

R. B. LAMB.
 PROTECTOR FOR TELEGRAPH AND OTHER POLES.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1909.

966,337.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Fig. 1.

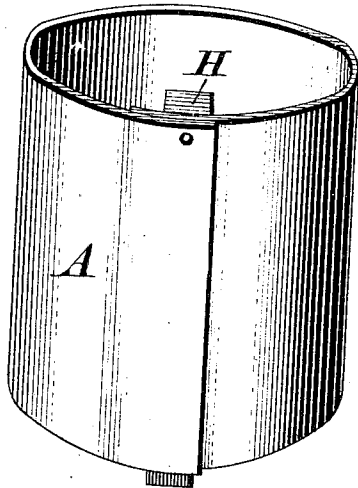


Fig. 2.

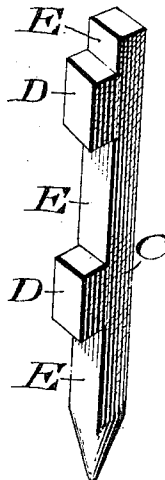


Fig. 3.

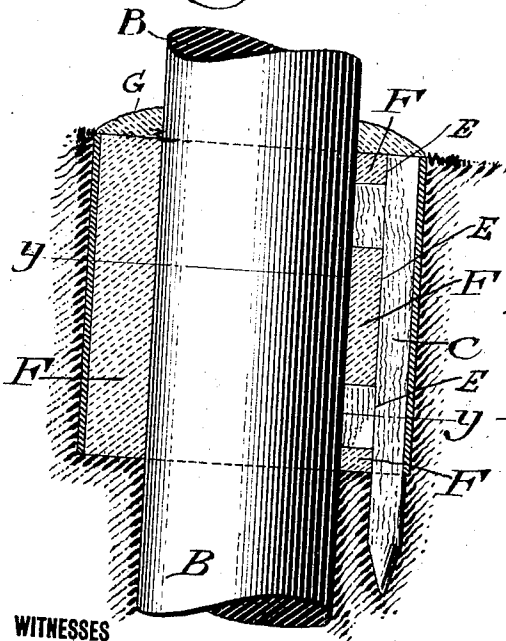
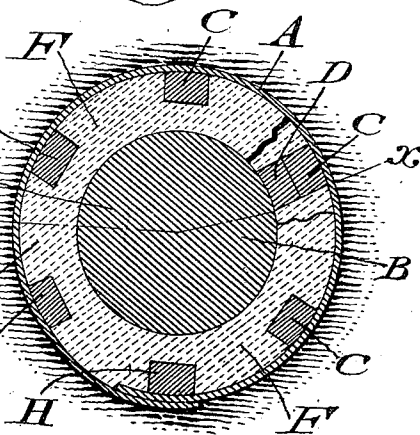


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

P. F. Nagle.
L. Rouville.

BY

Restore B. Lamb. INVENTOR
Diedorheim & Barbant
 ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RESTORE B. LAMB, OF MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY.

PROTECTOR FOR TELEGRAPH AND OTHER POLES.

966,337.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed October 2, 1909. Serial No. 520,694.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RESTORE B. LAMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Protector for Telegraph and other Poles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a device adapted to sustain and preserve the portion of a telegraph, telephone or other pole that is set in the ground, from the influence of the earth and water thereat, and adapt a filling and protective material such as asphalt to flow around said portion, while the pole is in a measure braced and sustained.

For the purpose of explaining the invention, the accompanying drawing illustrates a satisfactory reduction of the same to practice, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific arrangement and organization shown and described.

Figures 1 and 2 represent perspective views of portions of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section of the device in position. Fig. 4 represents a horizontal section on line $y-y$, Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawing:—A designates a casing or jacket which is adapted to occupy an excavation in the ground about a portion of a pole B for telegraph, telephone and other purposes.

C designates stakes which are adapted to be inserted between the casing A and said portion of the pole B and have their lower ends driven into the ground below the base of said excavation.

On the inner sides of the stakes are projecting members D, which are so placed as to leave the channels E on said sides, it being noticed that said members abut against the portion of the pole within the casing, while the outer sides of the stakes contact with the inner face of the casing, it being seen that owing to said stakes the portion of the pole within the casing is, in a measure, sustained in upright position and braced, and the casing is prevented from collapse.

The casing has a filling F of asphalt or other material of protective nature, the same occupying the casing excepting at the

places of location of the stakes and shoulders D, and serving to prevent earth and water reaching the portion of the pole within the casing from the street, road, etc., thus protecting said pole.

On the top of the casing is a mound G formed of a mass of cement or other material of non-inflammable nature, which prevents combustion of the filling and acts as a water-shed for evident purposes.

The casing is formed of a sheet or piece of suitable fabric, waterproofed and otherwise treated with asphalt or the like, so as to be comparatively indestructible, the same being bent into cylindrical form with its ends overlapping and united by nailing or other means to the cleat H on the interior thereof, thus connecting and bracing said ends and preserving the shape of the casing, especially preparatory to and during the laying of the casing in the excavation.

Attention is especially directed to the channels E above, below and between the members or abutments D, the same forming means of communication around the interior of the casing A, so that in pouring the asphalt or other filling material into the casing, said material flows around the portion of the pole therein through said channels from one stake to the other without interruption, excepting at the places of location of the abutments D, but here the latter bear against said portion of the pole and so serves to brace and sustain the same in upright position, as has been stated.

When the mound is displaced, the filling may be dug out, when the stakes, cleat and casing are removable in any suitable manner, leaving the portion of the pole in the casing accessible for any purpose requiring the same.

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

1. In a protector of the character stated, a casing adapted to inclose a portion of an object to be protected, and a stake interposed between said object and casing, said stake having a member adapted to abut said object, and having on its side a channel adapted to form a communication in the casing around said object.

2. In a protector of the character stated, a casing having overlapped ends, a cleat upon the interior of the casing and to which said overlapped ends are secured and a stake

interposed between said casing and the object to be protected and having a channel for the reception of filling material in said casing.

3. In a protector of the character stated, a casing adapted to inclose a portion of an object to be protected, a stake interposed between said object and casing, and filling material in said casing around said object and stake, the latter having a channel which forms a communication for the filling material in the casing.

4. In a protector of the character stated,

a casing, a cleat adapted to join the ends thereof, a stake in the casing interposed between the same and the portion of the object to be protected occupying said casing, and filling material in said casing around said object and stake, said stake having a channel which forms a communication for said filling.

RESTORE B. LAMB.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
HARRY C. DALTON.