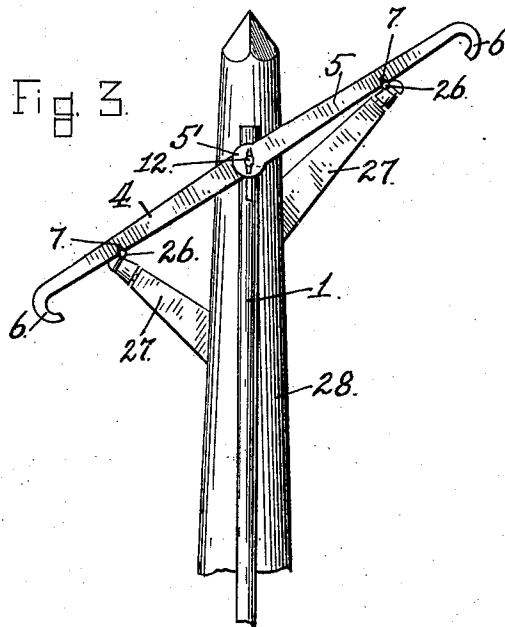
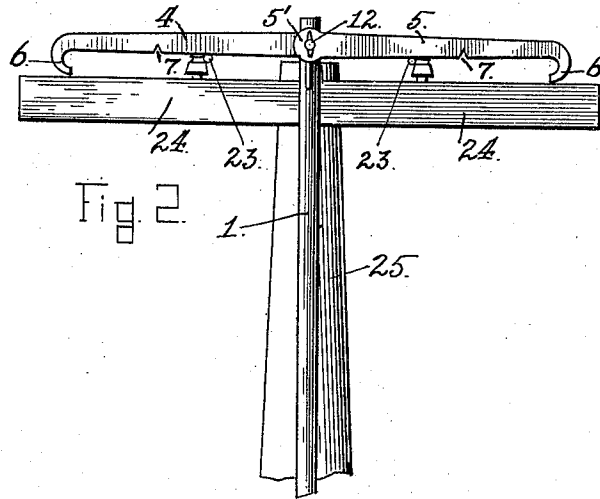
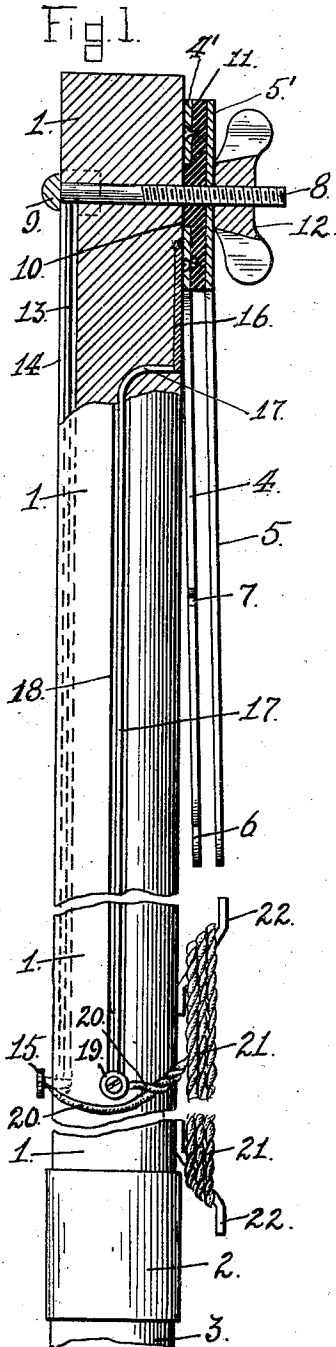


G. J. BAYLESS.
PORTABLE TELEPHONE POLE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1910.

985,127.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. BAYLESS, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

PORTABLE TELEPHONE-POLE.

985,127.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. BAYLESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Telephone-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to portable poles intended to be part of those telephone sets which are carried about and which enable one to reach up to and make electrical connections with telephone line wires, so that telephonic communication may be established from any point on the line.

The portable sets are particularly useful for train-crews and permit them to communicate from any point with those officials to whom they wish to report or from whom they may desire assistance or instructions.

The object of my invention is to provide a portable pole for telephone sets of this nature, which by reason of its novel adjustable conductor arms is enabled to reach and make electrical connection with the two wires of the telephone line under all conditions of the support of said wires, whether they be strung on cross arms at substantially the same level, or be carried by brackets at different levels, or otherwise disposed.

To this end my invention consists in the novel portable telephone-pole which I shall now fully describe by reference to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the pole, the arms being shown closed down parallel with the pole, and the head of the pole being in section to show the mounting and electrical separation and connections of said arms.

Fig. 2 is a view showing the pole with its arms extended to electrically engage telephone wires carried at the same level by a cross-arm. Fig. 3 is a view of the pole showing its arms arranged to electrically engage telephone wires carried at different levels by side brackets.

1 is a pole of suitable material, lightness and length. Its length may be varied by making it in sections with joints like fishing poles, for example. For illustration, I have shown in Fig. 1 a ferrule 2 at the lower end, and a portion 3 of an adjoining section. The pole is thus convenient to carry around, and may be lengthened as desired.

4 is one of the conductor arms and 5 is the other. These arms may be made elec-

trical conductors in any suitable manner, but the simplest way is to make them of metal. Each arm has a hook end 6, and a notch 7 on its under edge.

In Fig. 1 is shown the means for pivotally mounting and electrically separating the arms. Through the head of the pole is passed a metallic bolt 8, the head 9 of which is preferably clenched down on the pole. The conductor arm 4 has a head 4' which is pivotally supported upon the projecting end of the bolt 8, but is electrically insulated therefrom by a hub 10 in its center, which hub forms part of a washer 11 of fiber or other like insulating material, secured upon the outer face of said head 4'. The other conductor arm 5 has a head 5' which is directly pivotally supported upon the bolt 8 and is in electrical contact therewith. A thumb nut 12 on the end of the bolt clamps the two heads 4' and 5' with the intervening washer 11, together, so that by operating this nut, the two conductor arms 4 and 5 may be set in any position desired, either at the same or at different angles. With the bolt 8, near its head is connected one of the wires 13 of the circuit, said wire thence extending down in a protecting groove 14 in the back of the pole, to a binding post 15. On the front of the head of the pole is secured a metallic contact plate 16, the upper end of which lies under and in electrical contact with the head 4' of the conductor arm 4. From this plate 16, the other circuit wire 17 leads into and through the pole to the back and thence extends down said back in a protecting groove 18 to a binding post 19. From the posts 15 and 19 extend the electric cords 20 which, suitably twisted, form the cord 21 which is to be carried to the telephone connection. When not in use, this cord 21 is wound back and forth between brackets 22 on the pole.

In Fig. 2 I show the use of the pole in making connection with the line telephone wires 23, when carried on the same level by a cross arm 24 of the line pole 25. In this case the conductor arms 4 and 5 are extended in opposite directions at the same angle, either at a right angle to the pole 1, as here shown, or at any acute or obtuse angle which will best avoid interference with other line wires. The arms being adjusted are first passed up between and parallel with the line wires and the pole is then turned a quarter turn to carry the arms over the wires; there-

upon the pole is lowered to bring the arms down upon the wires, and there the pole may hang while telephonic communication thus provided for is proceeding. The contact of the arms with the wires may be at any portion of the length of the arms if the latter are horizontal, but if at other angles the wires may catch in the notches 7 of the arms, so that the pole may be suspended.

10 In Fig. 3 I show the use of the pole, where the line wires 26 are carried at different levels by brackets 27 on the line pole 28. In this case, the arms 4 and 5 are set at such angles that their notches 7 will engage the two wires, and thus suspend the pole. The object of the hooks 6 on the ends of the arms is to prevent them from slipping off the wires accidentally.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor arms pivotally connected with the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof, said arms being electrically insulated from each other; and circuit wires leading from said arms.

2. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor arms pivotally connected with the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof, said arms being electrically insulated from each other and each provided with a notch in its lower edge; and circuit wires leading from said arms.

3. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor arms pivotally connected with the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof, said arms being electrically insulated from each other and each formed with a guard hook on its free extremity; and circuit wires leading from said arms.

4. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor arms pivotally connected with the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof, said arms being electrically in-

50 sulated from each other and each formed with a guard hook on its free extremity and provided also with a notch in its lower edge; and circuit wires leading from said arms.

5. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor arms pivotally connected with the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof, said arms being electrically insulated from each other; circuit wires leading from said arms down in the pole in protecting grooves therein, and an electric cord leading from said circuit wires.

6. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor arms pivotally connected with the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof, said arms being electrically insulated from each other; circuit wires leading from said arms down in the pole in protecting grooves therein; an electric cord leading from said circuit wires, and brackets on the pole upon which said cord is wound when not in use.

7. A portable telephone-pole comprising a pole; a pair of conductor-arms carried by the head of the pole and adapted to be extended from opposite sides thereof; means for pivotally mounting said arms on the head of the pole and electrically insulating them from each other consisting of a bolt passing through the pole head and pivotally supporting on its projecting end the heads of both arms and a washer of insulating material between the arm heads, said washer having a hub electrically insulating one of said arm heads from the bolt; a thumb nut on the end of the bolt for setting the arms; a metallic plate on the pole in contact with the head of the insulated arm; and circuit wires leading from the bolt and plate respectively.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE J. BAYLESS.

Witnesses:

WM. F. BOOTH,
D. B. RICHARDS.