

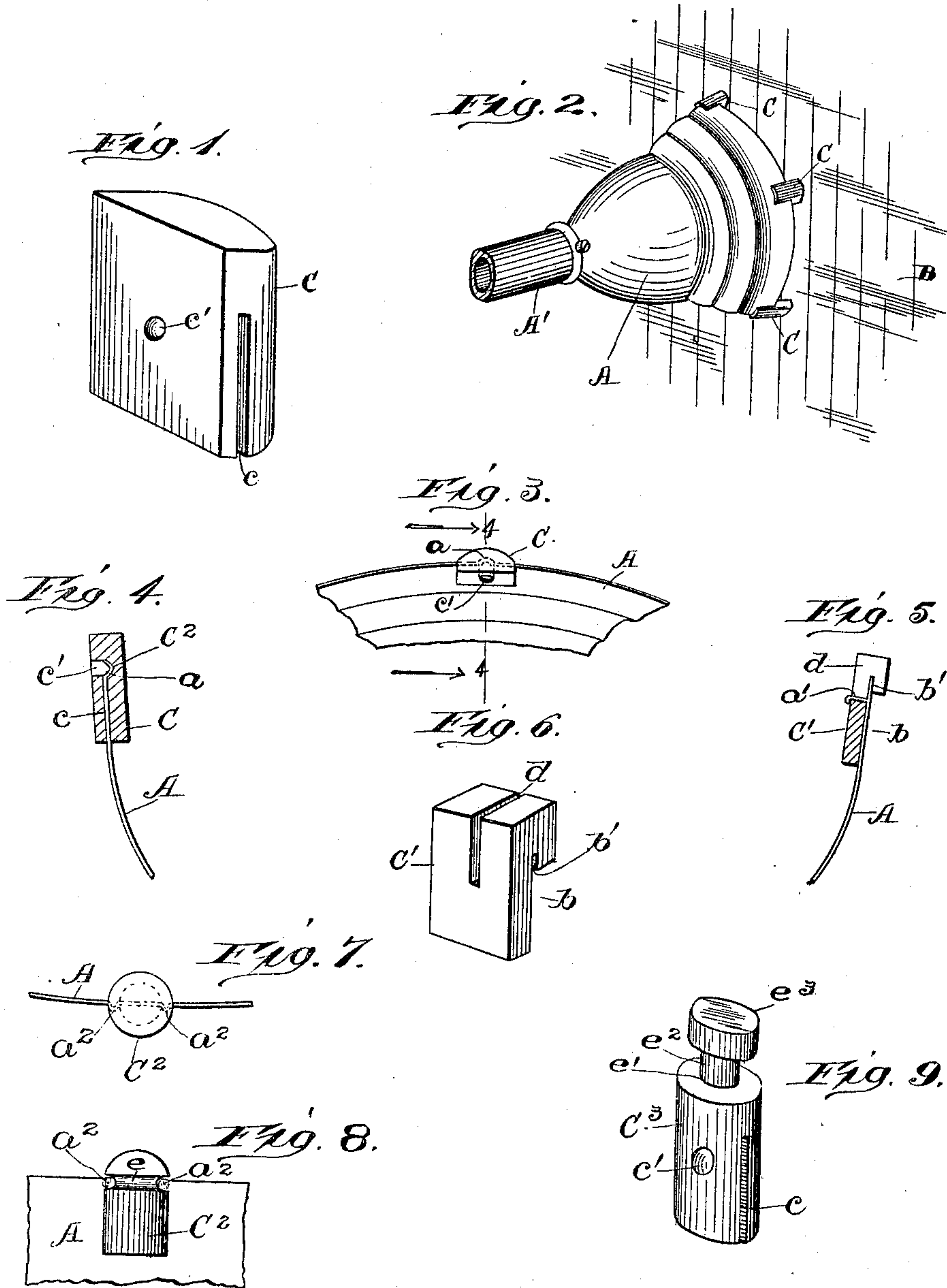
No. 697,782.

Patented Apr. 15, 1902.

A. N. BERG & E. E. BECHTOLD.  
INSULATOR.

(Application filed Aug. 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

Chas. E. Gordon,  
H. A. Thomas,

Inventors.

Adolph N. Berg,  
Edmund E. Bechtold.

By Chas. C. Tithman, Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH N. BERG AND EDMUND E. BECHTOLD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,782, dated April 15, 1902.

Application filed August 19, 1901. Serial No. 72,569. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ADOLPH N. BERG and EDMUND E. BECHTOLD, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of insulators employed for insulating from the walls or ceilings of rooms or other supports canopies such as are used for electric-light fixtures or combination-fixtures—that is, fixtures which may be used for electric lighting or gas illumination; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The principal object of our invention is to provide insulators of the above-described character which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, efficient in operation, and which may be applied to the canopy in such a manner that they will be securely held in place thereon and without the use of rivets or brads.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention pertains to make and use the same, we will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a greatly-enlarged perspective view of an insulator embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the wall of a building, showing a canopy secured thereto and insulated therefrom by means of our improved insulators. Fig. 3 is a fragmental plan view of the canopy, showing one of the insulators in position thereon. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 3 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows and showing the means of securing the insulator in position. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a portion of the canopy with a modified form of our insulator in place thereon. Fig. 6 is an inner perspective view of the said modified form of insulator, showing it detached. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a portion of the canopy, illustrating another modified form of the insulator in place thereon. Fig. 8 is a view in side ele-

vation of a portion of the canopy and an insulator embodying the last-named modification, and Fig. 9 is a detached perspective view of an insulator embodying still another modification.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

A represents the canopy, which is mounted on the fixture A' so as to cover its juncture with the wall pipe or wires, and which it is desirable to insulate from the wall B or other support to prevent the current becoming grounded on account of the moisture in the wall or support. Located on the rim of the canopy, so as to hold it a slight distance from the wall, are a number of our insulators, each of which comprises a piece C, which are preferably made of fiber, but may be of any suitable insulating material. The piece C is formed with a slot *c*, which extends from one end of the piece C to some distance beyond its middle and is for the purpose of receiving the edge or rim of the canopy. The inner portion of the piece C is provided with an opening *c'* at about its middle, and the inner wall of the outer portion of the insulator is formed with a depression *c<sup>2</sup>*, which registers with the opening *c'*, as is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, so that by placing the insulator on the canopy in such a manner that its edge or rim will extend into the slot *c* until it reaches the closed end thereof, when, by inserting a punch or other suitable instrument in the opening *c'*, a depression *a* may be formed in the rim or edge of the canopy, which depression will engage the depression or recess *c<sup>2</sup>* on the inner wall of the outer portion of the insulator, thus holding it securely in position on the canopy. The insulators may be of any suitable size and form; but we prefer to make them of substantially the shape shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawings—that is to say, with their outer portions slightly rounded and their inner parts flat and rectangular.

In Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings we have shown a modification in the construction of our insulators which consists in employing a piece C', which may be made of any suitable size, form, and material, but preferably of fiber and substantially of the shape shown. In this modification the piece C' has its outer



portion cut away, as at  $b$ , and formed at the angle of said cut-away portion with a short slot  $b'$  to receive the edge or rim of the canopy. The outer end of the outer portion of the piece  $C'$  is provided with a slot  $d$  at right angles to the slot  $b'$  and extends somewhat inwardly beyond the last-named slot, so that by inserting a suitable instrument in the slot  $d$  a portion  $a'$  of the rim of the canopy may be bent so as to engage the inner portion of the slot  $d$ , and thus securely hold the insulator in position on the canopy, as will be clearly understood by reference to Fig. 5 of the drawings.

15 In Figs. 7 and 8 we have shown still another modification in the construction of our insulators, which consists in employing a piece  $C^2$  of insulating material, which is preferably cylindrical in cross-section and is slotted longitudinally to receive the rim or edge of the canopy and has on its outer surface at the extremity of the said slot an annular groove  $e$ , into which portions  $a^2$  of the canopy may be bent, by means of a suitable instrument, so as to hold the insulator in position.

25 In Fig. 9 is illustrated another modification which we may sometimes employ and which consists of a piece  $C^3$  of insulating material, which may be of the same construction as that shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, of the drawings, except that its outer end is provided with a socket or opening  $e'$  to receive the stem  $e^2$  of a cap or head  $e^3$ , of mica, lava, or other suitable insulating substance. In using this modi-

35 fication the stem  $e^2$  is inserted in the socket or opening  $e'$ , so that the cap  $e^3$  will rest on the outer end of the insulator.

From the foregoing and by reference to the drawings it will be seen and clearly understood that by using insulators embodying our invention they may be firmly secured in position on the rim or edge of the canopy by simply depressing or deflecting a portion thereof, so that said depressed or deflected part will engage the indentation  $c^2$ , the slot  $d$ , or the groove  $e$ , thus dispensing with the use of rivets or other securing means.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, an insulator having a longitudinal slot to receive the edge or rim of a canopy and provided with a recess into which a portion of the canopy may be bent, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, an insulator comprising a piece having a longitudinal slot, an opening on its inner portion communicating with said slot, and a recess on the inner wall of the outer portion of the insulator and registering with said opening, substantially as described.

ADOLPH N. BERG.

EDMUND E. BECHTOLD.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. TILLMAN,  
HATTIE A. THOMAS.