April 1, 1930. J. H. MEAGHER 1,752,683

SOCKET BLOCK FOR POLES

Filed Aug. 22, 1928

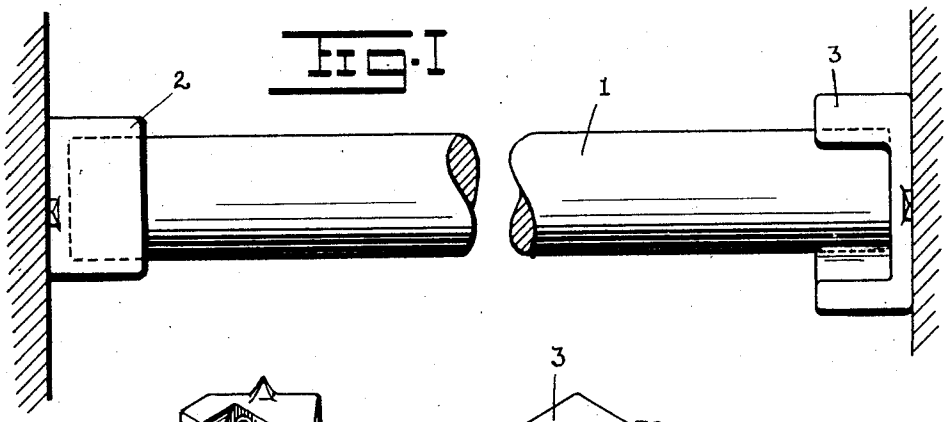


Fig. 1

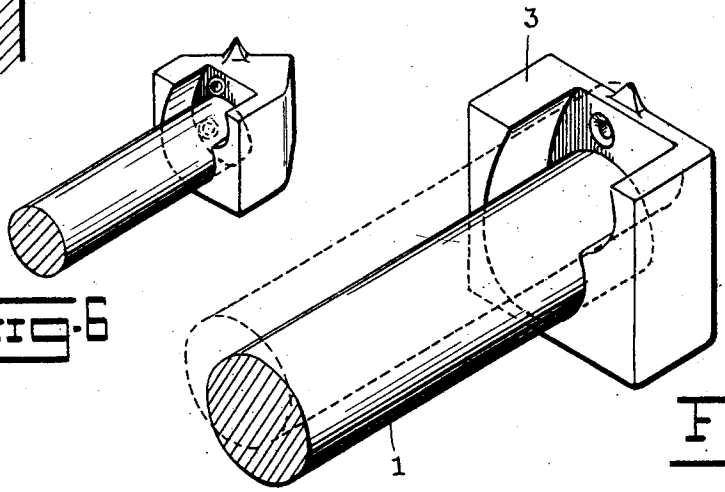


Fig. 6

Fig. 2

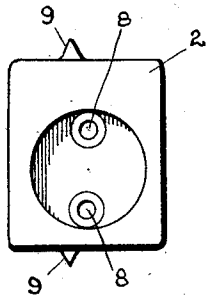


Fig. 3

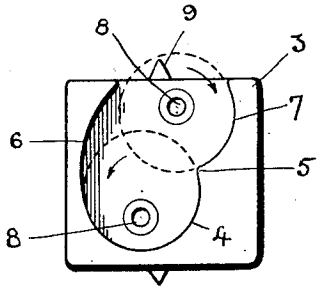


Fig. 4

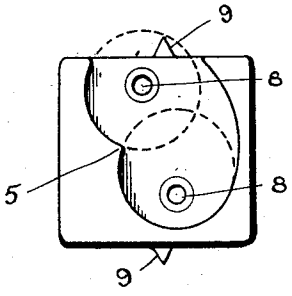


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SOCKET BLOCK FOR POLES

Application filed August 22, 1928. Serial No. 301,340.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved form of self locking support or socket for poles, more especially for poles that are used in supporting tobacco leaves that are hung up to dry or cure, such poles being usually arranged side by side and parallel to each other spaced apart several inches in a frame.

Another object of the invention is to make the socket so that the pole will be easily placed therein and yet will not be easily dislodged therefrom.

These and other objects of the invention will be fully illustrated in the drawing, described in the specification and pointed out in the claim at the end thereof.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the pole and two sockets that support it.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the socket and the end of the pole it supports.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of the left hand socket.

Figure 4 is a front elevation of the right hand socket.

Figure 5 is a front elevation of the right hand socket made in reverse position.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a special form of socket that can be used to support a pole across the corner of a room, the base of the block standing at 45 degrees to the rear wall of the socket.

In the drawings like reference numerals indicate like parts. In the drawings reference numeral 1 indicates the pole or bar and 2 indicates the socket block having a round opening therein, and 3 indicates the socket block having the irregular socket opening therein which extends through the top of the block. In the block 3 the lower portion of the socket is a concave semi-circular or semi-cylindrical as indicated at the bottom of Figure 4, for the purpose of receiving the lower side of the round end of the round pole, which pole makes a close fit therewith. The block is made with a shoulder as indicated at 5. With this shoulder as a center, the opposite side of the socket is curved concentrically thereto as indicated at 6, which curve is a continuation of the concave on that side. The upper portion of the socket on the right hand side of Figure 4 as indicated at 7 is cut away on a curve or concave that fits the pole. This curve uses a center or an axis that is much higher and to the right of the center or axis of the curve 4. When the pole rests in this curve there is a clearance between the opposite side of the pole and the opposite side of the socket. Each of the sockets are provided with screw holes as indicated at 8, 8 by which the sockets are fastened to the opposite side wall or to the end frames of the rack by means of screws.

The poles of the rack are generally several feet long and may be made as long as is desirable or permissible. Each pole is put in place by inserting one end in the cylindrical pocket shown in Figure 3 in which socket the end of the pole fits loosely.

The other end of the pole is put in the upper end of the socket as shown in Figure 4 and is brought down on the shoulder 5. The upper end of the opening is made so that the pole will make a close fit therewith so that the pole will have to be twisted through it. This helps to prevent accidental displacement. The pole is then twisted or turned on this shoulder 5 as a center and is moved down by a swinging movement around the shoulder 5 being twisted or turned around the shoulder until it rests in the concave 4 at the bottom of the socket. The end of the pole will ordinarily make a close fit with the concave at the bottom of the socket so that it will go into place with considerable frictional resistance thereby securely locking or holding the pole in place so that it cannot be easily jarred out of place, but permitting its removal when the pole is twisted around the center 5 by a movement that is the reverse of what has been described above. Arrows have been put on Figure 4 to show the direction in which the pole must be twisted to get it into the socket. As soon as the end of the pole is removed from the block shown in Figure 4, the pole can then be moved sideways raising or lowering the free end so as to remove the pole from the socket shown in Figure 3.

In Figure 5 I have shown the block with the socket formed therein extending from

right to left from the bottom up where the socket in Figure 4 extends from left to right from the bottom up. In Figure 5 the shoulder 5 is on the left hand side of the socket while in Figure 4 it is on the right hand side of the socket and in Figure 5 the curves are symmetrically arranged with reference to the shoulder 5 their position being reversed from what is shown in Figure 4.

On the top and bottom of each block I have shown points 9, 9 which locate the centers of each block so that the blocks can be accurately spaced apart, thus placing the poles supported thereby in parallel alignment with each other.

I claim:

A block having a socket opening in the side thereof and extending to the top thereof, the lower portion of the socket being a concave semi-cylindrical in shape, said semi-cylindrical portion ending with a shoulder on one side and on the other side ending with a concave merging therewith of longer radius than the radius of the lower sockets and concentric with said shoulder, the first named side having a concave above the shoulder of substantially the same radius as the lower concave and sloping away therefrom, the opening at the top being of a width substantially the same as the diameter of the lowest concave, the socket being adapted to receive a pole through the top thereof by a twisting movement around either side of the opening and being adapted to receive a pole in the lowest concave by a twisting movement around the shoulder.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH H. MEAGHER.