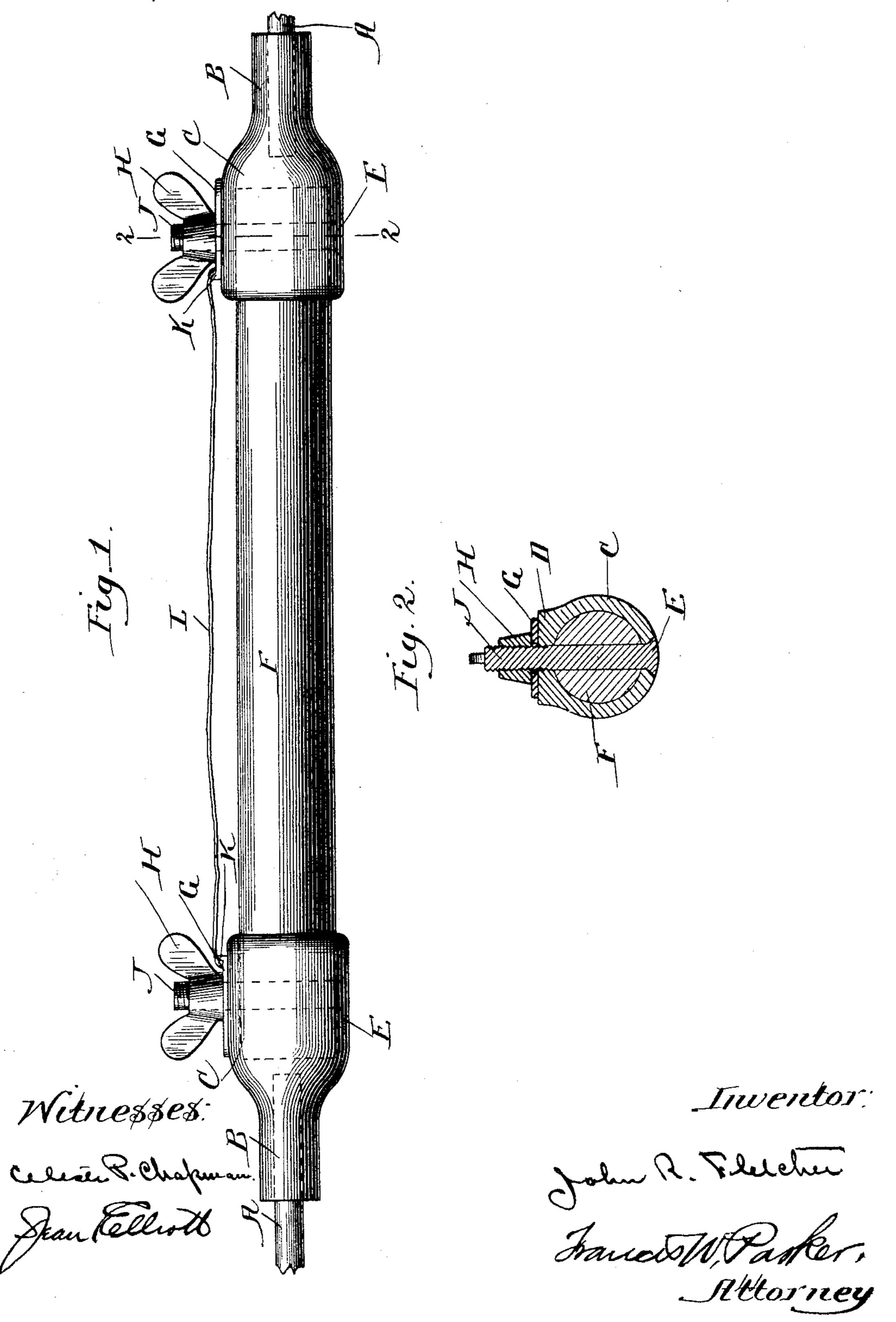
J. R. FLETCHER. AERIAL CUT-OUT.

No. 454,904.

Patented June 30, 1891.



United States Patent Office.

JOHN R. FLETCHER, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

AERIAL CUT-OUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,904, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed September 30, 1890. Serial No. 366,693. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John R. Fletcher, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Aerial Cut-Outs for Feeders and like Devices, of which the following is a

specification.

The use and operation of my invention are 10 as follows: In stringing the wires—as, for example, the feed-wires—for an electric system the ends A A will be connected by being soldered into the shanks B and by the introduction of the connecting portion F into the ap-15 ertures of the respective sockets. A hole passes through each of the ends of such portion F, and the screw-bolt J is then inserted through the transverse aperture in the socket and through the part F, so that the screw-20 bolt will rest in the position indicated in Figure 1. The plates G G are then placed in position upon the bosses D, and by turning the thumb-nut H the whole will be securely fastened together. To make circuit between the 25 wires A A, it is only necessary to solder into position on the plates G G the ends of the fuse-wire L, which is accomplished in the usual manner. The two plates G G are secured together by the fuse-wire, and they may 30 be prepared in this manner and carried out to make repairs, thus obviating the necessity of soldering when at work on the line.

My invention relates to devices for suitably supporting aerial and other fuse wires and the like for cut-outs for feeders and the like, and has for its object to provide convenient and simple means for thus supporting said

fuse-wires.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Fig. 1 is a side view of the device. Fig. 2

is a cross-section on the line 22.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter

in each figure.

A A are branches of the feed-wire, each firmly soldered in the shank B, attached to the socket C. This socket and shank constitute a single continuous piece. The socket

is preferably round in cross-section, with the raised boss D thereon and an aperture there- 5c through with an enlarged end at E. This socket has an internal aperture, in which is received the end of the portion F, made of insulating material.

G is a plate resting upon the boss and held 55 in position by the thumb-nut H on the screwbolt jj. To the plate is soldered at K one end of the short fuse-wire L.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, 60 is as follows:

1. In cut-outs, a part consisting of a shank and a socket, both provided with apertures substantially concentric, but opening in opposite directions, the wire being soldered in 65 the aperture in the shank, a non-conducting connector adapted to be inserted in the aperture in the socket, and a transverse bolt which passes through such connector and secures the same to the socket.

2. In cut-outs, a part consisting of a shank and a socket, both provided with apertures substantially concentric but opening in opposite directions, the wire being soldered in the aperture in the shank, a non-conducting 75 connector adapted to be inserted in the aperture in the socket, a transverse bolt which passes through such connector and secures the same to the socket, a plate on one side of the socket, to which the fuse-wire is secured, 80 and a thumb-nut on the transverse bolt.

3. In cut-outs for feeders and the like, the combination of a non-conducting connector with sockets, in which it is secured at each end, transverse bolts to firmly secure it in 85 such sockets, shanks on said sockets provided with apertures, in which the conductors are secured, and removable plates and a connecting fuse-wire, said plates adapted to be secured each to its respective socket and the 90 conductors and the non-conducting connectors substantially in the same axial line.

JOHN R. FLETCHER.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS W. PARKER, CELESTE P. CHAPMAN.