Feb. 4, 1930. E. P. SADLER 1,745,814

AERIAL MAST BRACKET

Filed Nov. 24, 1928

Fig. 1.

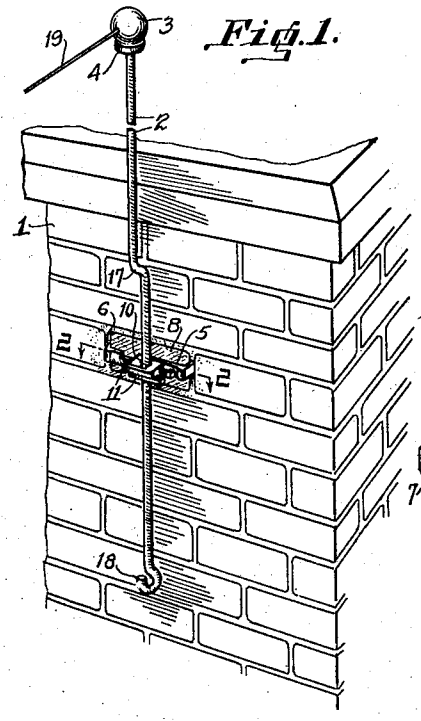


Fig. 7.

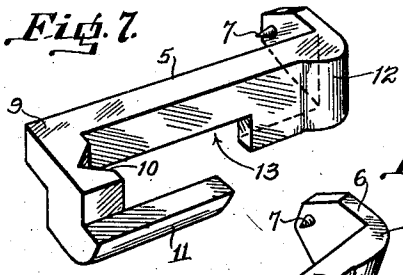


Fig. 8.

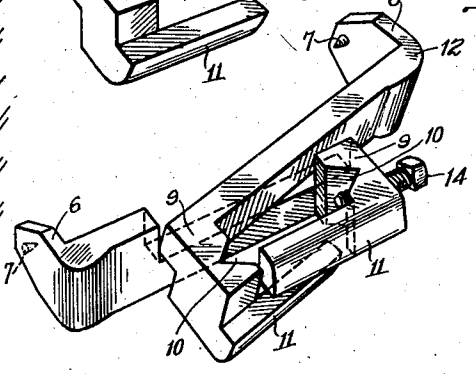


Fig. 2.

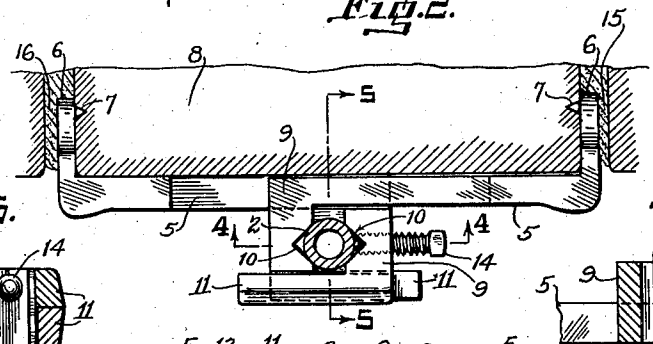


Fig. 5.

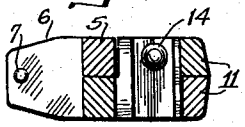


Fig. 4.

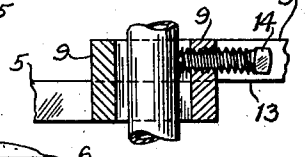


Fig. 3.

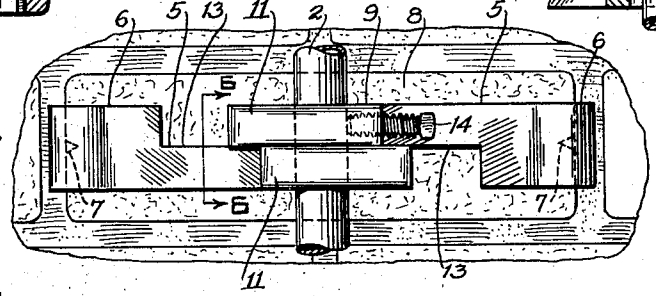
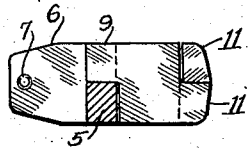


Fig. 6.



Inventor

Edward P. Sadler

By Mason Fenwick & Lawrence

Attorneys

Patented Feb. 4, 1930

1,745,814

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EDWARD PENDLETON SADLER, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

AERIAL-MAST BRACKET

Application filed November 24, 1928. Serial No. 321,704.

This invention relates to improvements in aerial mast brackets, particularly pertaining to devices for clamping aerial masts, flags, awnings, electric wires, electric signs, and signs of other descriptions which may be hung on brick walls or the like.

The bracket according to this invention may also be used efficiently for clamping pipes for steam, water or any other type of pipe adapted to be fastened to brick walls, or trolley wires for tram cars, also other wire to be fastened to brick walls, chimneys, or for fastening guy wires that function to brace or support trolley wires, electric wires or the like.

A further object of this invention is to provide a clamp which may be fastened to one brick only, either longitudinally or laterally thereof.

Another object of this invention is to provide an aerial mast bracket made from a minimum number of parts, easily and quickly assembled together and adapted to be applied to a single brick of a chimney or other suitable supporting member by merely removing the mortar from a portion of the surrounding surface of the brick and inserting suitable sections of the bracket within the space formed.

Another object of this invention is to provide a clamping bracket adapted to be applied to an aerial mast in such a manner that a curved portion of the mast will cooperate with the clamping bracket for firmly holding the mast in position against the chimney or other supporting section.

Other objects of this invention will appear from the following detailed description of the device and as disclosed in the single sheet of drawing which is herewith made a part of this application.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of the aerial mast bracket in assembled and operative relationship with a brick member of a supporting chimney.

Figure 2 represents a sectional view of Figure 1 taken along line 2—2.

Figure 3 illustrates a front elevational view of the aerial mast bracket in interlocked position on a brick of a supporting wall.

Figure 4 represents a sectional view of Figure 2 taken along line 4—4.

Figure 5 illustrates a sectional view of Figure 2 taken along line 5—5.

Figure 6 represents a sectional view of Figure 3 taken along line 6—6.

Figure 7 illustrates a perspective view of one of the interlocking members of the aerial mast bracket.

Figure 8 represents a perspective view of the two main members of the aerial mast bracket, and the method of bringing them into interlocked and operative relationship to each other.

As one modification of the invention according to the illustrations and description herewith presented, it is preferred that numeral 1 designate a brick wall or a chimney support for an aerial mast 2, of the ordinary type, and made from an iron or steel bar, approximately one-half inch in diameter. The upper end of the mast is formed to support in the usual manner a ball element 3, made usually of porcelain, and adapted to act as an insulator for the chimney end of the aerial, and also the ball 3 being made from porcelain will have a minimum attraction for lightning. The aerial extends through an opening in the ball 3, the free end of the aerial being tied or knotted in position, the ball 3 having a rim portion 4 for connecting with the mast 2.

The clamp or mast bracket consists of two sections adapted to be brought into slidable and interlocked relationship with each other, a set screw being adapted to extend through one of the sections for contacting with the aerial mast. Each clamping section consists of a main shank portion 5, a shoulder element 6 extending from one end and at right angles to the shank portion, the outer inner end of the shoulder element 6 being provided with a pointed extension 7 for the purpose of holding the mast bracket in firm relationship with a brick 8, of the chimney 1, after the mast 2 and bracket have been located in position and clamped firmly in place. Each clamping section is also provided with an

extension 9 at right angles to the shank portion 5, but opposite in direction to the shoulder element 6. The extension 9 is provided with a notched portion 10, preferably of angular formation adapted for receiving the mast 2, and holding it in clamped position therein.

Extending inwardly from the free end of the extension 9, and parallel to the shank portion 5 is a guide bar 11, approximately of the same depth and thickness of the shank portion 5, but in staggered relationship thereto, as clearly disclosed in Figure 7, wherein the shank portion 5 is disclosed as adjacent the upper edges of the shoulder 6 and extension 9, and the guide bar 11 is shown as adjacent the lower edge of the extension 9, and projecting inwardly a suitable distance. A lug extension 12 is preferably provided as disclosed in Figure 7 in order to reenforce the bracket section at the point where the stress and strain would probably be the maximum, about opposite the shoulder element 6. The extension 9 and shoulder element 6 are approximately the same depth, while the shank portion 5 is formed having a depth approximately one-half of the shoulder element 6, thereby providing a notched portion 13.

The two sections of the mast bracket are assembled and interlocked together in the manner disclosed in Figure 8, preliminary to clamping the mast 2 in position on the chimney 1. A set screw 14 extends through a suitable portion of the extension 9 in one of the bracket sections, as clearly disclosed in Figure 8. The mast 2 is positioned within the groove 10, as clearly shown in Figure 2, and the shoulder elements 6, are inserted within the spaces 15 and 16 formed by removing some of the mortar between the adjacent bricks, and the set screw 14 is brought under tension against the mast 2, with the result that the shoulder elements 6 are brought into clamped relationship against the brick member 8 of the chimney 1, the pointed projections 7 being forced into the brick material, thereby assuring a positive clamping function. The mast 2 may be formed having a bent portion 17 for avoiding the coping of the wall or chimney, and the lower end of the mast 2 may have a turned in portion 18 adapted to act as an additional clamping feature, due to the forces acting upon the mast 2, when the aerial 19 is fastened to the ball 3, it being understood that the aerial 19 pulls away from the chimney 1, and the heel or turned in portion 18 of the mast 2 functions to support and steady the mast.

It will be understood that the aerial mast bracket above described may be used in connection with a brick wall as well as a chimney, but in this case two masts may be used with advantage, each mast being clamped to the wall by means of the bracket above described, the mast being bent outwardly and each mast having a ball at the end to which the aerial is attached. The device may be arranged vertically as well as horizontally of the wall.

From the above description, it is apparent that this invention provides a very efficient aerial mast bracket, comprises principally of two parts, so formed as to interlock with each other, thereby forming a clamp which may be readily applied to a brick of a chimney or wall, by removing a small amount of motar adjacent the brick. After locating the proper ends of the clamp adjacent the brick surface, it is merely necessary to bring the set screw under tension against the mast, thereby causing the clamping members of the bracket to close up on the brick.

When the device is used for clamping the aerial mast in position, it is preferable to place the clamping bracket endways of the brick, thereby requiring a bracket adapted for a brick approximately eight to eight and one-half inches in length. When used for wires, pipes, signs and awnings, the bracket or clamp should be made to accommodate itself to the brick flatways, and should be designed so as to open up and take a brick from two to two and one-half inches thick.

It will be understood that many changes and modifications may be made in the form of embodiment of this invention within the scope of the following claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:

1. A clamp of the character described comprising two like clamping members adapted to be arranged in opposed relationship and sliding interlocked engagement with each other, each member comprising a body with oppositely disposed offset clamping elements, one at each end, and a guide member carried by one of said clamping elements, with means carried by one of the said clamping members for forcing the two said like clamping members in opposite directions.

2. The structure of claim 1, in which the guiding members and the major portion of the body parts of each of the said like members are of substantially half the thickness of the offset clamping elements and offset on opposite sides thereof, whereby said body part and guide members nest with respect to each other when said like members are in assembled relationship.

3. The structure of claim 1, in which the means for forcing the clamping members apart specified therein forms a part of the clamping face of one of said clamping members.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWARD PENDLETON SADLER.