

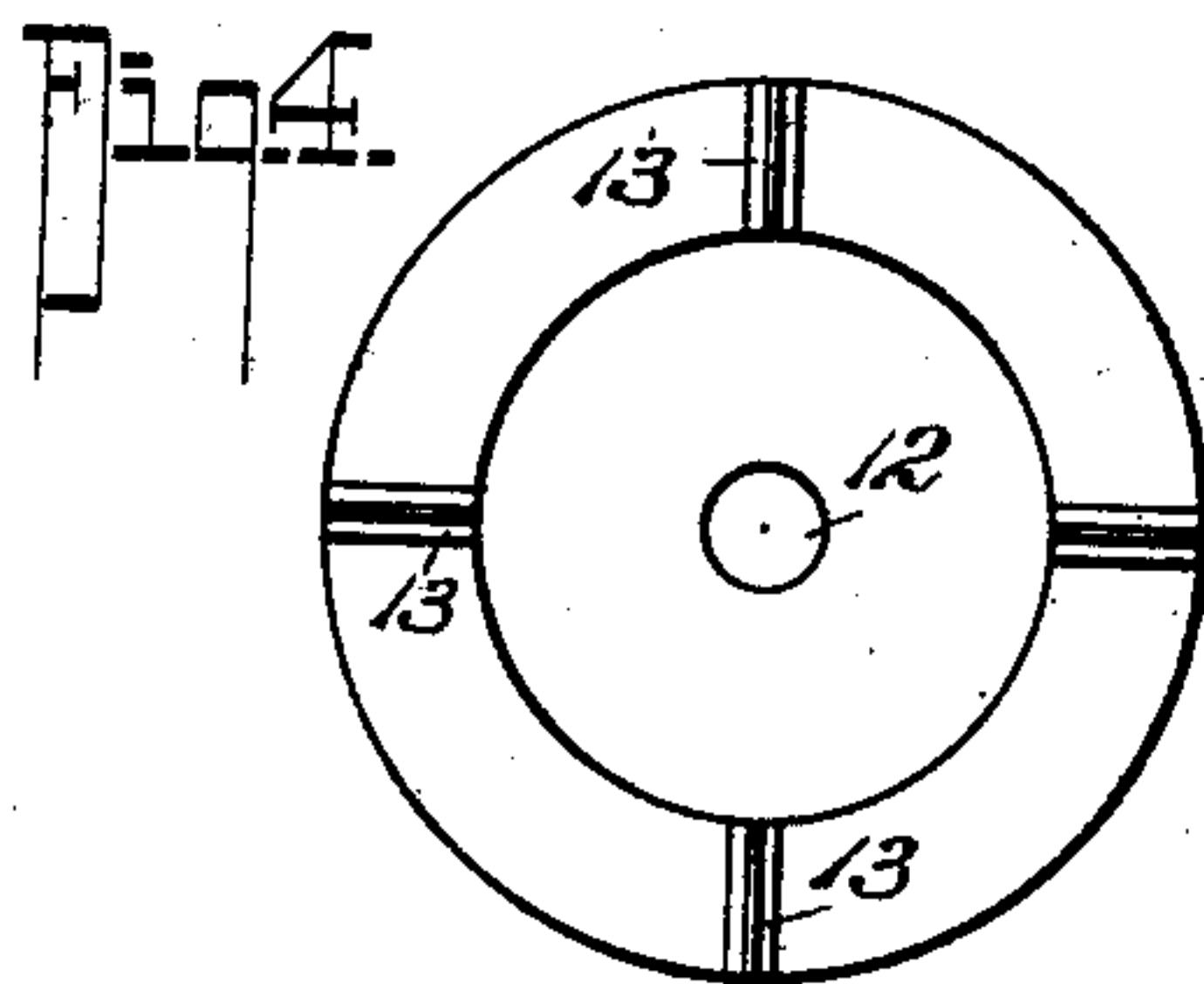
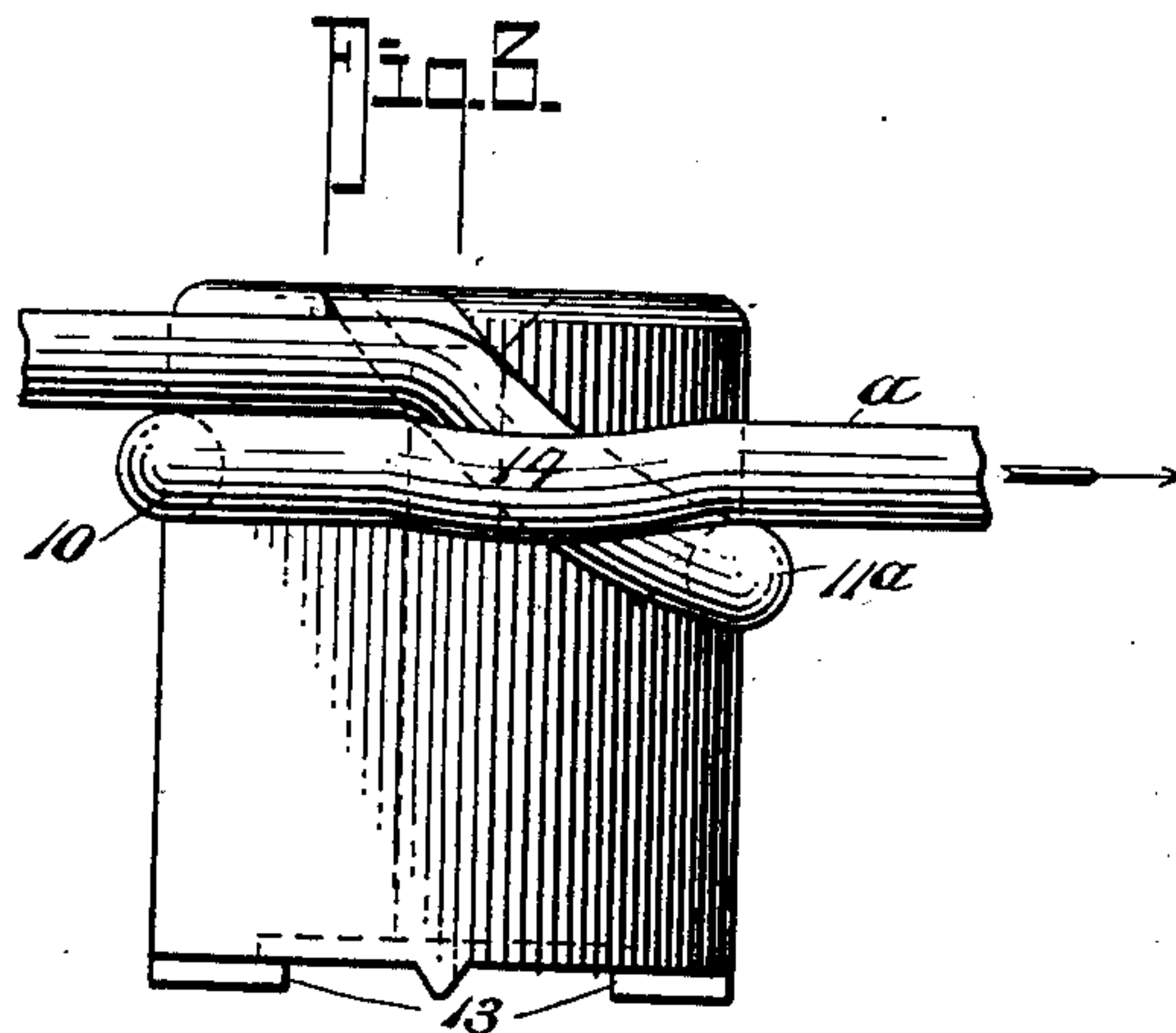
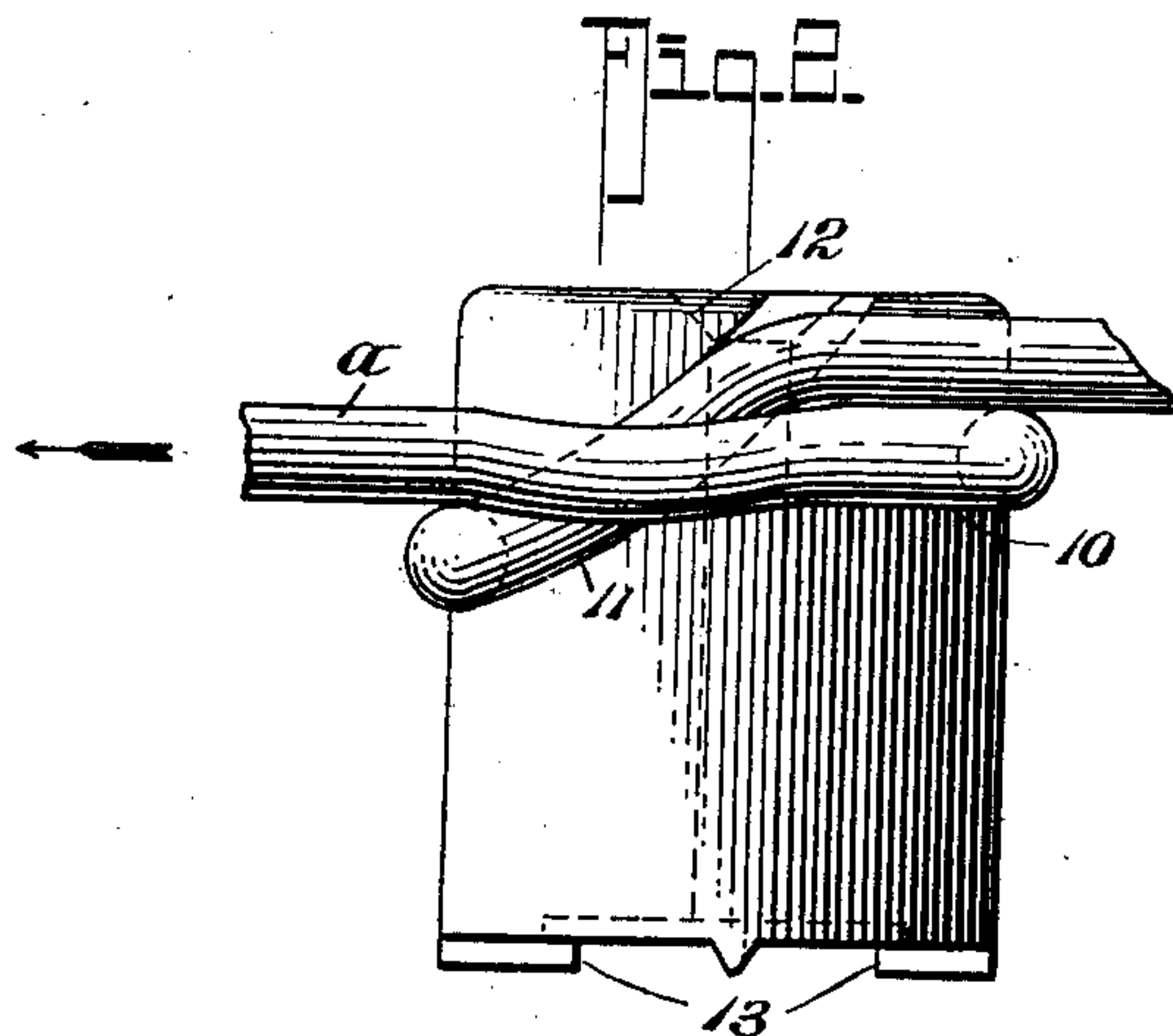
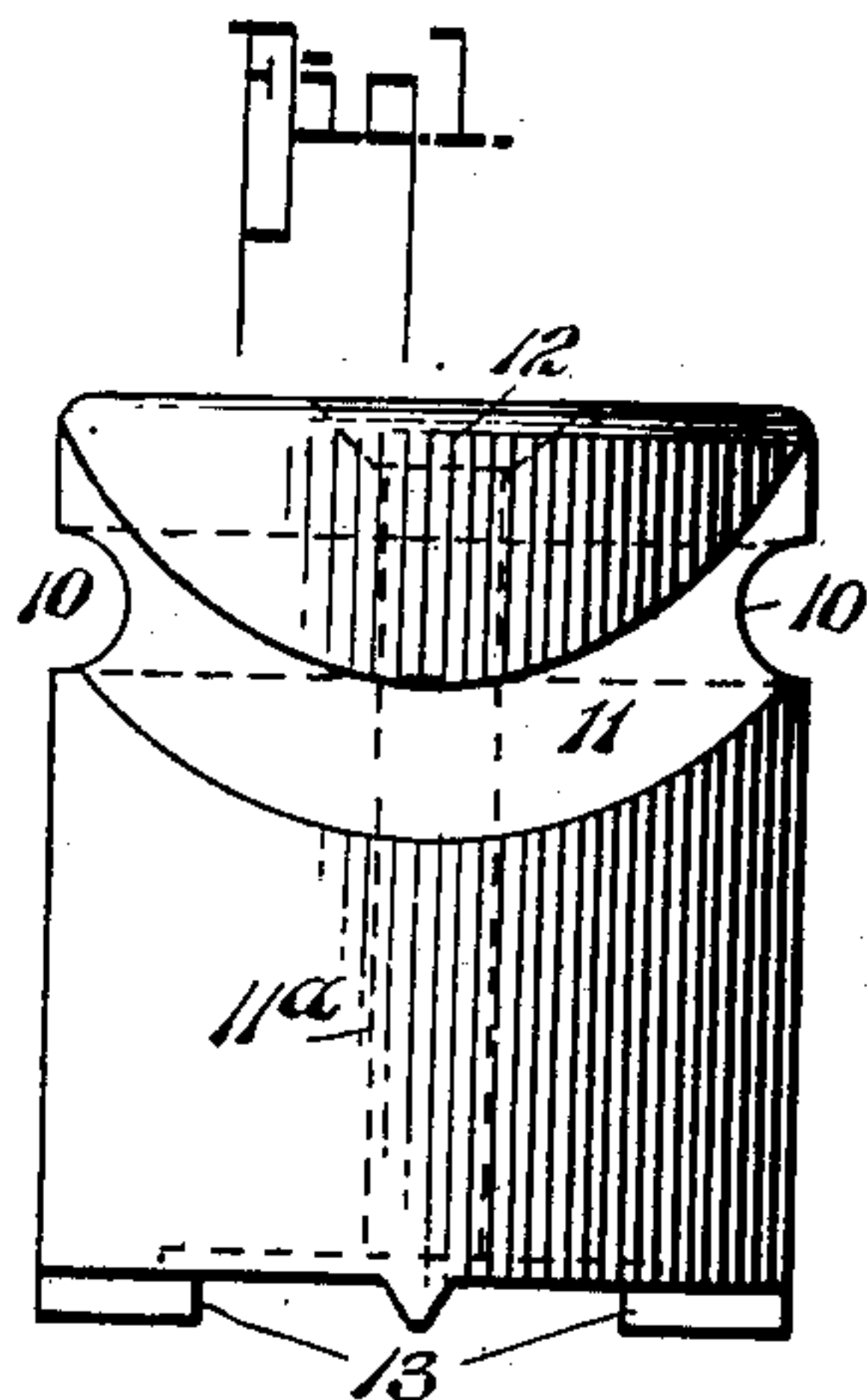
No. 627,366.

Patented June 20, 1899.

J. TRELEAVEN.
INSULATOR FOR FASTENING ELECTRIC WIRES.

(Application filed Jan. 4, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

W. E. Dieterich
H. G. Dieterich

INVENTOR

J. Treleven

BY

Fred G. Dieterich
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TRELEAVEN, OF VANCOUVER, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO HARRY JOHN PAINTER AND CHRISTOPHER J. TURTON, OF SAME PLACE.

INSULATOR FOR FASTENING ELECTRIC WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,366, dated June 20, 1899.

Application filed January 4, 1899. Serial No. 701,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TRELEAVEN, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators for Fastening Electric Wires, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in wire-fastening to that class of insulators employed in wiring where the strain or pull of the wires is comparatively light, such as in buildings and where light wiring only is required; and my object is to provide an insulator that by its particular and novel form may be secured to the wire with a minimum of trouble and delay and without the service of an extra wire for tying the main wire to the insulator. I attain this object by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is my insulator, showing the peculiar downwardly-looped groove. Fig. 2 shows how the tie is made with the depending groove on the left side, and Fig. 3 shows the tie on the right side, and Fig. 4 shows a plan of the insulator inverted.

Figs. 2 and 3 are intended to show the fastening when the major strain on the wire *a* is supposed to be in the direction of the arrow in each case. The one is a left-hand and the other a right-hand tie.

In describing the features of my invention I employ numerals to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My insulator is provided with a cylindrical body, as in the usual style; but instead of the annular groove encircling its top for the wire I provide a groove 10, as shown, passing around for approximately half the circumference, and a groove 11 on the opposite side, having a depending curve 11^a, the opposite ends of which pass obliquely upward and intersect the opposite ends of the groove 10 at points about on opposite sides of the insulator.

The insulator is secured by a screw passing through the aperture 12 in its center, and to prevent it from turning on the screw, and thus deranging the tie, I provide teeth 13, which it is obvious may be of any pattern so long as the insulator is anchored sufficiently to prevent it from turning.

As shown in Fig. 2, when the major strain on the wire *a* is in the direction of the arrow the wire continuing that way should cross the the return-wire just over the right-hand side of the depending groove 11, and when the strain is reversed, as in Fig. 3, the operation is reversed. This binds the wire having the minor strain in the right or left side of the oblique groove 11 and prevents it from being displaced therefrom. In making the fastening the insulator is secured down with the depending groove facing in line with the wire *a*. A loop is then formed, and the wire is passed around the grooves 10 and 11, and the pulling end of the wire is passed over the return-wire at 14. By reversing the loop to the opposite side of the insulator the fastening would act for the tension reversed.

In the event of the tension each way from the insulator being approximately the same the fastening may then be made on either side.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

In an article of manufacture, an insulator having a groove 10 passing approximately half-way around near its top, a groove 11 on the opposite side curved downward and intersecting the opposite ends of the groove 10, the said intersections being angling obliquely to the plane of the said groove 10, and means for preventing the insulator from turning when fastened, as specified.

JOHN TRELEAVEN.

Witnesses:

W. G. TRETHEWEY,
ROWLAND BRITTAIN.