

No. 607,315.

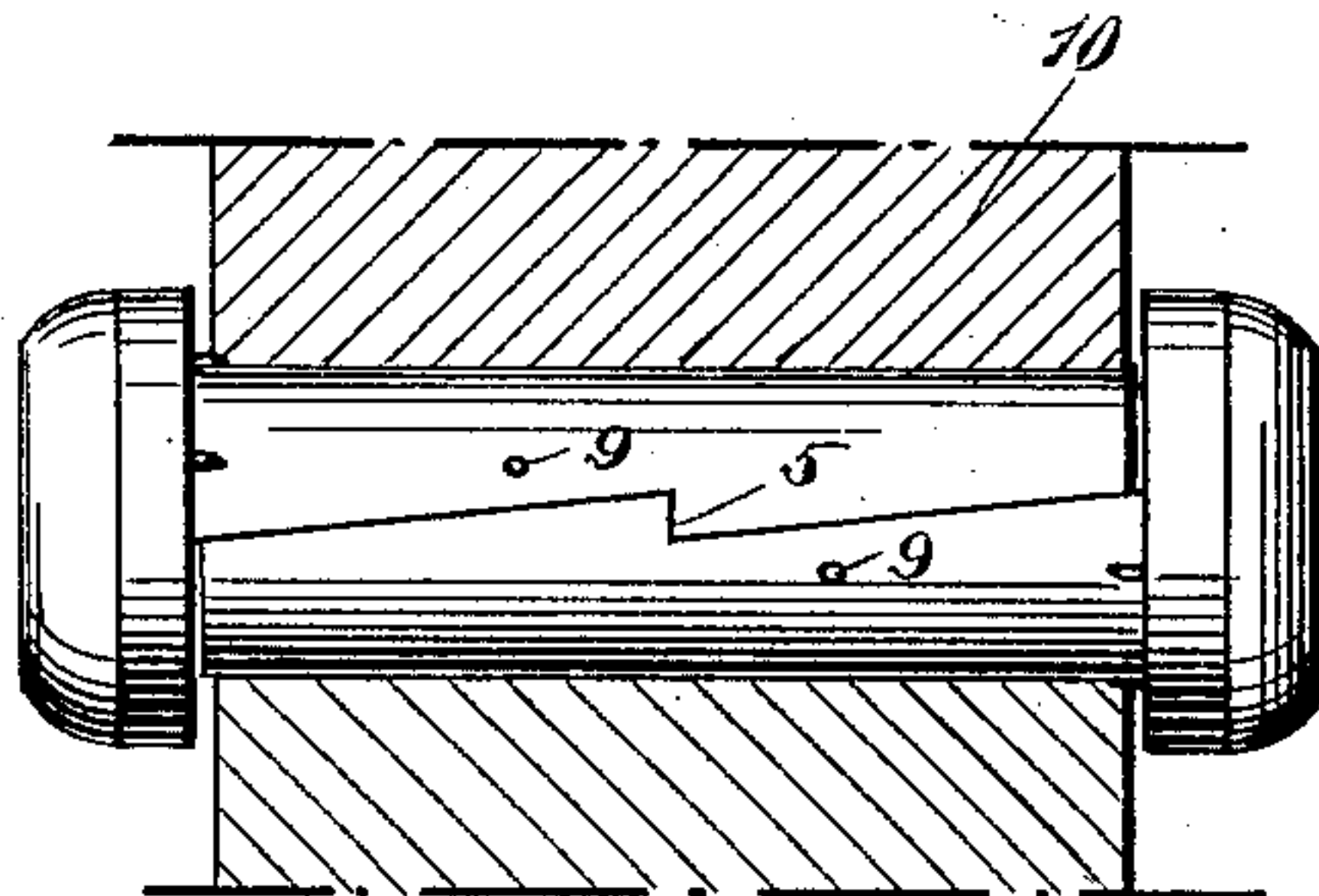
Patented July 12, 1898.

C. L. WINGARD.  
INSULATOR.

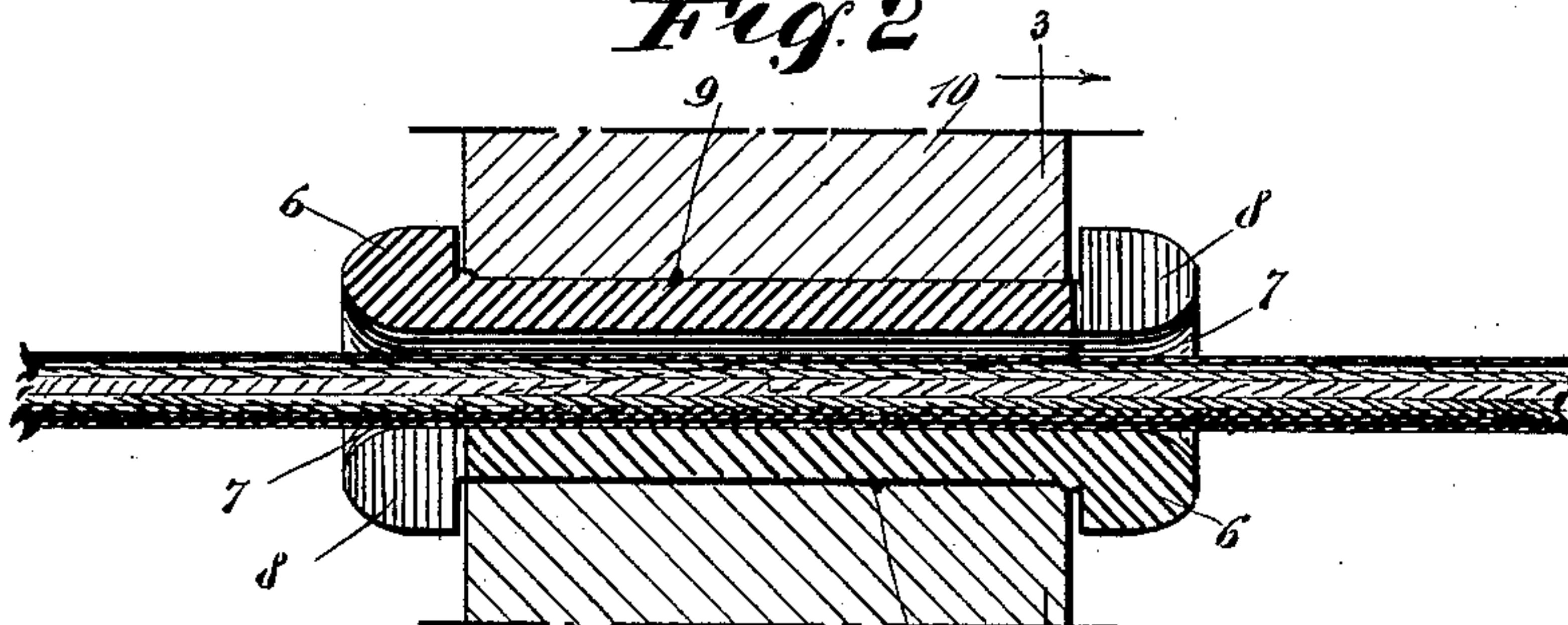
(Application filed Apr. 13, 1898.)

(No Model.)

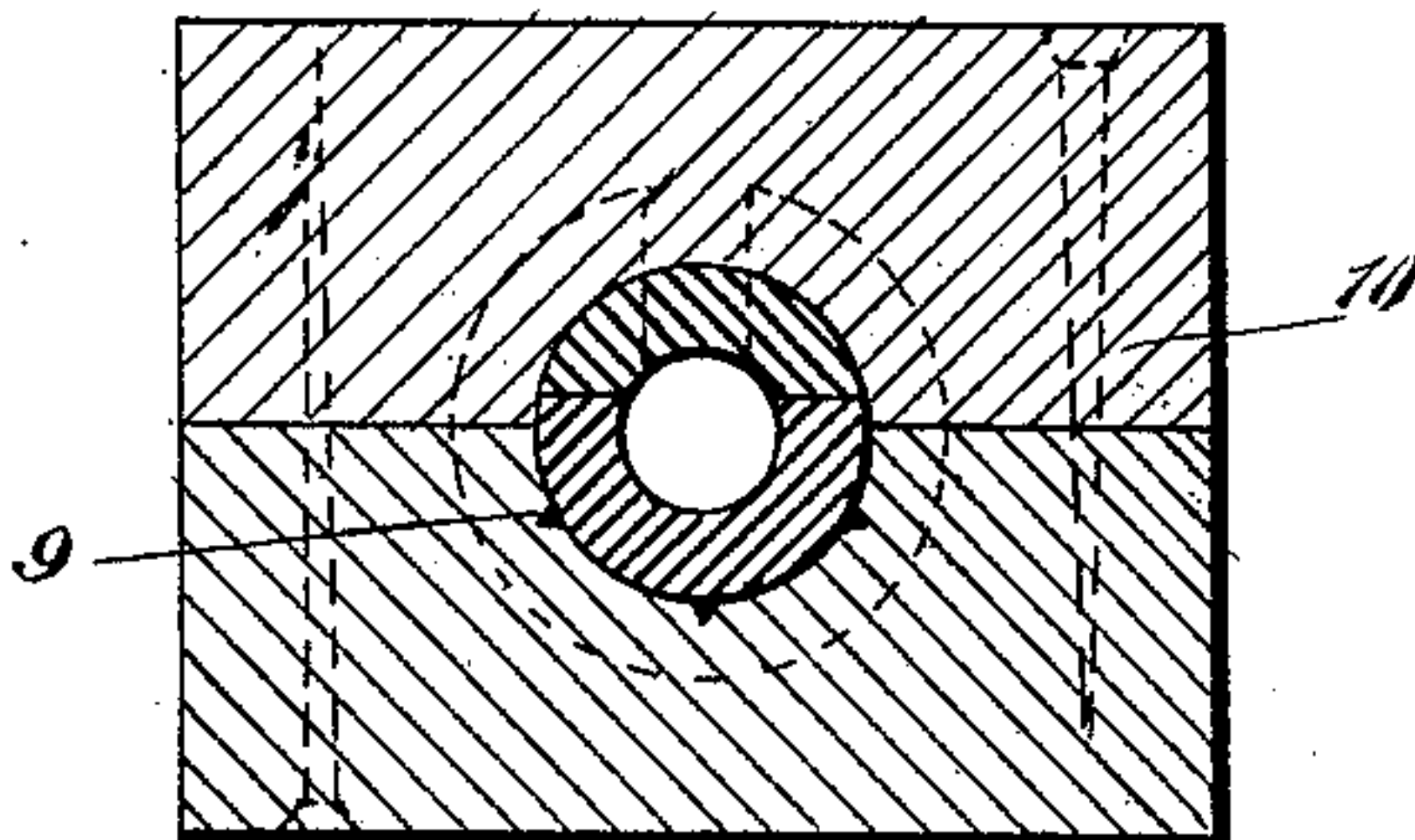
*Fig. 1*



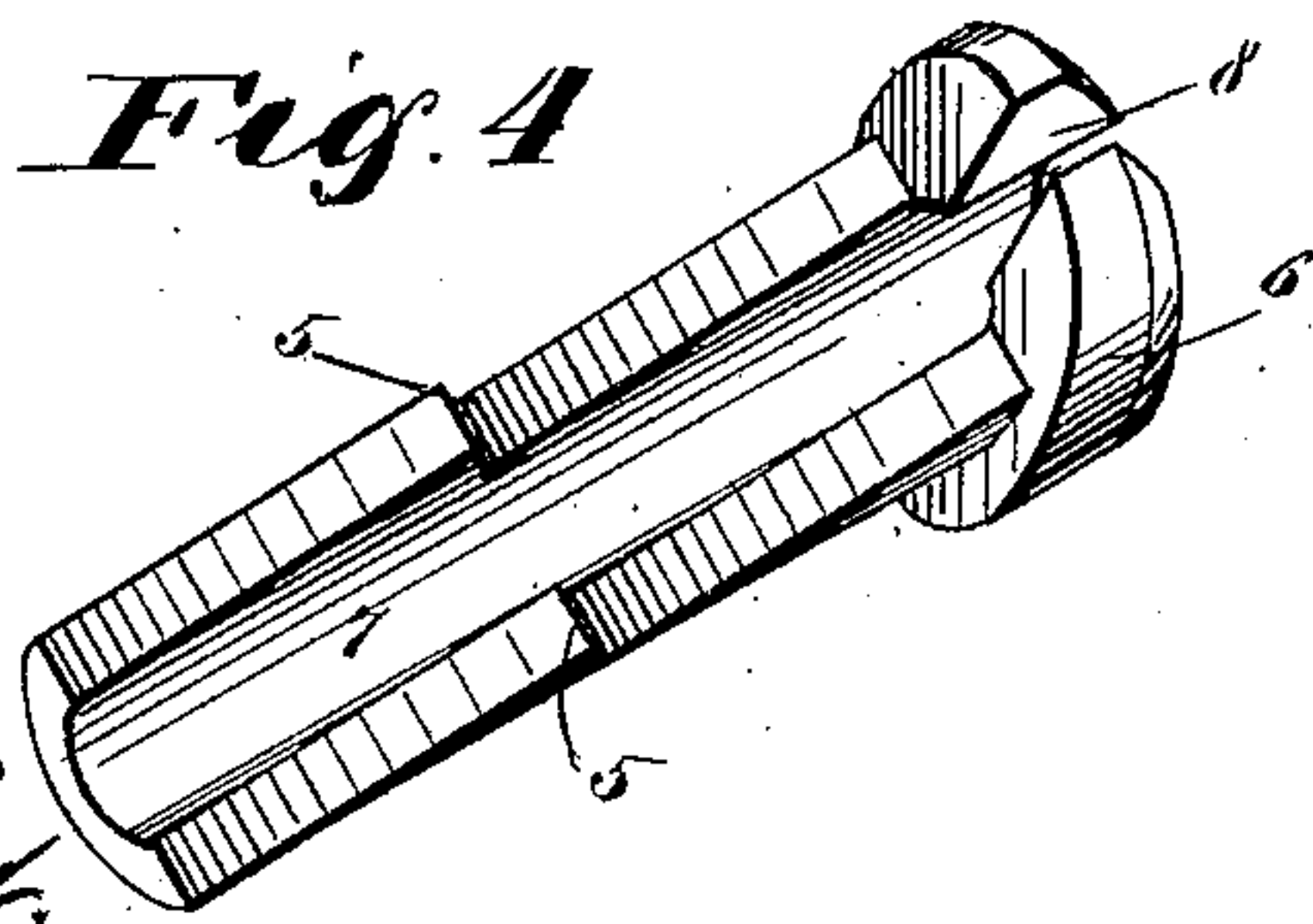
*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES LEO WINGARD, OF WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR  
OF ONE-HALF TO LUELLA HULME WINGARD, OF SAME PLACE.

## INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,315, dated July 12, 1898.

Application filed April 13, 1898. Serial No. 677,420. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES LEO WINGARD, of Walla Walla, in the county of Walla Walla and State of Washington, have invented a new and Improved Insulator, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is an insulator for electrical conductors, the insulator being constructed in the form of a tube divided into longitudinal sections, each of which has interlocking shoulders and a head at its outer end, so that the sections may be fitted together to form a continuous tube, securely and effectively holding the conductor.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

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

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the sections.

The sections of the insulator are exact duplicates of each other, each section being in the form of a longitudinal half of a circular tube or cylinder. Each edge of each section has a shoulder 5, the edges running diagonally on each side of the shoulder, so that the sections will match true with each other, as shown best in Fig. 1. The head 6 of each section has an outwardly-beveled bore 7 to prevent chafing the wire, and each head is provided with a slot 8, cut therein, through which the wire may be passed. This enables the sections to be placed around the wire after the wire is laid in place. The sections are provided, both on their heads and at points throughout their length, with small teats or projections 9, which are adapted to be embedded in the material 10, in which the insulator is held, so as to prevent the sections from turning and consequently displacing the insulator. These projections or teats may, however, be located on the head only of the insulator and omitted from the body, if found desirable.

The insulator is adapted to be held in the

joist or other framing of a building through which the wire is to be passed. The drawings show a body 10, surrounding the insulator, which body represents any part of the framing of the house. The insulator may be inclosed in this part by constructing it in sections, as shown in Fig. 4, or by any other arrangement. This, however, is not essential to my invention.

By means of the insulator the wires may be securely held and leakage prevented. The insulator may be applied after the wiring is done, or the insulator may be first put in place and the wire then run through it, as may be most convenient, and when once in place the insulator cannot be removed accidentally.

The insulator may be made of any desired size and of any suitable material and is a device which will greatly economize time and labor.

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

1. An insulator constructed of two duplicate sections matching to form a tubular body, each section having its edges provided with interlocking shoulders, and each section also having a head provided with a notch leading to the bore thereof, through which notch the conductor may be passed, whereby the insulator may be placed on the conductor after the conductor is in place.

2. An insulator for electrical conductors, the insulator consisting in two duplicate sections matching with each other to form a tube, each section having interlocking shoulders on its edges, by which the sections are held together, and each section also having a head, the heads being provided with bevel-bores through which the conductor passes, and with notches leading to the bores to permit the application of the insulator to the conductor, and the insulator being provided with teats or projections adapted to be embedded in the material holding the insulator, to prevent the displacement of the insulator.

CHARLES LEO WINGARD.

Witnesses:

F. W. PAINE,

H. S. BLANDFORD.