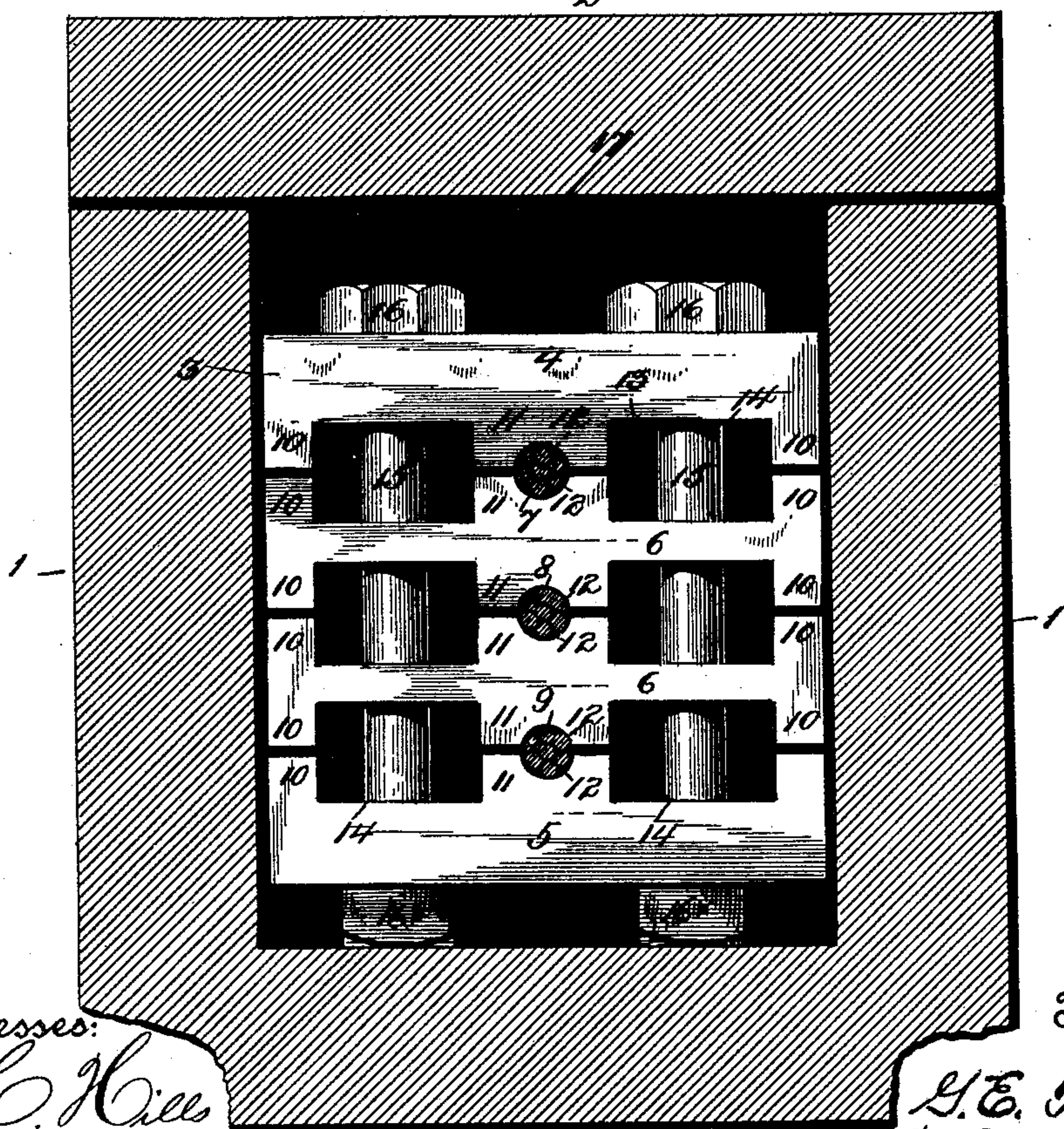
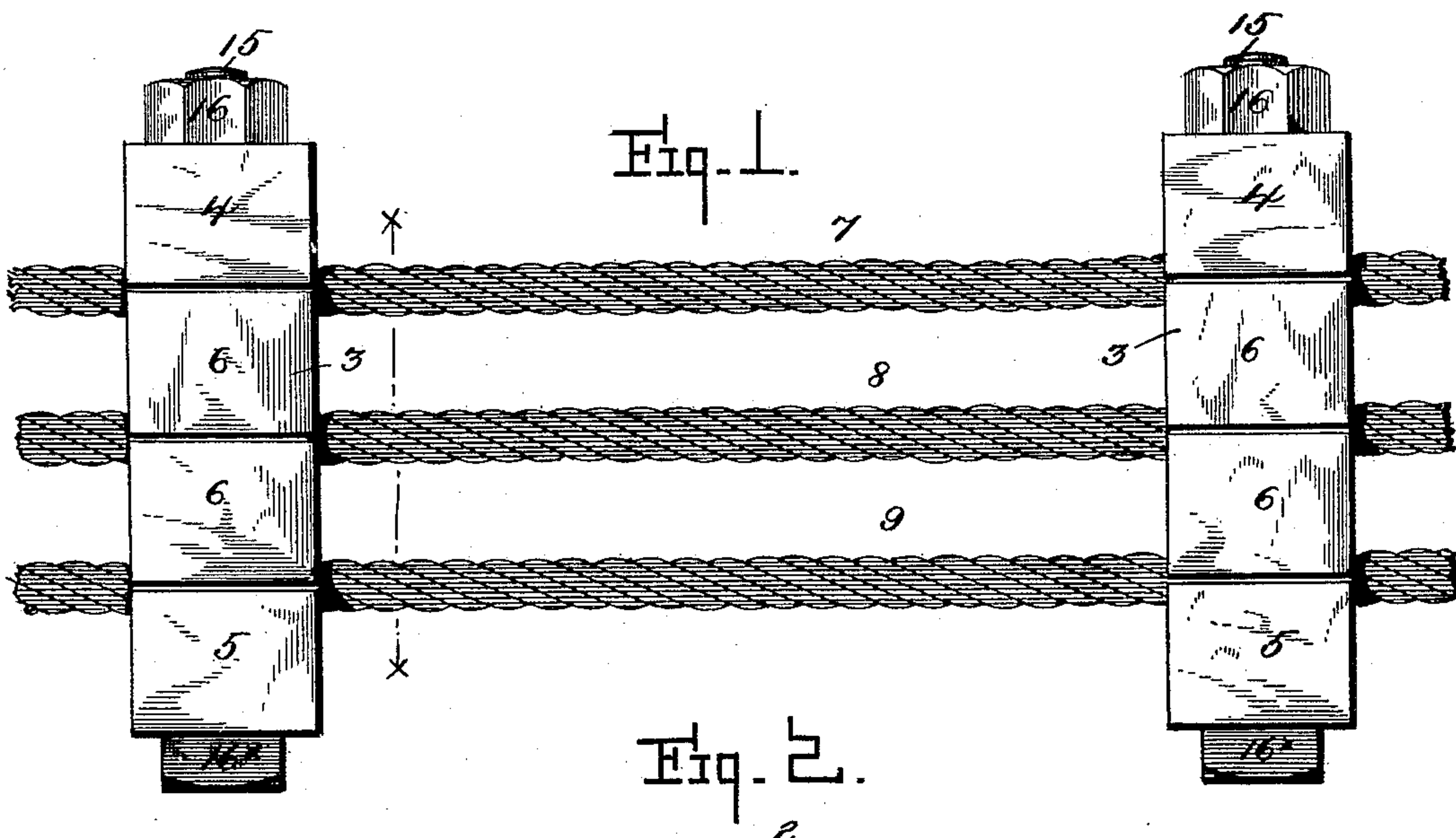


(No Model.)

G. E. TAILLEUR.  
UNDERGROUND CONDUCTOR.

No. 404,877.


Patented June 11, 1889.



Witnesses:

G. C. Hills  
W. A. Duwall;

Inventor:

 *H. E. Faileur.*  
*E. B. Stocking.*  
*Attorneys*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGES E. TAILLEUR, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

## UNDERGROUND CONDUCTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,877, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed October 25, 1888. Serial No. 289,100. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGES E. TAILLEUR, a citizen of France, residing at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Underground Conductors, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention has relation to underground conductors for electric-light, telephone, telegraph, and other wires; and among the objects in view are to provide a box of wood, metal, or other material suitable for the ob-  
15 jects in view, to provide a series of brackets for supporting the cables, formed of non-conducting material and designed to be bound together for the accommodation of one or more cables, and to provide a filling adapted  
20 to be poured in the box after the cables are in position, whereby a complete insulation of said cables is accomplished.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel  
25 features will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a series of cables supported and spaced apart by insulating-brackets constructed in accordance with my invention;  
30 and Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the conductor-box, the cables being shown in section and the supporting-brackets for the same in end elevation.

35 Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 represents the conductor-box, which may be made of iron or other metal, wood, or, in fact, of any suitable material, and which may  
40 be formed in sections of suitable lengths and joined in any well-known manner. The box is preferably rectangular in cross-section, and is provided with a cover 2.

45 Seated in the box 1 and at intervals throughout its length are a series of brackets 3, which consist of top and bottom sections 4 and 5 and intermediate sections 6, the latter in this instance being two in number; but, as will be hereinafter apparent, as many sections 6 may  
50 be employed as necessary for the accommodation of the cables. The sections 4, 5, and

6, composing the brackets, may be formed of any suitable insulating non-conducting material—such as, for instance, glass, porcelain, or hard rubber, the glass being preferable on account of its high insulative property. In this instance the conductor is designed for accommodating three cables—7, 8, and 9—each of which are composed of as many strands as is usual. The top and bottom sections 4 and 5  
55 are identical in construction, the latter merely being reversed. Each of these sections are provided with projections 10 at each of their ends, which projections are formed at a right angle to the body portion of the section. In-  
60 termediate the end projections 10 are formed in each of the sections central projections 11, which are provided with a central transverse groove 12 of semicircular form, the surfaces of the end and central projections being on  
65 the same plane. The intermediate sections 6 are similarly formed, the difference being that the end projections and the central grooved projections are duplicated at each side of the section, and when a series of these  
70 sections are mounted or arranged one upon the other the several projections are in line with each other and serve to space the sections apart, forming spaces 13 intermediate  
75 sections and intermediate each central projection and the adjacent end projections. Through the grooves 12, formed in the central projections, are passed the cables 7, 8, and  
80 9, the two semicircular grooves of each adjacent central section forming when the sections are in position a completed circular groove adapted for the reception and embracing  
85 of the cables. In this manner a number of cables are supported and insulated from each other.  
90

It now remains to provide some cheap and efficient means for binding the several sections forming the bracket in position. For this purpose I form vertical openings 14 in each of the sections, the opening of each section being in line with the remaining sections,  
95 and the openings being located at each side of the central projections 11 of each section. Through these openings are passed vertical bolts 15, having heads 16<sup>x</sup>, designed to rest  
100 upon the bottom of the box 1 and provided with binding-nuts 16 at their upper ends. By



means of these bolts and nuts the several sections may be tightly and securely clamped in position.

5 When the parts are in the position described, and as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, a suitable insulating material or substance is poured into the box 1, which takes into the openings between the sections and completely insulates the cables from the  
10 box. This insulating material 17 may be made of any suitable ingredients; but I prefer to form a compound of cement, resin, and tallow, the compound being melted and poured in in that state, so as to take into all the open-  
15 ings, and when cooled a solid mass is formed, the cables being buried therein. I prefer this insulating substance for many reasons, among which may be mentioned its complete insulating properties and also its preservative.  
20 Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A bracket for underground cables, formed of non-conducting material and consisting of end sections 4 and 5 and intermediate sections 6, each of the end sections being provided 25 upon one of its faces with end projections 10 and central projections 11, grooved, as at 12, and the intermediate sections 6 being provided with similar projections and grooves upon each of their faces, and each of the sec- 30 tions being vertically perforated, as at 14, and binding-bolts 15, inserted through the openings and provided with nuts 16, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 35 presence of two witnesses.

GEORGES E. TAILLEUR.

Witnesses:

I. MAC KAY,  
P. D. MARCO.