No. 787,613. PATENTED APR. 18, 1905.

G. D'ESPOSITO.

METALLIC POLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1904.

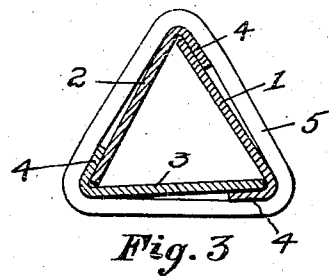


Fig. 3

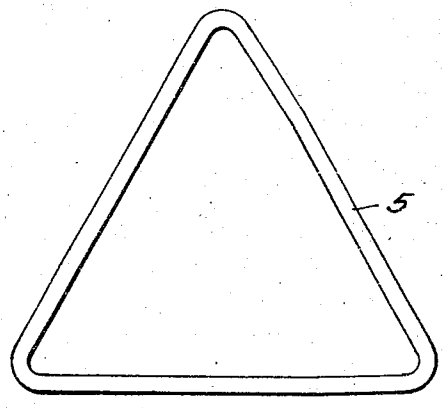


Fig. 4

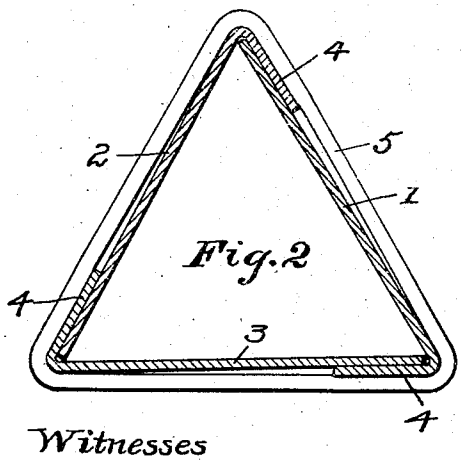


Fig. 2

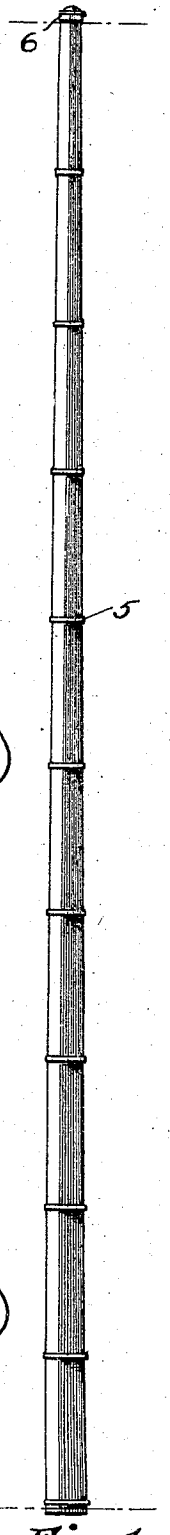


Fig. 1

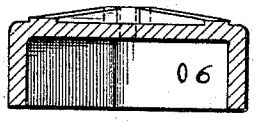


Fig. 5

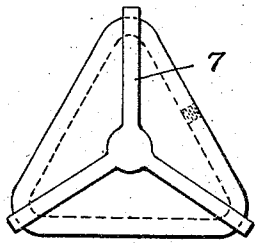


Fig. 6

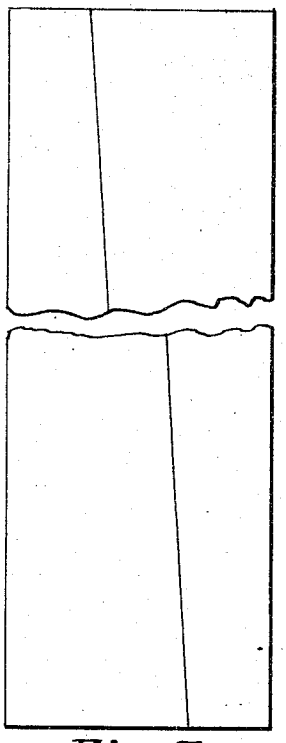


Fig. 7

Witnesses

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No. 787,613. Patented April 18, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIOSUÉ D'ESPOSITO, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO STUART PATTERSON, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

METALLIC POLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,613, dated April 18, 1905.

Application filed April 27, 1904. Serial No. 205,095.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GIOSUÉ D'ESPOSITO, a subject of the King of Italy, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Poles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in metallic poles, and more particularly to hollow metallic poles especially designed for use in supporting wires and cables along streets and roads.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and durable pole capable of being made at much less cost than the well-known tubular poles so generally used and having the same strength; also, the production of a pole not possessing the objectionable features found in poles built up of angles and other structural shapes as heretofore constructed.

To this end my invention consists of a new and improved metallic pole and in the novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, all as fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate an application of my invention, Figure 1 is an elevational view of a pole constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, an enlarged horizontal sectional view of the pole, showing binding-collar in plan, the section being taken on a line near the bottom of the pole; Fig. 3, a similar view showing section of pole near its upper end; Fig. 4, a detail view of a collar; Fig. 5, a central vertical sectional view of a cap; Fig. 6, a plan of cap; and Fig. 7, a broken view of a blank, showing method of cutting same to obtain the plates which enter into the formation of the pole.

Referring to the drawings, the pole as illustrated and as preferred comprises three steel plates 1, 2, and 3, each plate being provided with a bent or overlapping portion 4. The plates, as well as the bent portion 4 of each plate, are tapered longitudinally, and when assembled the pole is triangular in cross-section and tapers from its bottom to its top, as clearly shown by Figs. 2 and 3.

By reference to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be noted that an edge of each plate fits into an angle formed by a bent portion and a plate. This construction is a characteristic and important feature of my invention. This construction provides a reinforcement for all the corners of the pole and maintains each plate within the angle formed by the overlapping portion in such a manner as to make it impossible for it to buckle. A further advantage of this construction is that it permits of a most advantageous distribution of metal—that is to say, allowing the greatest amount of metal to be employed in the formation of the corners where it is most needed. The plates after being assembled are bound together by steel bonds or collars 5, preferably shrunk on the pole and disposed at suitable distances apart throughout the length of the pole. A cap 6, having strengthening-ribs 7, covers the upper end of the pole.

The interior surfaces of the pole are protected from rain and moisture. The steel collars and bands acting on the bent portions press these portions tightly against the plates throughout the length of the pole, resulting in almost air-tight joints. My form of pole permits the plates and their overlapping portions to be thoroughly painted before assembling, thereby increasing the life of the pole. Another commercial advantage of my form of pole over tubular poles is the small space occupied by the pole as compared to tubular poles of the same strength when loaded for transportation, and the advantage is greatly enhanced if the size of the order to be filled warrants shipping the poles unassembled.

While I have shown and described the preferred form of my invention as consisting of a tapering pole triangular in cross-section built up of three steel plates, I do not desire to be limited to this particular construction.

What I claim is—

1. An angular metallic pole formed of a plurality of similar plates, each plate having one edge bent to form an angle and having its opposite edge straight and unbent, the angle of one plate corresponding with the angles of the other plates, said straight unbent edge of

one plate located in the angle of and abutting against a contiguous plate, substantially as described.

2. An angular metallic pole formed of a plurality of similar plates, each plate having one edge bent to form an angle and having its opposite edge straight and unbent, the angle of one plate corresponding with the angles of the other plates, said straight unbent edge of one plate located in the angle of and abutting against a contiguous plate, and exterior clamping means whereby the plates are held firmly together, substantially as described.

3. An angular tapering metallic pole formed of a plurality of tapering plates, each plate having an inwardly-bent angular portion along one edge and having the opposite edge straight and unbent, the straight portions of said plates adapted to fit within the angular portions of the adjacent plates and to abut against the same, and exterior bands whereby said plates are clamped together, substantially as described.

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

GIOSUÉ D'ESPOSITO.

Witnesses:
MARGARET HUGHES,
W. G. DOOLITTLE.