W. LEACH.

TRAIN TELEPHONE CONNECTION POLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1913.

1,067,354. Patented July 15, 1913.

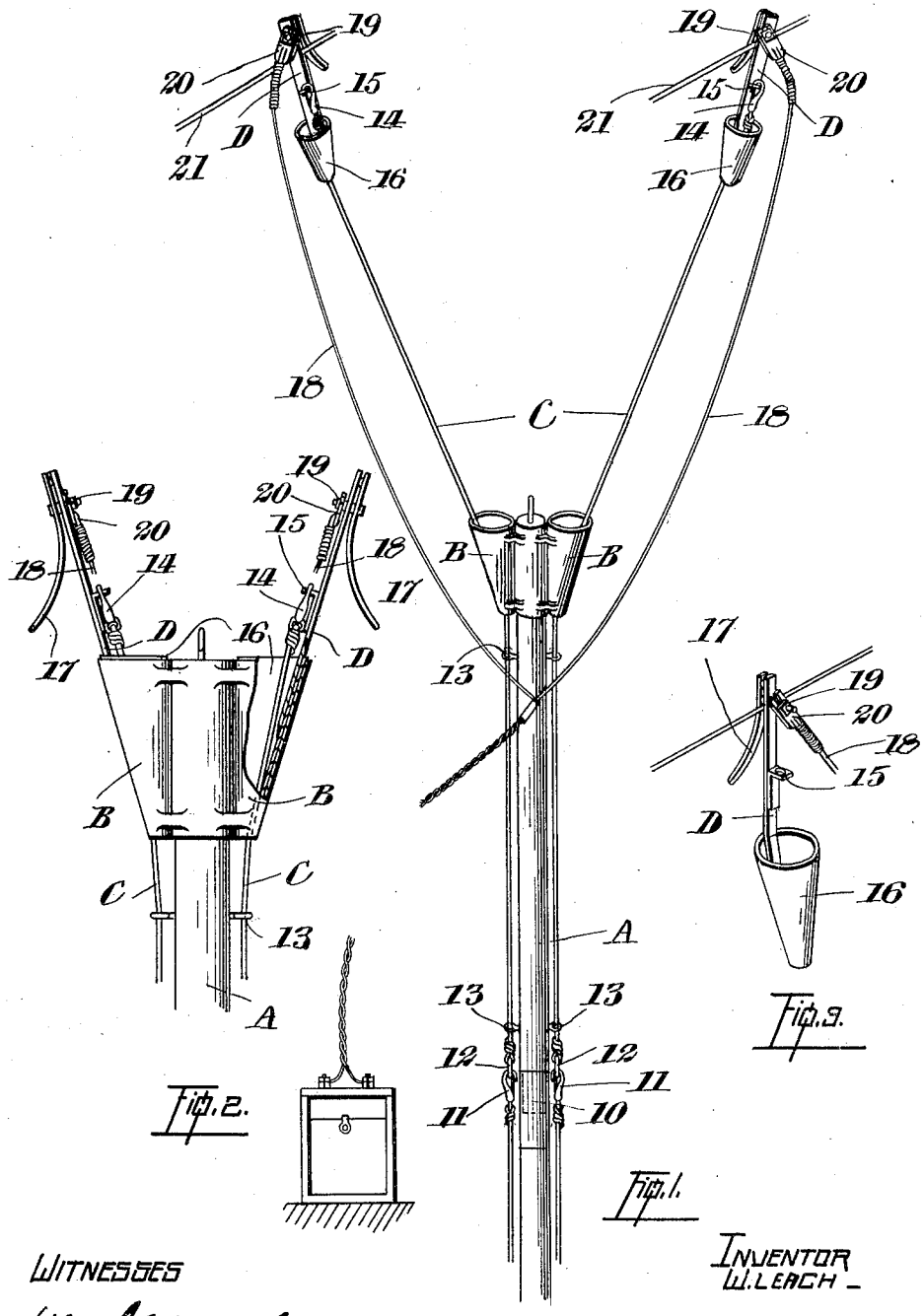


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

INVENTOR
W. LEACH.

BY Dickerson, Hay & Smart

ATTYS

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LEACH, OF MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA.

TRAIN TELEPHONE-CONNECTION POLE.

1,067,354. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed March 18, 1913. Serial No. 755,268.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LEACH, of Moose Jaw, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Train Telephone-Connection Poles, of which the following is the specification.

This invention relates to improvements in train telephone connection poles and the objects of the invention are to simplify and improve the construction of such poles in order to enable connection to be rapidly made and unmade with the line wire, and further to provide means whereby the connecting members or hooks may be generally held on the pole until they are properly attached to the line wire.

Further objects are to simplify and improve the construction to make it strong, light and durable, more efficient in operation and capable of being packed in compact space, and it consists essentially of the improved construction hereinafter described in detail in the accompanying specification and drawing.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the pole. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail partially in section of the top of the pole. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the connecting members.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the pole, preferably formed in sections which may be connected by any usual form of metallic unions 10, whereby they may be readily jointed and disjointed.

B represents socket members provided on the top of the pole and rigidly connected thereto.

In the embodiment illustrated, these sockets are tapered or conical in form and tubular so that controlling cords C may pass through them. These controlling cords are also preferably made in sections which may be connected by snap hooks 11 and eyes 12, being held along the pole by means of guiding eyelets 13. The upper extremities of the controlling cords are detachably connected to the connecting members D, as by snap hooks 14 adapted to engage eyes 15 provided on the connecting members. These connecting members are formed with conical members 16 adapted to fit the sockets B and also formed tubular so that the controlling cord may pass through them. The connecting members are also formed with means to engage the line wire, such as spring hooks 17. Electrical connection is made to the connecting members by suitable means, such as the cords 18 connected to the connecting members by a bolt 19 and connecting piece 20. The controlling cords should be a few feet longer than the pole so that the hook 17 may be adjusted to any position, either vertically or horizontally as required.

In operating the invention, when it is desired to make electrical connection with the line wire, the cones 16 are placed in the sockets B, the cords 18 always having electrical connection therewith, the opposite ends of the cords being connected to the telephone apparatus. The controlling cords are then inserted through the cones and sockets and connected to the eyes 15 on the connecting member. The pole is then raised and the spring hooks engaged with the line wire 21. The electrical connection is thus made and the pole may be lowered. When it is desired to detach the hooks from the line a pull is exerted on the controlling cord C, which draws the cone 16 into the sockets B. The hooks 17 are then by the pole released from the line and the whole apparatus is lowered to the ground. The control cords are then unsnapped from the eyes 15, and the connecting members with the wires still attached may be placed in the telephone box and thus any possibility of damage to these parts is minimized. The pole may be then disjointed and the parts packed in small space. It is not necessary however that the pole should be jointed, as it is obvious that it will work equally well without, although it could not be packed into a small space. The control cord may also be retained the full length of the pole without being jointed by being wound around hooks on the first length or top joint of the pole.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. In a telephone connector, a pole, a socket thereon, a connecting member adapted to fit the socket and having means to engage the line wire, and means for bringing the connecting member into the socket.

2. In a telephone connector, a pole, a socket thereon, a connecting member adapted to fit the socket and having means to engage the line wire, and a controlling cord extending through the socket to the connecting member.

3. In a telephone connector, a pole, a socket thereon, a connecting member adapted to fit the socket and having means to engage the line wire, and a controlling cord extending through the socket to the connecting member and being detachably connected to the connecting member.

4. In a telephone connector, a pole, a tapered socket thereon, a connecting member adapted to fit the tapered socket and having means to engage the line wire, and means for bringing the connecting member into the socket.

5. In a telephone connector, a pole having tubular sockets on each side of the top thereof, connecting members each having cone members adapted to fit the sockets, controlling cords extending through the sockets and cones and detachably connected to the connecting members, and means on the connecting members to engage the line wire.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM LEACH.

Witnesses:
T. G. VINCK,
J. R. OPAHAM.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."