Oct. 15, 1929. R. G. WILLIAMS 1,731,645

POLE MOUNT

Filed Sept. 28, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

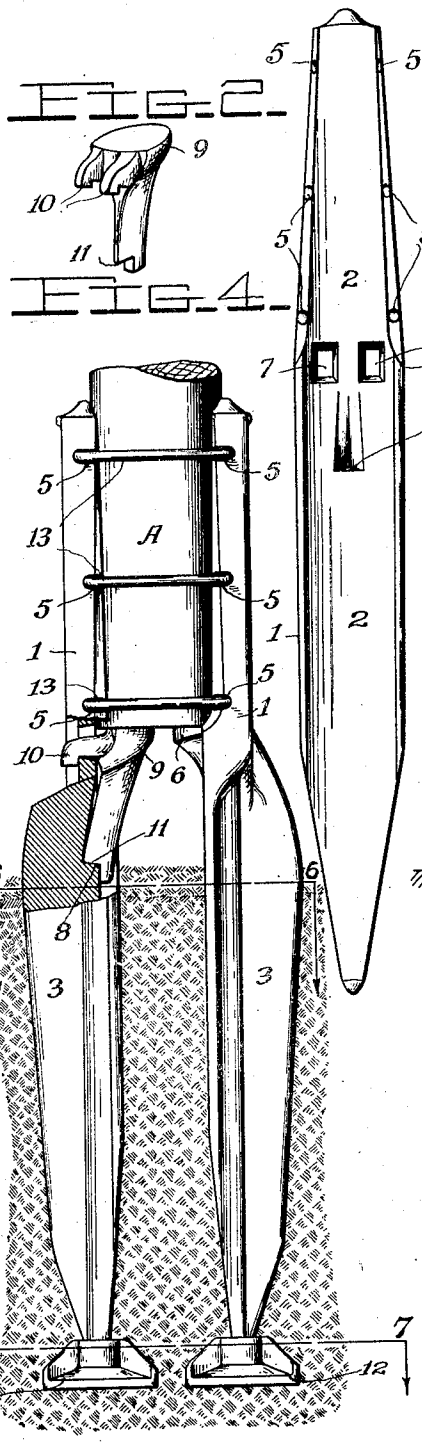
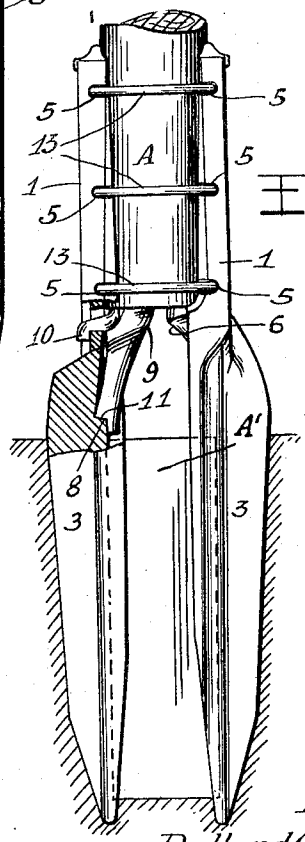


FIG. 2.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.



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FIG. 5.

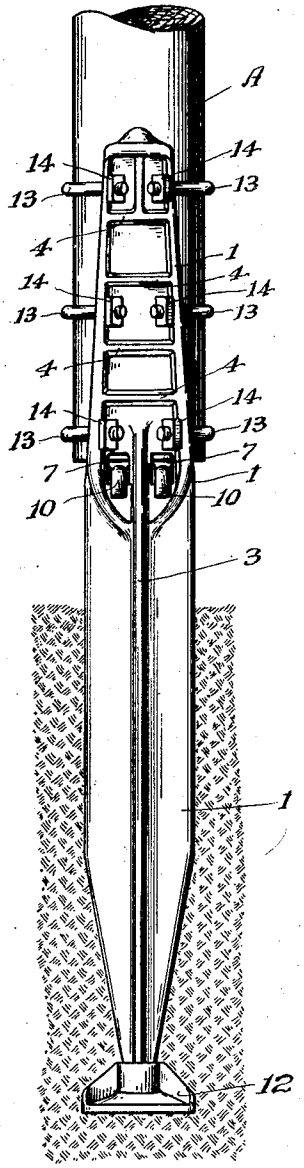


FIG. 6.

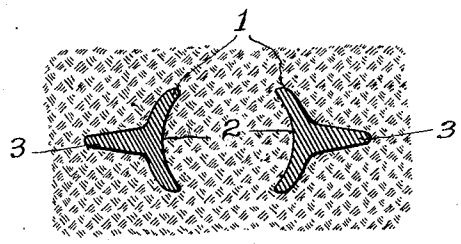


FIG. 7.

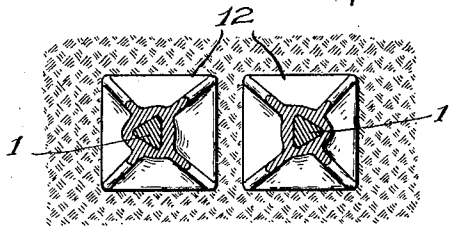


FIG. 8.

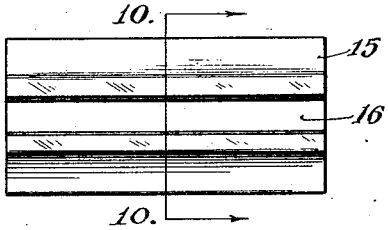
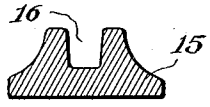


FIG. 9.



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1,731,645

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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POLE MOUNT

Application filed September 28, 1927. Serial No. 222,453.

This invention relates to pole mounts, but more particularly has reference to the mounting of old poles that have become rotted at the bottom, the invention, therefore, being in the nature of means for repairing and saving old poles of this sort.

In the accompanying drawing

Figure 1 is an inside face view of another form of stake—

Figure 2 is a detail perspective of the detachable support used in connection with the stake shown at Figure 2—

Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation showing a pole mounted in accordance with this invention in an instance where an old pole has been sawed off at the bottom and the upper portion supported by the stakes just above the level of the ground.

Figure 4 is a sectional elevation showing a pole mounted in accordance with this invention in an instance where a hole has been dug for the stakes—

Figure 5 is a view looking toward the left of the structure shown at Figure 4—

Figure 6 is a section at the line 6—6 of Figure 4—

Figure 7 is a section at the line 7—7 of Figure 4—

Figure 8 is a plan view of a modified form of stake support, and

Figure 9 is a section at the line 9—9 of Figure 8.

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

1 are stakes whose inner or pole engaging faces 2 are slightly curved to approximately conform to the face of the pole, and whose outer faces have extending therefrom, throughout the major lower portion of the length of the stakes, fins 3.

The upper portion of each stake has cast with its outer face cross ribs 4 in order to strengthen the structure, and at spaced intervals at the sides of the upper portion of each stake are pairs of perforations 5 for the reception of clamping bands hereafter to be described.

This invention may be utilized, in some instances, for the purpose of affording a mounting for new poles, although no claim is made herein for the adaptation of the invention for this purpose, and in such an instance, a pole support 6 is formed integral with one or both of the stakes and extends inwardly from the inside faces of the latter, but such construction would never be serviceable when the invention is utilized as intended for the purpose of affording a mounting for old poles that have become rotted at the bottom.

Therefore, the stakes are provided with openings 7 and a seat 8, while a support 9 is provided with prongs 10 that are passed through the openings 7 and with a shoulder 11 that rests on the seat 8, as shown at Figures 2, 3, and 5.

6 is a pole support extending inwardly from the inside face of a stake, and in some instances formed integral with such stake, as shown at Figure 4. The stake may be provided with openings 7 and a seat 8, while a support or bracket 9 may be provided with prongs 10 adapted to be passed through the openings 7 and with a shoulder 11 adapted to rest on the seat 8 as shown at Figures 1 and 2, the object of this support being presently described.

Referring to Figure 4, when a new pole is to be installed at a place where the ground is soft, a hole is first dug to the proper depth and the lower extremities of the stakes placed within feet 12 which latter rest upon the bottom of the hole that is dug, the object of these feet being to prevent the sinking of the stakes within the soil after once installed.

These stakes are spaced apart a distance substantially equal to the diameter of the pole and the supports for the pole extend above the level of the ground any suitable distance, possibly two or three inches, and when the new pole, that is usually supported by shear poles has been lowered, its bottom will rest on the supports, and encircling bands 13 are then passed around the pole on opposite sides with their threaded extremities extending through the perforations 5, and nuts 14 are then driven on these extremities for the purpose of tightening the bands 13 around the pole.

When a new pole is to be installed it is im-

material whether a detachable support 9 is used or whether such support is formed integral with the stakes, and therefore at Figure 4 the pole A is shown supported by an integral and a detachable support.

When the pole is to be installed where the soil is firm, the stakes are merely driven down into the ground to the required depth to bring the supports at a suitable distance above the level of the ground.

In the installation such as is shown at Figure 4 a separate foot 12 is employed for each stake, but a single base portion or foot 15, as shown at Figures 8 and 9, may be utilized with a channel 16 extending throughout its length, so that lateral adjustment of the stakes may be effected without shifting the feet.

When the invention is to be installed in connection with old poles the latter are sawed off at the bottom just above the level of the ground, (see Fig. 3) thus forming a portion A above the decayed part and a portion A′ below the decayed part, being properly guyed and supported by shear poles and stakes that have the supports removable therefrom are employed, and such stakes with the supports removed are driven into the ground alongside the pole portion A′ to the requisite depth and the pole portion A is then slightly raised, so that the supports 9 may be positioned with their prongs 10 through the holes 7 and shoulder 11 on the seat 8, and the pole portion A is then lowered until its bottom rests on these supports.

In all instances there is a clear air space below the bottom of the pole and the level of the ground, and this is absolutely necessary in order to prevent the rotting of the pole, since all moisture attacking the bottom of the pole will be readily evaporated by means of this air space.

In the instance of old poles the installation has to be made without materially disturbing the wires that are carried by the poles, and since these poles are guyed and held up by suitable shear poles during the process of cutting off the bottom portion, they will not lower when the sections cut out from the bottom are removed, so that after the stakes have been suitably driven in the ground it will only be necessary to slightly raise the poles in order to position the supports so that the poles may rest thereon, and it therefore will be clear that the installation may be made not only without materially disturbing any wires that may be carried by the poles, but without altering the height of the poles, and these are very important features of the invention.

Old poles that are perfectly sound except at their lower portions that are near the level of the ground may be saved and their life greatly prolonged by cutting out sections at the bottom and supporting them in the manner above described.

It is immaterial whether the stump of the pole be removed from the ground or not.

What is claimed is:—

1. A pole mounting comprising parallel pointed stakes adapted to be driven into the ground to lie alongside the base of a previously installed partially decayed pole, at least one of said stakes being provided with an opening through its face near the decayed portion, the stake also being provided with a recess adjacent the opening to form a seat, and a bracket having a shouldered portion for resting on said seat and also having a prong for insertion through said opening to hook onto said stake, whereby the portion of the pole above the decayed part may be supported on said bracket and be clamped to a stake.

2. A pole mounting comprising parallel stakes adapted to be driven into the ground alongside the base of a previously installed partially decayed pole, at least one of said stakes being provided with an attachable bracket positioned near the base of the upper undecayed portion whereby the said undecayed portion may be supported on said bracket and be clamped to a stake.

3. A pole mounting stake adapted to be driven into the ground and clamped to a pole, and provided with an opening at a point adjacent the bottom of the mounted pole, the stake also being provided with a recess adjacent the opening to form a seat, and an attachable bracket having a shouldered portion for resting on said seat and also having a prong for insertion through said opening to hook onto said stake.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature hereto.

ROLLAND G. WILLIAMS.