

No. 751,739.

PATENTED FEB. 9, 1904.

P. S. LINDAL.
INSULATOR.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1903.

NO MODEL.

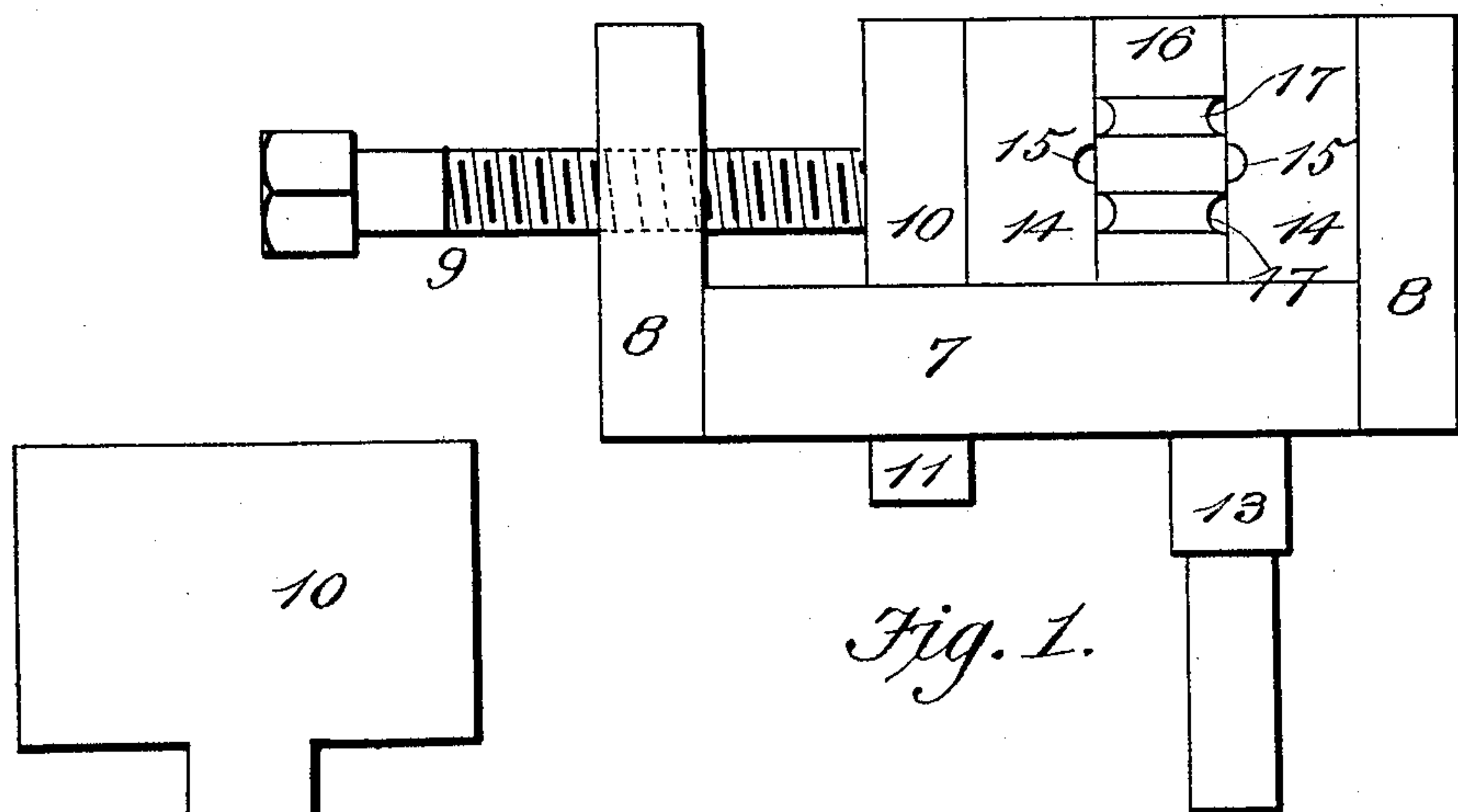


Fig. 1.

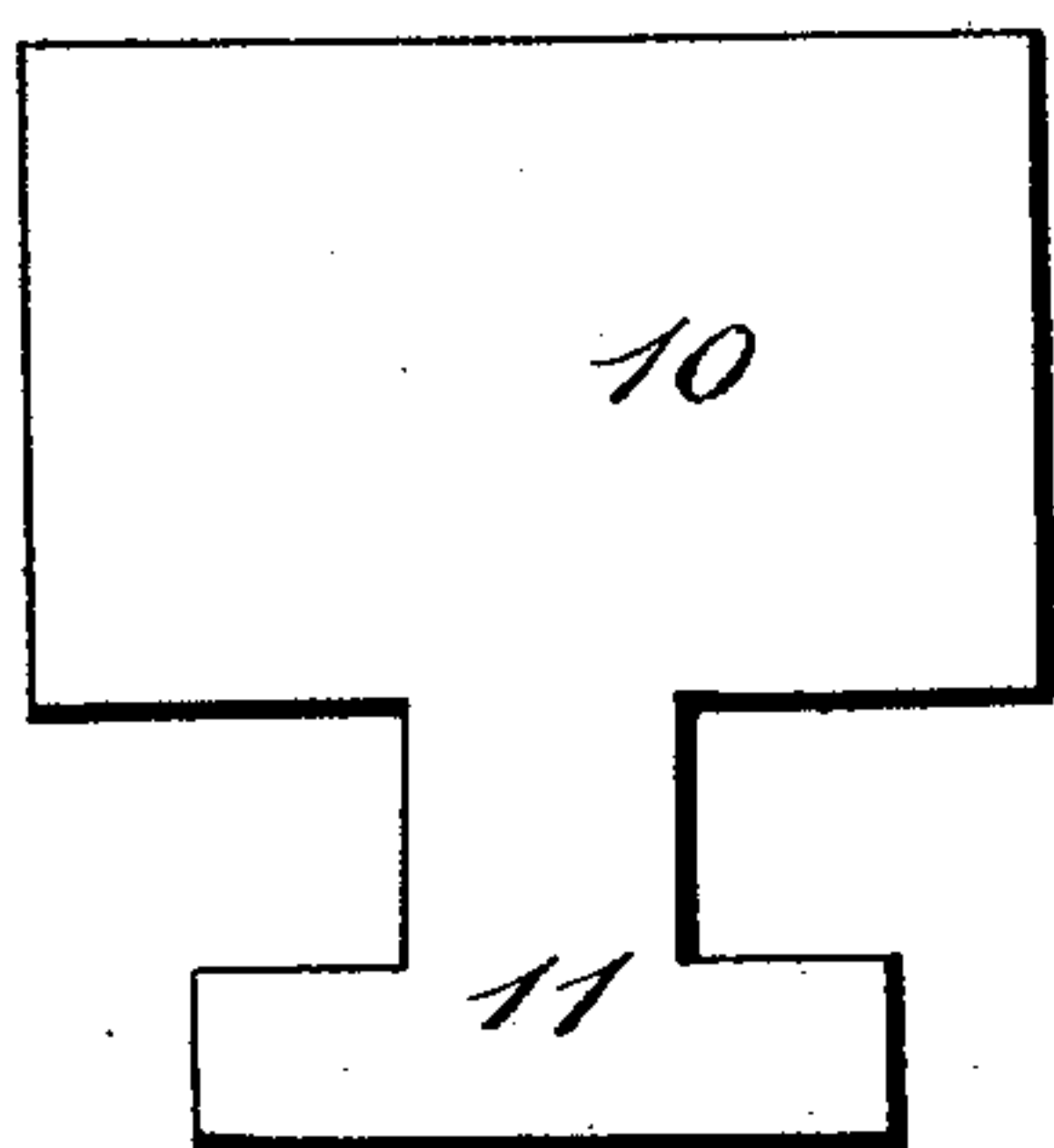


Fig. 4.

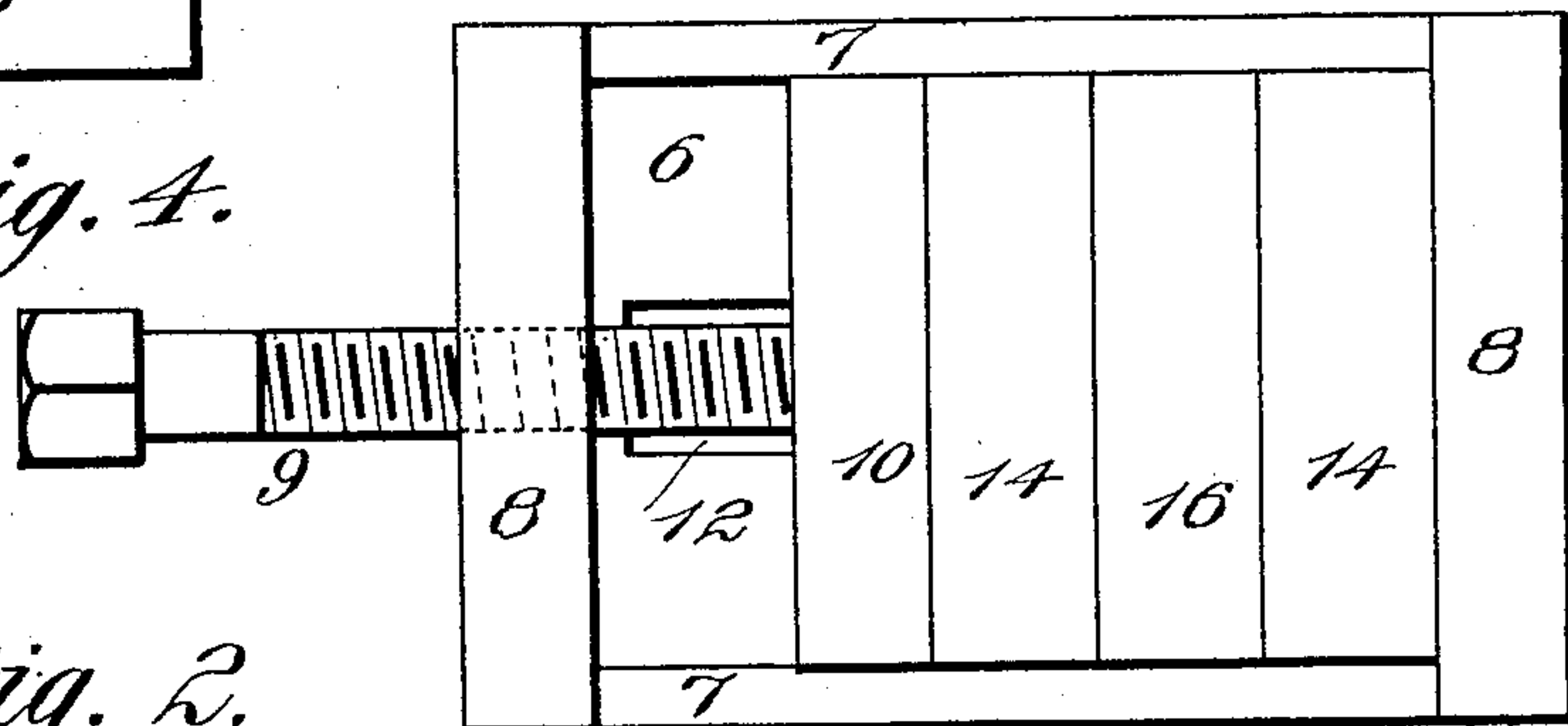


Fig. 2.

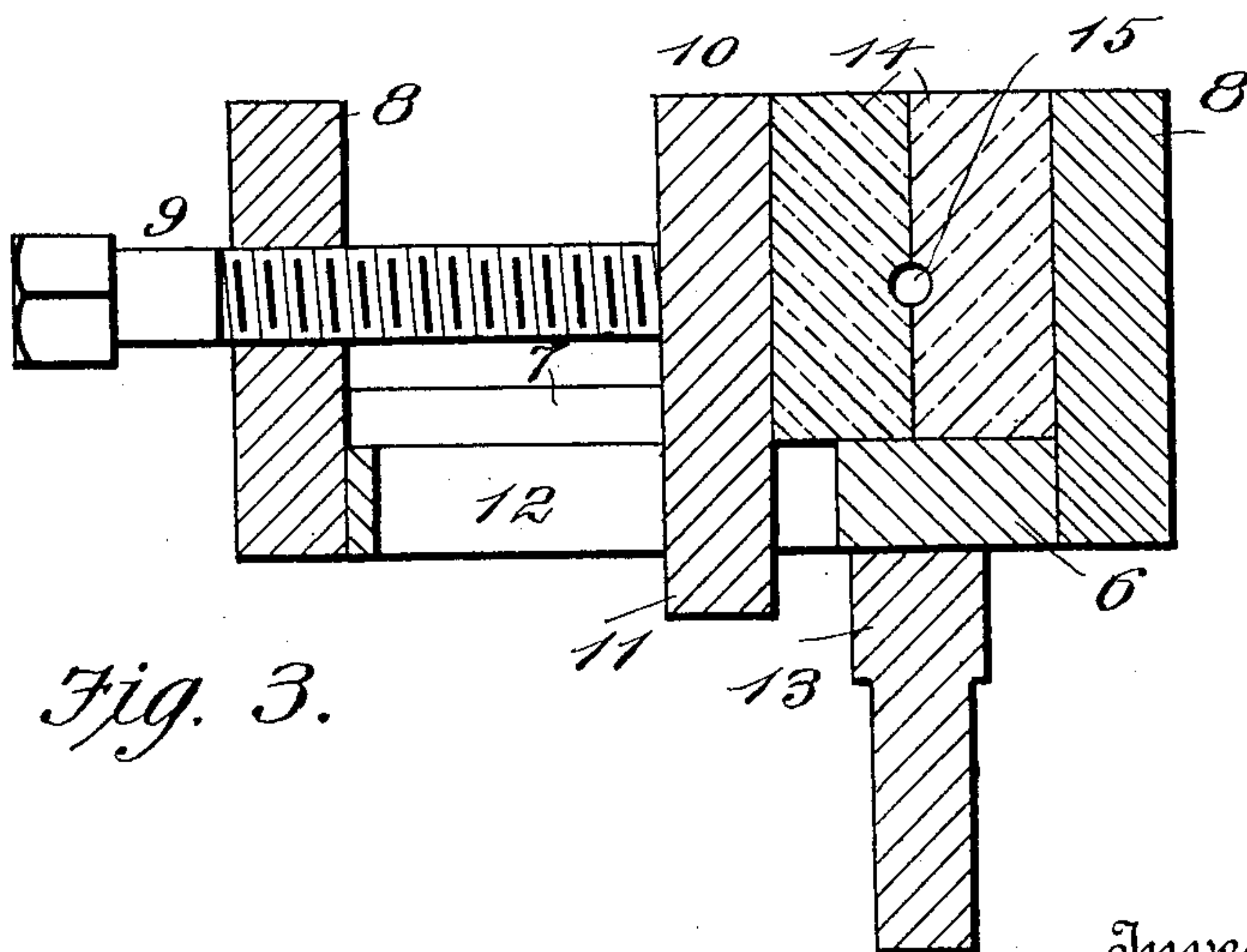


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER S. LINDAL, OF EDINBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,739, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed March 31, 1903. Serial No. 150,380. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER S. LINDAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Edinburg, in the county of Lawrence and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates particularly to that class of insulators in which the conducting wire or wires are clamped between blocks of insulating material, such as glass, and the object of the invention is to produce an improved and simple insulator of the kind stated serviceable with either direct or transposed wires.

The insulator is particularly useful in transposition, having means whereby two wires may be clamped and transposed therein.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the insulator. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the follower against which the insulating-blocks are clamped.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the supporting-casing for the insulating-blocks is formed of the bottom plate 6, sides 7, and ends 8. The sides prevent lateral displacement of the blocks, which are clamped between the ends by a screw 9, tapped through one of the ends.

At 10 a follower is indicated, having a T-shaped stem 11, which extends through a longitudinal slot 12 in the bottom plate. The follower is thus held in place. Projecting downward from the bottom is a pin 13, where-

by the insulator is attached to a pole, cross-arm, or other support by insertion in a suitable socket therein.

The insulating-blocks are made of glass or other non-conducting material and comprise a pair 14, having single grooves 15, adapted to register, and a single block 16, having double grooves 17 on both sides. These blocks are clamped between the follower and the end of the casing.

In transposition work the double-grooved block 16 is clamped between the single-grooved pair, and the crossing wires are extended through upper and lower grooves, respectively, on opposite sides. This maintains separation of the wires both horizontally and vertically and prevents contact at the crossing.

In direct stringing the double-grooved block is removed or placed outside of the single-grooved pair and the wire is clamped in the single grooves.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An insulator comprising a slotted plate having a downwardly-extending pin, sides and ends secured to and projecting above the edges of the plate, a clamping-screw tapped through one end, a follower against which the screw bears, slidable upon the plate and having a stem extending through the slot, and interchangeable insulating-blocks having a variety of grooves fitting between the sides upon the plate and clamped between the follower and the other end.

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

PETER S. LINDAL.

Witnesses:

J. F. GILLESPIE,
F. P. LINDAL.