July 31, 1928. 1,679,254

C. P. MASSON

SUPPORT FOR THE PYLONS OF STAGING AND THE LIKE

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Fig. 1

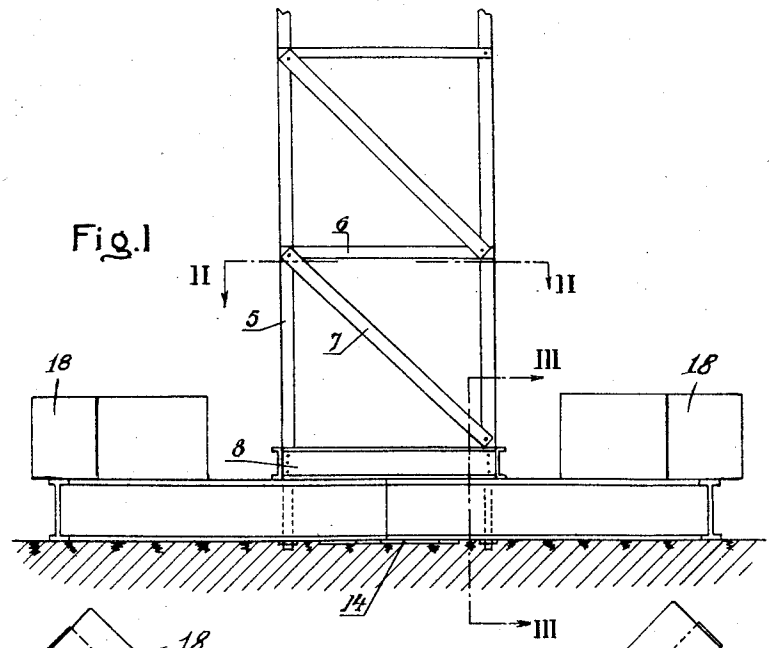
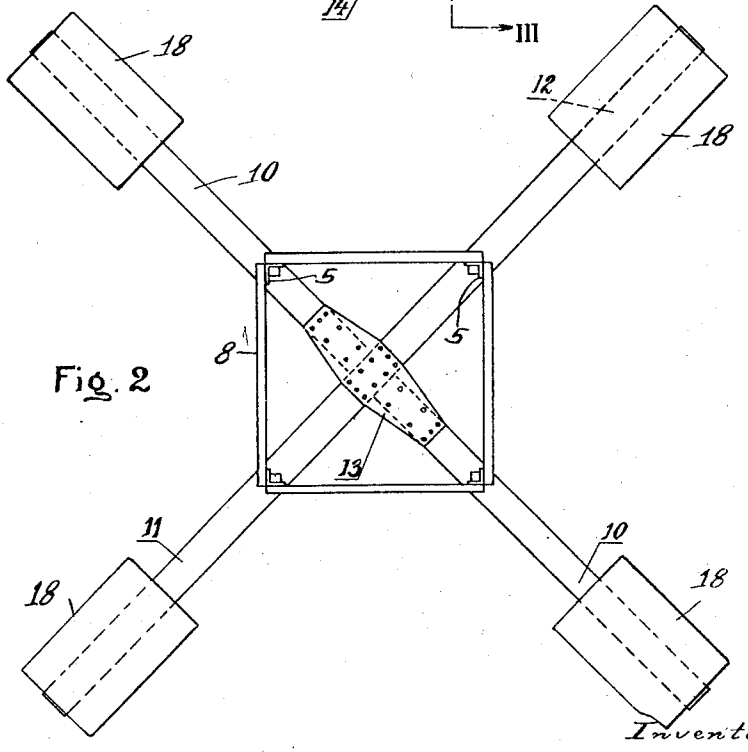



Fig. 2




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Fig. 3

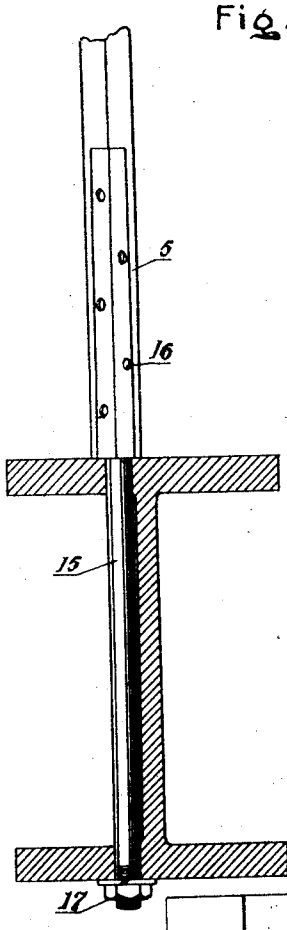
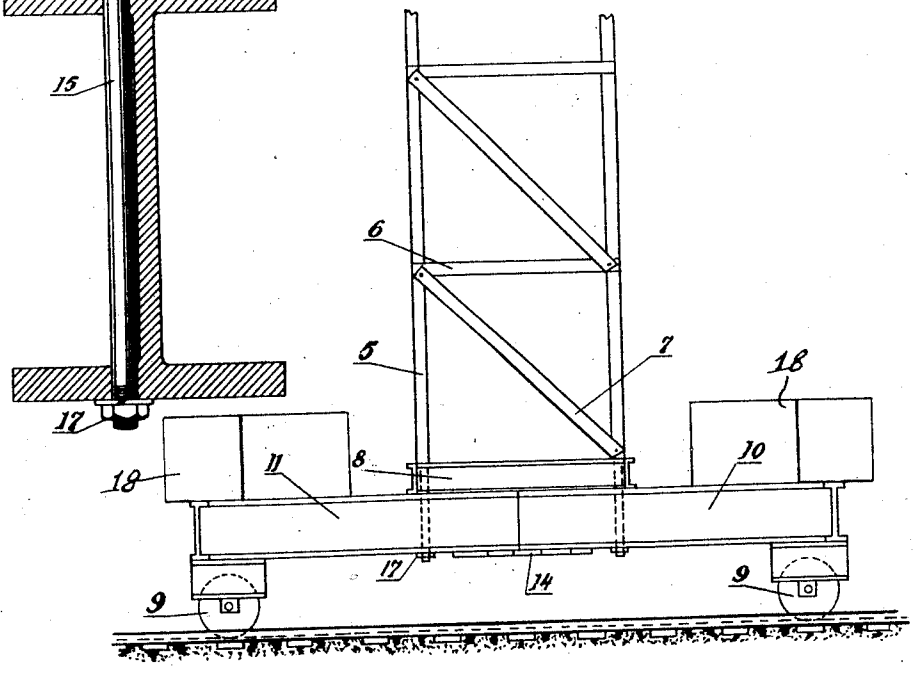



Fig. 4




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SUPPORT FOR THE PYLONS OF STAGING AND THE LIKE.

Application filed May 27, 1927, Serial No. 194,826, and in France June 10, 1926.

This invention is concerned with the supporting of pylons or pillars and more particularly of structures carrying a lifting apparatus. These structures may be movable bodily; or they may be stationary but of a temporary character.

It has been proposed to hold in position stationary and temporary structures of this kind by means of struts attached around and at a certain distance away from the pillar or structure. Such method is awkward and dangerous because struts are not only a constant source of care in the course of erection but are frequently severed as the result of a clumsy movement, with the immediate consequence that the pillar collapses together with the lifting apparatus.

The present invention provides a base or support for such pillars, dispensing with struts for stationary structures. This base or support may moreover be easily fitted to structures movable on rails. The base or support according to this invention is constituted by a cruciform member lying horizontally on the ground or mounted on wheels and is preferably made of I-irons with flanges of uniform thickness. These irons are known as "Grey irons".

The cruciform member supports the pillar or structure which is secured thereon with the aid of vertical bolts forming an extension of the uprights of the said pillar. Finally, the end of each limb of the cross is weighted in proportion to the amount of cantilever action to be neutralized.

Two constructional examples of the support or base according to the present invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the lower portion of a pillar or structure resting on its base or support:

Figure 2 is a horizontal section along line II—II of Figure 1:

Figure 3 is a vertical section on a larger scale along line III—III of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is an elevation of the lower portion of a pillar or structure mounted on wheels.

The pillar to be supported is constituted by four angle-irons uprights 5 disposed at the corners of a square and connected to one another by horizontal ties 6 and inclined ties 7 of angle-iron. The lower end of the pillar is surrounded by a sort of belt 8 formed by four horizontal angle-iron ties stouter than the others. According to the invention, the pillar rests on a base or support constituted by a cross-shaped or cruciform member lying horizontally on the ground (Figure 1) or mounted on wheels 9 (Figure 4). This member is made of I-irons the flanges of which are of uniform thickness. These irons are known as "Grey irons" and their cross-section is clearly shown in Figure 3, in which the inner and outer faces of the flanges are parallel so that any bolts or rivets traversing the said flanges bear squarely thereon. One limb 10 of the cross is formed in one piece from tip to tip, whereas the other limb consists of two separate irons 11 and 12 in line with one another and at right angles to the middle of the first-mentioned limb.

The irons 11 and 12 are secured to the iron 10 by means of two plates 13 and 14 riveted to all three irons above and below the centre of the cruciform member. The latter carries the pillar or structure to be supported which is secured thereto with the aid of vertical bolts 15 forming an extension of the uprights 5 to which these bolts are secured by rivets 16 (Figure 3). The bolts 15 pass through both flanges of the cross limbs at the point concerned and are held in position merely by a nut 17. The bolts 15 do not centrally traverse the said limbs; but, as shown in Figure 3, they pass as near the centre as possible to prevent the flanges from unduly bending.

Finally, the pillar or structure is rendered stable by loading the end of each limb of the cross with suitable weights contained in cases 18 and proportional to the cantilever action to be neutralized. The weight to be used may be accurately determined by a simple calculation in which the length of the limbs of the cruciform-member and the maximum reach and power of the lifting apparatus are taken into account.

I claim—

1. A supporting base for pylons, comprising a cruciform iron member resting directly on the ground and to the limbs of which the uprights of the pylon are bolted at points removed from the intersection of said limbs; and weighting devices resting on the ends of the limbs of the cruciform member to render the entire structure stable.

2. A supporting base for pylons embodying uprights, comprising a cruciform iron member resting directly on the ground,

bolts to fasten the uprights of the pylon to the limbs of said member at points removed from the intersection of said limbs, said bolts constituting downwardly-extending prolongations of the said uprights, and weighting devices resting on the ends of the limbs of the cruciform member to render the entire structure stable.

3. A supporting base for pylons, comprising a cruciform iron member resting directly on the ground and to the limbs of which the uprights of the pylon are bolted at points removed from the intersection of said limbs, said member being made of I-irons having flanges of uniform thickness through which the fastening bolts extend, and weighting devices resting on the ends of the limbs of the cruciform member to render the entire structure stable.

4. A supporting base for pylons embodying uprights, comprising a cruciform member made of I-irons having flanges of uniform thickness, fastening bolts to secure the uprights of the pylon to the limbs of said member at points removed from the intersection of said limbs, said bolts passing through said flanges and constituting downwardly-extending prolongations of the said uprights, and weighting devices resting on the ends of the limbs of the cruciform member to render the entire structure stable.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES PIERRE MASSON.