Oct. 16, 1928.

1,687,820

E. W. ACKER

BARRICADE

Filed Feb. 1, 1928

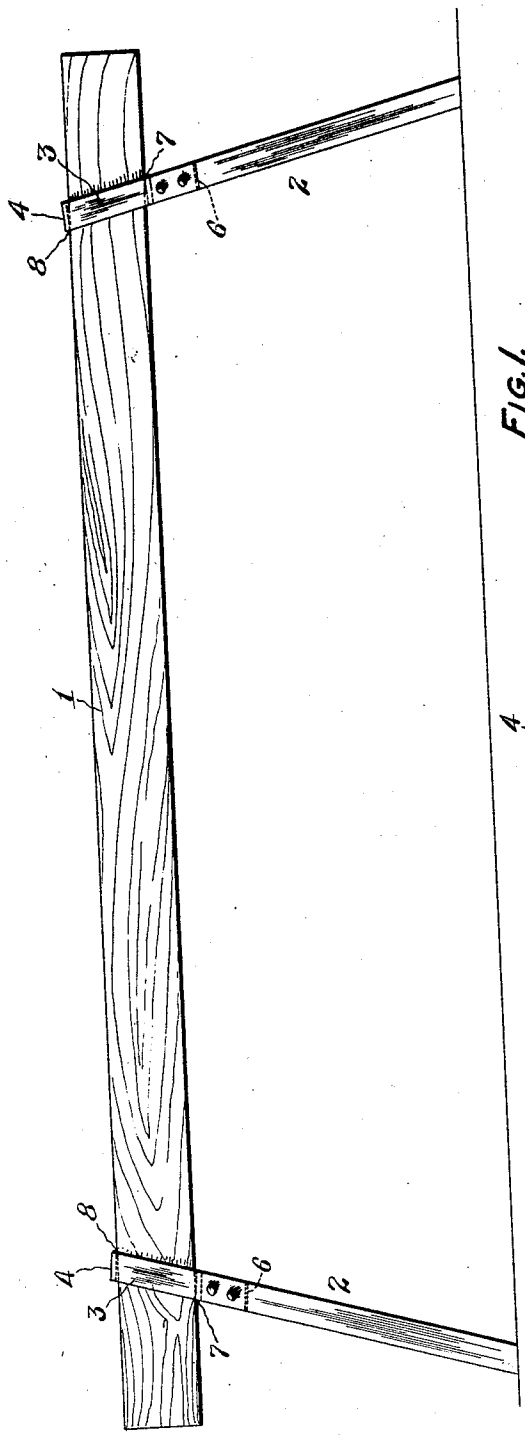


FIG. 1.

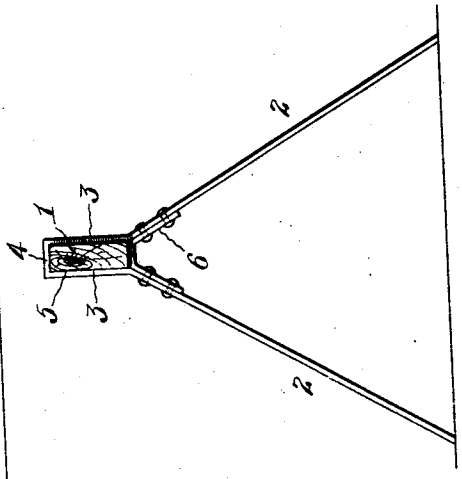


FIG. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BARRICADE.

Application filed February 1, 1928. Serial No. 251,088.

My invention particularly relates to barricades used in road construction; also in road operations by public utility companies such as gas companies, telephone companies, electric light companies, etc. The objects of the invention are to provide a device of this character which is economically manufactured, the parts of which are easily transported in quantities, is solid and strong so as to withstand any reasonable wind pressure, and can be quickly and conveniently assembled or dismantled or moved intact by one man. Other advantages will appear from the following description, upon reference to the accompanying drawing.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain means exemplifying my invention, such disclosed means, however, showing but one of the forms in which the principle of the invention may be embodied.

In said annexed drawing:

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my complete barricade; and

Figure 2 is an end view of the barricade.

Referring to the annexed drawing, a stringer 1 for a barricade is adapted to be supported at its ends by a pair of supports which are formed from metal stock into the structure shown plainly in Figure 2. Preferably this stock is steel. The stringer 1 can be a standard article used in operations of the character noted, with the usual side cleats eliminated. The barricade supports each comprise a pair of upwardly converging leg portions 2 which are formed into upper spaced substantially parallel vertical sections 3 connected at their tops by an integral horizontal section 4 whereby three sides of an eye section 5 forming an enclosure for the end of the stringer 1 is provided. The supporting or base side of the eye enclosure 5 is provided by an integral or separate strap portion 6 secured to the inside walls of the legs 2 substantially at the junction point of the latter with the spaced vertical sections 3, as plainly shown in Figure 2, the particular strap portion 6 herein shown being separate members riveted to the legs 2.

The eye portion 5 is somewhat larger in cross-section than the cross-section of the stringer 1 so that the latter can readily be inserted into the eye 5 for assembling the barricade shown in Figure 1. The top and bottom walls of the eye enclosures 5 lie in planes substantially at right angles to the longitudinal axes of the supports, so that in assembling, if the stringer 1 is inserted in the eye enclosure 5 substantially at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the support, the assembly is quickly and easily effected. Then when the end support is lowered to the ground, the legs 2 can be pulled outwardly into the proper supporting position shown in Figure 1, whereby one edge 7 of the upper surface of the strap 6 will bind upon the bottom surface of the stringer 1, and the opposite edge 8 of the lower surface of the support section 4 will bind upon the top surface of the stringer, to hold the latter by friction within the eye portion 5 and prevent its being moved therein or pushed out of the eye by any light pressure.

The barricade end supports are made sufficiently heavy to provide a structure which will not blow over under any ordinary wind pressure. Neither will the barricade wobble because of the rugged heavy construction and the manner of assembling the stringer and end supports. The metal end supports may be bent by accident but will not break and are of a construction such that a few hammer blows will straighten them if they are bent. The initial cost of construction is practically the entire cost of the barricade, since there is no repair work necessitated. The stringers are adjustable at any point along the end supports, the cost of the usual stringer cleats used with wood supports in constructions of this nature being eliminated, as well as eliminating the limitations as to the adjustability of the stringer upon the supports. The barricade can be easily handled by one man both as respects assembling and dismantling and also as regards taking the same up and manually moving it intact from one position to another. Furthermore, if it is desired to use the stringer 1 with one end support, resting one end of the stringer upon the ground, the construction affords means of a character which provide an effective barricade of this nature and one which is not readily displaced or in which the end support is not readily damaged. A comparatively small space is required for storage of the barricade parts and the latter nest together compactly for economical transportation.

What I claim is:

1. A barricade support comprising a metal body member formed into two upwardly converging legs whose upper ends are vertically extended into substantially parallel sections connected at the top by an integral

horizontal section, and a strap securing together the upper ends of the converging portions to form an enclosure and support for a barricade end between said parallel sections, said horizontal section and said strap.

2. A barricade comprising a horizontal stringer, and two end supports inclined toward each other and each formed with supporting legs whose upper ends are connected at the top by an integral section and a strap below secured to the legs so as to form an eye adapted loosely to take and support a stringer end, the top and bottom walls of the eyes in said end supports lying in planes substantially at right angles to the longitudinal axes of the supports so that in the inclined position of the supports the barricade is held in the eye enclosures by frictional engagement.

Signed by me this 30th day of January, 1928.

EMIL W. ACKER.