

J. BURNHAM.
INSULATOR FOR LIGHTNING RODS.

No. 93,410.

Patented Aug. 10, 1869.

Fig. 1.

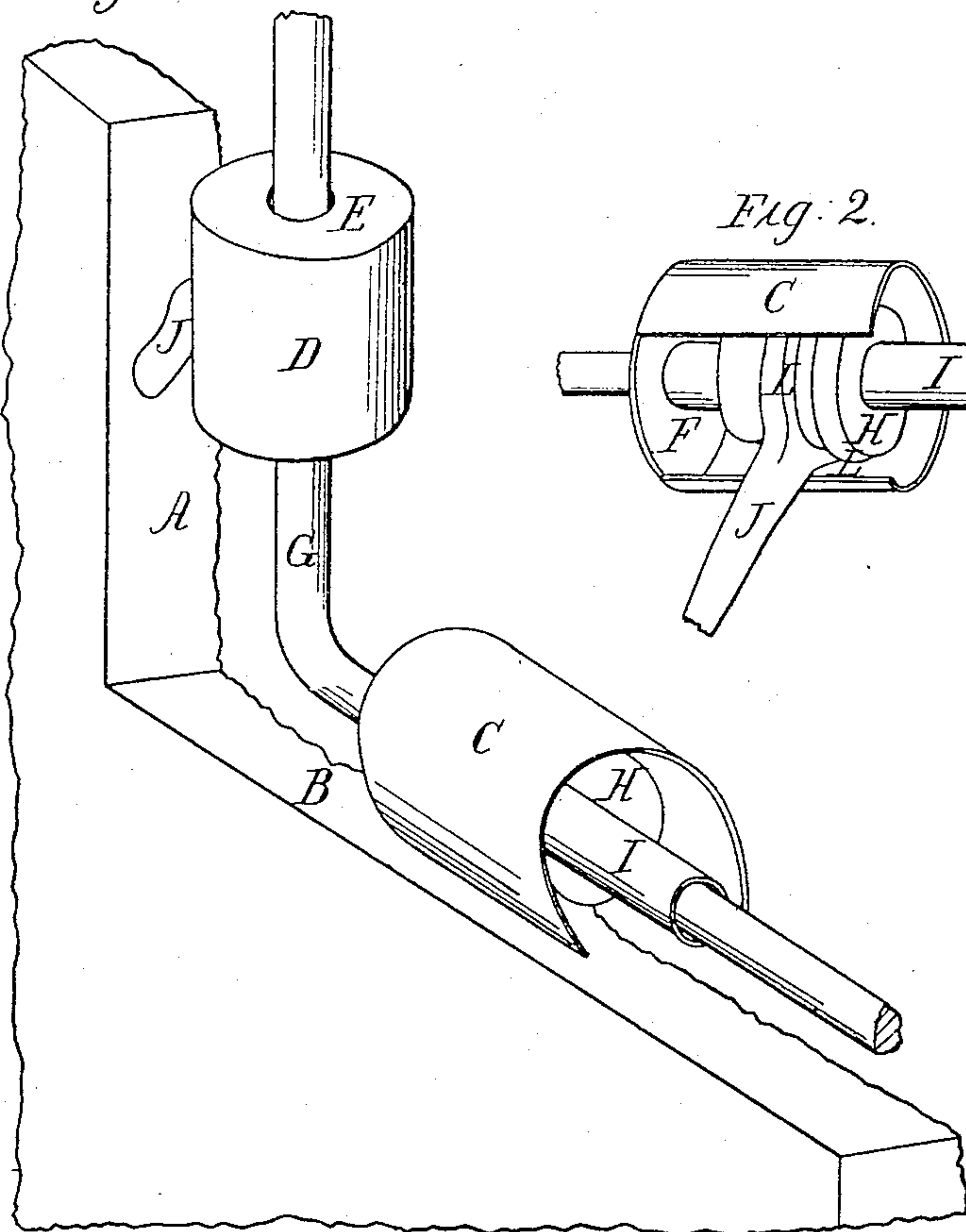


Fig. 2.

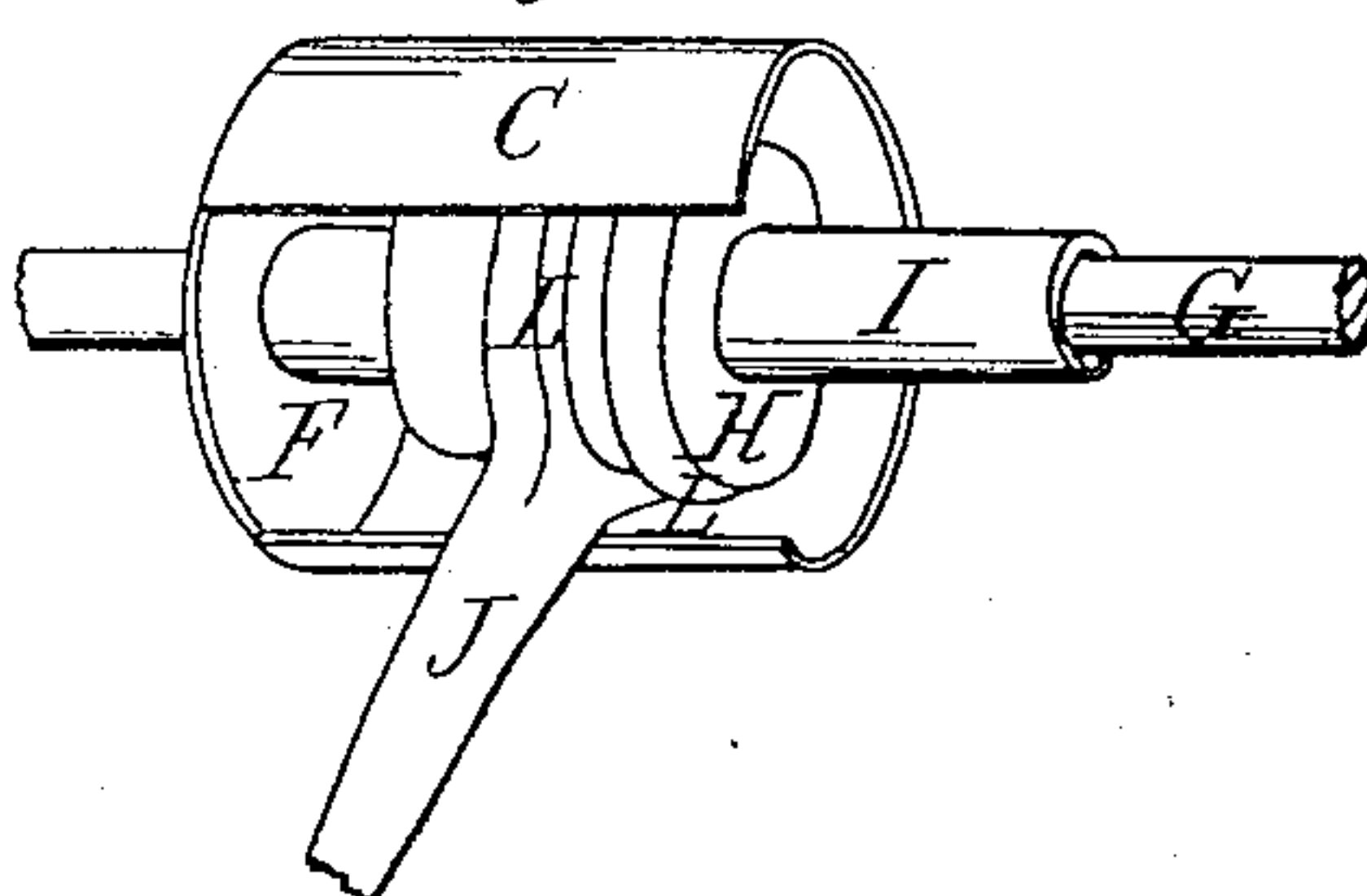
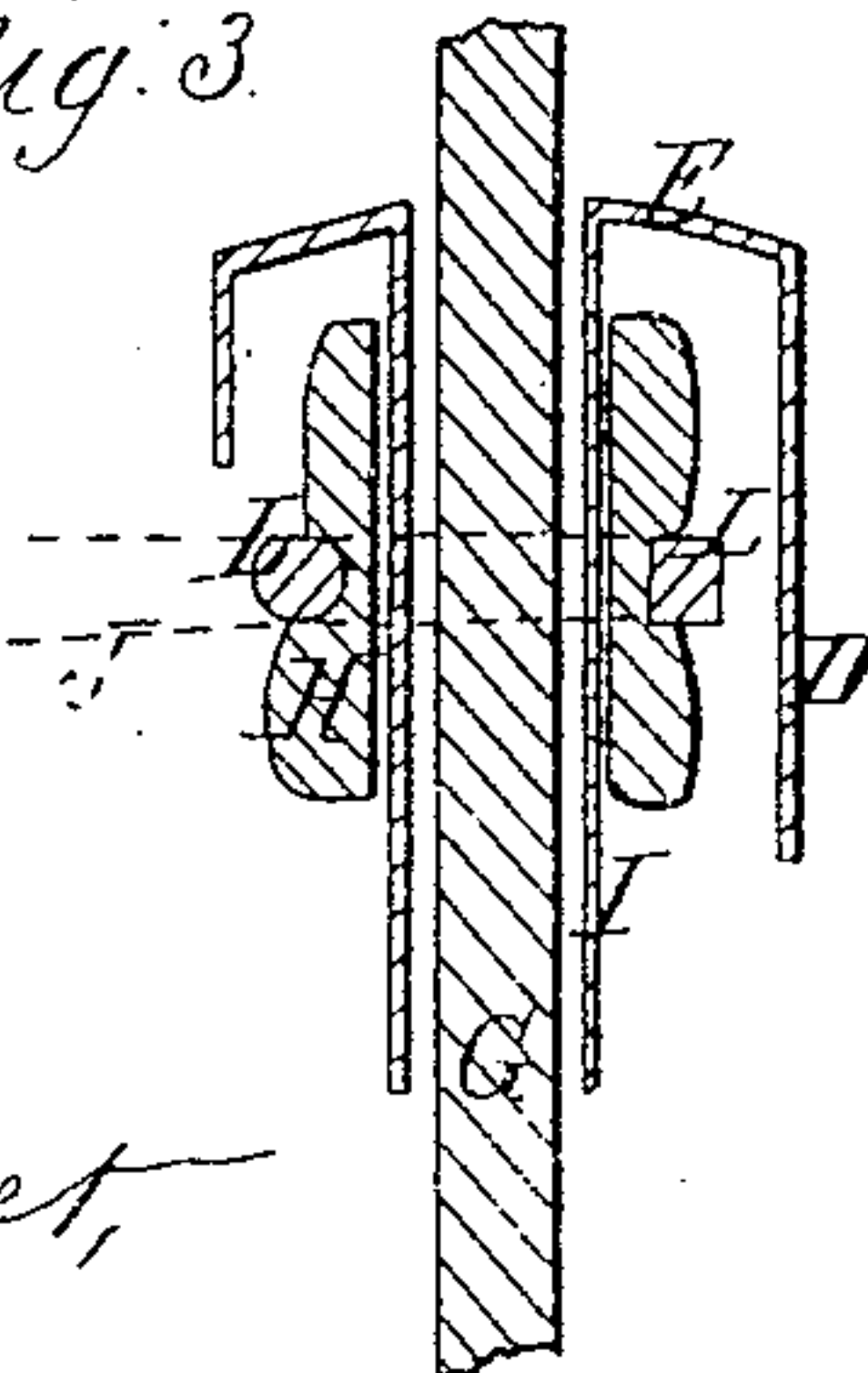


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
James Noequet,
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Inventor;
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By his attorney,
G. L. Chapin

United States Patent Office.

JOHN BURNHAM, OF BATAVIA, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 93,410, dated August 10, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN INSULATORS FOR LIGHTNING-RODS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BURNHAM, of Batavia, in the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators for Lightning-Rods; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters marked thereon, making a part of this description, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective representation of two insulators, one being fastened to a roof, and the other to a vertical wall.

Figure 2, a perspective view of one insulator detached from the building.

Figure 3, a vertical section of the same.

The nature of the present invention consists in housing or covering the ordinary glass insulator with a case, which is provided with a pipe running through the glass, by means of which the rod is so protected that water will not fill the space between the glass and rod, and thereby provide a conductor leading from the rod to the building, as is now the case with the ordinary insulator.

B represents the roof, and A, the vertical wall of a building to which the insulator is fastened.

H represents an ordinary glass insulator, which is held in place by means of a staple, J L, in the usual manner.

The housing or case for the insulator on the roof B is shown at C, and it consists of a piece of sheet-metal or other suitable material, which is so formed as to ex-

tend about two-thirds around a circular end, F, to which it is so fastened, by solder or otherwise, as to form a water-tight joint.

This end F is provided with a pipe, I, which is somewhat larger than the rod G, which passes through it, and it is long enough to discharge what water enters therein at a point which is some little distance below the glass H, the pipe I being held from turning in the glass by red lead, or any other cement which is suitable for that purpose.

The housing and pipe for the insulator, attached to the vertical wall A of the house, are constructed in the same manner as the one described, only that that part of the periphery D, projecting above the shank J of the staple, passes entirely around the end F, as shown at fig. 3.

By means of this construction and arrangement, the insulator is made as complete during a rain-storm as at any other time, for water cannot so collect on the rod, glass, and staple, as to form a connection with the building.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The housings D C, provided with pipes I, in combination with the staples J L, glass H, and rod G, as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN BURNHAM.

Witnesses:

JAS. NORQUET,
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