

(No Model.)

W. E. JOSLIN.
ELECTRIC INSULATOR PEG.

No. 386,986.

Patented July 31, 1888.

Fig: 1.

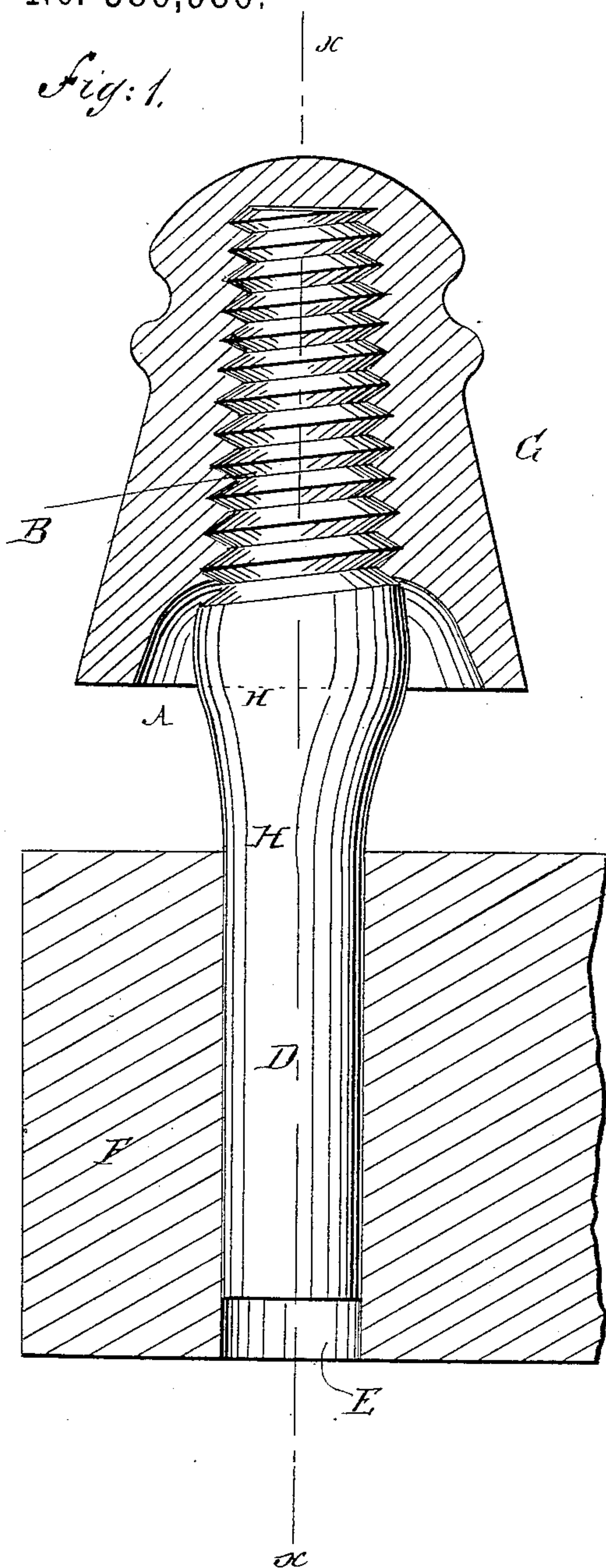
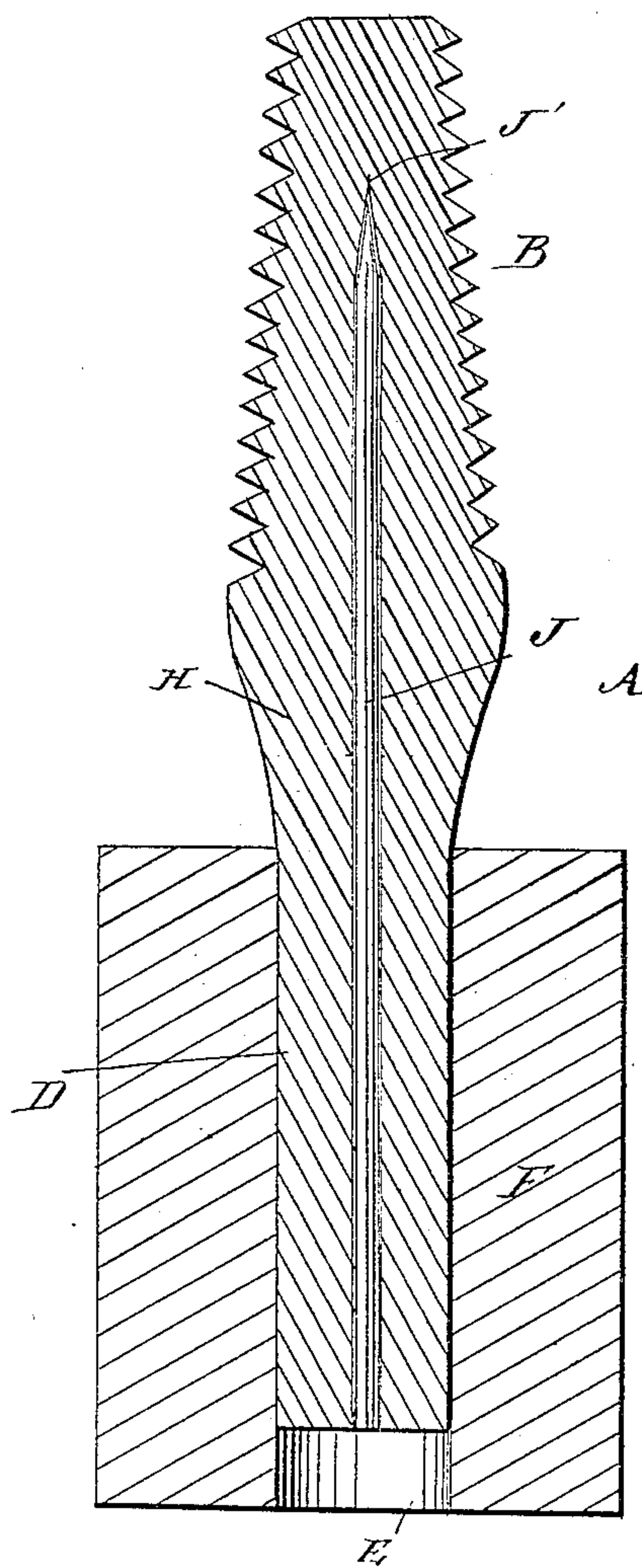


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

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ELECTRIC INSULATOR-PEG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,986, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed February 13, 1888. Serial No. 263,803. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. JOSLIN, of South Scituate, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Insulator-Pegs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in the pegs used for holding electric-wire insulators on the cross-arms of telegraph-poles and similar supports.

These pegs have heretofore been formed of wood with a threaded head on which the insulator—usually of glass—is screwed, with a straight lower shank adapted to be driven into the socket of the cross-arm or other support, and with a square outward-projecting shoulder at the upper end of the shank to limit the entrance of the shank into the socket. This shoulder, abutting against the top of the support, rendered the peg so stiff as to often break at the shoulder when a sudden strain was put on the wire attached to the insulator, and, further, entirely shaded the water that accumulated around the shank below the shoulder from the sun's rays, so that in time the peg became decayed at its weakest point just inside the shoulder and gave way when any unusual strain came upon the wire.

The object of my improvement is to provide a peg in which these objections are wholly obviated while greatly increased strength and durability are obtained; and to this end the invention consists of a peg constructed substantially as hereinafter described and as claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional elevation, illustrating a peg constructed according to my improvement, held in a socketed support and sustaining an electric-wire insulator of common form; and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of the support and peg on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, the insulator being removed.

The peg A is formed of wood with a threaded tapering upper end, B, and a straight lower shank, D, the shank being adapted to be driven into the socket E of a telegraph cross-arm or other support, F, and the threaded head B to receive insulator G in the usual way.

The neck H, uniting the enlarged lower part of the head to the upper end of the shank, is formed on a gradual taper, so that, while effectually limiting the insertion of the peg into the socket when driven thereinto, it offers not the slightest obstruction to the passage of heat-rays to the part of the neck at the mouth of the socket, so that any water collecting at that point will be soon evaporated and the decay of the peg thus prevented.

To further increase the durability of the peg, an iron or other metallic headless pin, J, having a sharpened end J' is driven, in the process of making the peg, centrally and lengthwise into the same from its lower end through the shank, neck, and head to within a short distance of the upper end of the head, so as to greatly increase the strength of the peg without rendering it unduly stiff or in any way affecting its insulating properties.

By the described construction a peg is produced whose durability will much more than compensate for its slightly increased cost.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an improved article of manufacture, a wooden insulator-peg, A, formed with a threaded head, B, the neck H, which is tapered downward, and the shank D, forming a smooth non-shouldered continuation of said neck, adapting it to be driven into a socket of cross-arm F, substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

WILLIAM E. JOSLIN.

Witnesses:

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