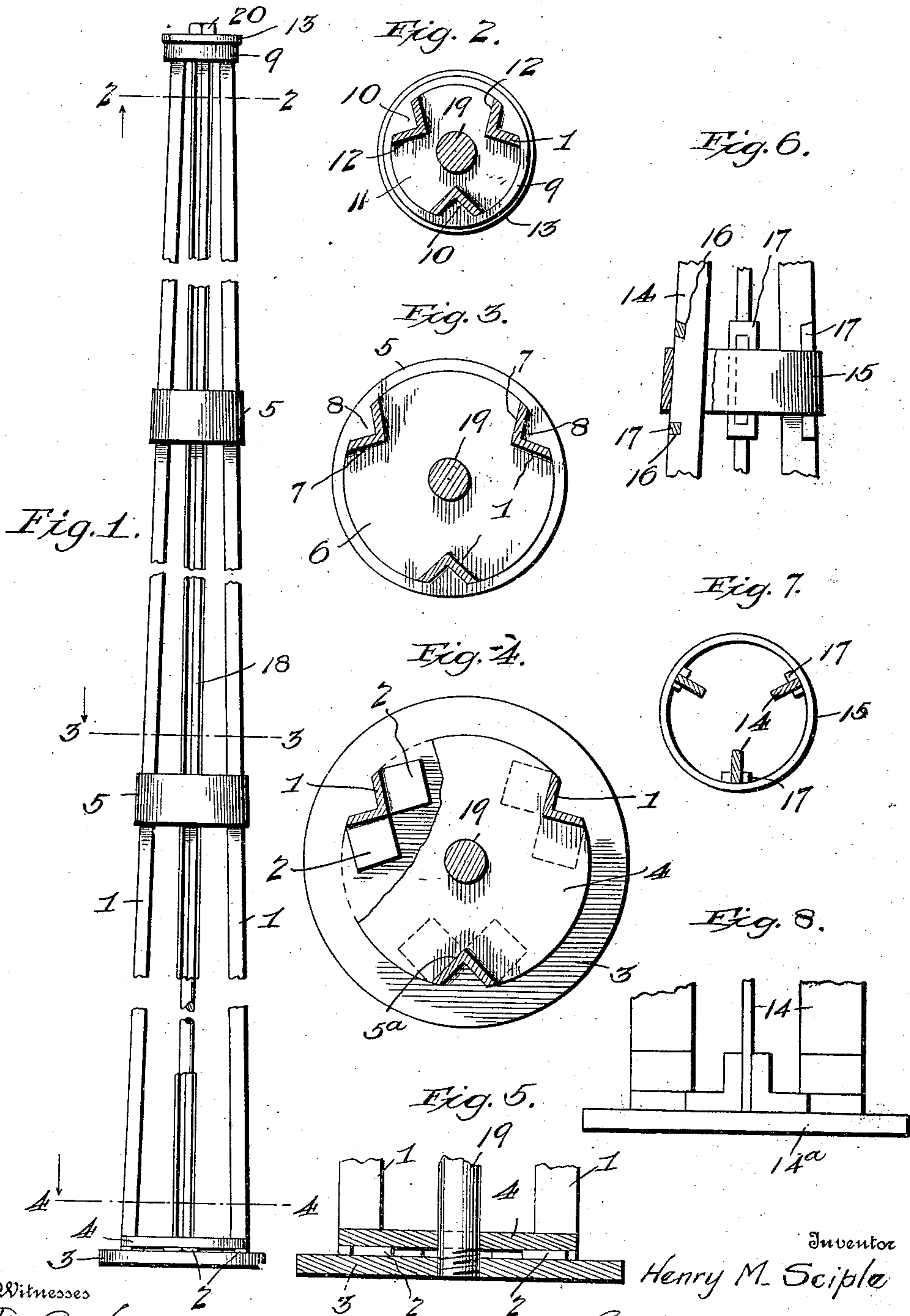
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H. M. SCIPLE.

SECTIONAL POLE FOR TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND TROLLEY WIRES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. SCIPLE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## SECTIONAL POLE FOR TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND TROLLEY WIRES.

No. 841,344.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 15, 1907.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY M. SCIPLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sectional Poles for Telephone, Telegraph, Trolley Wires, and other Uses, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to a sectional pole for telephone, telegraph, trolley wires, and other uses; and the primary object of the same is to provide a pole of this class which is cheap in construction, strong and durable, 15 comparatively light in weight, and embodying in its organization in the main material that can be readily purchased in the market, and thus facilitating the association of the parts thereof.

20 The improved sectional pole is also convenient for transportation purposes, as it may be shipped in sections or separate parts and the latter afterward assembled, and in the construction of the same or association of the 25 several parts a plurality of surfaces is provided for the reception of cement grouting in that portion that may be embedded in the ground and is thus materially advantageous in view of an ordinary tubular pole where 30 only one surface is provided for the reception of cement or other material. The bottom of the pole is also extended to such an extent as to insure a better purchase in the ground, and thus render the complete pole more flexi- 35 ble above the ground support or anchorage, with increased strength as compared to a tubular pole and considerably lighter than the latter.

40 The pole is principally made up of angle-iron or bar members which are held in connected relation by particular devices, and may be used either with or without a central tie bar or rod extending therethrough.

45 In the drawings, embodying the preferred construction of the pole in two forms, Figure 1 is an elevation of a pole broken through at several points and embodying the preferred features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on 50 line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1, partially broken away. Fig. 5 is an enlarged transverse vertical section through the base or foot of the pole. Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of a portion of a pole 55 embodying a modification in the construc-

tion. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section through the pole shown by Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a detail sectional view showing the base for the form of the pole illustrated by Figs. 6 and 7.

Similar numerals of reference refer to like 60 parts throughout the several views.

The pole, as shown by Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, is composed mainly of a series of angle-iron members 1, with the angle edges thereof disposed inwardly, as clearly illustrated by 65 Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Each of the members 1 has at its lower end divergent right-angular feet 2, which are secured to a base-plate 3 of any suitable dimensions and adapted to be disposed on a suitable ground-support and 70 anchored or secured in any suitable manner. Over the feet 2 a cover-plate 4 is applied and has angular recesses 5<sup>a</sup> at regular intervals therein to receive the members 1. This cover-plate forms a bottom support for ce- 75 ment grouting or other covering material that is introduced in or applied to the pole. At intervals throughout the length of the members 1 coupling and reinforce collars 5 are applied and are slightly tapered to corre- 80 spond to the upward and inward inclination of the members 1, which is preferred to reduce the pole toward its upper extremity and give the same greater stability, as will be readily understood. The coupling-collar 5 85 may also form the coverings for joints formed at intervals in the pole and in accordance with the length or height of the same. The collars 5 will be of dimensions corresponding to that portion of the pole over which they 90 are fitted, and within the same are partition-plates 6, which serve as joint-septums, and also as intermediate reinforcing means against any tendency toward inward crushing strain. The partitions or septums 6 are each formed 95 with angular recesses 7 to snugly receive the members 1, and fitting in the members are inwardly-extending angular projections 8, formed as a part or secured to the collars or sleeves 5. On the upper ends of the mem- 100 bers 1 a ring or annulus 9 is applied and is similar in construction to the collars 5 heretofore explained, said ring or annulus having inwardly-extending angular projections 10 fitting in the members 1 and also having in- 105 side thereof a partition or septum 11, formed with recesses 12 to receive said members. On the top of the ring or annulus 9 a cap-plate 13 is secured, and this plate is intended to be provided with suitable openings for receiving 110



the attaching means for wires, ropes, or other analogous devices.

In the form of the pole shown by Fig. 6 the main members 14 are in the form of bars secured at their lower ends to a base 14<sup>a</sup>, as shown by Fig. 8, said members 14 having at intervals collars 15 thereon. The collars 15 operate similar to the collars 5 and ring 9, and said collars may be properly termed in each instance "clamping-bands." The members 14 adjacent to the point of application of the collar or band 15 have slots 16 formed therein to receive the upper and lower portions of links 17, which are pressed into place by the said collar or band 15, and provide an extended surface for the bearing of such collar to permit the latter to serve its function in firmly holding the members 14 in assembled relation. There are a number of means of securing the lower ends of the members 14 to a base plate or support, and the device or devices which will be found most effective for this purpose will be adopted.

The two forms of pole as thus far described can be manufactured and used for any purpose without further strengthening or connecting means; but in many instances it is preferred that a tie-rod 18 be employed therewith and extend through the center thereof, the said tie-rod being secured at its lower end in the center of the base 3 and passes upwardly through openings 19 in the partitions 6 and 11, and also through the cap-plate 13, where a securing-nut or other means may be applied thereto, as at 20, to give additional rigidity to the pole structure and obviate any tendency of warping, misshaping, or disassociation of the parts. When this rod 18 is used, it will hold the cap-plate 13 firmly in place, as well as the members 1 and 14, it being understood that said rod will also be used with the form of the pole shown by Figs. 6 and 7, and, furthermore, that a cap-plate or device similar to that shown by Fig. 1 may also be applied to the form of pole shown by Figs. 6 and 7.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the pole in either of its forms may be readily constructed and that the materials of which it is composed may in the main be obtained in the market, and thereby avoid the necessity of a special preparation, thus materially reducing the cost of manufacture and at the same time provide a strong and durable structure. The members assembled as explained also provide a number of surfaces for keying or holding cement filling or grouting in place therein or thereover, and the partitions 6, as well as the bottom cover-plate 4, serve as a supporting means for the filling that may be introduced into the pole as well as intermediate reinforcing elements cooperating with the rings or clamping-bands 5 and 15 to fortify the pole structure.

The pole may be made of any diameter,

and the superiority thereof over wooden poles and the ordinary tubular poles is manifest and will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. Furthermore, it is intended to form the pole of different sizes of angle and flat iron or bar members.

What I claim is—

1. A pole of the class set forth made up of a plurality of upwardly-extending, inwardly-converging members, a base to which the lower ends of said members are secured, tapering clamping-bands applied over the said members at intervals and provided with inwardly-projecting means equal in number to and engaging the said members, and a cap-plate fitting on the upper terminals of said members, the said cap-plate covering the upper end of the pole and providing means for the attachment of wires and the like.

2. A pole of the class set forth comprising a plurality of members formed with angle-irons with the angular portions thereof projected inwardly, said members being converged in an upward direction and separated by intervening spaces, partitions arranged within the members and having angular seats to receive the inwardly-projecting angular portions of said members, and tapering clamping-bands applied over said members adjacent to and inclosing said partitions and provided with angular projections equal in number to and projecting into the said angular members.

3. A pole of the class set forth comprising a plurality of upwardly-converging members separated by intervening spaces and formed of angle-iron, the said members having their angular portions projected inwardly, partitions arranged between the members at intervals and having recesses to snugly receive said members, clamping-bands of tapering form fitted over the members and inclosing the partitions, said bands being provided with inwardly-extending angular projections to fit in the members, and a rod extending through the center of the pole and the partitions and secured to the base and the top of the pole.

4. A pole of the class set forth comprising a base, a plurality of upwardly-extending inwardly-converging members having their lower ends provided with feet secured to said base, the members being formed of angle-iron and having their angular portions projected inwardly, recessed partitions in which the members are fitted, clamping-bands having inwardly-extending angular projections engaging the members, the said bands inclosing the partitions, a cap-plate secured over the upper ends of the members, and a rod extending through the center of the pole and secured at its opposite extremities to the cap-plate and the base.

5. A pole of the class set forth comprising a base, a plurality of upwardly-projecting



inwardly-converging members separated by  
intervening spaces, and having their lower  
ends secured to the base, a cover-plate en-  
gaging the lower extremities of the mem-  
5 bers, clamping-bands of tapering form ap-  
plied over the members at intervals, a cap-  
plate on the upper ends of the members, and  
a rod extending through the center of the pole

and secured at its opposite extremities to the  
cap-plate and the base.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY M. SCIPLE.

Witnesses:

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