No. 710,282. Patented Sept. 30, 1902.

E. LEFEVER.

INSULATOR.

(Application filed Mar. 29, 1902.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 3.

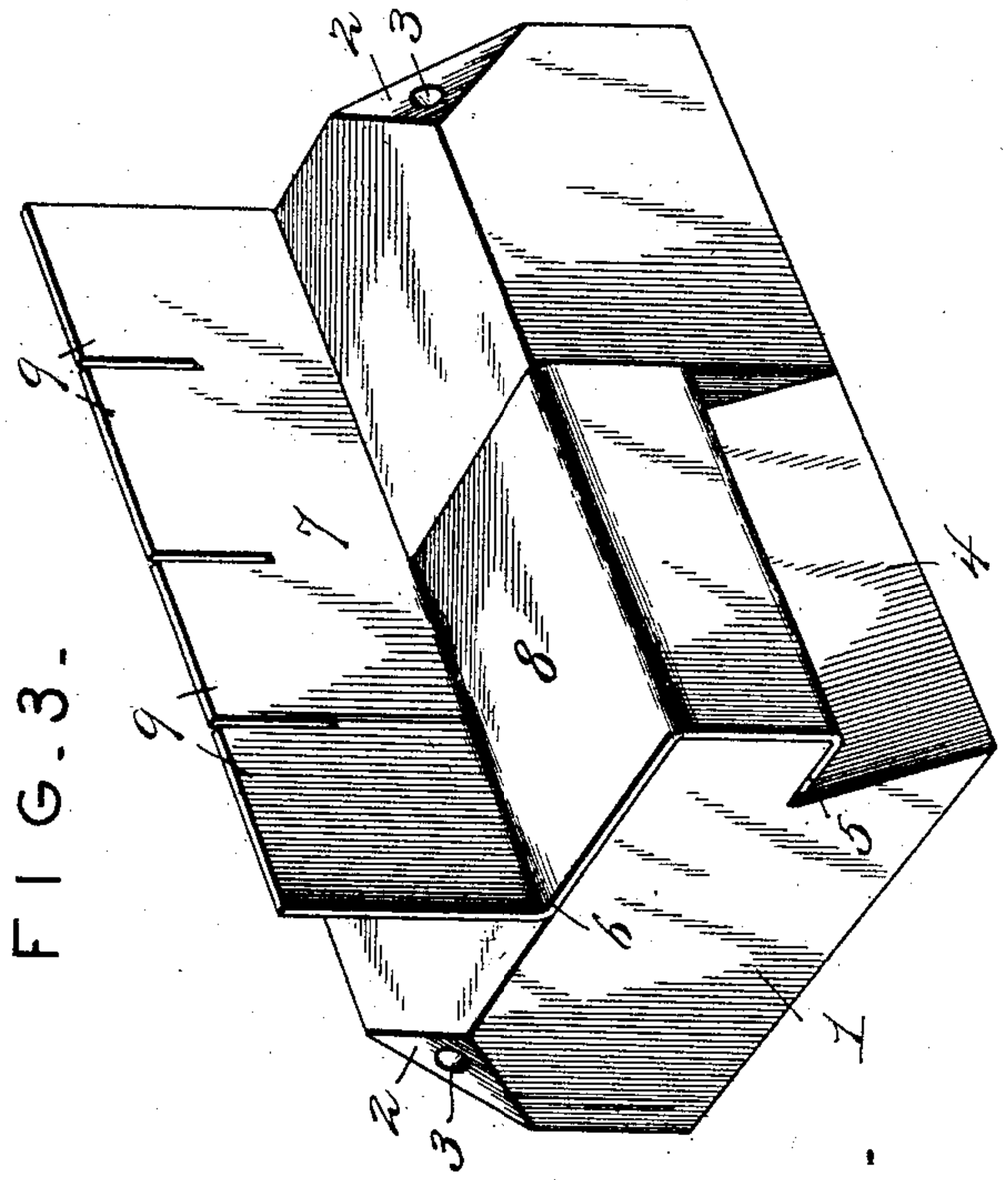


FIG. 2.

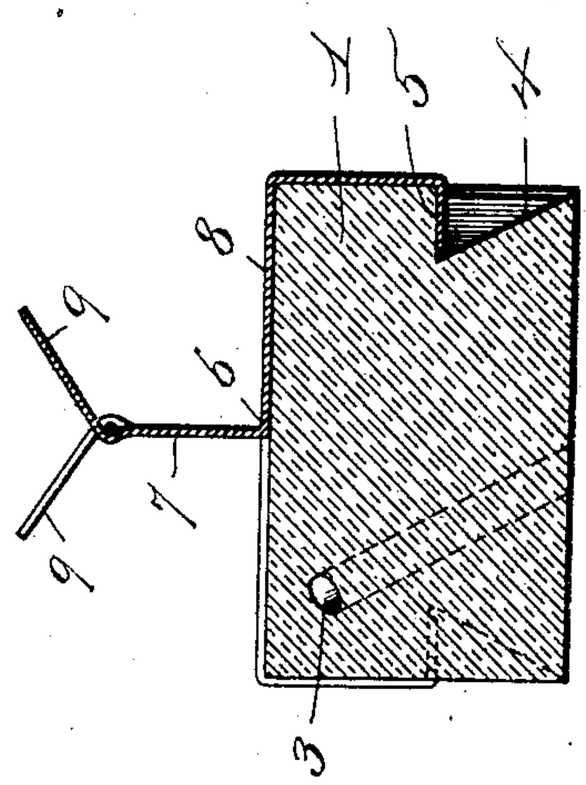
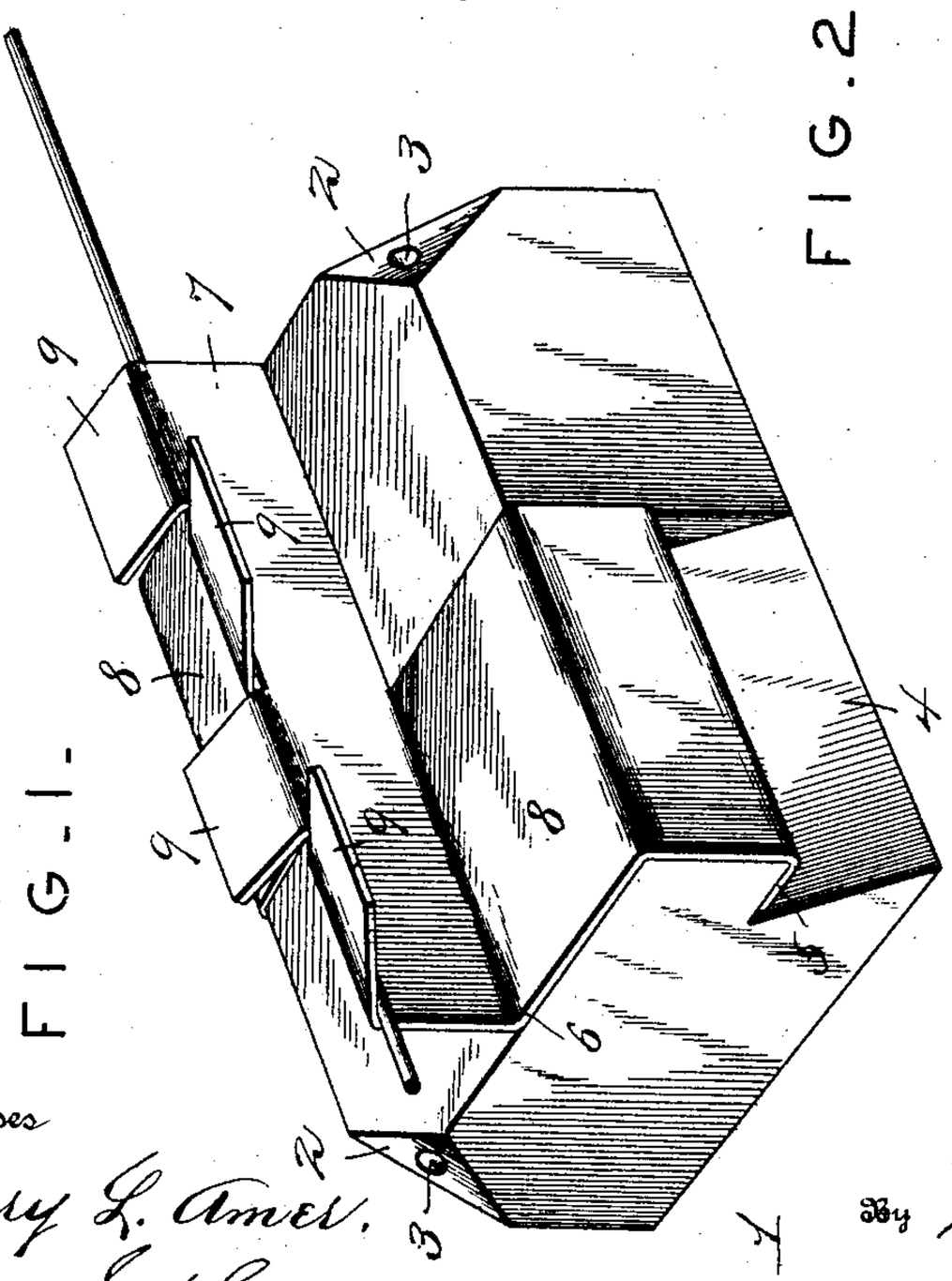


FIG. 1.



Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.

Chas. S. Hoyer.

Inventor

Edwin Lefever.

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN LEFEVER, OF CLIMAX, OHIO.

INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,282, dated September 30, 1902.

Application filed March 29, 1902. Serial No. 100,601. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN LEFEVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Climax, in the county of Morrow and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to insulators; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device whereby feed or other electric conducting wires may be more expeditiously applied to or detached from a support, and embodying features of construction which will obviate the numerous disadvantages incident to the ordinary insulator and bracket, wherein a pin and tie-wire are essential components, and also to reduce the cost of fixtures of this class.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an insulator embodying the features of the invention and showing parts thereof holding a wire or feeder. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the device as shown arranged by Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improved device, showing the supporting means for the wire in normal position before a wire has been applied thereto.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the body of the insulator, which is in the form of a block adapted to be constructed from clay, glass, or any other non-conducting material. The upper portions of diagonally opposite corners are cut away to form inclined faces 2, and from the center of the latter inwardly at an angle holes 3 are provided to receive fastening devices, such as nails or screws, for securely applying the body of the insulator to a cross-tree of a pole, an arm, bracket, or other means of support and dependent solely upon the place of application and use of the improved device. The opposite sides of the body 1 near the opposite ends have recesses 4 formed therein, one on each side, the said recesses being provided with upper horizontally-straight walls 5 to provide overhanging shoulders. A wire or feeder support 6 is secured to the body 1 and preferably formed from non-corrosive sheet metal of suitable stiffness to maintain its shape and effectively perform its intended function. This support has an upstanding center bar or member 7, which extends the full length of the top of the body 1 and has at opposite extremities reversely-projecting horizontally-disposed flanges 8, which are angularly bent over the adjacent side portions of the body against the horizontally-straight upper walls 5 of the recesses 4, said flanges thus serving as connectors to firmly hold the support 6 in immovable position on the block. The upper portion of the bar or member 7 is vertically slotted at intervals to form retaining-tongues 9, adapted to be alternately bent downward in reverse directions to hold the wire or feeder therein. The advantages of the present form of insulator are numerous, and among others may be mentioned that holes are not required to be formed in the cross-arms to receive the improved device, and hence rotting of the arms is avoided, and, moreover, the body 1, having a particularly flat base, protects the arm beneath or other supporting device, and as the nails or fastenings which are driven through the openings 3 are disposed at an inward angle of inclination and pass out through the bottom of the body 1 at a considerable distance from the perimeter of said body water cannot work under the base of the body and affect the portions of the arm penetrated by the nails or other fastenings. Furthermore, the use of a tie-wire is entirely dispensed with and the operation of applying the feed or other conducting wire to the improved device as well as removing such wire can be more expeditiously carried on. By the provision of the tongues 9 the feeder or conducting wire engaging the same can be left loose until the stretching operation has been fully completed by the linemen and the tongues afterward bent in reverse directions, as heretofore set forth, to secure the feeder or conducting wire engaged thereby in a positive manner. It is also proposed to construct the improved device in various sizes and also to modify the shape of the body 1 and to vary the dimensions, proportions, and

minor details within the scope of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a device of the class set forth, the combination of a body, and a support fastened to the body and having an upstanding member provided with tongues adapted to be bent in reverse direction over a feeder or conducting wire.

2. In a device of the class set forth, the combination of a body having recesses in opposite sides, and a support provided with securing-flanges at opposite extremities projecting in reverse directions and having portions engaging the said recesses, the support also having wire-holding means.

3. In a device of the class set forth, the combination of a body, and a support secured on the body and provided with an upstanding member having tongues adapted to alternately bend in reverse direction to hold a feeder or conducting wire.

4. A device of the class set forth having a wire, fastening means comprising an upstanding member with tongues adapted to be alternately bent in reverse directions to hold a feeder or conducting wire.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN LEFEVER.

Witnesses:

FRANK LEFEVER,

H. H. HARLAN.