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POLE MOUNTING

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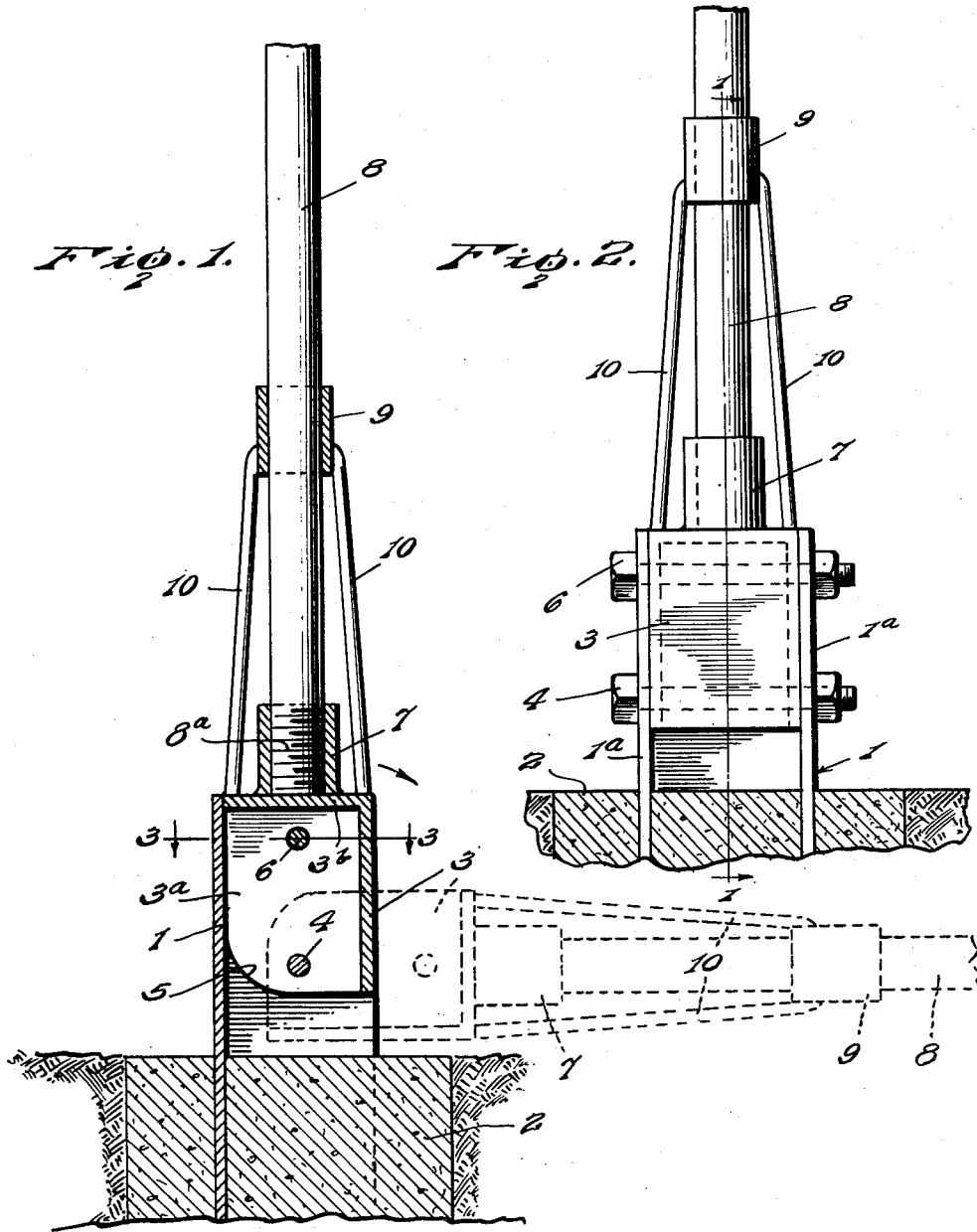


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

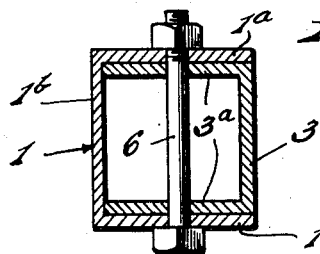


Fig. 3.

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POLE MOUNTING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 189—28)

This invention relates to a pole mounting, and it is one object of the invention to provide a device of this character which will serve very effectively as a support for a pole of any specific character, such as a flag pole, light pole, sign pole, aerial pole for radios or any other specific type of pole which is to be supported in a vertical position when in use.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the mounting that the pole may be detachably mounted in a socket forming part of the mounting and thus permit the pole to be removed from the mounting when so desired.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mounting including in its construction not only a socket to receive the lower end portion of the pole but also including bracing means for the pole consisting of a sleeve or collar fitting about the pole above the pole-receiving socket and carried by struts serving as braces and preventing lateral stresses from bending the pole or breaking it at the socket.

Another object of the invention is to provide a pole mounting wherein the socket and the brace for the pole are carried by a member mounted for swinging movement from a lowered position to a raised position and adapted to be secured in the raised position by a removable fastener. It will thus be seen that, when so desired, the pole may be swung downwardly to a horizontal position in which it will rest upon the ground and appliances secured to the upper end of the pole, the pole being then swung upwardly to the raised or vertical position where it will be secured.

Another object of the invention is to so form the mounting member and the standard carrying the same that, while it may be easily swung downwardly to a lowered position in one direction when so desired, swinging movement in an opposite direction beyond a vertical position will be prevented and swinging movement either upwardly or downwardly in a direction at right angles to the movement just referred to prevented. It will thus be seen that, while the mounting member may be swung vertically to a lowered position or a raised position, it will be firmly secured and effectively braced when in the raised position and likelihood of damage due to transverse strain when in the upright position reduced to a minimum.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character wherein the standard and the mounting member are both formed of angle metal of U-shaped formation in cross section, the mounting member being disposed within

and straddled by the standard and cooperating therewith to form a closed structure when the mounting member and a pole carried thereby are in an upright position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is very strong and durable and at the same time of light weight so that the mounting and the pole carried thereby may be very easily swung to a lowered position or a raised position.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view showing a pole carried by a pole mounting of the improved construction, the pole mounting being in section along the line 1—1 of Figure 2 and the lowered position of the pole being indicated by dotted lines,

Figure 2 is a view showing the improved pole mounting and a pole carried thereby in elevation, the view being taken from the right of Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

The standard 1 of this improved pole mounting consists of a bar of channeled metal which is U-shaped in cross section, as shown in Figure 3, and of such length that, when its lower portion is embedded in a base or block 2 of concrete which is set into the ground, the upper portion of the standard will project upwardly from the base. A mounting or carriage 3, which is also formed of angle metal, fits between the side walls 1^a of the standard 1 and has its side walls 3^a in close contacting engagement with the side walls of the standard, as shown in Figure 3, and its upper walls 3^b flush with the upper edges of the walls of the standard when the carriage or mounting is in the raised position shown in Figure 1 and in Figure 2. A bolt 4 passes through the side walls of the standard and lower end portions of the side walls of the carriage or mounting to pivotally mount the carriage for swinging movement from the lowered position indicated by dotted lines in Figure 3 to the raised position shown in full lines therein. In order to permit this swinging movement to take place, the inner lower corner portions 5 of the side walls 3^a are cut off and formed with arcuate edges. The mounting is to be releasably secured in the raised position, and in order to do so, there has been provided a second bolt 6 which extends through the side walls of the standard and the mounting or carriage above the bolt 4. When this bolt is in place, the mounting or carriage 3 will be very firmly secured in its upright position, and since

It is disposed between the side walls of the stand-
 ard, it will be braced against movement longi-
 tudinally of the bolt. Upward swinging move-
 ment of the carriage beyond the vertical position
 5 shown in Figures 1 and 2 will be prevented by
 engagement of the inner side edges of the side
 walls 3^a of the carriage with the bridging wall 1^b
 of the standard. The bridging wall of the car-
 10 riage or mounting is disposed outwardly when
 the carriage is in the raised position to close the
 space between the free side edges of the side
 walls of the standard, and the upper wall 3^b of
 the carriage serves as a closure for the upper end
 15 of the standard. It will thus be seen that, when
 the carriage is in its raised position, it will co-
 operate with the portion of the standard which
 projects upwardly from the concrete base to form
 a hollow structure which is entirely closed, ex-
 20 cept for the short open space between the lower
 edge of the bridging wall of the carriage and the
 upper surface of the concrete base. This will
 serve to prevent dirt or snow from accumulating
 in the standard and constituting an obstruction
 which would prevent downward swinging move-
 25 ment of the carriage. An internally threaded
 socket 7, which is rigidly carried by the upper
 wall of the carriage or mounting, extends up-
 wardly therefrom to receive the threaded lower
 end portion 8^a of a pole 8 which may be of
 30 either solid or tubular formation, and in order
 to brace this pole, there has been provided a
 sleeve or collar 9 which fits snugly about the pole
 some distance above the socket and is carried
 by struts or legs 10 extending between the sleeves
 35 and the four corners of the upper wall of the car-
 riage or mounting. These struts or legs serve not
 only to carry the sleeves but also constitute
 braces to prevent the pole from being bent or
 broken by side strains when subjected to the
 40 action of wind. It will thus be seen that there
 will be no danger of the pole being bent or broken
 at the upper end of the socket 7. When it is
 desired to remove the pole or attach appliances
 to its upper end, it is merely necessary to with-
 45 draw the bolt 6 and the pole and mounting or
 carriage 3 may then be swung downwardly to the
 lowered position, indicated by dotted lines in Fig-
 ure 1. The pole may then be unscrewed from the
 socket 7 and withdrawn through the sleeve 9,
 50 after which the carriage or mounting may be re-
 turned to its vertical position and the bolt 6 re-
 placed. It will thus be seen that flag poles or
 other poles which are not in continuous use may
 be very easily applied to or removed from the
 55 mounting and when in use firmly supported in a
 vertical position. Other poles which are for
 permanent use may also be supported in a verti-

cal position through the medium of the improved
 mounting and these poles swung downwardly to
 a horizontal position when appliances are to be
 applied to or removed from their upper ends or
 repairs or adjustments made to such appliances
 5 carried by the pole.

Having thus described the invention, what is
 claimed as new is:

1. A pole mounting comprising a standard open
 at its top and along one side, a carriage disposed
 10 within said standard between opposed side walls
 thereof and having an outer side wall closing the
 open side of the standard when the carriage is
 in a vertical position, a top wall for said carriage,
 a fastener passing through side walls of the
 15 standard and opposed side walls of the carriage
 adjacent lower ends thereof and mounting the
 carriage for swinging movement from a vertical
 position within the standard to a lowered and
 substantially horizontal position, the inner lower
 20 corner portions of the side walls of said carriage
 being cut off and formed with arcuate edges to
 permit vertical swinging movement of the car-
 riage, a removable fastener passing through op-
 posed side walls of the standard and the carriage
 25 to releasably hold the carriage in its vertical po-
 sition, a socket extending upwardly from the top
 of said carriage for receiving the lower end of
 a pole, a bracing collar, and legs for supporting
 said collar above said socket in spaced relation
 30 thereto extending downwardly from the collar
 with their lower ends united to corner portions
 of the top wall of the carriage.

2. A pole mounting comprising a base, a stand-
 35 ard embedded in and extending upwardly from
 said base, said standard being formed of chan-
 neled material to provide a standard U-shaped
 in cross section and open along one side above
 the base, a mounting member disposed between
 opposed side walls of said standard, a fastener
 40 passing through the mounting member and op-
 posed side walls of the standard and constituting
 a pivot about which the mounting member may
 have swinging movement from a vertical position
 to a lowered position, a removable fastener pass-
 45 ing through the mounting member and the op-
 posed side walls of said standard to secure the
 mounting member in its raised position, a pole-
 receiving socket at the top of said mounting
 member, a collar for fitting about a pole above
 50 the socket, and legs for supporting said collar
 in vertically spaced relation to the socket extend-
 ing downwardly from the collar in diverging rela-
 tion to each other and having their lower ends
 united to the upper end of the mounting member. 55

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