

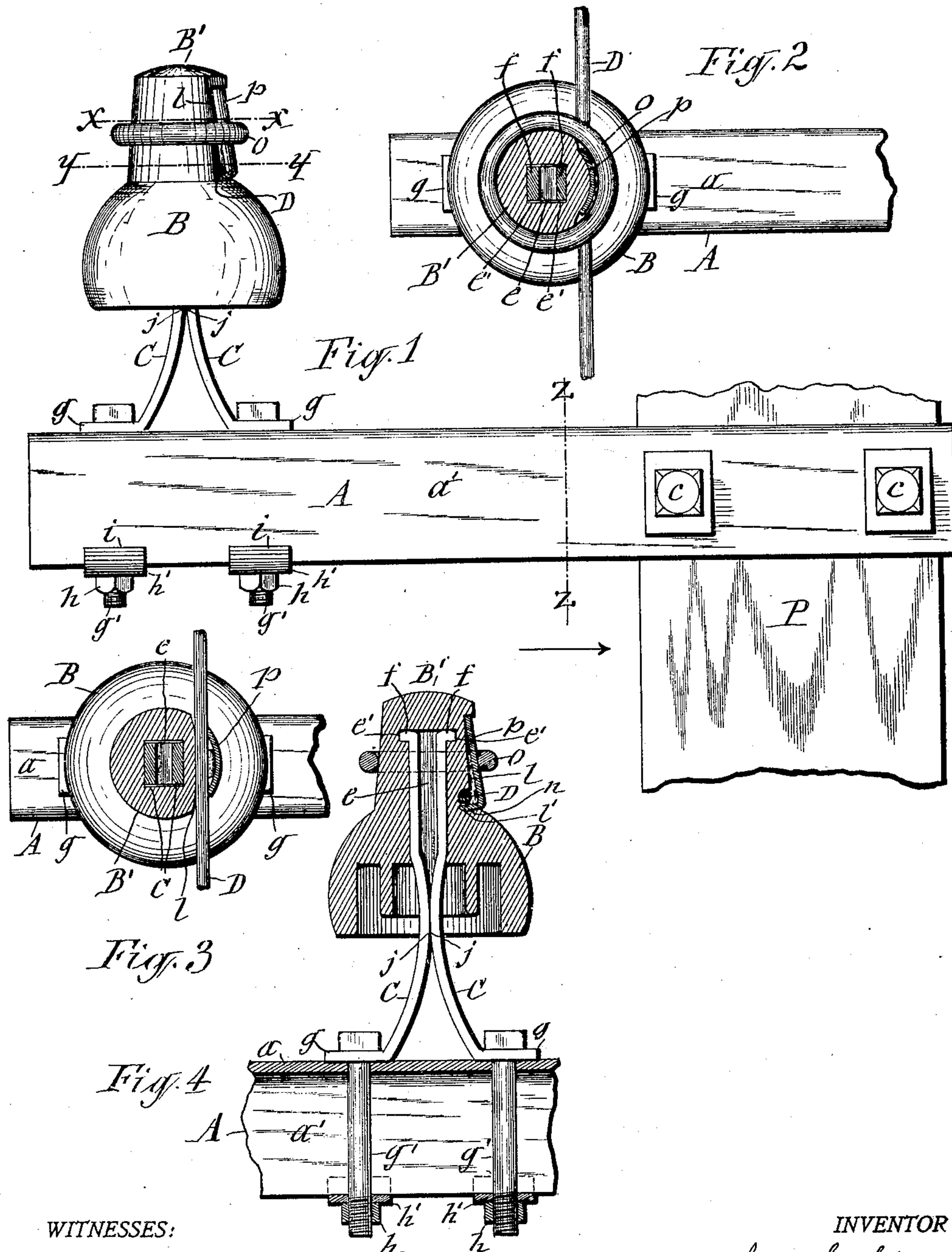
No. 679,544.

Patented July 30, 1901.

J. E. SHARPE.
INSULATOR FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

(Application filed May 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

Wm. Hawley
H. B. Smith

INVENTOR

John E. Sharpe
By E. Laas
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. SHARPE, OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
NEWTON D. BARTLE, OF GUILFORD, NEW YORK.

INSULATOR FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,544, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed May 17, 1901. Serial No. 60,625. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. SHARPE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Oneida, in the county of Madison, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insulators for Electric Wires, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 This invention relates to the class of insulators which are employed for supporting electric wires at intervals between stations.

The object of the invention is to provide simple, strong, reliable, and durable means for supporting the electric wires as aforesaid; and to that end the invention consists in an improved construction of the insulator proper and means for securing the wire thereto, as hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims.

The invention is fully illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved insulator and its supporting-arm. Figs. 2 and 3 are transverse sections, respectively, on lines X X and Y Y in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section taken in a plane passing longitudinally through the center of the supporting-arm.

30 Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the supporting-arm of the insulator.

B represents the body of the insulator proper, which is formed of glass or vitrified clay or any suitable and well-known material. This insulator-body is provided with an axial channel *e*, which extends from the bottom of said body part way toward the top thereof and is terminated with notches *e' e'* in the sides of the channel, as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

C C are two standards, by means of which the insulator is secured to the arm A. These standards are formed separate from each other of metal and with straight upper end portions suitable to enter the channel *e* and terminated with lateral projections *f f* for engaging the notches *e' e'*. The lower end portions of the standards are spread apart to brace them and are terminated with perforated feet *g g*, by which they rest upon the straight top portion *a* of the supporting-arm A and to which they are fastened by means of bolts *g' g'*, passing through said feet and through the said arm. The lower ends of the bolts extend beneath the bottom of the supporting-arm A and are provided with nuts *h h* for tightening said bolts. Between these nuts and bottom of the arm A are interposed washers *h' h'*, which are preferably bent upon the sides *a'* of the arm, as shown at *i* in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The standards are bent intermediate their ends, so as to form on their adjacent sides fulcrums *j j*, by which they abut against each other, and by moving the lower or outer ends of the standard toward each other the projections *f f* are forced into engagement with the notches *e' e'*.

D denotes the electric wire, which I fasten to the insulator by forming the top of the insulator-body B with an upward-projecting stud B', the side of which is provided with a recess *l*, formed at its bottom with a transverse groove *l'*. The wire D passes through the recess *l* adjacent to the aforesaid groove and is clamped therein by means of a plate *p*, seated in the recess *l* and provided with a transverse tongue or lip *n*, which engages the groove *l'*, so as to prevent the plate from slipping upward on the stud B'. The plate *p* bears on the interposed wire D and is caused to grip the wire between the plate and stud by means of a clamp *o*, preferably of the form of a stout ring formed of metal, which ring embraces the stud B' and plate *p*.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. An insulator-body provided with a plate disposed to receive between it and said body the wire to be fastened thereto, and a clamp embracing said body and plate and compressing said parts upon the interposed wire as set forth.
2. An insulator-body provided with a transverse groove in its exterior in combination with a plate provided with a tongue engaging said groove, and a clamp compressing said plate upon the wire interposed between the plate and body as set forth.
3. An insulator-body formed with a stud projecting from said body and provided with a recess in the side of said stud and with a

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transverse groove in said recess, in combination with a plate seated in said recess and receiving the wire between it and the stud, and provided with a tongue engaging the
5 aforesaid groove, and a ring embracing the stud and plate and clamping the wire between said parts as set forth.

4. An insulator-body formed with a stud projecting upward from the top of said body
10 and with a recess in the side of said stud and a transverse groove in the face of said recess adjacent to the base thereof, a plate seated in said recess and provided with a tongue engaging the aforesaid groove, and a ring embracing
15 said stud and plate and compressing said parts to clamp the wire inserted between them as set forth and shown.

5. An insulator-body provided with an axial channel extending from the base part way
20 toward the top and terminated with notches in the sides of the channel, in combination with attaching-standards formed separate from each other at both ends and inserted

into the aforesaid channel and terminated with lateral projections engaging the notches
25 and fulcrumed intermediate their ends to force said projections into engagement by lateral movement of the outer ends of the standards as set forth.

6. An insulator-body provided with an axial channel extending from the base part way
30 toward the top of said body and terminated with notches in the sides of the channel, in combination with two attaching-standards inserted into the aforesaid channel and terminated with lateral projections engaging the
35 notches and formed intermediate their ends with abutting fulcrums on their adjacent sides, the outer ends of said standards being spread apart to allow them to be compressed
40 and force the inner ends thereof into engagement with the notches as set forth and shown.

JOHN E. SHARPE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

M. J. KINNEY,
N. D. BARTLE.