M. F. HOYLE.

PLASTIC BASE FOR POLES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1920.

1,378,351.

Patented May 17, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

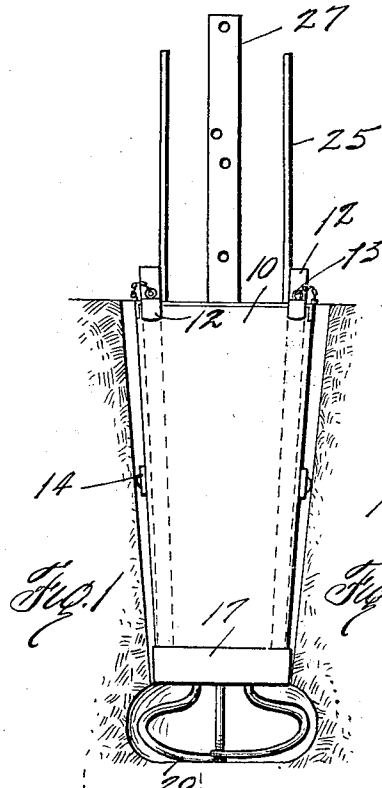


Fig. 1

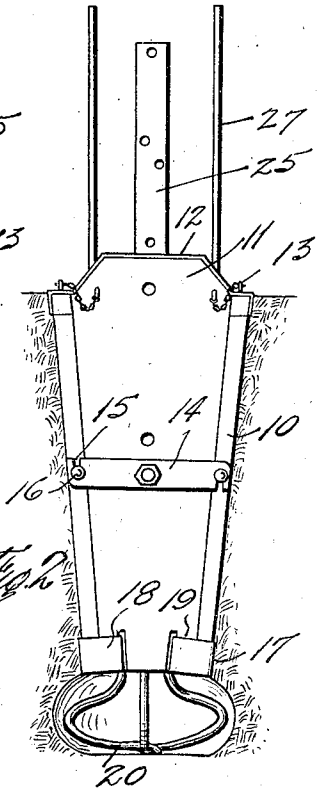


Fig. 2

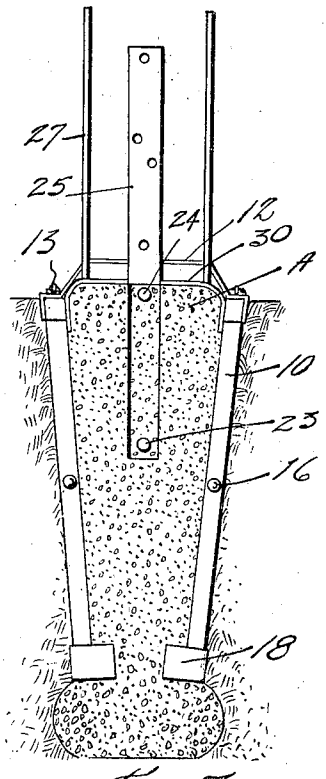


Fig. 5.

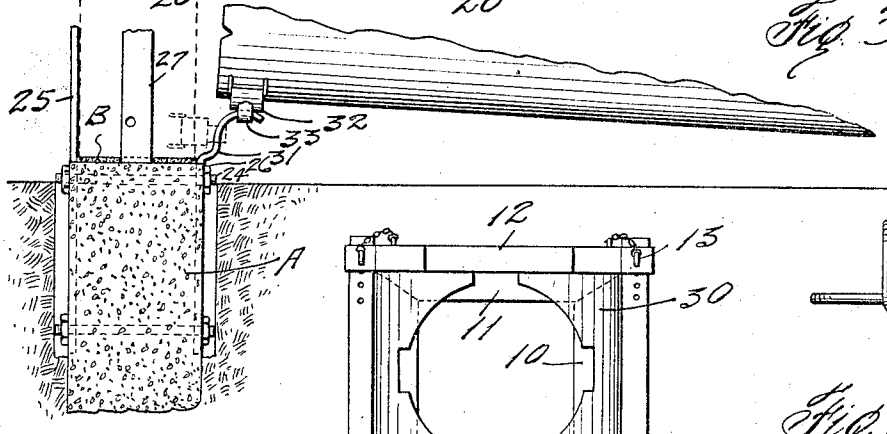


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5

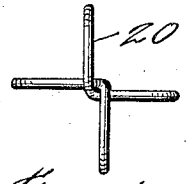


Fig. 11.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

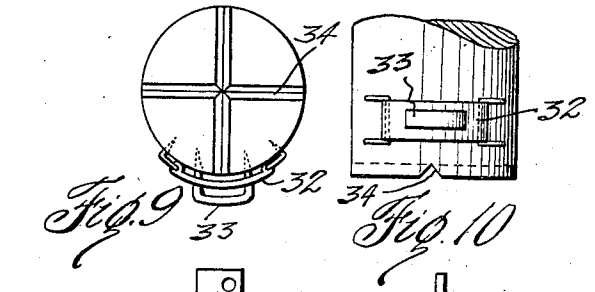


Fig. 9

Fig. 10

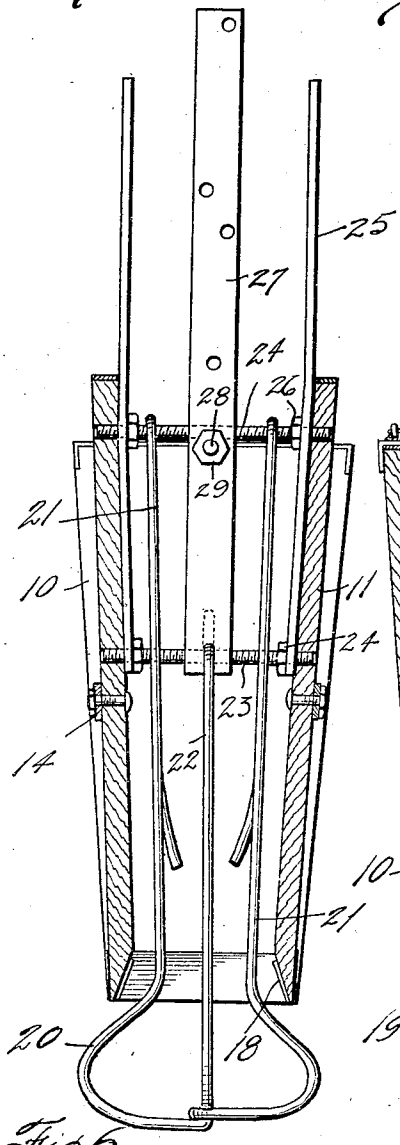


Fig. 6

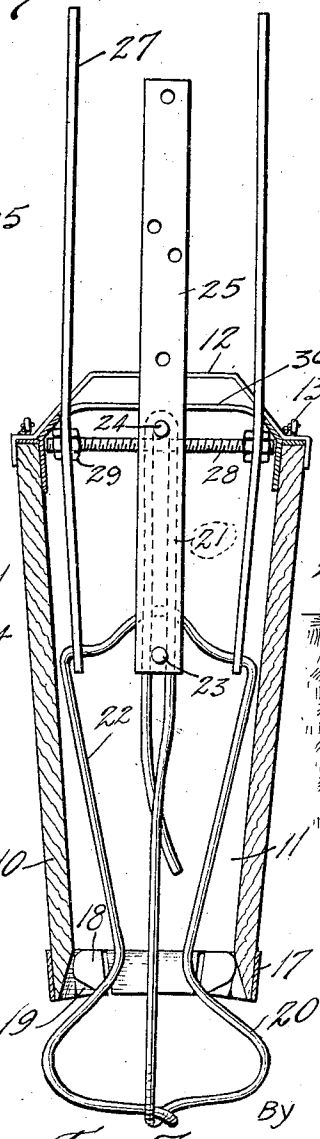


Fig. 7

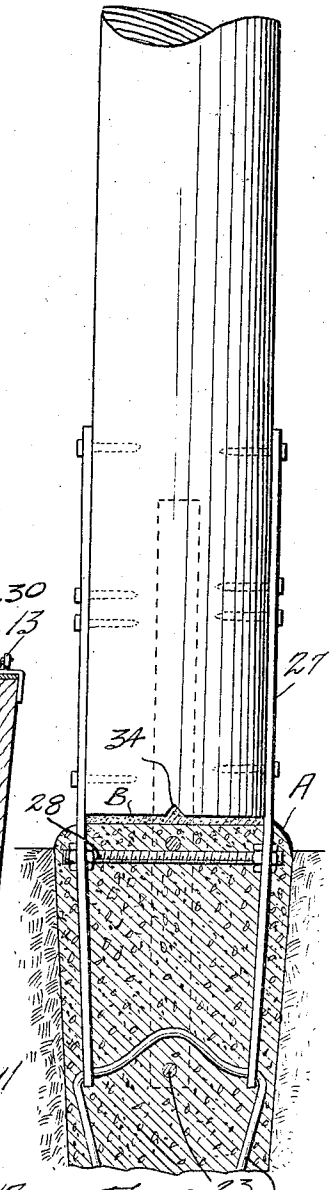


Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PLASTIC BASE FOR POLES.

1,378,351. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 17, 1921.

Application filed April 14, 1920. Serial No. 373,780.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILLARD F. HOYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plastic Bases for Poles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in plastic bases for poles.

The object of the invention is to provide a plastic base such as concrete and support the butt of a telephone or other pole above the ground, the pole being suitably fastened on the base which latter is embedded in the ground. By this it is sought to lengthen the life of the average pole and prevent it from rotting and breaking off at the ground line. A further feature is to enable the use of a pole of less length than is ordinarily used, but to support the top of the pole at the same elevation as that ordinarily employed.

In carrying out the invention a core is placed in a suitable mold and both are placed in the hole. Concrete or other plastic material is poured into the mold whereby a base is formed with the core embedded therein, the top of the base extending above the ground. Fastening devices rise from the base. The pole is set on the base between the fastening devices and fastened. The base is cast with an ample footing and is reinforced by the core which is preferably of the skeleton type. The mold is removed after the base has hardened so that dirt may be packed around the base before the pole is set. Other novel features will be hereinafter pointed out.

The invention will be more readily understood from a reading of the following specification and by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which an example of the invention is shown, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the mold and core in the pole-hole,

Fig. 2 is a similar view at right angles to Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a view with the side of the mold removed after the base has been formed,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing the pole in position to be raised and set in the base,

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the mold,

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view of the mold the core being shown in elevation,

Fig. 7 is a view at right angles to Fig. 6,

Fig. 8 is a detail showing the base in section and the pole in elevation,

Fig. 9 is an under side view of the pole,

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the same, and

Fig. 11 is an under side view of the foot of the core.

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates opposed side plates of a mold box. End plates 11 fit between the side plates. The plates converge downwardly so that the mold box is small at its lower end. Keeper strips 12 fastened on top of the end plates overhang the upper ends of the side plates and are apertured to receive fastening pins 13 which are seated in the upper ends of the side plates. As an additional fastening means each end plate carries a centrally pivoted latch 14 having opposed notches 15 at its outer ends adapted to engage headed studs 16 projecting from the edges of the side plates. Each side plate carries a strap 17 at its lower end having inwardly directed hoops 18 receiving tongues 19 formed by slotting the lower edges of the end plates. By removing the pins 13 and unfastening the latches 14 the end plates may be removed.

A core member is employed and comprises a foot portion 20, upright members 21 and a central member 22 all preferably formed from a single piece of wire bent as shown in the drawings. In preparing the base a hole is dug in the ground and the core placed in the hole so that it rests on the bottom. The foot 20 comprises four rings or branches as will be clearly seen from Fig. 11, and this foot covers a greater area than the lower end of the mold. The members 21 and 22 are contracted just above the foot 20.

A threaded bar 23 extends across the central portion of the mold and has its ends embedded in end plates 11, another threaded bar 24 at the top of the mold also has its end embedded in the end plates. The members 21 are looped over the bars 23 and 24 and the member 22 is arched over the bar 23. Fastening bars 25 are apertured to fit on the ends of the bars 23 and 24, being confined between the end plates and nuts 26 which latter limit the inward displacement of said bars 25. The bars 25 extend from above the mold and above the surface of the ground. Other fastening bars 27 at right angles to the bars 25 have their lower ends penetrated by the member 22. In the top of the side plates the bars 27 are confined on a threaded bar 28 between nuts 29. These

bars 27 also extend some distance above the mold box. These details are clearly shown in Figs. 6 and 7, and it is to be understood may be changed in shape and arangement as the occasion may require.

With the parts in position concrete or other plastic material is poured into the mold box so as to flow down through the same and surround the footing 20. When the mold box is full cap members 30 are employed to mold the top of the base which latter I have designated by the letter A. It will be seen that the core is entirely embedded in the base and forms a reinforcing; likewise the threaded bars and the upright bars 27 are embedded in the base and also form reinforcing.

The bars 25 are not embedded in the base and when the mold box is removed and the dirt tamped around the base space if left for removing one of said bars 25 as is indicated in Fig. 4. A fulcrum bracket 31 is fastened on the end of the bar 24 from which the bar 25 has been removed. A keeper 32 including a loop 33 is fastened to the pole near its butt. The fulcrum bracket is received in the loop as is shown in Fig. 4 so that the butt of the pole is supported so as to swing into proper position on top of the base when the pole is raised. The butt of the pole is provided with scores 34 and a layer of cement B is spread on top of the base so that when the pole is raised into position this soft cement will spread into the scores and when set will hold the pole against displacement. After the pole is raised into position the fulcrum bracket 31 and the keeper 32 are removed and the bar 25 replaced. After which the dirt may be filled in the hole in the space which has been left for said bar.

The bars 25 and 27 are suitably bolted to the pole and the latter is firmly held in place as is obvious. It will be seen that when it is necessary to replace the pole it will only be necessary to remove the bolts from the bars and one of the bars 25 so that a new pole may be easily placed in position.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the character described, a plastic base, a reinforcing member for the plastic base formed of a single section of wire bent to form an approximately U-shaped central member having a transverse portion, said central member having the lower ends of its sides bent outwardly and at substantially a right angle for forming outwardly projecting feet, the wire extending upwardly beyond certain of the feet in the form of upright portions and being bent into loops, a pair of upright fastening bars having their lower ends apertured to receive the transverse portion of the central member and projecting above the plastic base, a second pair of upright fastening bars embedded in the plastic base and projecting above the same, and a transverse bar connecting the second named pair of fastening bars and passing through said loops.

2. In a device of the character described, a plastic base, a reinforcing member for the plastic base formed of a single section of wire bent to form an inverted approximately U-shaped central member having an upper transverse portion and depending sides, the lower ends of said sides being bent laterally and outwardly and also at substantially a right angle for forming radially projecting feet, the material of the feet being crossed, the wire extending upwardly from certain of the feet in the form of upright portions bent downwardly upon themselves into long loops, the upper transverse portion of the central member being arranged beneath the top of the base for a substantial distance and embedded therein, a pair of upright fastening bars having their lower ends apertured for receiving the upper transverse portion and embedded in the base and projecting above the same, a transverse bar embedded in the upper portion of the base and connected with the upright fastening bars, a second pair of upright fastening bars arranged at approximately a right angle to the first named upright bars, and having their lower portions embedded in the base, and projecting above the same, a transverse bar connecting the lower ends of the second named upright bars and arranged within the approximately U-shaped member, and a transverse bar embedded in the upper portion of the base and connecting the second named upright bars, the two last named transverse bars extending through and within said long loops.

3. In a device of the character described, a plastic base, a reinforcing member formed of a single piece of wire bent so as to provide a foot member with upright members and a central upright member terminating short of the first upright members, threaded bars engaging the central portion of the reinforcing member other threaded bars crossing the first bars at right angle, upright fastening bars secured to the central portion of the member and the last named threaded bar, and other upright fastening bars removably secured to the other or first named threaded bars.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MILLARD F. HOYLE.