

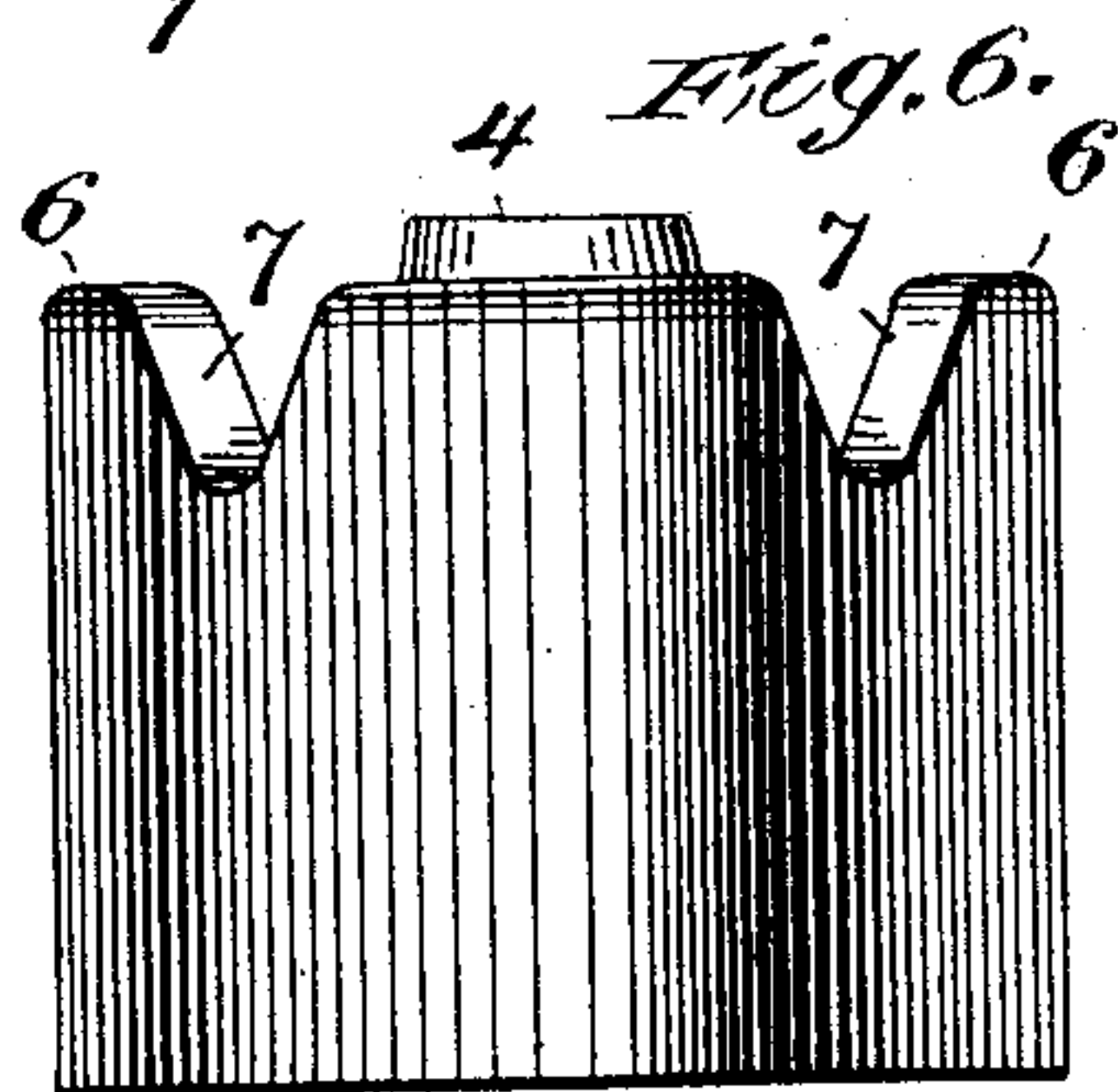
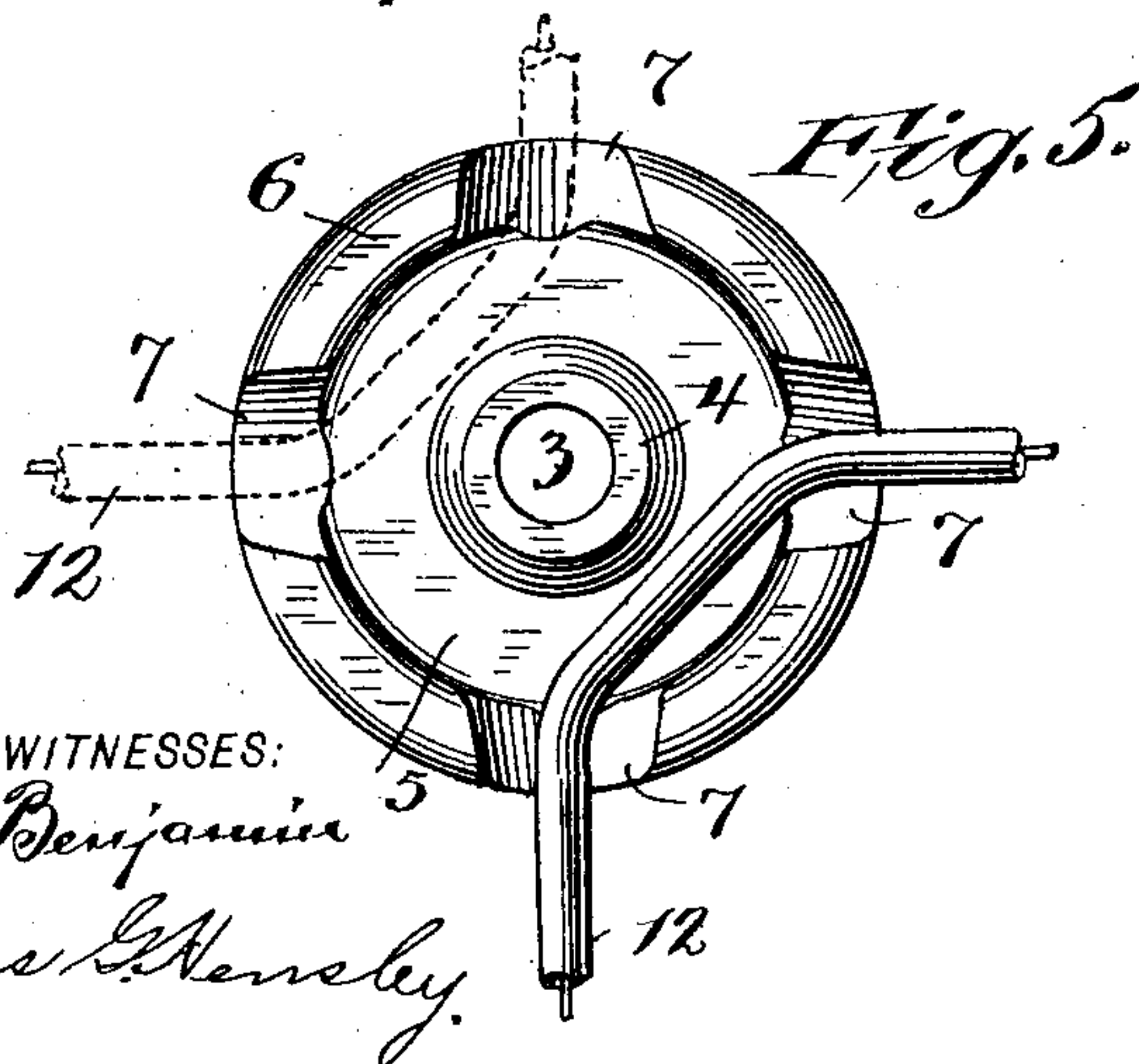
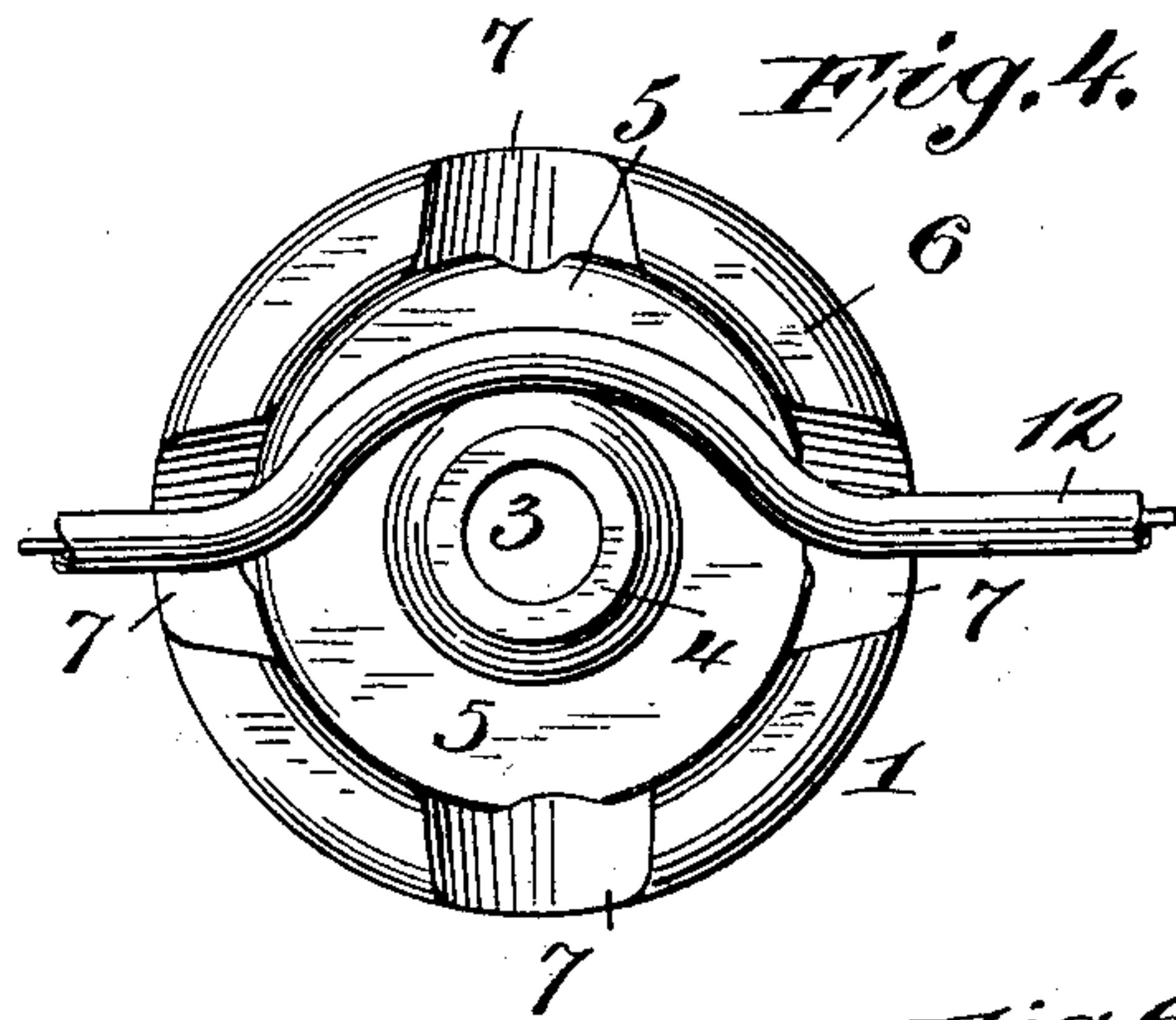
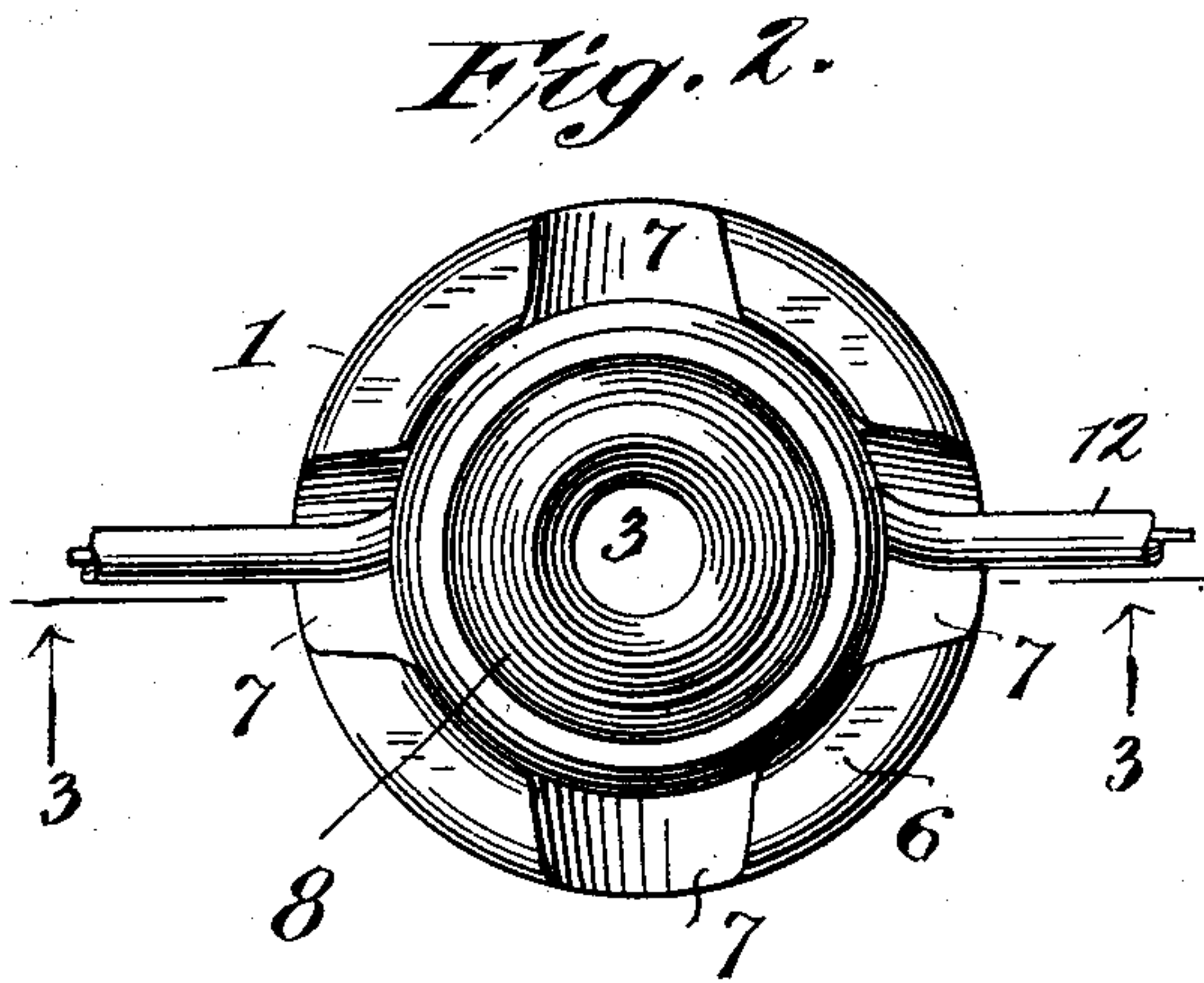
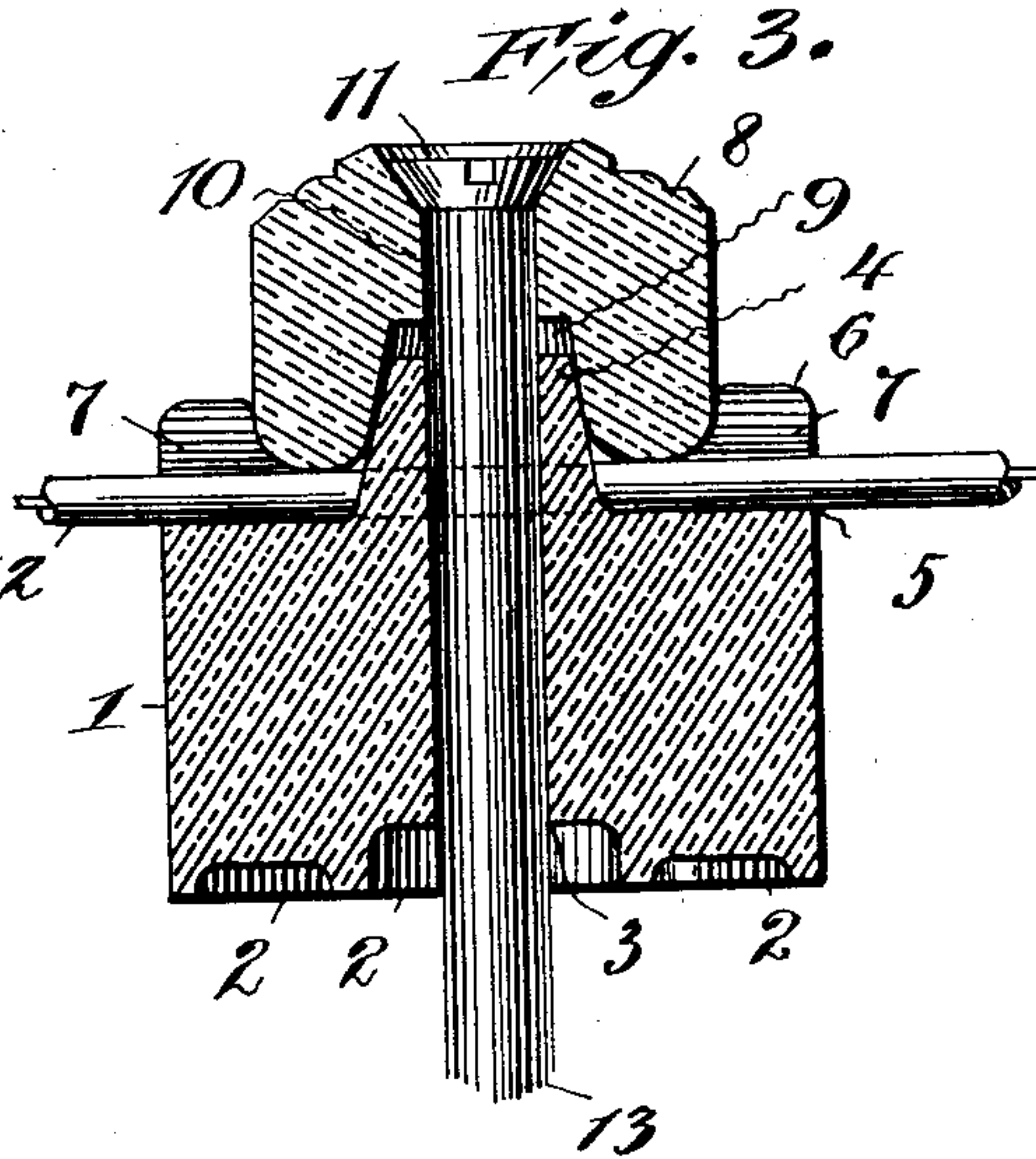
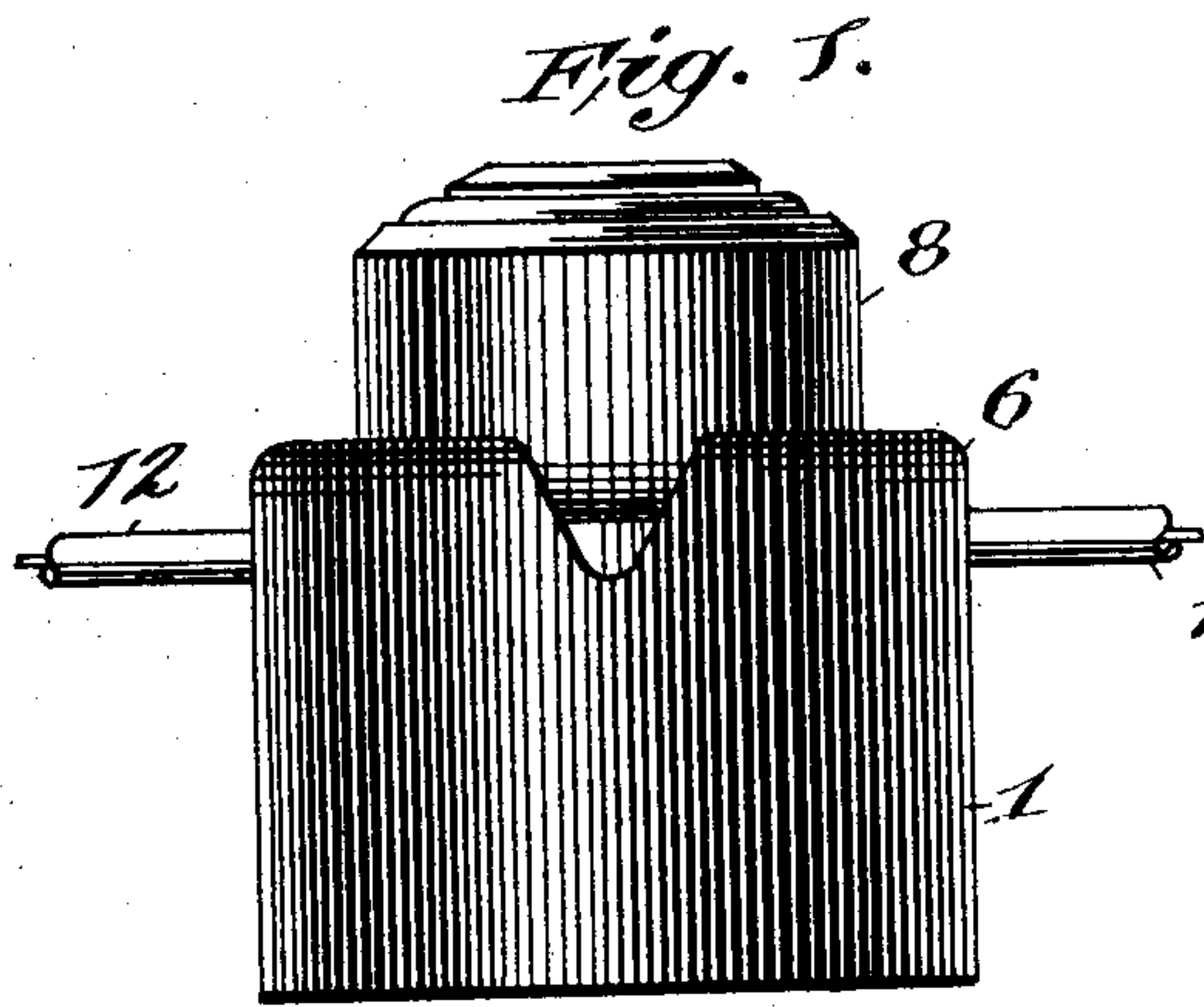
No. 745,999.

PATENTED DEC. 8, 1903.

S. BOWER.  
INSULATOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIGMUND BOWER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF FIFTY ONE-HUNDREDTHS TO JOSEPH L. LEVY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,999, dated December 8, 1903.

Application filed January 21, 1903. Serial No. 139,904. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SIGMUND BOWER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an insulator which can be more readily applied than those heretofore in use and which will at the same time be cheaper to manufacture and yet will hold the wire with greater security. This object I accomplish by means of a two-part insulator, the parts of which are held together by means of a screw, which also secures the insulator to the superstructure to which it is attached. One portion of this insulator is provided with an annular recess and notches radiating therefrom, and the other portion is provided with a flange, which is adapted to fit the said recess and secure a wire therein.

For a more particular description of my invention reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which one embodiment of my invention is shown.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved insulator with the wire secured therein. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the lower portion of the insulator with a wire in place. Fig. 5 is a plan view with the wire shown in a different position, and Fig. 6 is an elevation of the lower portion.

Similar characters designate similar parts throughout the various views.

The lower part of my insulator is designated by the reference character 1 and consists of a cylindrical portion with annular recesses 2 on its lower surface, a cylindrical bore 3, whose axis coincides with the axis of the body portion, and on its upper surface is a conical projection 4. Surrounding the projection 4 is an annular recess 5, which is surrounded by an annular shoulder, except at the notches 7. Any number of notches may be used as may be found convenient, although I have found that four are generally sufficient for all purposes. The other portion of my in-

insulator is an annulus, which I designate as the "top" in contradistinction to the other portion, is designated by the reference character 8, and consists of a cylindrical body portion having a conical opening 9 on its lower surface, which is adapted to fit the conical projection 4 and hold the top in axial alignment with the bottom. The top is also provided with a bore 10, which connects the opening 9 with the opening 11 in the upper surface of the top. The outer diameter of the top is equal to the outer diameter of the annular recess 5, and the lower surface of this top is rounded, as shown in Fig. 3, to prevent the wire 12 from being injured by the insulator.

My improved insulator is applied as follows: The lower surface is placed against the structure to which the insulator is to be attached, and a wire is slightly bent, so as to pass through the notches 7 and recess 5. The top is then put in position so that the opening 9 engages the conical projection 4, and the top is then pressed against the wire, and the screw 13 is then inserted and turned until the parts of the insulator and the wire are secured in place. As there are no notches on the bottom of the top 8 it is immaterial what portion of the bottom comes against the insulated wire 12, and so the workman in applying the insulator may do so with great rapidity, as he does not have to stop to match notches in the top and bottom, as is customary in using well-known types of insulators now on the market. The projection 4 is made conical and to extend above the flanges 6, so that the wire can by no possible chance come in contact with the screw 13, a contact which would be almost certain to exist should this projection be omitted from the structure.

In Fig. 4 I have indicated one way in which the wire may be held by my insulator, and in Fig. 5 a second way. It is obvious that the wire may be passed in other ways; but as this is evident I do not consider it necessary to illustrate it further.

Having described one embodiment of my invention, what I claim is—

1. A two-part insulator, with an annular notched flange and a conical projection on one part, and a second part fitting between said projection and flange.



2. In a two-part insulator, a projection on one part, and a notched flange surrounding said projection, and a second part fitting between said notched flange and projection.

5 3. A two-part insulator comprising a body portion with a projection and a notched flange surrounding said projection, a second portion which is adapted to fit between the said projection and flange, and means for securing  
10 said parts together.

4. A two-part insulator comprising a body portion with a projection and a notched flange surrounding said projection so that an annular groove is formed between them, a top portion which is adapted to fit between the said  
15 projection and flange, and means for securing said parts together.

5. A two-part insulator comprising a body portion with a conical projection and a  
20 notched flange surrounding said projection whereby an annular groove is formed between them, and a top portion which is adapted to fit between the said projection and flange.

25 6. A two-part insulator, comprising a body

portion with a central and apertured projection and an outer and notched flange, between which projection and flange an annular groove or depression is formed, and a companion part comprising a body portion centrally apertured and having an outer and  
30 pendent annular rim or flange adapted to be received in the annular groove of the body portion.

7. A two-part insulator, comprising a body  
35 portion with a central and apertured projection, and an outer notched and annular flange the notches in which are in line with the said aperture, between which flange and projection is formed an annular depression or  
40 groove, and companion part comprising an apertured body and an outer annular flange or rim adapted to be received between the projection and flange of the body portion.

Signed in the city, county, and State of  
New York this 20th day of December, 1903. 45

SIGMUND BOWER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. G. HENSLEY,  
SOPHIE SEKOSTY.