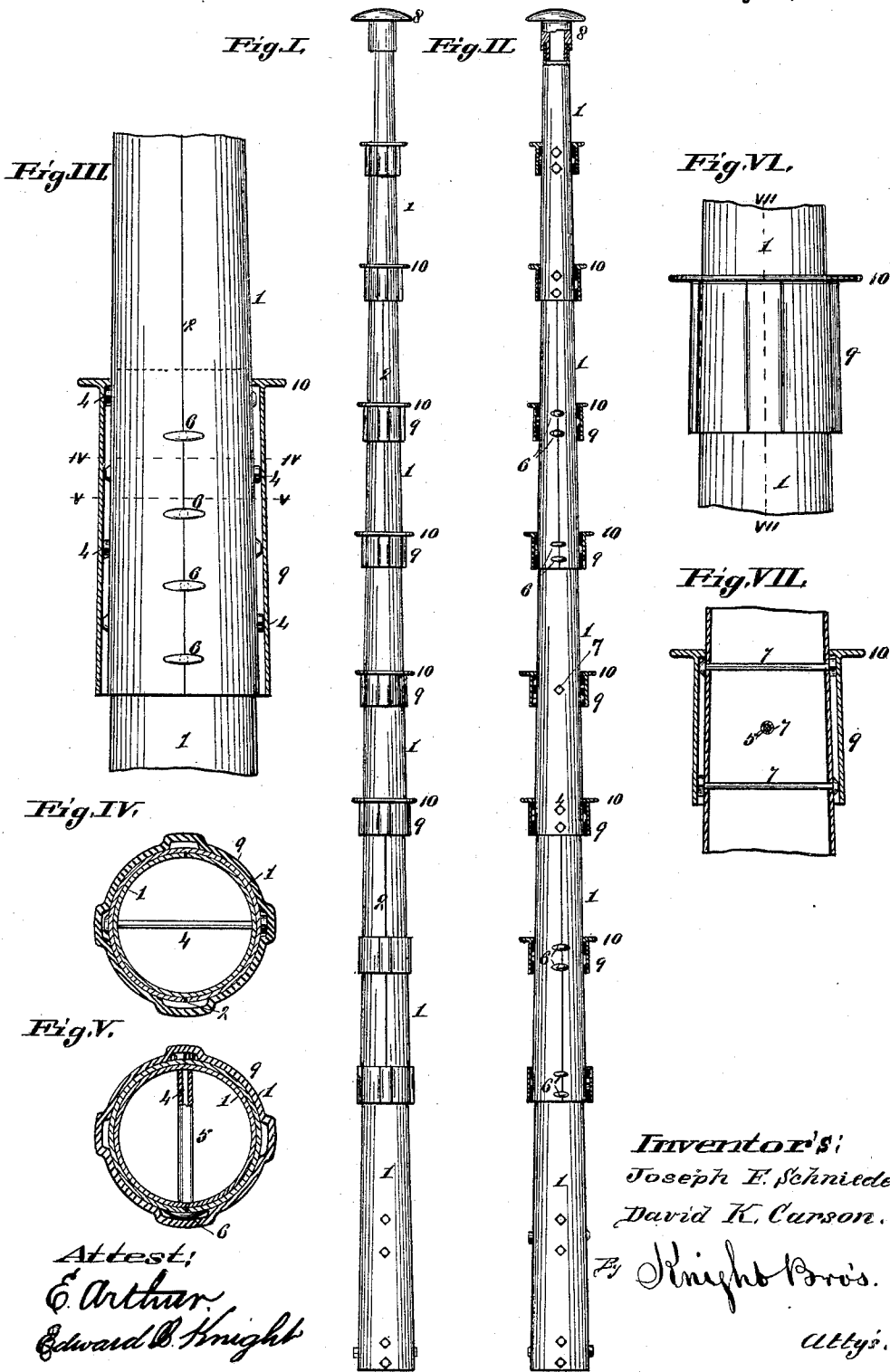


(No Model.)

J. F. SCHNIEDER & D. K. CARSON.
METALLIC POLE FOR ELECTRIC WIRES, &c.

No. 431,955.

Patented July 8, 1890.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METALLIC POLE FOR ELECTRIC WIRES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 431,955, dated July 8, 1890.

Application filed March 22, 1890. Serial No. 344,949. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH F. SCHNIEDER and DAVID K. CARSON, both of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Metallic Poles for Electric Wires, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in metallic poles, the object being to produce such an article which may be made in sections and which will be rigid or firm when put together, and which will also be cheap and durable; and our invention consists in features of novelty, hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure I is a side elevation of our improved pole, showing the joints covered by finishing-rings, without which, however, the pole is complete: Fig. II is a similar view showing the rings in section. Fig. III is an enlarged detail elevation showing the ring in section. Fig. IV is a transverse section taken on line IV IV, Fig. III. Fig. V is a transverse section taken on line V V, Fig. III. Fig. VI is a detail elevation showing a portion of the pole between the joints. Fig. VII is a vertical section taken on line VII VII, Fig. VI.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the sections of which the pole is composed, each section being a complete cylinder, preferably tapering toward its upper end and having a slit 2 at one side. The sections are put together in telescope form, the lower end of each section fitting over the upper end of the adjacent section. Through the joints thus formed bolts 4 are passed, eight bolts being preferably used at each joint, four of which are placed parallel to each other and the other four of which are placed at right angles to the first four. The sections are placed together with the slits 2 of one section at the opposite side of the pole to the slit of the adjacent section, as shown in the drawings. The heads 6 of the bolts passing through the sections at the joint (see Figs. III and V) are made elongated and of circular form, the arc of the circle corresponding to

the arc of the pole, so that the tendency will be for these heads to pull the sections together at the joint rather than to force them apart. Surrounding part or all of the bolts within the sections are sleeves 5, the function and purpose of these sleeves being to prevent the indentation or mashing of the poles when the nuts are tightened on the bolts, the length of the sleeves corresponding to the inside diameter of the sections within which they fit, so that any tendency of the sections to be sprung inward by tightening the nuts of the bolts is counteracted or prevented by the sleeves.

We do not confine ourselves to any particular number of bolts, and instead of eight being used at each joint, as shown in Fig. III, three may be used at each joint, as shown in Fig. II, two passing through the pole in one direction and one in the other direction. Still other numbers of bolts may be used. The different sections may be strengthened, if desired, between the joints by bolts 7, all or part of which may be provided with sleeves 5. The sections are preferably made or formed of galvanized sheet-steel, which, when bolted together as we have described, form a strong, light, and durable pole. The pole may be provided with a suitable cap 8 to prevent rain or moisture from entering at the top.

A pole thus made is complete; but for the purpose of finishing it in appearance the bolt-heads and nuts may be covered by rings 9, slipped over the pole from the top or otherwise placed around the pipe where these bolts are located, and by providing these rings with flanges 10 they may be utilized as steps in mounting the pole.

We claim as our invention—

1. A metallic pole composed of telescopic sections, each section having a slit or joint at one side, the telescoping ends of said sections being bolted together with the joints or slits of the different sections placed out of line, substantially as set forth.

2. A metallic pole composed of sections formed of sheet-steel and arranged to telescope to form joints, as described, and bolts connecting the sections at the joints, substantially as set forth.

3. A metallic pole composed of sections constructed to telescope to form joints, as described, bolts connecting the sections at the joints, and sleeves surrounding the bolts within the sections, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A metallic pole composed of sections constructed to telescope to form joints, and each provided with a slit at one side, and bolts for connecting the sections at the joints and provided with elongated circular heads, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a metallic pole, the combination of the sections constructed to telescope and form joints, and connected by bolts at the joints and provided with strengthening-bolts be-

tween the joints, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a metallic pole formed of jointed sections bolted together, the rings for covering the heads and bolts of the nuts, substantially as set forth.

7. In a metallic pole formed of jointed sections bolted together, the rings covering the heads and nuts of the bolts and provided with flanges, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOSEPH F. SCHNIEDER.

DAVID K. CARSON.

In presence of—

BENJN. A. KNIGHT,

SAML. KNIGHT.