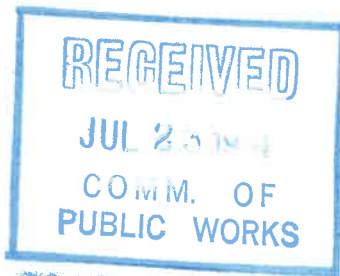




OFFICE OF
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
GARY E. STOUT
ADMINISTRATOR

1220 S.W. FIFTH AVE.
PORTLAND, OR. 97204



COMM'R	
ADM. SEC.	
EXEC. ASST.	<i>DS</i>
COMM. ASST.	<i>File</i>

Sub Bureau of Lighting

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Doug Butler

Date: July 22, 1974

From: Al Berreth *AB*

Subject: Street Lighting Improvements

Problem: A project, such as a building, constructed by a private (or public) developer frequently creates the need to relocate or modify improvements in the R.O.W. (in this instance, street lights and the underground circuitry connecting them).

- 1) Costs associated with relocation and modification can be very high and tend to be unpredictable. Either they can't be determined until the project's final design is complete, or they are affected during the actual construction of a project (underground circuitry is not known for having accurate location maps), or both. Thus an early review of a project at the "concept" stage to determine these costs would not be possible in most cases.
- 2) These costs are now being borne by the City in Street Lighting, while other public improvements similarly affected are apparently relocated or modified at the developer's expense.
- 3) It appears these costs should be borne by the developer as a legitimate project expense.
- 4) An ordinance and code ammendment is the probable solution.

Action Needed:

- 1) Review City policy with similar public improvements in similar situations.
- 2) Research code (see City Attorney).
- 3) Suggest coarse of action, review with Gary, Don Norman, Tim Swenson.
- 4) Complete and forward to Commissioner McCready's office through Doug.

To: Doug F. ller
Date: July 22, 1974
Page 2

Comments:

1) Spoke to Don Norman on July 22 and he assured me there were no projects on the immediate horizon that would be affected, and this is of #2 priority in his shop at the moment.

2) Gave Doug a commitment of August 1 for having it back to the Commissioner.

AB:dym1

cc: ✓ Jim Swenson
Don Norman

August 22, 1974

Commissioner McCready

Bureau of Lighting

Don Norman

Ornamental Lighting Standard

We have reviewed patent application and approve.

At your convenience, please have the necessary resolutions or ordinances prepared.

If this work must be delayed to allow more staff time to develop information for the street lighting levy, so be it.

Very truly yours,

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

CM.sb

THE CITY OF
PORTLAND



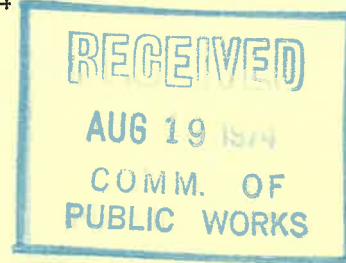
OREGON

BUREAU OF LIGHTING

400 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OR., 97204

503/248-4403

August 16, 1974



COMM'R	
ADM. SEC.	
EXEC. ASST.	PS
COMM. ASST.	

Commissioner Connie McCreedy
Department of Public Works
311 City Hall
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Connie:

As discussed with Jim Swenson in latter May, we were proceeding with the preparation of a patent application for the City of Portland Ornamental Lighting Standard. There are no existing procedures nor precedent for this action, however, I have coordinated with John Osburn. It is recommended that the following procedures be followed for smooth filing:

- 1 - A final draft of the patent detail be reviewed by the Bureau Director and applicant.
- 2 - A copy of the application be forwarded to the Commissioner-In-Charge and City Attorney for review.
- 3 - A resolution or ordinance authorizing the acceptance of rights and title by the City should be filed and approved by the Council.
- 4 - The Patent Application and an Assignment of Title (to the City) be filed concurrently after the passage of the resolution or ordinance by Council.

Chuck Cochran and I have reviewed the patent application and are forwarding copies to you and the City Attorney for administrative and legal review. I will await the acceptance of an ordinance or resolution by the Council before proceeding. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Norman

Donald R. Norman, Director
Bureau of Lighting

DRN:dlt

ORNAMENTAL LIGHTING STANDARD

Abstract of the Disclosure

A plurality of ornamental lighting standard shell parts are stacked one upon the other around a ground anchored inner pole. The shell includes a base portion enlarged relative to an adjacent portion of the pole and is capable of shifting laterally a slight amount in the event that it is struck by a vehicle. An intermediate portion of the shell is constructed of a plurality of replaceable parts for easy installation and replacement. The shell also includes ornamental parts as well as lamp assemblies.

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in lighting standards and is more particularly concerned with an ornamental lighting standard.

The trend in lighting standards on city streets has been to the more simple or plain appearance because of the expense of constructing, installing and maintaining the more decorative type. That is, the more decorative type of lighting standards are more expensive in their casting and consequently when damaged, or otherwise require replacement, are more expensive to replace. Thus, the beautification of lighting standards on city streets is being abandoned due to economics.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention and forming a primary objective thereof, a lighting standard is provided which, while being ornamental, embodies certain features that allow its cost to be reduced in construction, installation and maintenance, thus warranting

the general use thereof.

5 A more particular object of the present invention is to provide an ornamental lighting standard assembly employing an inner or central pole anchored firmly to the ground and enclosed in an outer shell of easily replaceable ornamental parts which are stacked one upon another and which include lamp assemblies.

10 Another object of the invention is to provide an ornamental lighting standard of the type described employing in such outer shell a base part that is capable of shifting laterally a slight amount to reduce its possibility of being broken in the event that it is struck by an automobile.

15 Another object is to provide an ornamental lighting standard of the type described also utilizing in such outer shell an intermediate portion constructed of a plurality of longitudinal replaceable parts for easy installation and replacement, such intermediate portion preferably being constructed of fiberglass or the like and being fluted for ornamentation.

20 The invention will be better understood and additional objects and advantages will become apparent from the following description illustrating a preferred form of the device.

Brief Description of the Drawings

25 Figures 1A and 1B are elevational views, partly broken away, of lower and upper portions, respectively, of a lighting standard embodying the instant invention, the portion shown in Figure 1A being foreshortened;

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Figure 1B;

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Figure 1B; and

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Figure 1A.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

The invention comprises two principal parts, namely, a ground anchored inner pole or post 10 and an outer shell 12 including upper lamp assemblies. These two principal parts are shown in the combination of Figures 1A and 1B. The inner pole 10 consists of a lower main body portion 14, Figure 1A, preferably tapered to a smaller dimension toward the top. Body portion 14 has a uniform diameter, vertical extension 16, Figures 1A and 1B, of smaller dimension than the top of the body portion. A rod 18, Figure 1B, extends upwardly in integral relation from the extension 16. For the purpose of providing an integrated structure, the upper end of body portion 14 has a wall 20 to which the extension 16 is secured, as by welding, and the extension 16 has a top wall 22 to which the rod 18 is secured. The two portions 14 and 16 are tubular in construction for receiving suitable wiring 23, and wall 20 has an opening 24 through which the wiring can extend. These body portions also have appropriate upper and lower hand holes 26 for operator access. The top end 28 of rod 18 is threaded for a purpose to be described.

The bottom end of the body portion 14 has an integral base plate 30 arranged to seat on a footing 32 in the ground and be secured to such footing by bolted connection to studs 34 projecting from such

footing. The wiring 23 extends up through the footing for entry into the pole, the base plate 30 having a suitable opening 38 through which the wires can extend.

5 The inner pole 10 thus is seen to comprise a rigid, permanent support and encloses all the necessary wiring up to lamp assemblies, to be described.

10 The outer decorative and lamp supporting shell 12 has a first part comprising a tubular base member 40 provided with a flat bottom edge 42 adapted for seating engagement on a sidewalk or other supporting surface. This base member is leveled by suitable shims 44, and grouting material 46 having suitable water drain holes is filled in any space that may be present between the bottom of base member 40 and the sidewalk.

15 The top of base member 40 comprises a flat annular edge 48, and a short annular tongue 49 projects upwardly from such edge at the inside of the latter. Base member 40 is decorative on its outer surface.

20 Adapted to be seated on the base member 40 is a tubular part 50 having a bottom annular edge 52 adapted to seat on the top edge 48 of base member 40, the tongue 49 projecting up into the part 50 to provide lateral support. While tongue 49 serves to center the two members 40 and 50, it is at the same time short enough such that base member 40 can move laterally a slight amount without breaking the tongue or the upper end of said base member in the event that the latter is struck by a vehicle, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

25 The part 50 terminates at its top in a flat annular edge 53. A door 54 is provided in a side wall of the intermediate part 50 for access to the interior of the shell, such door being in the area of a hand hole 26.

The outer surface of part 50 is decorative.

5 Seated on top of the intermediate part 50 is a decorative ring 56 having a bottom edge 58 adapted for seating engagement on the top edge 53 of part 50. Edge 53 has a depending tongue 60 which fits down into the part 50. The upper end of part 56 has a flat annular edge 62.

10 Seated on top of the ring 56 is an elongated part or body portion 66 of the shell. This part is tubular in construction, and the bottom end seats on the upper edge 62 of part 56. Part 66 is fluted for ornamentation and is constructed of two or more longitudinal segments, Figure 4, preferably three. These segments are designated by the numerals 66a, 66b, and 66c in Figure 4 and have overlapping longitudinal edges 68 connected together by pop rivets 70. It is preferred that the segments 66a, 66b and 66c be molded of fiberglass or other suitable plastic. The part 66 is tapered slightly to a smaller dimension toward the upper end thereof similar to body portion 14 of the pole 10, and in a preferred arrangement it is dimensioned to have a snug fit on portion 14 of the pole so that it cannot be turned by vandals. The top edge 72 of elongated shell part 66 is flat.

20 A decorative ring 74, Figures 1A and 1B, has an inturned bottom flange 75 surrounded by an outer depending annular tongue 76, the said tongue 76 being of a diameter slightly greater than the outside of the elongated part 66 at the top so as to fit over a portion of said part with the flange 75 seated on top of the pole portion 14.

25 The ring 74 has a flat top 77 adjacent its outer edge and an upwardly directed annular tongue 78 at an inner termination of the top defining

a central top opening.

5 A decorative shell part 80 seats on the top of ring 74 and for this purpose it has a bottom inturned flange 81 with a flat bottom surface adapted to seat on surface 77 of ring 74. Part 80 has an outer annular flat top portion 82 and an inner upwardly directed tongue 83 defining a central opening at its inner edge. Another decorative part 84 seats on part 80 and for this purpose it has an inturned flange 86 having a flat bottom surface adapted to seat on the top surface 82 of part 80. An upper portion 87 of part 84 is curved inwardly to a diameter only slightly greater than the adjacent diameter of post portion 16 so as to have lateral stability on the latter, and in this regard this same part at the bottom thereof also has lateral stability on the post portion 16 by suitable dimensioning of the opening defined by flange 86. Likewise, parts 80 and 74 have lateral stability on the post by selected dimensioning of the central openings therethrough. 10 Shell part 84 has a flat top surface 88 terminating at an inner point in an upwardly extending tongue 89 defining a central opening only slightly larger in diameter than the post 16. A tubular lamp bracket 90 seats on the top surface 88 of part 84 and has a pair of oppositely extending hollow bracket arms 91 with vertically apertured support ends 92. Bracket 90 also has removable side plates 93 in the area of upper hand hole 26 for interior access. With reference to Figures 15 1B and 3, support ends 92 have a lateral horizontal web 94 provided with a depending stud bolt 96 arranged for threaded engagement with a depending 20 a tapped bore 98 in a top upper horizontal wall 99 of a depending 25

decorative part 100. Wall 99 has an outer annular recess 101 dimensioned to receive the bottom edge of support end 92 for central mounting disposition.

5 Seated on each support end 92 is a lamp assembly comprising a decorative part 104, a ballast housing 106, a bowl glass 108, and a cover 110.

10 With particular reference to Figures 1B and 2, the upper portion of each support end 92 has an annular recess 112 and the lower end of its decorative part 104 has a bottom edge 114 adapted to seat on the shoulder formed by the recess. Support ends 92 have inturned apertured ears 116 at the top thereof and the decorative part 104 has a transverse wall 118 adjacent to the bottom thereof. Wall 118 has apertures aligned with the apertures in ears 116, and bolts 120 mounted in these apertures securely fasten the parts 104 to the bracket arms for upright support. Wall 118 has a central aperture 122 for receiving wiring 23.

15 The upper end of part 104 has an inturned flange 124 to which the ballast 126 is secured, as by screws 128. The bottom end of ballast housing 106 is flared out to fit over a portion of part 104 and is
20 removably secured thereto by setscrews 130 engageable in a peripheral slot 131 in the part 104. The top of ballast housing 106 has an upwardly projecting annular flange 132 for laterally receiving screws 134 adapted to lock the bowl glass 108 removably in place in the usual manner. The cover 110 is removably held in place by a bracket arm 136 secured at
25 its lower end to an upwardly directed ear 138 on the ballast housing and removably secured interiorly to the bottom and top portions of the cover

by screws 140. A top one of the screws 140 projects upwardly beyond the cover and has threaded engagement with a top ornament 142 through a resilient washer 143. Cover 110 has a removable canopy glass portion 110a that is capable of easy removal for access to the interior of the bowl glass 108 by removal of top ornament 142.

The top end 144 of lamp bracket 90 is flat, and a decorative part 146 seats on top of such bracket. Part 146 has an internal diameter at the lower end just slightly larger than the pole portion 16 for lateral stability and also has a flat top surface 148 terminating at an inner point in an upwardly extending tongue 150 defining a central opening adapted to receive the top end of post portion 16 in a rather close fit. A top ornament 152, open at the bottom but closed at the top, seats on the top 148 of part 146. This top ornament serves to clamp upper portions of the shell parts down as will be described more fully hereinafter, and for this purpose it has a tapped bore 154 in its top closed portion arranged for threaded engagement with the upper end 28 of rod 18.

For installing a lighting standard of the invention, the post member 10 is first securely anchored in place on the footing 32. The various parts of the shell are then moved down over the post member 10, starting with the lowermost member 40 and progressively stacking the parts one on the other. When the parts have been placed in position up through and including the part 146, the top ornament 152 is threadedly engaged with the rod 18. Such top ornament holds the parts 74, 80, 84, 90, and 146 firmly down against the top of pole portion 14.

The present invention thus provides a lighting standard which is ornamental in appearance and in view of its construction is relatively inexpensive to manufacture. Also, since the shell 12 is formed of a considerable number of parts, individual ones of such parts can be replaced if they are damaged or otherwise require replacement. Base member 40 is the part most apt to be hit by vehicles such as when vehicles are moving into parking spaces adjacent to the sidewalk, and in most instances, this member will not be damaged since it can move laterally a short distance away from its centered position under the parts thereabove. In such movement, the tongue portion on the top thereof will slide out from under the bottom of part 50. Such is the result of a slight amount of slack between the parts that is usually present from three bottom parts 40, 50, and 66. Therefore, in most instances, base member 40 when struck by an automobile will merely have to be re-centered rather than replaced. Body member 66 also comprises an area of the shell that may be damaged, as by trucks or buses, and to repair this portion of the standard, it is merely necessary to take out the damaged segment 66a, 66b, or 66c by drilling out the necessary rivets and installing a new segment.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herein shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of my invention, or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1.

A lighting standard comprising

(a) a center post,

(b) means at the lower end of said post arranged to anchor it securely to the ground in upright relation,

5 (c) a separate outer ornamental shell encompassing said post,

(d) said shell being formed of a plurality of vertical parts and having a bottom end arranged for support on the ground for supporting lower ones of said parts on the ground,

10 (e) lamp support means on said shell,

(f) and hold-down means at the upper end of said pole and shell to hold upper parts of said shell down on the pole.

2.

The lighting standard of claim 1 wherein said center post is hollow to receive wiring therethrough.

3.

The lighting standard of claim 1 wherein said lower ones of said shell parts are stacked one on another.

4.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein a lower one of said parts is substantially larger in diameter than a corresponding horizontal portion of said pole and is arranged to shift laterally to prevent breakage thereof in the event it is struck by a vehicle.

5.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein the lowermost one of said parts is substantially larger in diameter than a corresponding horizontal portion of said pole and is arranged to shift laterally to prevent breakage thereof in the event it is struck by a vehicle.

6.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein an intermediate one of said lower parts comprises an elongated body member formed of a plurality of longitudinal replaceable parts.

7.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein said parts have inter-fitting engagement with adjacent parts for centering.

8.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein an intermediate one of said parts comprises an elongated body member molded of glass fiber in a plurality of longitudinal replaceable parts said body member having a snug fit on a corresponding horizontal portion of said pole to restrict rotation.

5

9.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein said pole has an upper horizontal shoulder and the upper parts of said shell are supported on said shoulder, said hold-down means holding said upper parts down against said shoulder.

10.

The lighting standard of claim 3 wherein said pole comprises a lower portion, a top extension on said lower portion of smaller diameter to form a shoulder, said hold-down means comprising a threaded rod member projecting upwardly from said top extension and a top ornamental shell part threadedly engaged with said rod member holding said upper shell parts down against said shoulder, a lower one of said parts being substantially larger in diameter than a corresponding horizontal portion of said pole and being arranged to shift laterally to prevent breakage thereof in the event it is struck by a vehicle.

5

10

FIG. 1A

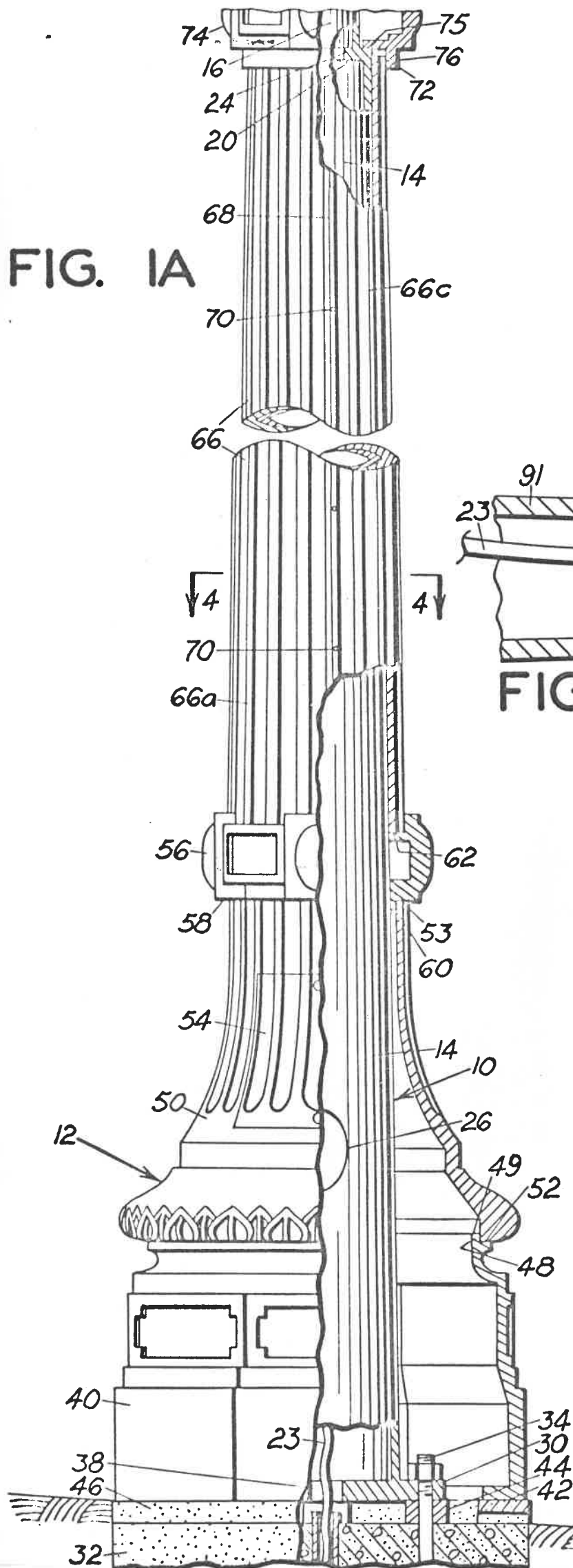


FIG. 2

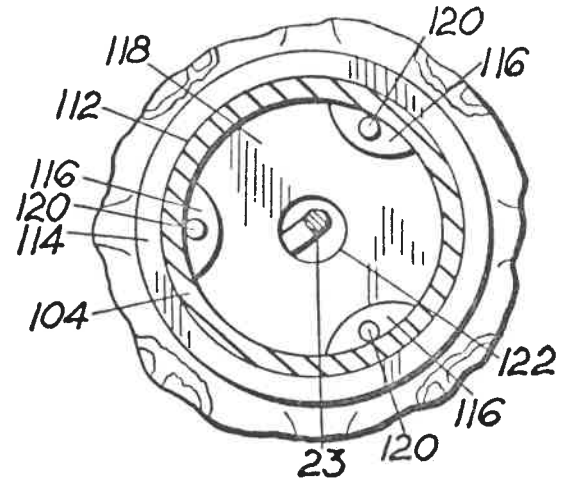


FIG. 3

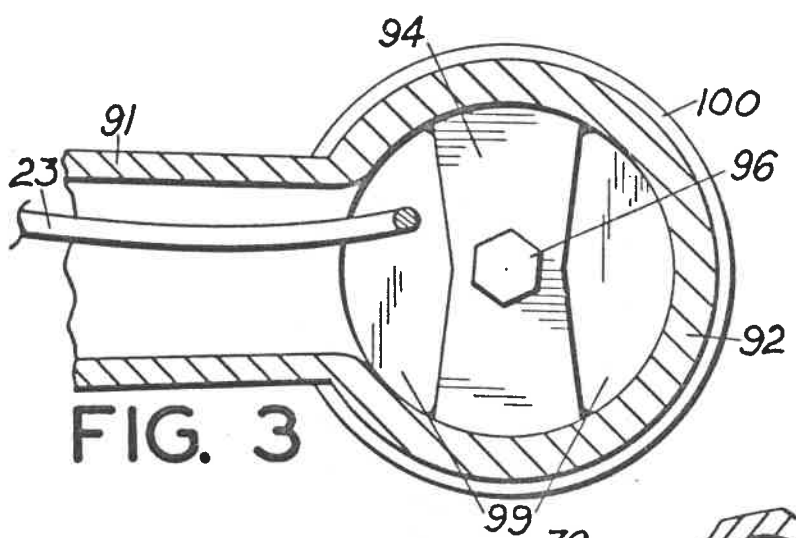


FIG. 4

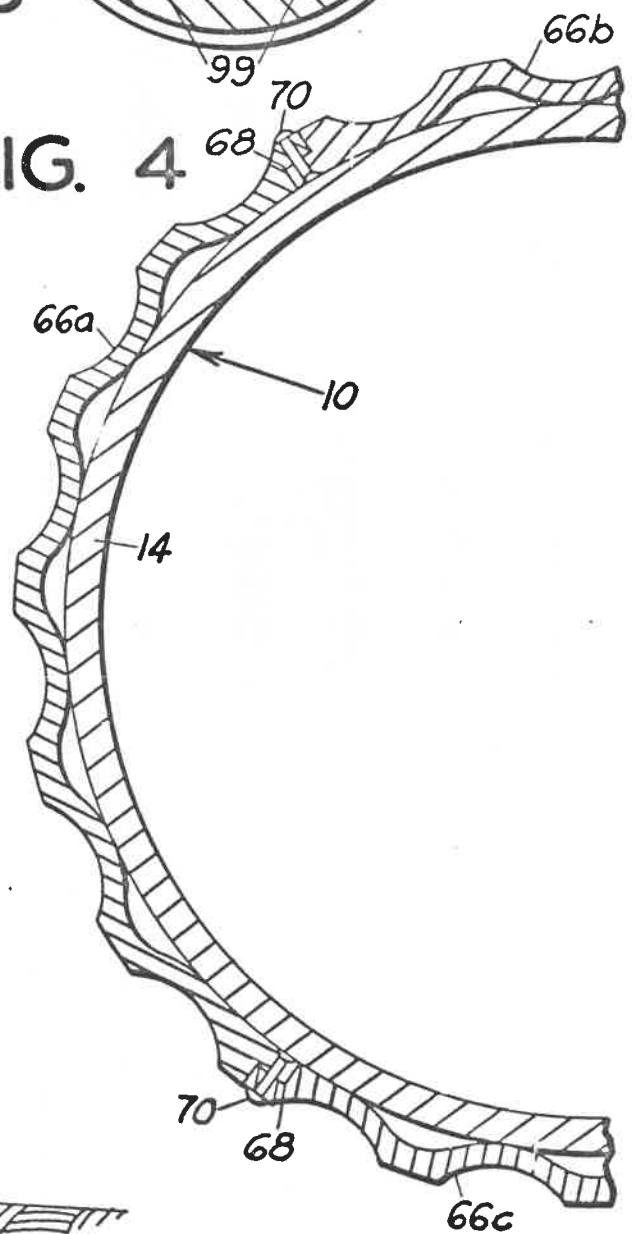
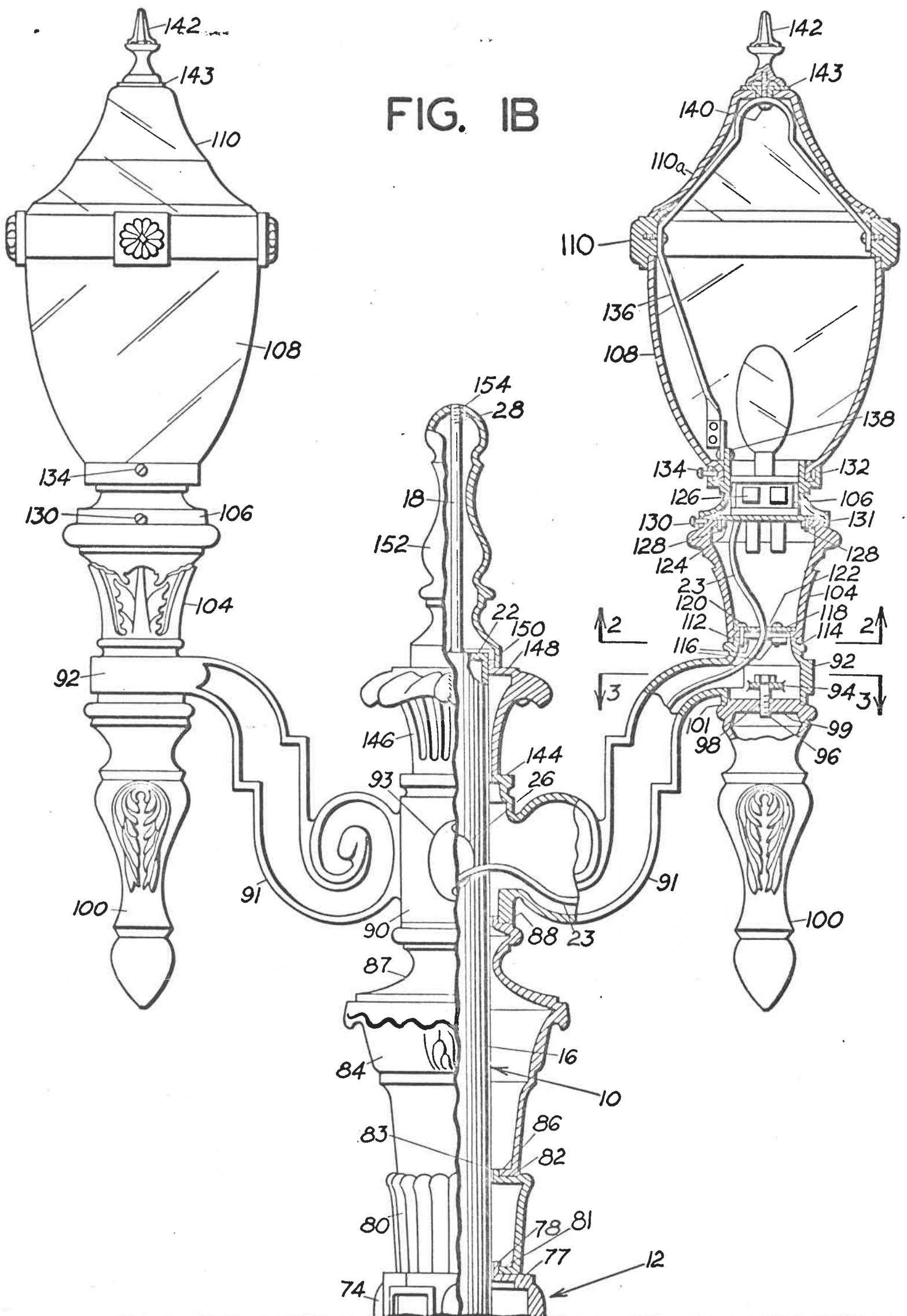


FIG. 1B



Date: AUG. 16, 1974

To the City of Portland

This is to advise that with regard to my sole inventor-
ship and manufacture of patterns and castings for an ornamental
standard or parts thereof, such was accomplished during my employ-
ment with the City of Portland. I do not claim any ownership in
the standard or parts thereof. Also, I will not market or sell
any of the products or parts thereof without the express written
consent of the City of Portland.

Signed Charles K. Cochran

STATE OF OREGON
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of
AUGUST 1974.

Signed Gene S. Yates
Notary

My commission expires 12/17
1977.

Confidential

THE PORTLAND
STREET LIGHTING MEASURE

Bardsley & Haslacher, Inc.
September, 1974

INTRODUCTION

This is a report on voter attitudes toward the special tax levy for street lighting.

The study was conducted and compiled by Bardsley & Haslacher, Inc., an independent and impartial research organization, with offices in the Western United States.

Objective

Objectives of the study were (1) to test the current voting climate, and (2) examine rationale for favoring or supporting the measure.

Methodology

Sample for the study consisted of 155 personal interviews with Portland residents, 18 years of age or older.

The sample was a multi-stage probability type which guaranteed each voter an equal opportunity of being interviewed.

Field work for the study was conducted between September 23 - October 2, 1974.

Sampling Variability

Every sample survey is subject to ranges of variability of the chance that results might vary, within known limitations, of those which would accrue from a complete census of voters.

The maximum standard error range on this size sample is eight per cent, plus or minus.

THE FINDINGS

In sounding out voting sentiment, each respondent was handed a copy of the ballot title and asked the following question:

"If the election were being held today, would you probably vote FOR or AGAINST this measure?"

The response pattern (Read down)

	<u>All Potential Voters</u>	<u>Registered Voters Only</u>
FOR measure	40%	39%
AGAINST	46	48
Undecided	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Totals	100%	100%
(Samples)	(155)	(126)

In evaluating findings, it should be pointed out that an "undecided" voter tends to react negatively to a measure he knows little or nothing about, particularly if he feels it involves tax expenditures.

The Rationale

After the respondent had registered his opinion, he was asked for supportive reasons, which are spelled out on the following pages. All response was voluntary and spontaneous.

Reasons for FAVORING Tax Levy for Street Lighting. (Read down)

<u>Reason(s):</u>	<u>Total FAVORING</u>
<u>Protection and Security:</u> A crime prevention measure; added protection on streets; reduce car thefts and assaults; provide security and protection after dark	57%
<u>Lack of Lighting:</u> (No mention of protection) Many streets have no lights; present lighting is inadequate; parks and streets need lighting; to eliminate darkness on streets	31
<u>Keep Pace with Progress, Growth:</u> As population increases, we need more lights; street lights are needed to keep up with progress	6
<u>Aid Bus Riders:</u> More people are riding buses and need lighting as they return from work; bus riders need light when walking	3
<u>Undecided - Simply favor measure;</u> <u>Sounds like a good idea</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	100%
(Sample)	(62)

Reasons for OPPOSING Tax Levy for Street Lighting. (Read down)

<u>Reason(s):</u>	<u>Total OPPOSING</u>
<u>High Taxes:</u> Taxes too high as is; we've reached the tax limit; can't stand another tax increase	31%
<u>Lighting Adequate Now:</u> No need for more lights; no need to pay for additional lighting	17
<u>Cost of Lights:</u> Too much money involved; lights are too expensive	11)
<u>Add to Inflation:</u> Purchases will add to inflation; price out of reason	4)
<u>Funds Needed for Other Purposes:</u> Other areas more critical; city should channel funds in another direction	10
<u>Energy Shortage:</u> Waste of power; need to save energy; electricity needed for other purposes	10
<u>Use Present Equipment:</u> Present equipment can handle job; use different lights in present equipment	4
<u>Lack of Details on Location:</u> Would vote "no", until I knew where they were going	4
<u>Public Ownership:</u> City would own lights and dislike public ownership	3
<u>Our Taxes Spent Elsewhere:</u> We don't need lights here, so our tax dollars would be spent elsewhere; taxes benefit someone else	3
<u>Would Not Cut Down Crime</u>	2
<u>Undecided</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100%
(Sample)	(71)