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L. JENSEN ET AL

2,031,044

SAFETY PIKE

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Fig. 2

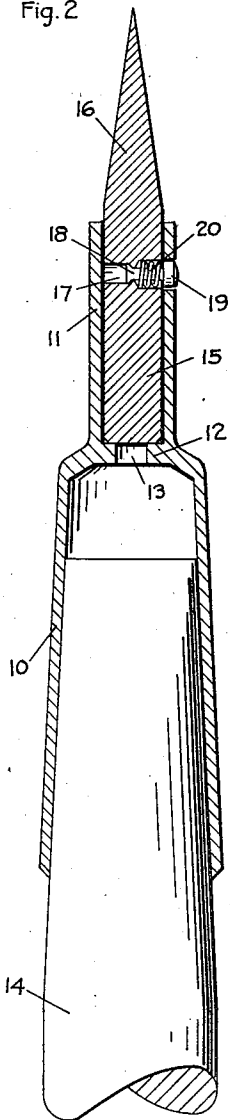


Fig. 1

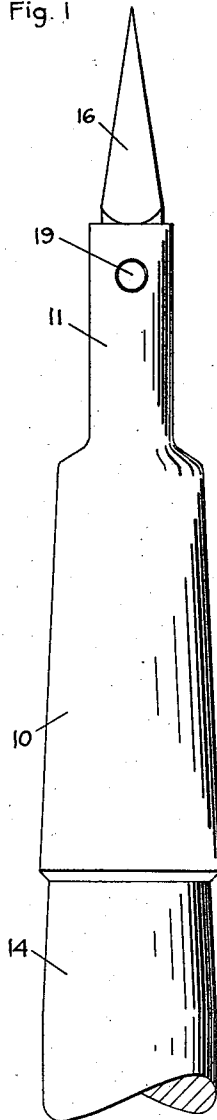
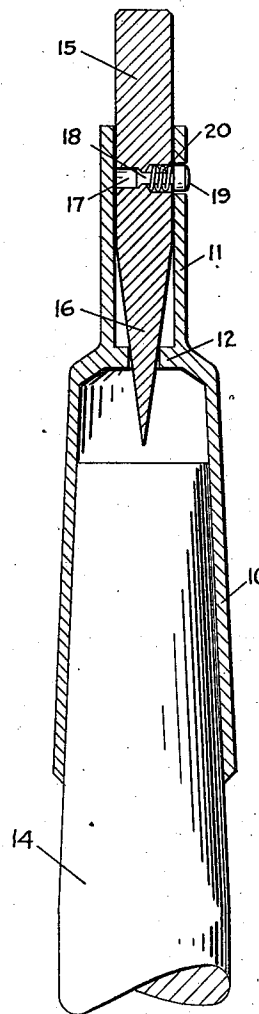


Fig. 3



INVENTORS

Lars Jensen
Ray Sherman

BY *Emil F. Lange*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SAFETY PIKE

Lars Jensen and Ray Sherman, Lincoln, Nebr.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 294—61)

Our invention relates to pikes and more particularly to the pikes of the type used in setting telephone and telegraph poles, its primary object being the provision of a device for avoiding the hazards associated particularly with the storage and transportation of the pikes.

Another object of our invention is the provision of a pike having a prod which may be positioned in either operative or inoperative position with the point of the pike entirely concealed and protected in the inoperative position.

Another of our objects is the provision of a pike having a detachable prod with the parts so designed that the prod may be secured in the pike in either operative or inoperative position.

Another of our objects is the provision of a device for attachment to a pike pole and having a reversible prod with an automatic latch for holding the prod in either of two positions.

Another of our objects is the provision of a pike which will absorb the shocks of the impacts to transmit the force of these shocks toward the center of the pike pole to avoid the splitting of the pike pole.

Having in view these objects and others which will be pointed out in the following description, we will now refer to the drawing, in which.

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the upper end portion of a pike pole with our device in place thereon and with the pike in operative position.

Figure 2 is a view in median vertical section of the parts shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view in median vertical section with the prod in inoperative position and with the point of the prod entirely concealed and protected.

The device includes a ferrule 10, a cylinder 11 and a septum 12 between the ferrule and the cylinder, these parts being of integral construction. The septum 12 is relatively heavy since it must absorb the shocks of the impacts. The septum is provided with a central aperture 13.

The ferrule 10 is frusto-conical in shape, it being provided with the same taper as the taper at the upper end of the pole 14. The prod consists of a base 15 which is slidable into and out of the cylinder 11 and also a point 16, the base 15 and the point 16 being of integral construction. The base 15 of the prod rests squarely on the septum 12 which will absorb the shock of the impacts when the pike is rammed with its point 16 into a telegraph pole. By reference to Figures 2 and 3 it will be seen that the parts are so proportioned that the prod may be reversed into the Figure 3 position with the point 16 projecting

through the aperture 13 of the septum. In this position the point 16 of the prod is entirely surrounded by metal to thus avoid any injury to the workmen such as frequently occurs with the pikes at present in use.

To prevent the accidental displacement of the prod we provide a latch of simple construction. The prod has a transverse aperture 17 which is shouldered at an intermediate point as shown in Figures 2 and 3. A pin 18 is seated in this aperture past the shoulder and its inner end is upset to prevent its accidental withdrawal. The pin 18 terminates in a button 19, said pin being surrounded by a coil spring 20. The cylinder 11 is also provided with an aperture of sufficient size to loosely receive the button 19. The parts are so proportioned that the button 19 becomes operative in either the Figure 2 or the Figure 3 position. The parts may be released from either position by pressing on the button 19 and withdrawing the prod.

In use the parts are arranged as shown in Figures 1 and 2 and the pike is used in the ordinary manner. When the point 16 is rammed into the telegraph or telephone pole the shock of the impact is transmitted to the septum 12 and no part of this shock reaches the pin 18. This shock is further communicated through the ferrule 10 to the wooden pole 14. Since this pole is tapered and since the ferrule provides a tapered seat, the shock of the impacts will be transmitted in a radial direction toward the center of the pole. The only effect that this can have on the pole is to compress the wood of the pole and to force the end of the pole further into the ferrule 10. The pikes at present in use soon become split and splintered at the upper ends of the poles but this cannot occur in the use of our pike.

The great advantage of our pike resides in the fact that the point 16 may be entirely protected by a metallic wall. The pikes at present in use are exceedingly dangerous to workmen especially during transportation and storage. During transportation they are carried in trucks and because of their length they extend beyond the rear end of the truck. If they are arranged with their points in the forward end of the truck they become a serious menace to the driver of the truck. If they are arranged with their points projecting from the rear of the truck they become a serious menace to the workmen who load them onto the truck and remove them from the truck. This is due largely to the fact that the points in order to be effective must be very sharp. Not

only are the points sharp but the edges are also sharp. Serious accidents frequently occur but such accidents may be entirely avoided by reversing the prod into the Figure 3 position. Not only do the points 16 cease to be a menace to the workmen and others but the points 16 are also protected from injury due to their coming in contact with objects which would otherwise break the points or dull the edges.

Having thus described our invention in such full, clear, and exact terms that its construction and operation will be readily understood by others skilled in the art to which it pertains, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A pike including a hollow cylinder and a socket member and a septum therebetween, said cylinder and socket and septum being of integral construction, a prod having a base portion and a point portion, said prod being insertable in said cylinder in either of two positions with either the point portion or the base portion projecting

therefrom, said septum being provided with a central aperture for receiving the point of said prod, and a releasable latch for holding said prod in either of its two positions.

2. A pike including a frusto-conical socket member for receiving the tapered end portion of a pike pole, a hollow cylinder projecting outwardly from said socket member, a septum between said socket member and said cylinder and integral therewith, said septum being provided with a central aperture, and a prod having a base portion and a point portion insertable in said cylinder in either of two positions with either the base portion or the point portion projecting from said cylinder, said prod when in its operative position having its base portion abutting against said septum and when in its inoperative position having its point portion projecting through the aperture in said septum.

LARS JENSEN.
RAY SHERMAN.