

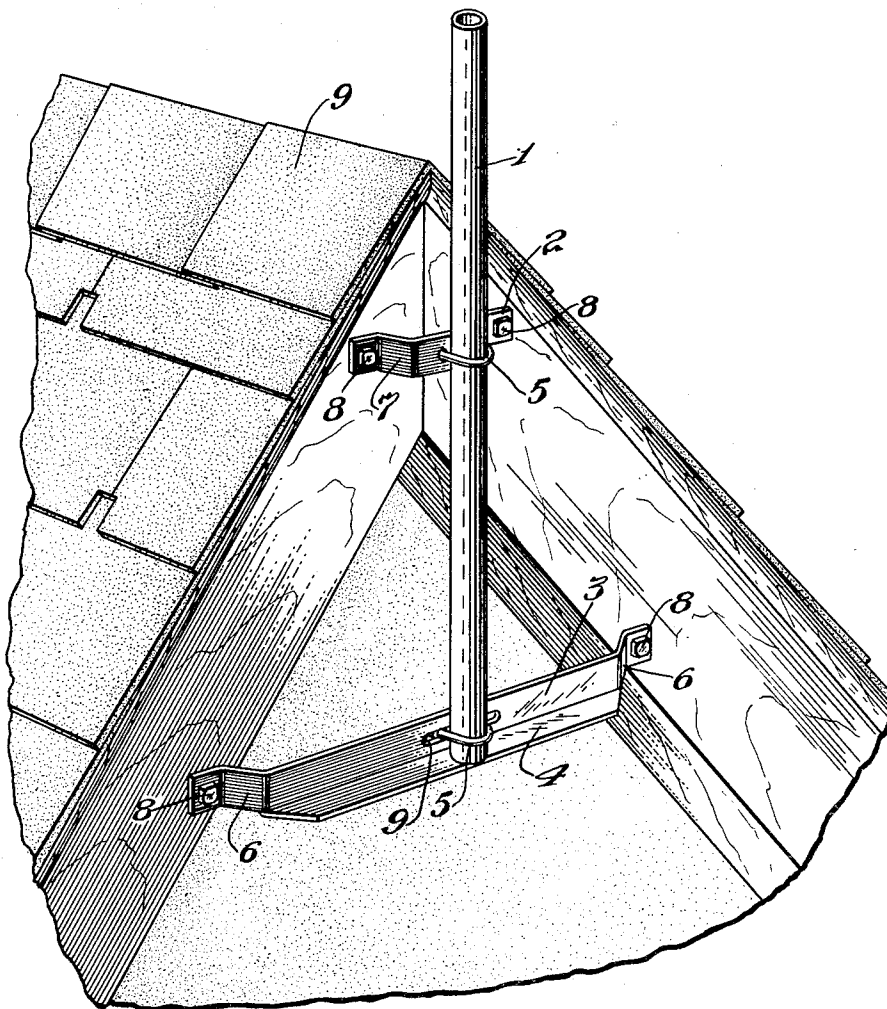
Sept. 28, 1954

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2,690,318

TELEVISION ANTENNA MOUNTING

Filed July 10, 1951



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2,690,318

TELEVISION ANTENNA MOUNTING

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Application July 10, 1951, Serial No. 236,000

1 Claim. (Cl. 248—43)

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This invention relates to an improvement in a television antenna mounting.

One object of this invention is to provide a means for mounting a pole or mast against a vertical surface of a building or other structure with ease and with clearance of overhanging roof or other projections.

Another object is to provide a mount that is readily and economically fabricated, convenient to ship disassembled and simple to place as an eave mount. A further object is to supply a mount that may be used on the wood eave trim of a brick, concrete or other structure.

Still another object is to provide means inherent in the construction that will be conducive to a true vertical position of the pole it supports.

Other objects will appear from the description which follows.

The accompanying drawing illustrates the mounting in a typical application.

The construction of the illustrated embodiment of this invention is as follows:

Pole 1, atop of which a television antenna (not shown) may be fixed, is supported and rigidly held in position by U bolts 5, short upper bracket 2 and longer lower bracket 3, all preferably of metal. In the illustration, brackets 2 and 3 are secured to the trim of a building by lag screws 8. Upper bracket 2 consists of a longitudinal metal strip of rectangular cross section having a central pole contacting portion offset parallel to its end portions by offsets 7. Lower bracket 3 has an offset central portion of angle cross section, with parallel flat end portions; its offsets 6 are equal to offsets 7. Such equal offsets provide clearance for roof overhang 9 which extends beyond the trim, and maintain pole 1 in a vertical plane parallel to the plane of the trim of the building.

Slots 9 in lower bracket 3 furnish latitude in aligning pole 1 and permits a vertical position to be attained even if the brackets are not truly horizontal.

The bottom of pole 1 rests on flange 4 of lower bracket 3.

The several advantages of this form of mounting can readily be seen from the illustration. With equal offsets 6 and 7 the brackets will be in the same vertical plane since well constructed buildings present truly vertical surfaces at locations generally selected for antenna mountings. This is particularly true of the surfaces of the trim boards beneath a roof where this invention finds its greatest application. With such offsets in the brackets, overhanging roof portions, louvres, windows, etc. may be cleared by a post

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mounted with such brackets. The offsets also furnish space for tightening U bolts 5.

With flange 4, the weight of pole 1 is supported, facilitating the seating of the pole as well as adding to the firmness of its mounting. Likewise this flange permits pole 1 to be easily rotated while supported on it, to turn the antenna in its intended direction.

Such a mounting permits installation of an antenna pole at a high point of a building without penetration of a roof surface or the use of undesirable chimney attachments and at a location giving a minimum of horizontal lead-in wires. It gives flexibility in that the brackets 2 and 3 need not be the same distance apart for each installation; the distance varies with the pitch of the roof and other conditions found at each location.

The foregoing is but one example of the application of this improvement. Many variations may be made in the sizes and cross sections of the brackets and the pole holding bolts without departing from the scope of this invention. Slots may be used in bracket 2 as well as in bracket 3. Clamping members attached by a pair of bolts may be substituted for the U bolts shown. Use of square holes in upper bracket 2 will enable the use of carriage bolts with advantages to be secured from such use. Likewise in other respects modifications in the details of construction may be made.

What I claim is:

In a mounting structure of the character described, for use in combination with a vertical mast or pole, a horizontal longitudinal member having a main central portion and a pair of mounting feet respectively at its ends, offset with respect to said central portion, said member having a horizontal portion presenting a horizontal ledge upon which the lower end of the mast or pole may rest, thereby to provide a foot support and also having a vertical portion with a pair of elongated, aligned openings therein and presenting a vertical surface against which the lower end of the mast or pole may be clamped; and clamping means comprising a U-bolt presenting a substantially semi-circular portion for engagement with the mast or pole and having threaded end portions extending through the said openings, said clamping means being adapted to clamp the mast or pole to said vertical surface of said central portion, thereby to provide a rigid connection therebetween.

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