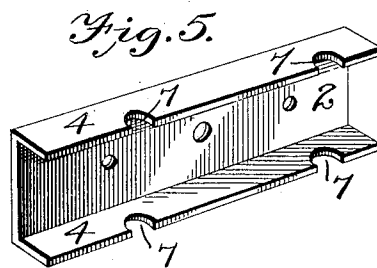
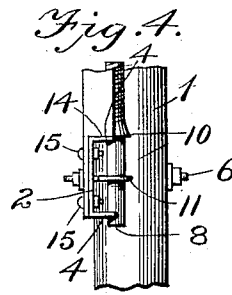
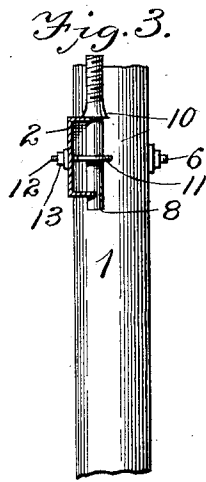
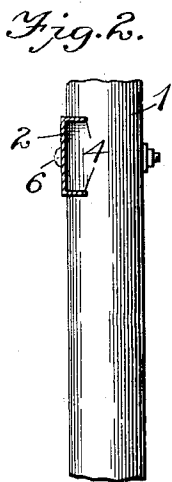
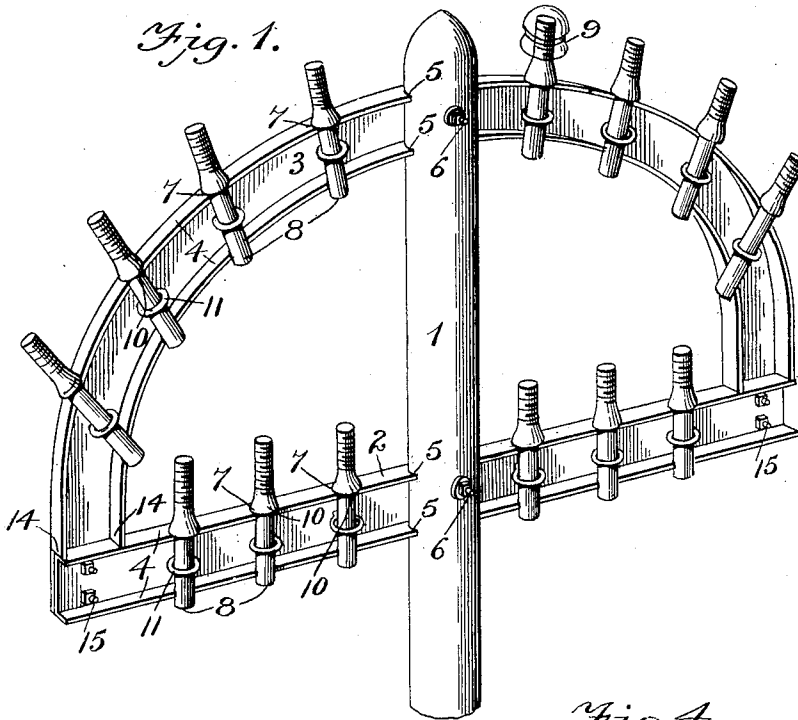


(No Model.)

L. ANDERSON.
ARM FOR TELEGRAPH POLES.

No. 600,397.

Patented Mar. 8, 1898.



Witnesses
Edwin G. McKee.
Edwin Cruise.

By his Attorneys,

Lee Anderson

Ca Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE ANDERSON, OF PARIS, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WALLACE B. HOWARD AND ALEX. STAGGS, OF SAME PLACE.

ARM FOR TELEGRAPH-POLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,397, dated March 8, 1898.

Application filed April 20, 1897. Serial No. 632,988. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paris, in the county of Lamar and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Arm for Telegraph-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to arms for telegraph-poles, its object being to produce a light, cheap, and durable device of this character which may be easily and firmly secured to the pole and to which the insulator-pins may be quickly and conveniently attached.

With these ends in view the invention consists of the novel details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a telegraph-pole with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional end view showing the manner of connecting the arms to the pole. Fig. 3 is a section through the arm, showing the manner of attaching the insulator-pins. Fig. 4 is an end view showing the manner of connecting the end of the curved arm to the end of the straight arm. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a section of the arm.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 indicates the telegraph-pole, 2 a straight cross-arm, and 3 a curved arm. These arms are made from strips of sheet metal, preferably of galvanized iron, the edges of the strips being bent in the same direction at a right angle to the main body portion to form parallel flanges 4.

Parallel cuts 5 are made in the pole by a saw, such cuts being of sufficient depth to receive the flanges 4 of the arms and of such width that the flanges will fit tightly therein. A bolt 6 passes through the pole and the arm and clamps the two parts firmly together.

A series of semicircular recesses 7 are formed in the edges of the flanges 4 to form seats for the insulator-pins 8. These pins are threaded at their upper ends in the usual manner to receive the glass insulators 9. Each pin has a shoulder 10 formed on it intermediate of its ends, and the lower end of the

pin passes through the eye 11 of an eyebolt, and the shoulder 10 rests on the top flange. The threaded end 12 of the eyebolt passes through the arm, and the nut 13 on the end of the bolt serves to secure the bolt in position and clamp the pin firmly in the recesses 7 in the flanges of the arms. In the straight arm the recesses 7 in the upper and lower flanges will preferably be in vertical alinement, but in the curved arm some of the recesses in the flanges may be arranged diagonally to each other, as shown.

When a curved arm is used on a pole with a straight arm, each arm will be secured midway of its length to the pole in the manner already described, and the flanges 4 at the end of the curved arm will be cut away to form shoulders 14, which will engage the upper flange of the straight arm and at the same time permit the main body portions of the curved and straight arms to engage each other, and these parts will then be secured together by bolts or rivets 15.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the cross-arms will be light, may be produced at a very low cost, and that they will be very durable. It is also obvious that by fitting the flanges of the cross-arm tightly into the cuts in the pole and then securing the two together by a bolt the arm cannot easily be displaced and that when the ends of the curved arm are bolted to the ends of the straight arm the whole will form a very strong and durable support for the wires. It is also obvious that the insulator-pins can be quickly attached in position or removed whenever it may be necessary.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a telegraph-pole having parallel transverse cuts, of a curved metal arm having parallel flanges to fit into said cuts, said flanges each having a series of recesses in its edges, some of the recesses in the two flanges being in vertical alinement and others being arranged diagonally, insu-

lator-pins secured to the arm in said recesses, and means to secure the arm to the pole, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a telegraph-pole
5 having a series of parallel cuts, of metal arms having parallel flanges to fit into said cuts, one of said arms being curved and the other straight, and the ends of the respective arms being secured together, and means to secure

the arms to the pole, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LEE ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

F. D. MALLORY,
J. N. BLAKE.