June 30, 1931. R. J. GASKILL 1,812,203

SUPPORT FOR BOXES AND THE LIKE

Filed March 26, 1928

Fig. 1.

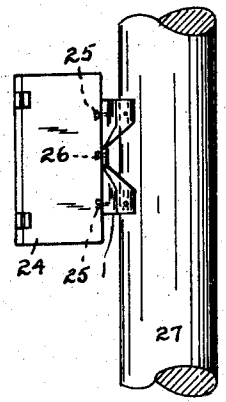


Fig. 2.

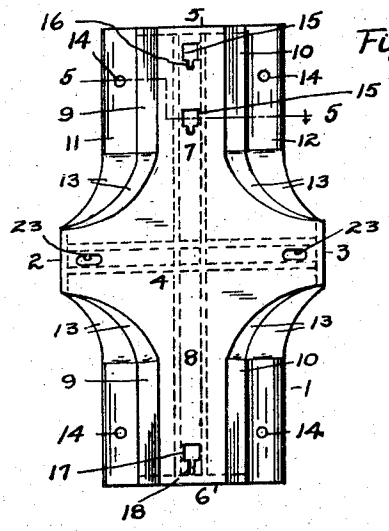


Fig. 3.

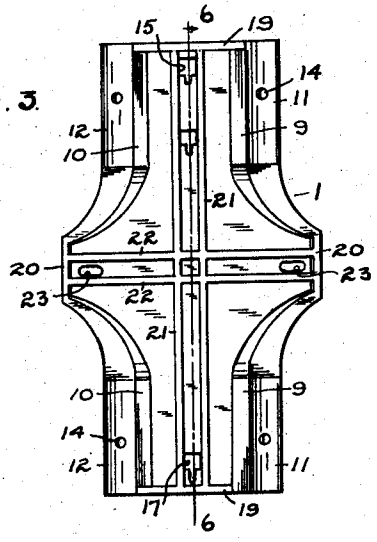


Fig. 4.

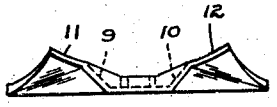


Fig. 5.

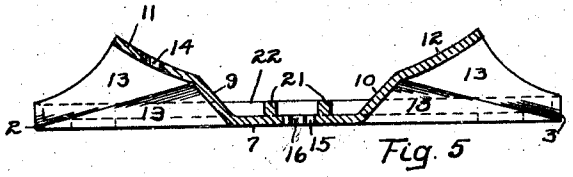
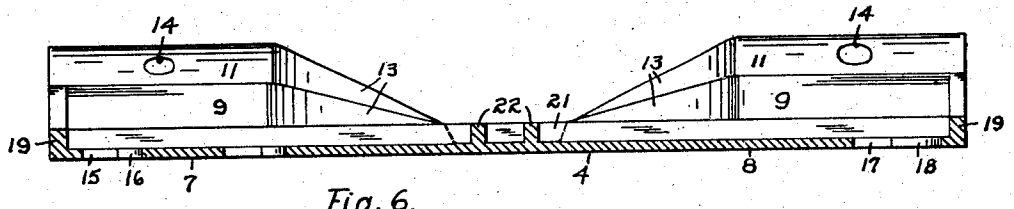


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SUPPORT FOR BOXES AND THE LIKE

Application filed March 26, 1928. Serial No. 264,925.

The invention relates to devices by which to support various articles upon other objects and it is particularly directed to supports by which fire alarm and police call boxes and articles of like nature may be mounted upon poles or walls.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which, Figure 1 is an elevational view of a fragment of a pole having the invention applied thereto and supporting a box; Fig. 2 a front elevational view of the support; Fig. 3 a rear elevational view of the support; Fig. 4 an end view of the same; Fig. 5 an enlarged cross-section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2 and Fig. 6 an enlarged cross-section on line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the illustrative embodiment of the invention, the support 1 is formed in one piece of suitable metal, such as aluminum. Between the side edges 2 and 3 the top or front surface 4 of the support is flat, and between this flat section 4 and the opposite end edges 5 and 6 the sections 7 and 8 of the face of the support are flat and continuous with the section 4, the side edges of each section 7 and 8 being curved outwardly to join the edges 2 and 3. The material at each side of the flat sections 7 and 8 is inclined outwardly and downwardly as shown at 9 and 10, and along the outer side edges of each section 9 and 10 is a downwardly and outwardly curved or convex flange or section 11, 12. The curvature of the back face of each flange 11, 12 is the arc of a selected circle that will adapt the said flanges to engage a cylindrical pole or object. The portions 13 of the sections 9 and 10 and of the flanges 11 and 12 slope upwardly and outwardly and taper to unite with the side edges 2 and 3. Apertures 14 are formed in the flanges 11 and 12 through which lag bolts or other fastening means may be passed to secure the support to a pole, wall or other article.

Openings 15 having communicating slots 16 respectively are formed at suitable points in the flat section 7, and a similar opening 17, having a communicating slot 18, is formed in the flat section 8.

Upon the back of the support there is a reinforcing rib 19 at each end 5 and 6 which extends onto the sections 9 and 10, and a rib 20 is formed at each side 2 and 3. Parallel reinforcing ribs 21 extend from one rib 19 to the other rib 19, and similarly parallel ribs 22 extend from one rib 20 to the other rib 20.

The ribs 21 are on opposite sides of the openings 15 and 17 and slots 23 are formed in the section 4 adjacent to the opposite sides 2 and 3 thereof and between the ribs 22.

The several ribs not only reinforce the support against undue strains, but the ribs 21 and 22 have an additional function, that of locking the nuts on the bolts, which bolts are passed through the flat back of the box to be supported and engaged in the slots 16, 18 and 23.

In fire alarm and police call boxes stove bolts are passed through the back of the box, each bolt having a nut thereon. In mounting the box 24 the upper and lower bolts 25 (Fig. 1) are passed through the openings 15 and 17 and the box is then lowered to engage the shanks of the bolts in the slots 16 and 18, the nuts being confined between the ribs 21. By rotating the bolts, the nuts, being held from rotation by the ribs, are drawn up tight and clamp the box to the support 1. Bolts 26 at opposite sides of the section 4 are passed through the slots 23 and nuts are attached and drawn up by rotating the bolts, the rotation of the nuts being prevented by the ribs 22.

The reinforcing ribs 21 and 22, therefore, prevent unauthorized rotation of the nuts on the bolts and the box is rigidly mounted on the support. The lateral spacing of the side bolts 26 on the fire alarm box differs from that of corresponding bolts on the police call box, this difference in spacing is accommodated by the slots 23. Hence, the support may be used without alteration for either box. The openings 15 and 17 and the slots 23 may be in any desired points to accommodate the box or other article to be attached to the support.

The flanges 11 and 12 of the support firmly seat on a pole 27 or they will readily engage a curved or flat wall or other object and permit a rigid anchorage of the support thereto, thereby firmly supporting the readily at-

tached box. Where the support is attached to a flat wall or object the four longitudinal edges of the flanges 11 and 12 engage the wall or object and the bolts or fastening means passed through the apertures 14 in the flanges hold the support firmly on the wall or object. The curvature of the flanges is such as to permit the support to be attached to a number of sizes of poles.

What I claim is:

1. A support for mounting articles having flat backs upon cylindrical objects consisting of a flat apertured member, reinforcements on the rear side of said member upon opposite sides of the apertures, bolts extending through the back of the article and through the apertures in the flat member and having portions thereof engaged between the reinforcements to prevent loosening of the bolts, and concaved members carried by the flat member and disposed in a transverse plane rearwardly of the flat member.

2. A support for mounting a box having a flat back upon a curved surface consisting of a flat member having apertures and slots therein adapted to receive bolts carried by said box, reinforcing ribs on the back of the flat member and adjacent to the sides of the apertures, said bolts having nuts thereon engaged by said reinforcements to prevent rotation thereof, and concaved members along the longitudinal sides of the flat member having their concaved surfaces on the rear side thereof and disposed in a plane rearwardly of the plane of the flat member.

3. A support having a cross-shaped flat section, rearwardly and outwardly inclined sections along the opposite side edges of the vertical arms of the flat section and tapering respectively toward the horizontal arms of the flat section and apertured laterally tapering sections along the side edges of the inclined sections respectively and having their rear faces concaved for engaging a cylindrical object, the flat section having bolt receiving apertures.

4. A support having a cross-shaped flat section, rearwardly and outwardly inclined sections along the opposite side edges of the vertical arms of the flat section and tapering respectively toward the horizontal arms of the flat section, an apertured laterally tapered section along the side edge of each inclined section and having its rear face concaved for engaging a cylindrical object and apertures and slots communicating with the apertures formed in the flat section and adapted to receive bolts carried by the object to be supported, the apertures and slots being such that the bolts with nuts thereon receive the nuts and the slots receive the shanks of the bolts when the object to be supported is lowered.

5. A support for boxes having a flat face, comprising a flat plate, outwardly and rearwardly inclined flanges at opposite side edges of the plate and an apertured lateral flange at the side edge of each inclined flange attachable to a fixed object and having its rear face concaved, the plate having apertures with slots communicating therewith adapted to receive bolts carried by the box.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 15th day of March, 1928.

ROBERT J. GASKILL.