

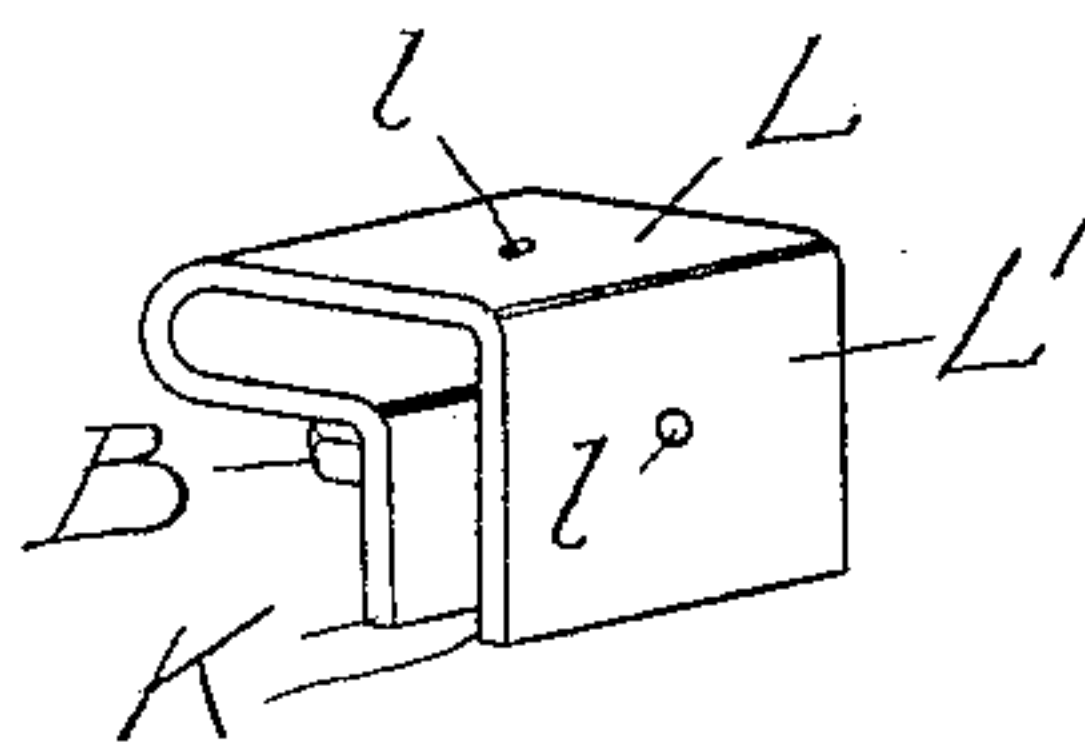
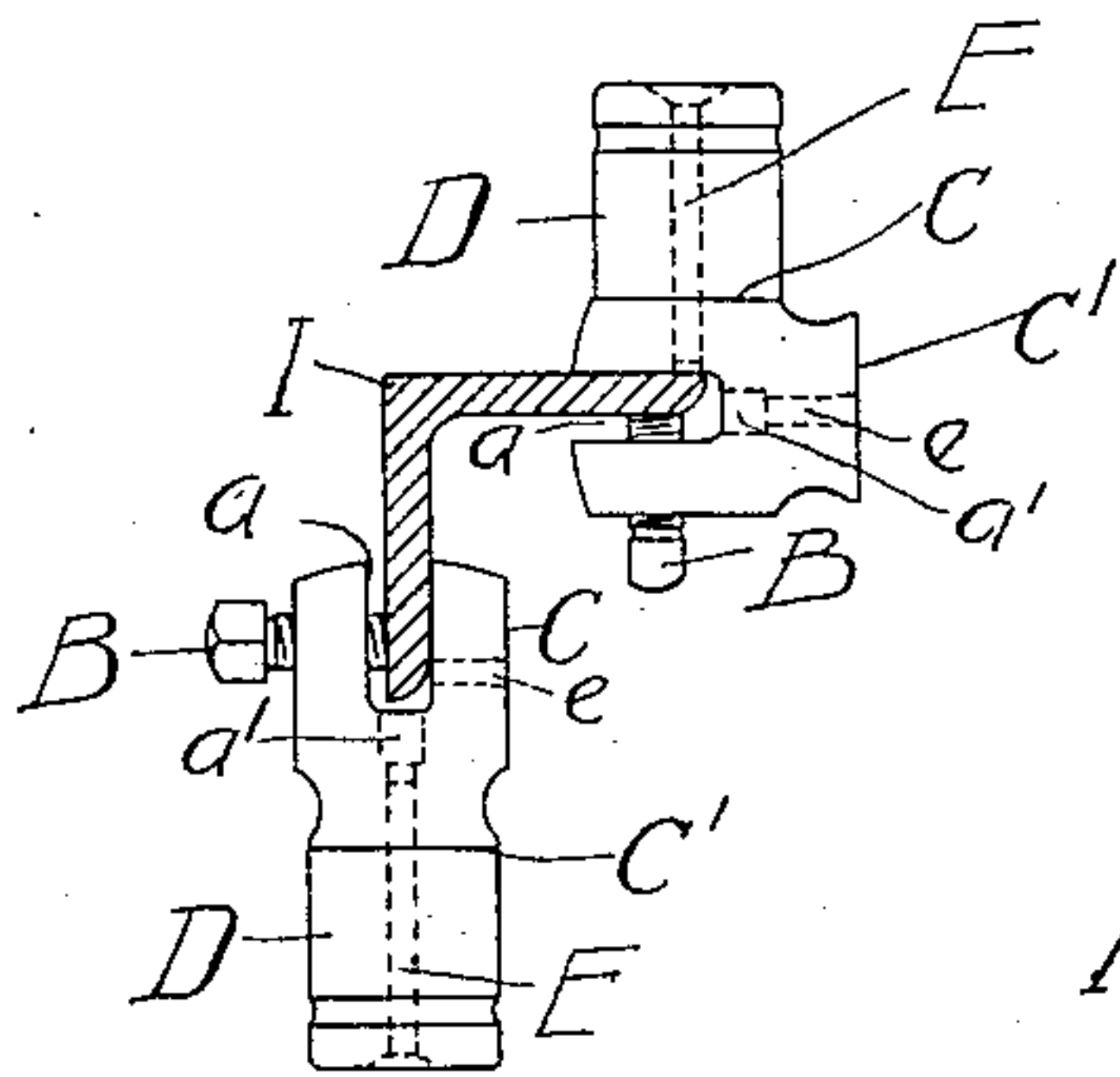
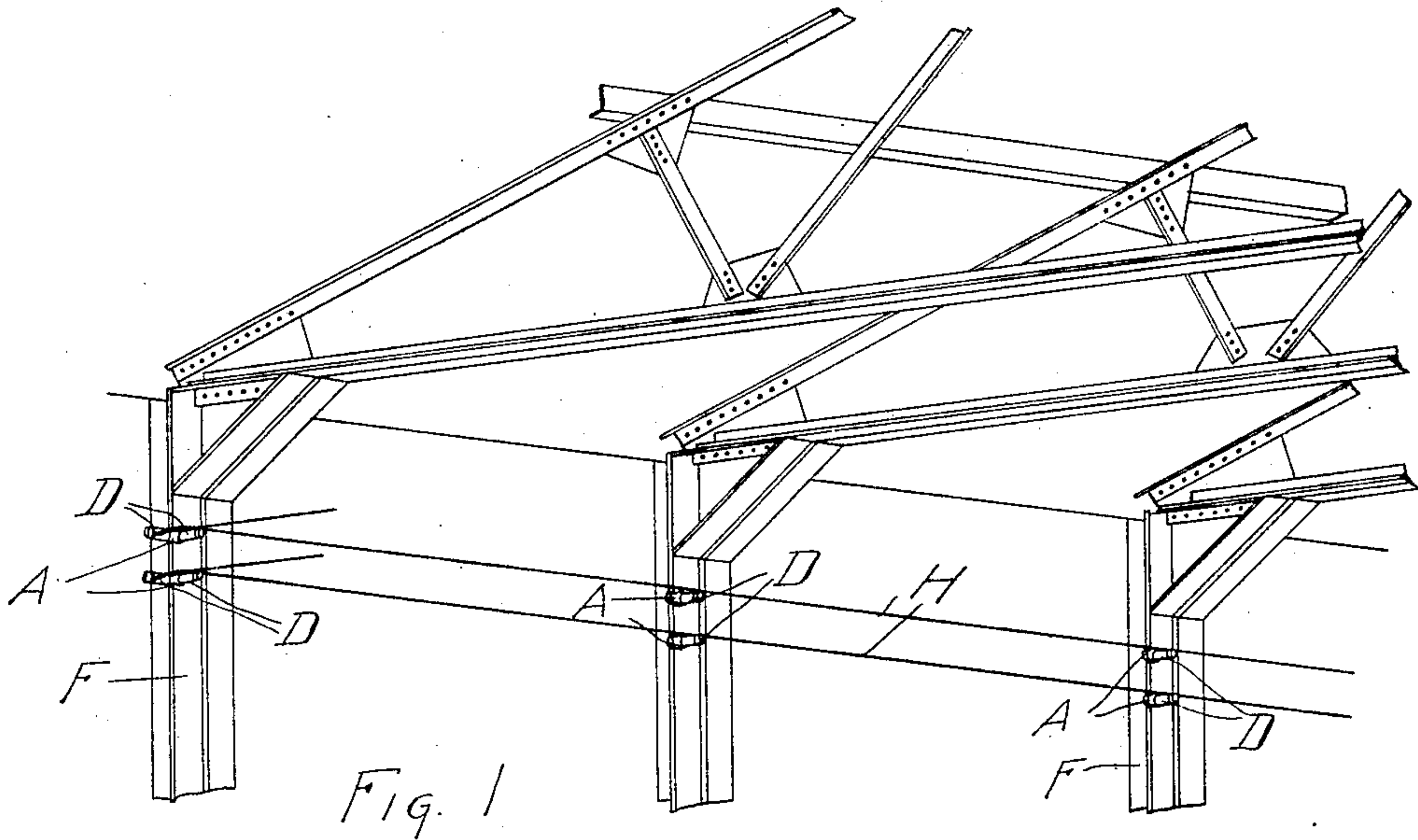
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PATENTED DEC. 8, 1903.

G. H. McFEATERS.  
INSULATOR HANGER OR BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. McFEATERS, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

## INSULATOR HANGER OR BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 746,362, dated December 8, 1903.

Application filed January 30, 1903. Serial No. 141,152. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. McFEATERS, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Insulator Hangers or Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in insulator hangers or brackets, and is designed to provide a simple, convenient, and inexpensive device by means of which the ordinary glass or porcelain insulators may be readily and securely attached to girders, I-beams, roof-trusses, angles, channel-pieces, and other flanged structural shapes.

My invention is particularly useful in wiring shops, mills, factories, and the like which are constructed with exposed steel or iron framework, as is now largely the case, but is also useful in carrying wires across steel bridges and in various other places.

My invention consists of an insulator hanger or bracket either in the form of a casting or bent shape having a slot or jaws adapted to engage the flanges of I-beams and other flanged structural shapes, with means, such as a set-screw, for securing it firmly in place, and also having one or more faces provided with means whereby an ordinary porcelain or glass insulator may be secured thereto. In its usual and preferred form the device is formed with two of these faces in planes at right angles to each other, so that no matter in what position it may be necessary to secure it to a girder or other frame member in order to get hold of a flange thereof and no matter what may be the direction of the wire to be secured to the insulator an insulator secured to one or the other of these faces will be in proper position to catch the said wire—that is to say, whether the hanger or bracket be secured vertically, horizontally, or obliquely an insulator secured to one or the other of its two faces will always catch the wire, no matter what may be its direction. The provision of the two insulator-seating faces at right angles to each other also enables the use of two insulators on a single

bracket in turning a wire at right angles, as is often necessary.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention and the manner of its use, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the interior of a building and illustrating the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing two hangers or brackets applied to an angle-piece, and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view showing a modification of the invention.

The letter A, Figs. 1 and 2, designates the hanger or bracket, which is in the form of a small integral casting formed with a parallel-sided slot *a*. Through one of the jaws formed by this slot is tapped a seat for a set-screw B. On two sides the casting is formed with the flat surfaces C C' in planes at right angles to each other, either one or both of which may form a seat for an insulator D. The insulators are secured to the bracket by means of screws E extending therethrough and into the tapped bearings *e*. In order to facilitate drilling and tapping these bearings, the core which forms the slot *a* may be extended, as shown at *a'* in dotted lines, Fig. 2. The pattern from which the bracket is cast is also preferably formed with small depressions where these bearings and also the bearing for the set-screw B are to be drilled, so that the casting will have corresponding depressions to indicate the proper points for drilling.

Fig. 1 shows the manner in which the brackets are used in wiring up the interior of a building, the bracket shown on the left-hand column F having insulators on both faces C C' to turn the wires H at right angles.

Fig. 2 shows the manner in which two of the brackets may be applied to an angle-piece I with the insulators arranged to carry two parallel adjacent wires. It will be noted that an insulator is secured to the face C of one bracket and to the face C' of the other bracket, and it will be readily seen that in this manner it will always be possible to place an insulator in the necessary position to catch a wire tangentially thereof. The bracket can be very quickly applied, all that is necessary being to engage it with a flange of the framework and tighten the set-screw, and forms a neat-appearing and secure support for the in-



ulators. Heretofore it has been the usual practice in wiring buildings of this kind to mount the insulators on wooden pieces which have been bolted or wired to the frame. It  
 5 has been necessary to fit these pieces to the frame and to spend considerable time in bolting or wiring them in place, all of which is avoided by the present device.

Fig. 3 shows a modification in which the  
 10 bracket is formed by bending a piece of flat stock to form the parallel jaws K and the insulator-seating faces L L'. In one of the jaws K is tapped a seat for the set-screw B, and in each of the faces L L' is formed a threaded  
 15 aperture l for the insulator-securing screws.

I do not wish to limit myself to the precise forms and constructions which I have herein shown and described, as it is obvious that the hangers or brackets may be made in various  
 20 other forms and with more or less changes in detail without departing from my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

25 1. An insulator-support consisting of an integral metallic body formed with jaws to engage a support, and having two of its sides formed with insulator-seating faces at an angle to each other and having means for se-  
 30 curing an insulator thereto.

2. An insulator-support, consisting of an in-

tegral metallic body having two of its sides flattened off in planes at right angles to each other, means for securing an insulator to either  
 35 one or both of the said faces, and means whereby said body may be engaged with and secured to the flange of a flanged support.

3. The herein-described insulator-support having jaws to embrace the flange of a sup-  
 40 port, an insulator-seat parallel therewith, a second seat at right angles thereto, and a set-screw seated in one wall of said slot or opening.

4. The herein-described insulator-bracket consisting of a small casting formed with the  
 45 slot a, and the set-screw bearing in one wall of said slot, and with the plane faces C, C' at right angles to each other and having each a screw-seat therein.

5. As a new article of manufacture, an in-  
 50 sulator-support, consisting of an integral metallic piece formed with a pair of jaws and with perforations in three or more of its faces, one of said perforations forming a seat for a clamping-screw, and the others means for at-  
 55 taching insulators to the support.

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

GEO. H. McFEATERS.

Witnesses:

LORETTO O'CONNELL,  
 H. W. SMITH.