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R. G. WILLIAMS

1,761,507

MOUNT FOR STEEL POLES

Filed March 8, 1929

FIG. 1--

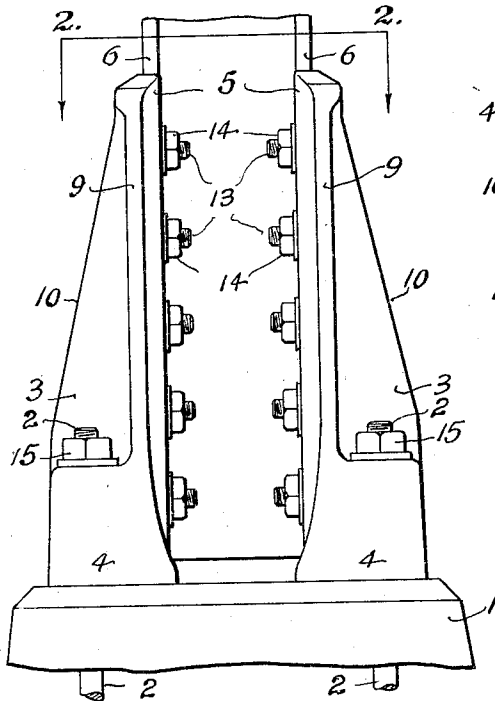


FIG. 2--

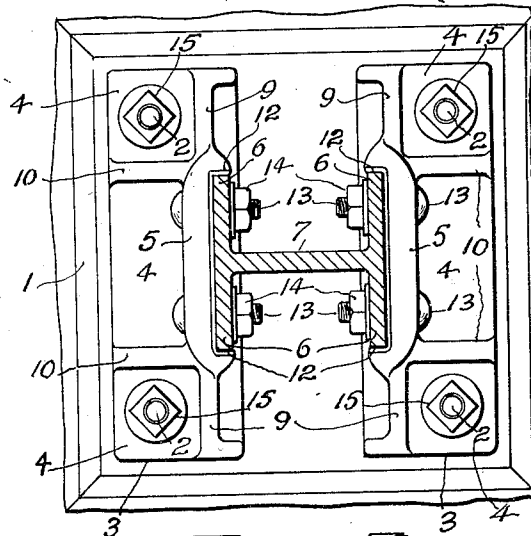


FIG. 3--

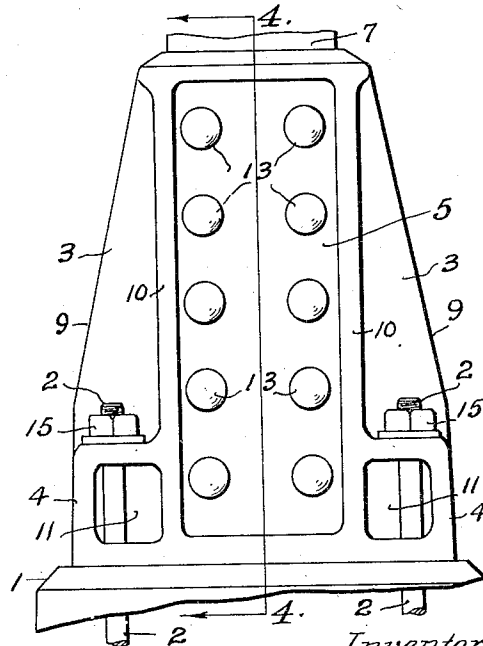
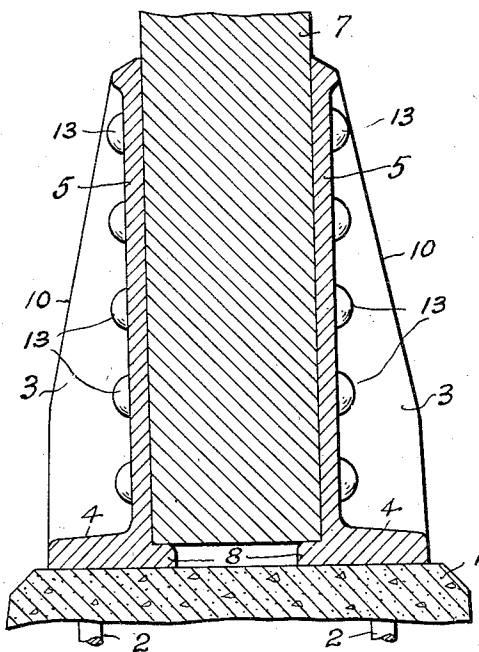


FIG. 4--



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MOUNT FOR STEEL POLES

Application filed March 8, 1929. Serial No. 345,541.

This invention relates to pole mounts but more particularly has reference to the mounting of steel poles known as H-poles, that is to say, poles whose cross-section is shaped like the letter H.

The object of the invention is to securely mount these poles in such manner that they will have no contact with the mounting itself but will be separated therefrom by an unobstructed air space, while at the same time, the poles may be readily removed and other similar poles substituted therefor with no change in the mounting or in the securing fixtures.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a preferred form of the invention—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing a pole mounted in accordance with the invention, the upper portion of the pole being broken away.

Figure 2 is a section at the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1, but taken at right angles thereto, and

Figure 4 is a section at the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Similar numerals of reference are used to denote like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

The mounting proper is a concrete block 1 the main body of which is sunken in the ground, and embedded within this block and firmly anchored therein are upright stanchions 2, preferably four in number, which project a suitable distance above the block and are screw threaded at their ends.

The mounting fixtures are two in number and are exactly alike and are generally denoted by the numeral 3, and each fixture has a broad base 4 that rests on the block 1 and upright members 5 that embrace the flat surfaces 6 of the pole 7 on opposite sides of the latter.

8 are seats that extend inwardly from the bases 4 on which seats the pole rests, so that the bottom of the latter is spaced from the concrete block, as shown at Figures 1 and 4.

Reinforcing ribs 9 and 10 extend from the ends and sides of the base 4 at right angles to each other and merge into the upper ends

of the upright members 5, and the bases are cored out as seen at 11 to lighten the castings and facilitate the piercing of the bases to accommodate the stanchions 2 without detracting from the essential strength of the fixtures.

All the poles are standard as to dimensions and if poles of different dimensions are used, it will, of course, be necessary to employ fixtures whose dimensions differ accordingly.

The fixtures have channels 12 that extend vertically from the seats 8 through the length of the inner faces of the upright members 5, and the width of these channels is such that the faces 6 of the poles, when the latter are properly assembled with regard to the fixtures, are enclosed within these channels, as shown at Figure 2.

It is immaterial whether the fixtures are first positioned on the block 1 with the stanchions 2 projecting through the bases, and the pole lowered within the channels 12 and rested on the seats 8, or whether the pole is first lowered so that it rests on the block 1 and then slightly raised so that the fixtures can be applied to the pole and finally lowered until the pole rests on said seats.

After the pole and fixtures have been properly positioned with respect to each other, bolts 13 are passed through the fixtures and the faces 6 of the poles and tightened by nuts 14 driven on the ends of the bolts, and nuts 15 are then driven on the ends of the stanchions to firmly clamp the fixtures to the block 1.

The embracing of the pole by the fixtures takes the strain from the bolts 13 as the pole sways, owing to storms and other causes, and contributes greatly to the solidarity of the structure as a whole and the unity of the latter in resisting strains in all directions.

The spacing of the bottom of the pole from the block 1 prevents the grinding of the pole into the concrete, and the disintegration of the bottom of the pole owing to the erosive action of moisture when the pole contacts a foreign element. Again, the air space beneath the pole gives a free circulation of air and a ready passage for water and the pole is not likely to become rusted.

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

A mounting for a steel pole H-shaped in cross-section, comprising a concrete block embedded in the ground, stanchions anchored within said block and extending above the latter, separate fixtures having bases seated on said block with said stanchions extending through and above said bases, the latter having seats that extend inwardly, upright members rising from said bases and having channels that extend integrally from said seats vertically throughout the length of said members, whereby the pole may be assembled between said fixtures with its flat faces enclosed within said channels and its lower end resting on said seats, two vertically disposed series of bolts passed through said flat faces and upright members, each of said series extending throughout the height of said upright members and located respectively at opposite edges of said faces, nuts driven on said bolts whereby said faces are clamped to said members on opposite sides of the cross-bar of the H-shaped pole, and nuts driven on the ends of said stanchions whereby the fixtures are firmly secured to said block.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature hereto,

ROLLAND G. WILLIAMS.

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