May 25, 1954 M. A. PETERSON 2,679,379

POLE SETTER

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Fig. 1

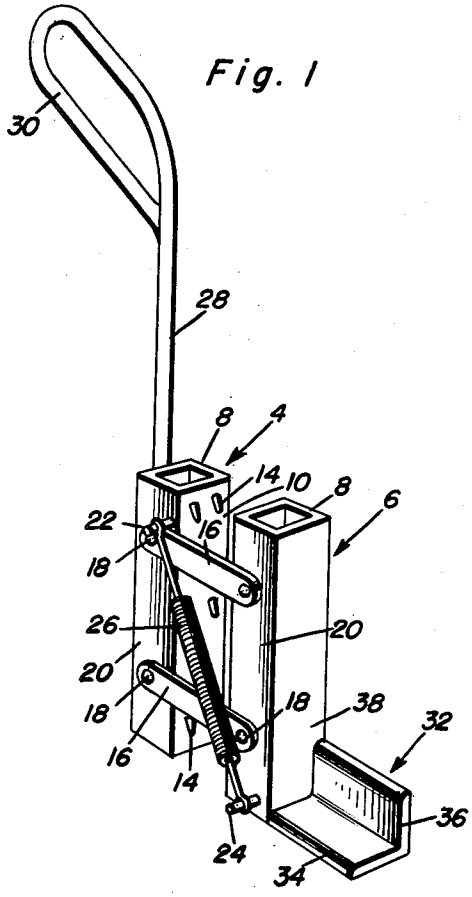
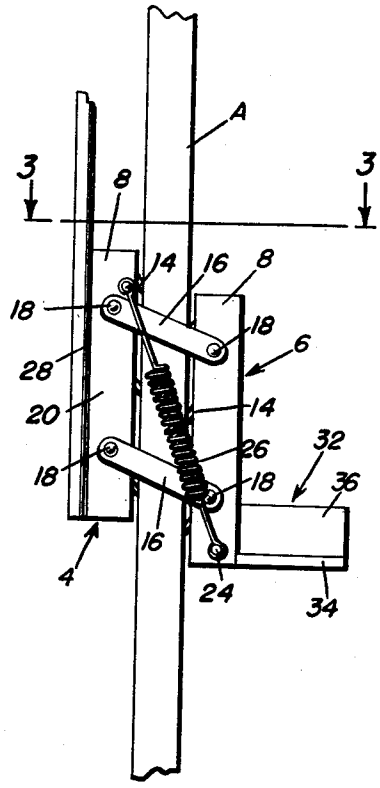


Fig. 2



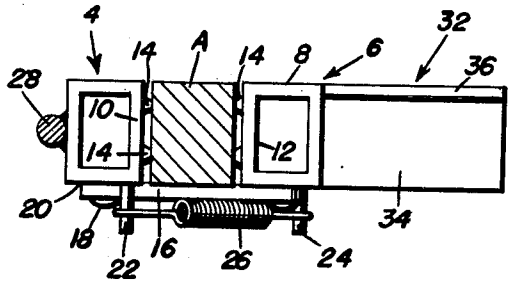


Fig. 3

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POLE SETTER

Melvin A. Peterson, Bellingham, Wash.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 254—1)

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The present invention relates to that category of devices and implements which are expressly made and adapted to assist a user in setting and forcibly thrusting and thus anchoring a bean pole or the like in cultivated ground.

Similarly performing and constructed so-called pole setters have been devised and used by others. Generally speaking, these prior art adaptations are characterized by jaw means arranged to grip the pole and handle means whereby one or two attendants may clamp the device on the pole and then forcibly thrust the pole into the ground to the desired point of anchorage.

It is an object of the instant invention to structurally, functionally and otherwise improve upon similarly performing prior art constructions and, in so doing, to provide a construction in which manufacturers as well as users will find their respective requirements aptly met.

It is another object of the invention, considered in terms of generalities, to improve upon and reduce the number of parts entering into the combination, thereby not only increasing the efficiency of the structure as a whole, but also rendering the same less costly to manufacture and to otherwise simplify factors of assembling and sale.

More specifically, a preferred embodiment of the invention has to do with a pair of opposed complemental grips or jaws which embrace the pole between themselves, said jaws being interconnected by suitably pivoted links, one jaw being provided with a foot piece and the other jaw being provided with handle means, simple coil spring means being employed for interconnecting the respective jaws and maintaining them in a position which tends to swing the jaws to a position to release said jaws from the intervening pole.

Other objects, features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pole grappling and setting implement constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same showing the manner in which the jaws swing to positions to grip the intervening bean pole.

Figure 3 is a cross-section on the horizontal line 3—3 of Figure 2 looking in the direction of the arrows.

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Referring now to the drawings by reference numerals and accompanying lead lines, it will be seen that there are two opposed complemental jaw members or units and that these are conveniently identified by the numerals 4 and 6, respectively. Each unit is in the form of a tubular open-ended body 8. The units are substantial duplicates of one another and they have opposed flat spaced parallel gripping faces which are respectively denoted by the numerals 10 and 12 in Figure 3. The exterior surfaces have spurs or similar anti-slipping gripping elements 14 which, when they embed themselves into the surfaces of the pole A, facilitate maintaining the units 4 and 6 in satisfactory relative positions. The aforementioned links are denoted by the numerals 16—16 and they are duplicates of each other, and they span the space between the opposed units 4 and 6 and have their respective ends hinged or pivoted as at 18—18 to the flat faces 20—20. These same flat faces are provided with outstanding lugs 22 and 24, respectively, one at the upper end of the flat face 20 and the other at the lower end of the flat face 20 of the unit 6. These studs or lugs serve to accommodate suitable anchoring eyes on the end portions of a coil spring 26 which is situated diagonally and is also located on the same sides as the links 16—16. The spring is of a contractile type and tends to straighten out the links in parallelism and to draw the two units 4 and 6 in opposed jaw-releasing positions. The shank 28 of a suitable handle or hand-grip 30 is attached to the unit 8 while a foot piece 32 is attached to the lower end portion of the unit 6. This foot piece takes the form of an angle iron and it has a horizontal flange 34 and a vertical flange 36, said flanges being permanently secured at their corresponding ends to the flat face 38 of unit 6 at the extreme lower end of said unit 6. This foot piece provides a highly satisfactory foot-accommodating and retaining stirrup or ledge and makes it convenient for the user to step into or on the stirrup and to force it down to dispose the units 4 and 6 in the gripping relationship shown in Figure 2. When the two jaws with their prongs are thus securely bound and clamped against opposite sides of the bean pole, the latter with the aid of the jaws, foot piece and handle means can be forced into the ground in an obvious manner. If necessary, two attendants may operate the device.

The device is of the utmost in simplicity of

construction and requires no particular skill in its application, use and removal stages. It is such that its adoption and use will unquestionably fulfill the requirements of most users.

In view of the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, it is believed that a clear understanding of the device will be quite apparent to those skilled in this art. A more detailed description is accordingly deemed unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and arrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A manually actuatable implement for grappling and driving bean poles and the like comprising a pair of duplicate spaced parallel jaw units, each unit being rectangular in cross-section and providing flat exterior surfaces, the respective inward surfaces being essentially flat and disposable in spaced parallelism and thus adapted to grippingly engage opposite flat sides of the pole to be driven, a lower flat link superimposed against corresponding flat faces of said jaw units, pivotally connected at its opposite ends to the respective jaw units and terminating within the outward flat faces of said jaw units, a duplicate upper flat link pivotally connected at its opposite ends to the stated flat faces of said jaw units and also of a length corresponding with the length of

the first-named link, said links being disposed in approximate spaced parallel relation and bridging the space between the aforementioned inward flat surfaces, one jaw unit being provided adjacent its upper end with an outstanding lug constituting a spring anchor and also a stop element with which the adjacent pivoted edge portion of said upper link is engageable under certain operating conditions, an outstanding lug secured to the lower end of the other jaw unit, a coil spring bridging the space between the said jaw units and also diagonally bridging the respective upper and lower links and joined at its lower end to the adjacent outstanding lug and at its upper end to the first-named outstanding lug, an angle iron fixedly secured to and extending at right angles from the lower end of one unit and providing a foot-accommodating stirrup, and a handle having a shank joined to the other unit and a hand-grip on the upper end of the shank positioned above the upper ends of the respective jaw units.

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