

J. MACEK.

ARRANGEMENT FOR SECURING WIRES ON INSULATORS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

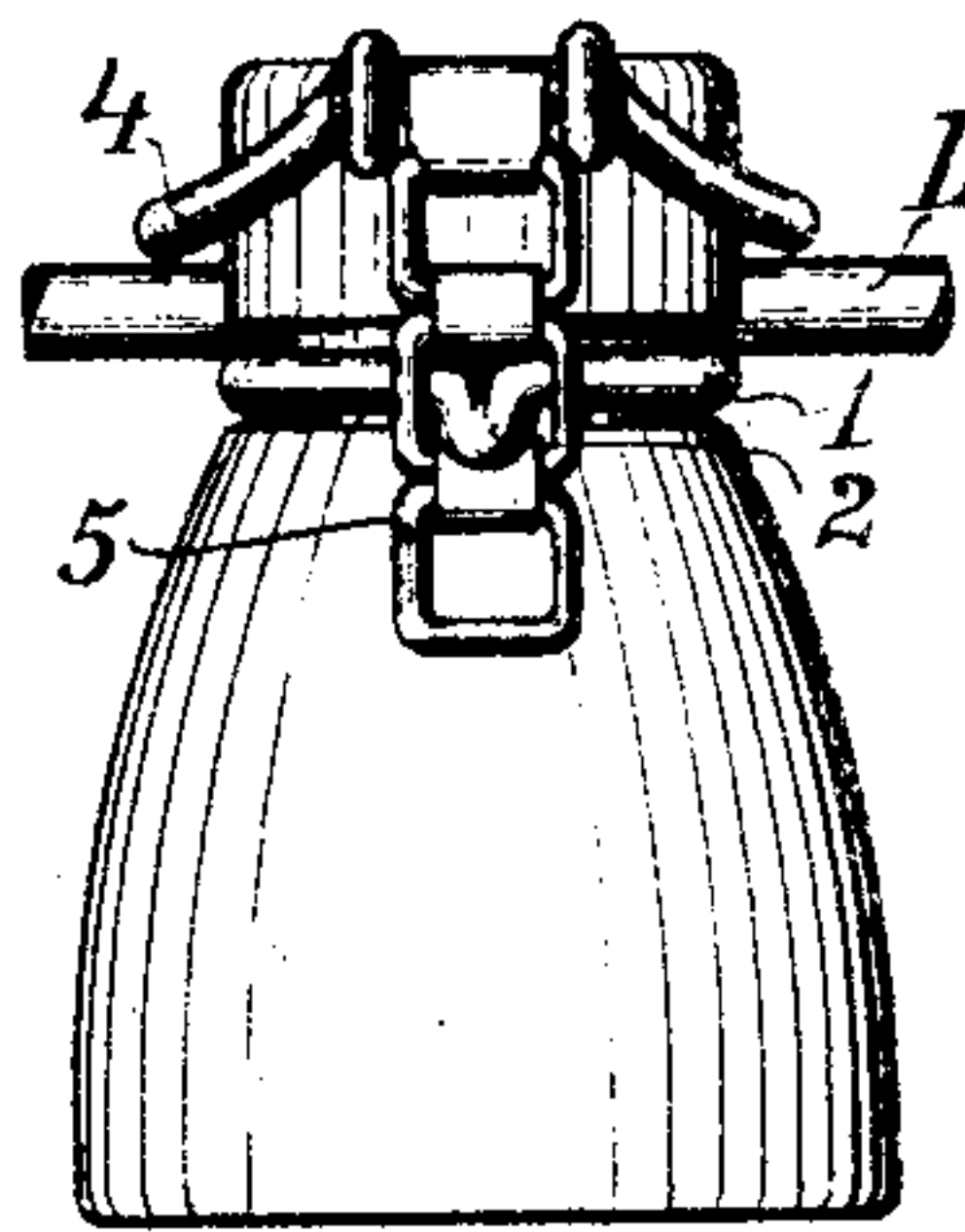


Fig. 2.

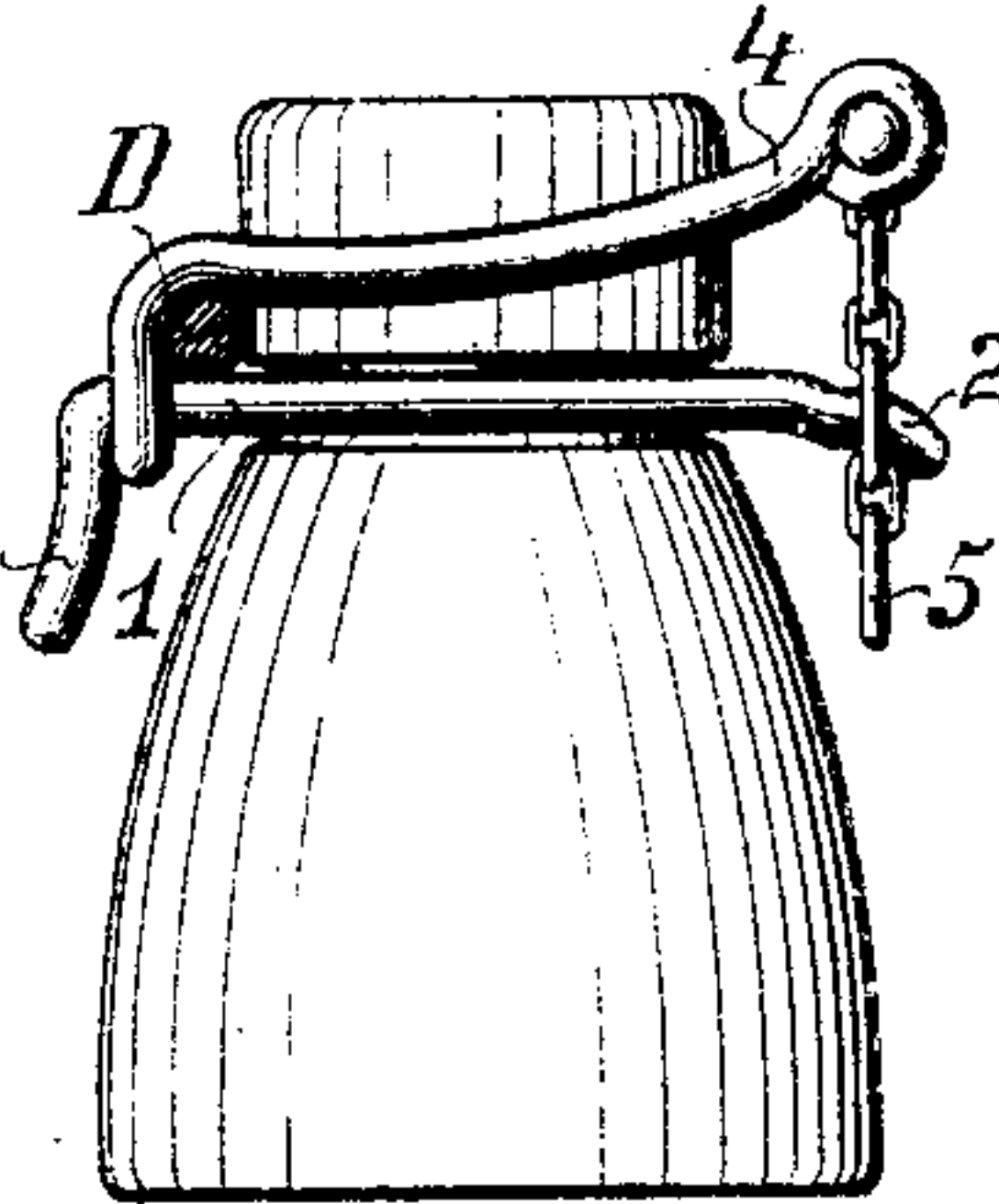


Fig. 3.

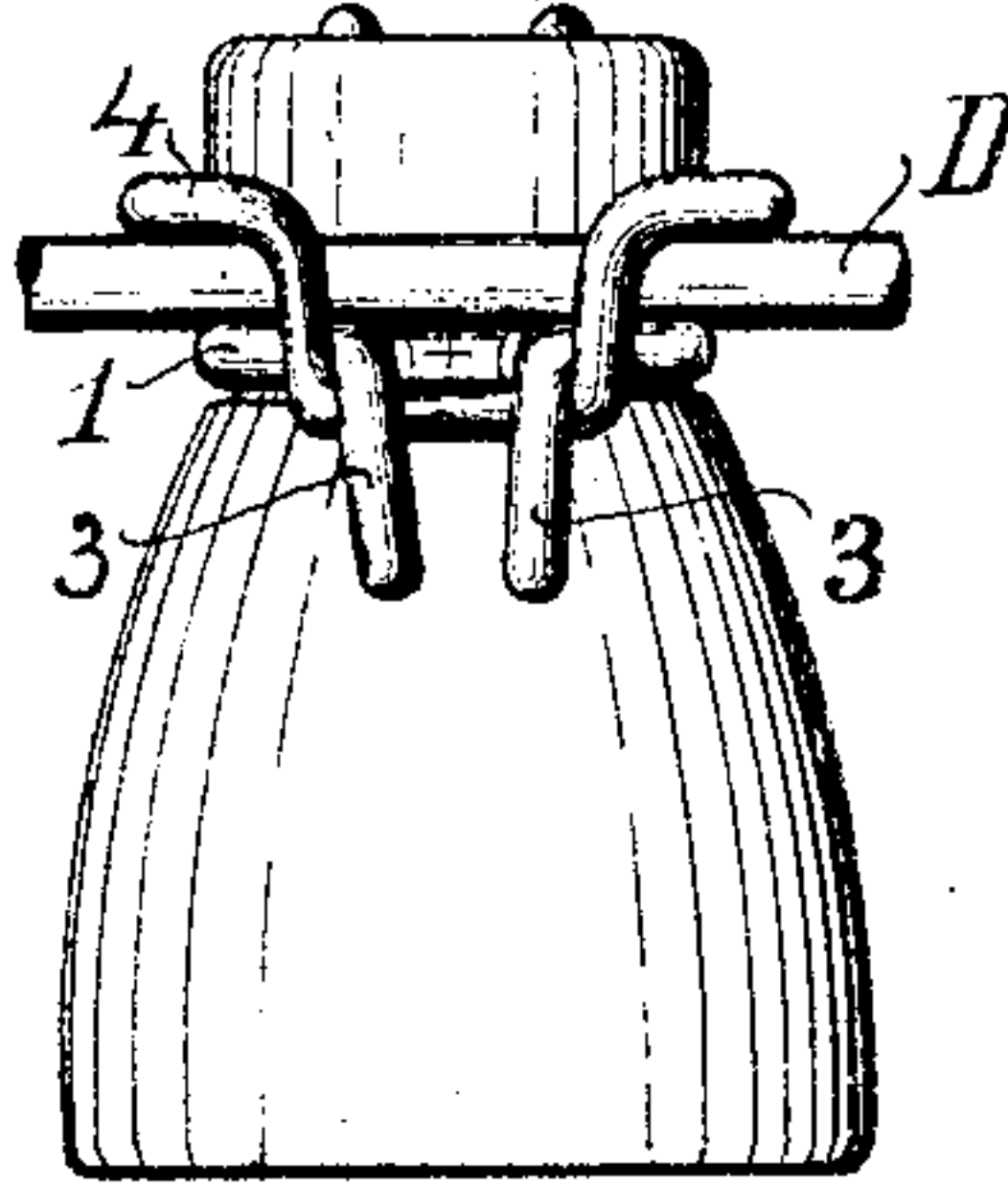


Fig. 4.

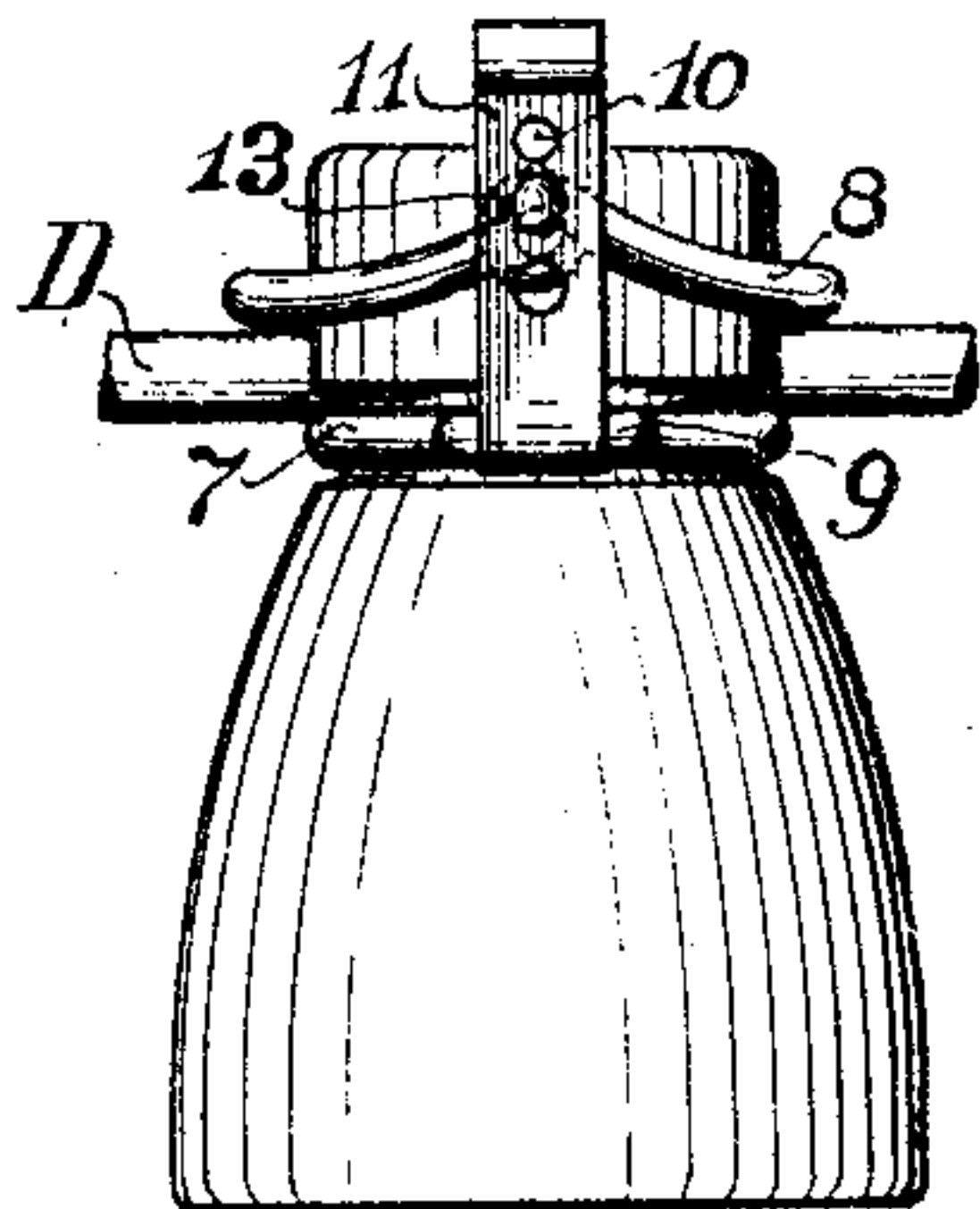


Fig. 5.

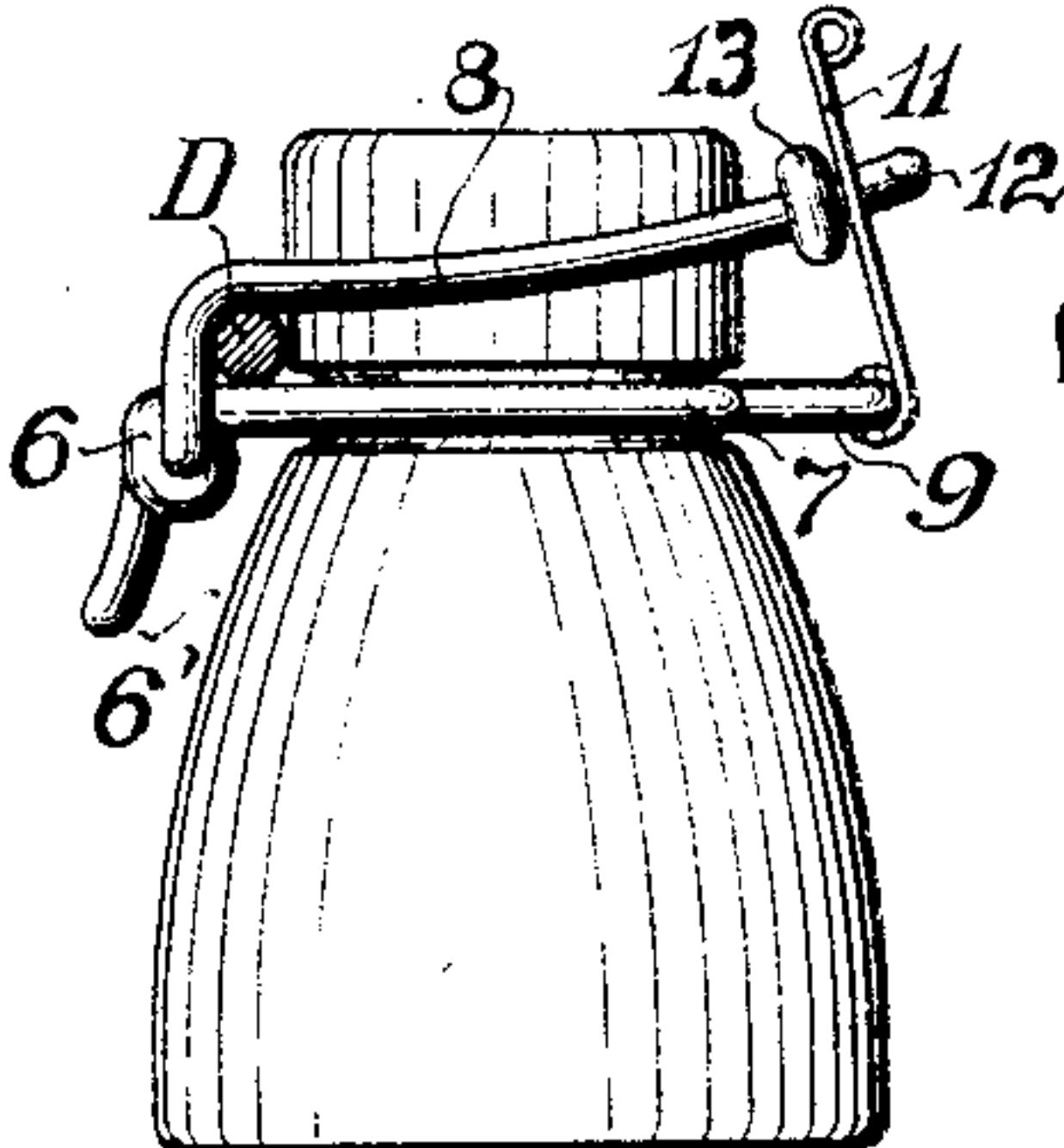


Fig. 6.

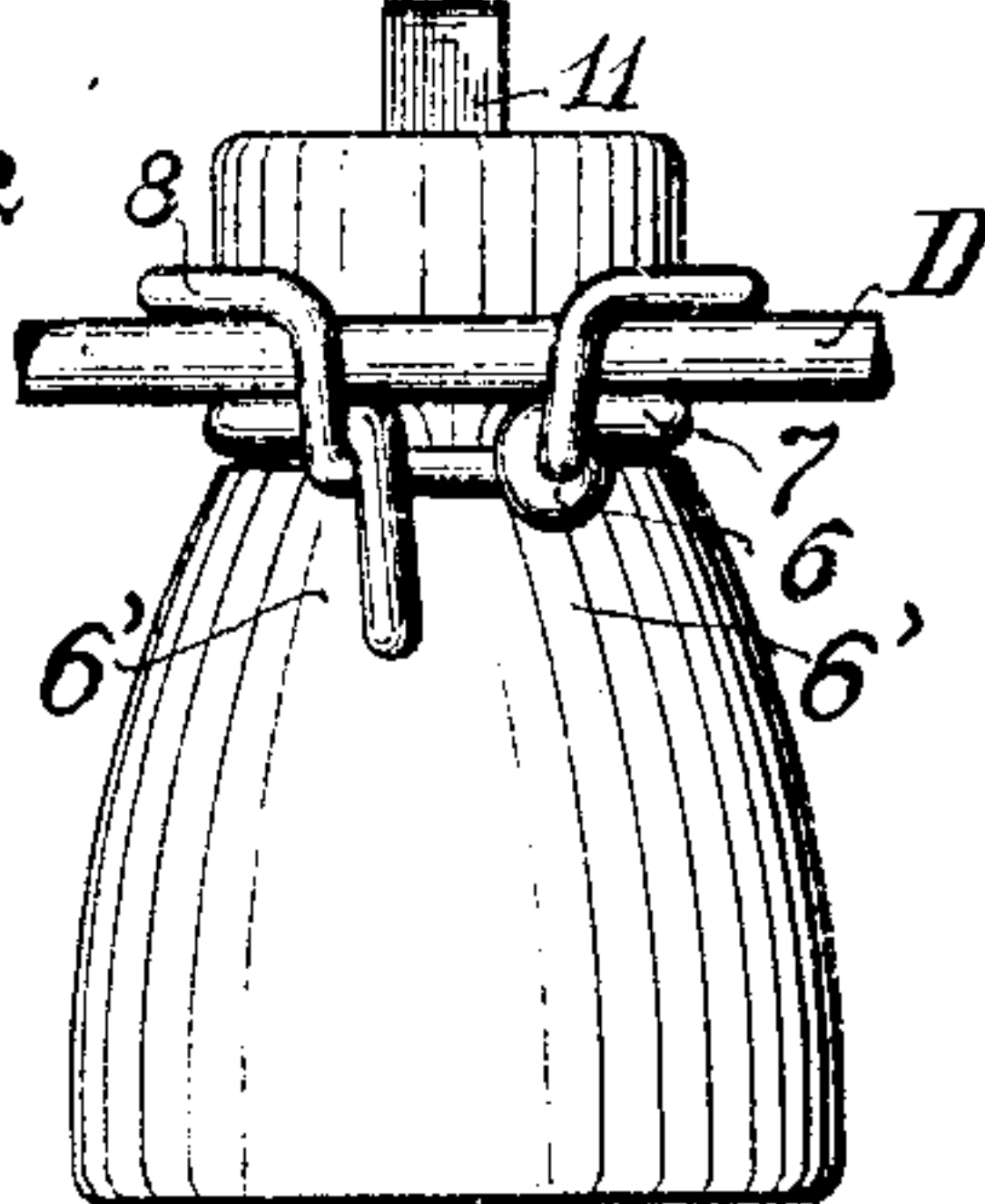


Fig. 7.

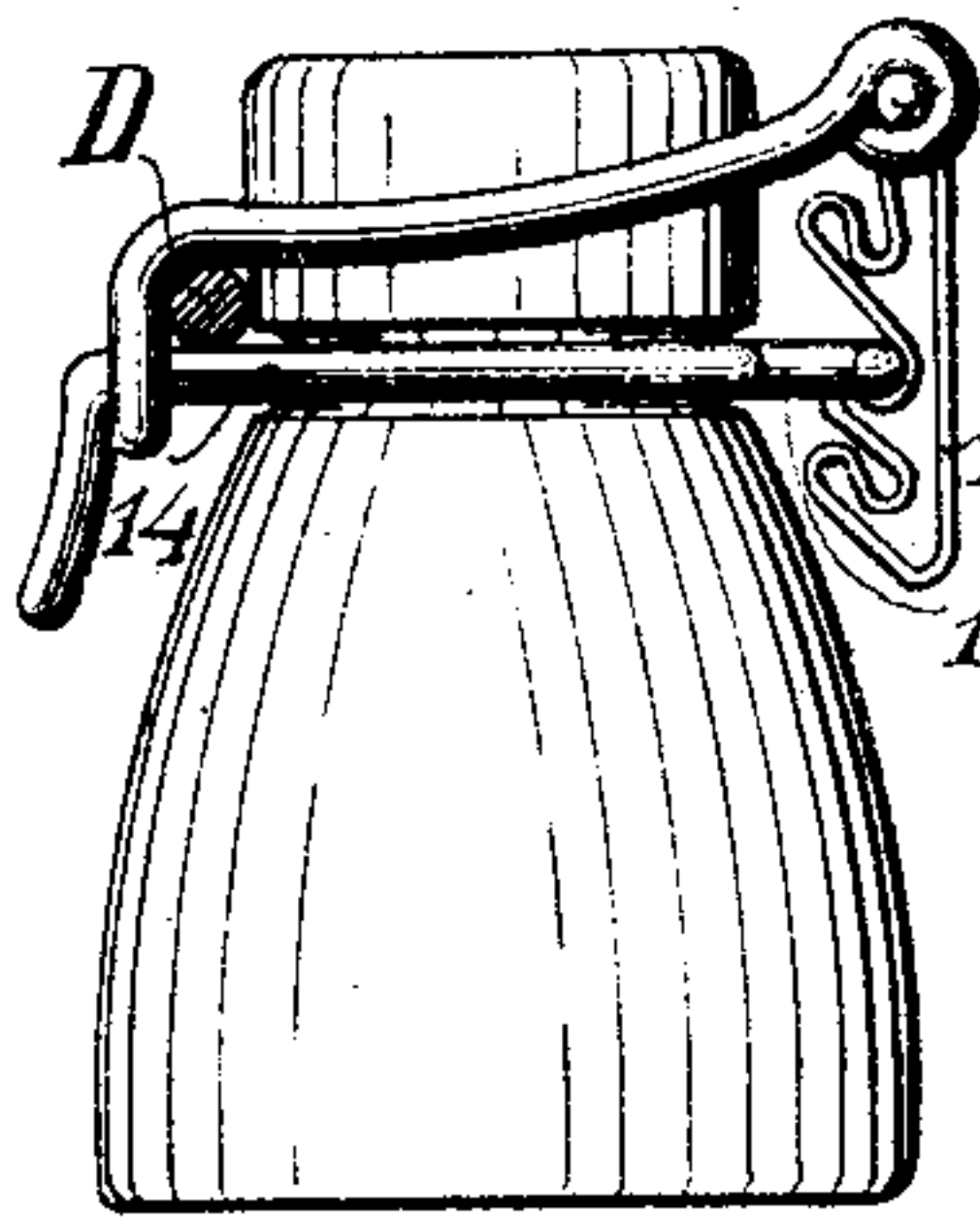


Fig. 8.

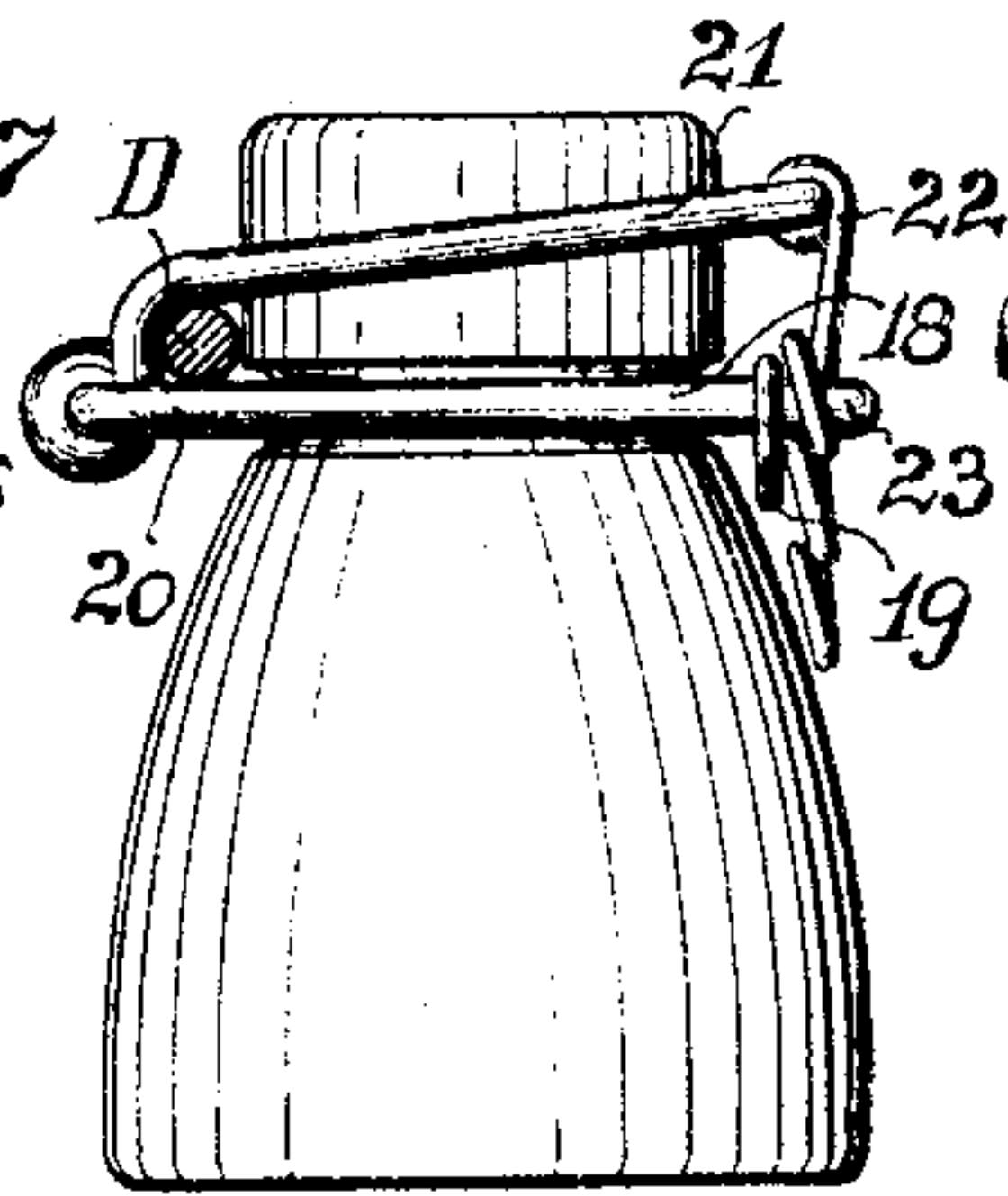


Fig. 9.

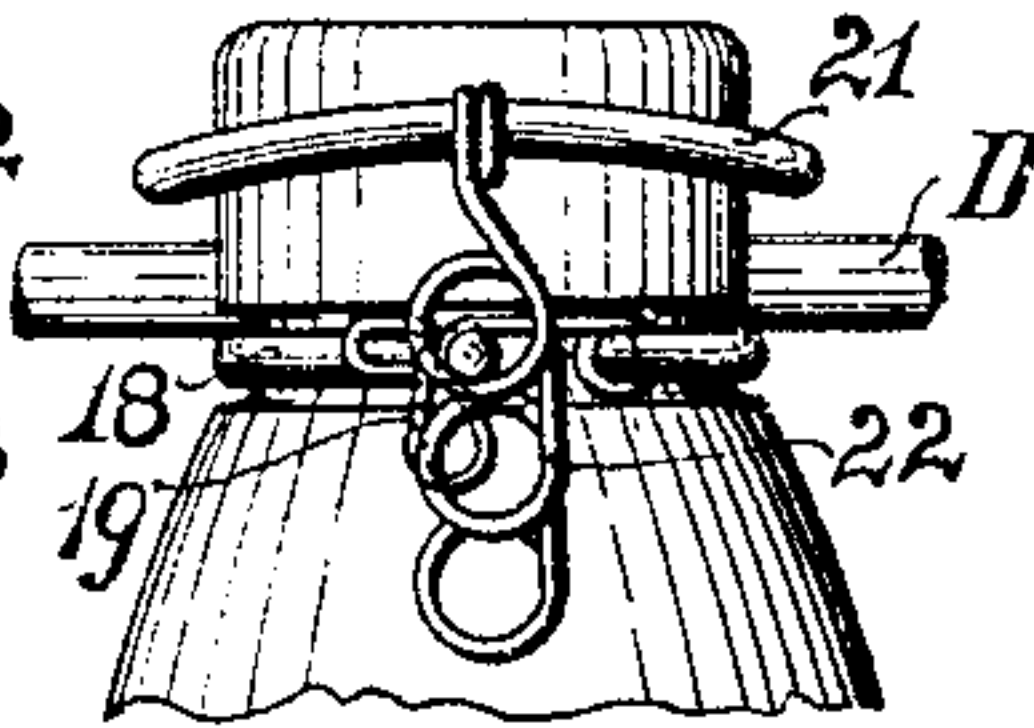
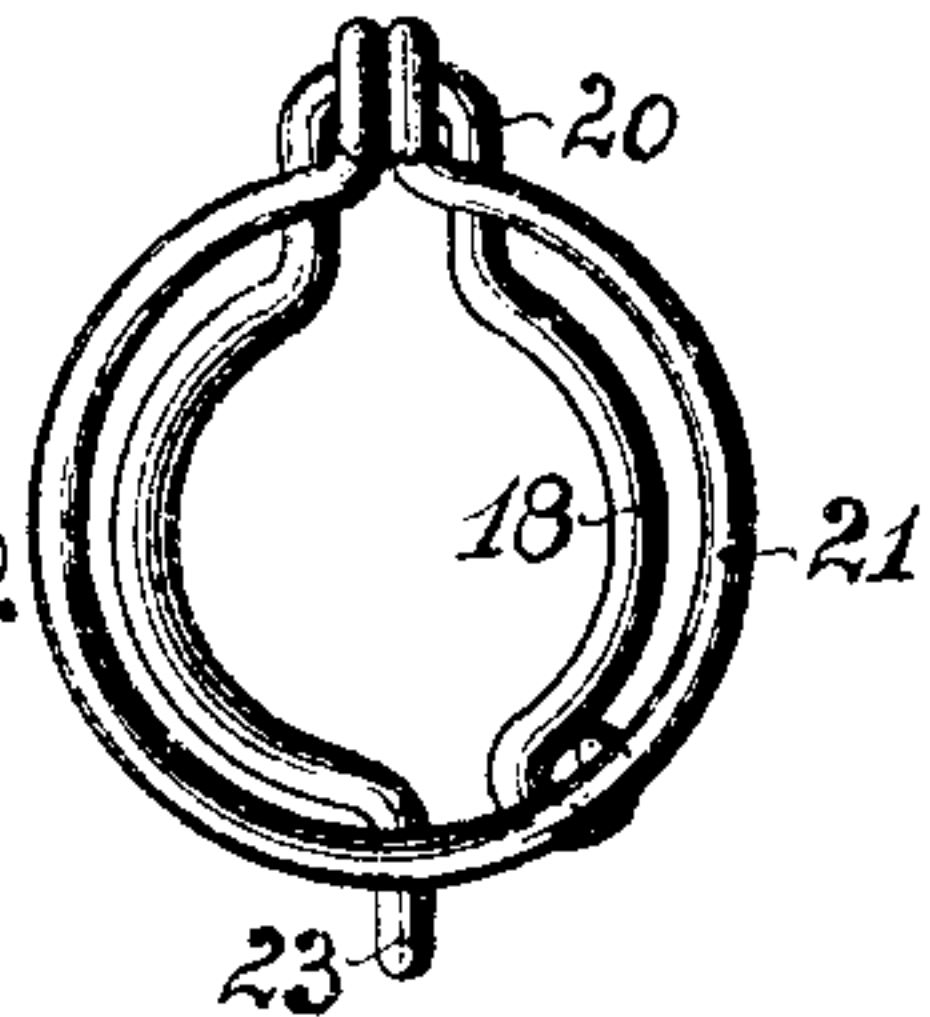


Fig. 10.



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ARRANGEMENT FOR SECURING WIRES ON INSULATORS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 11.

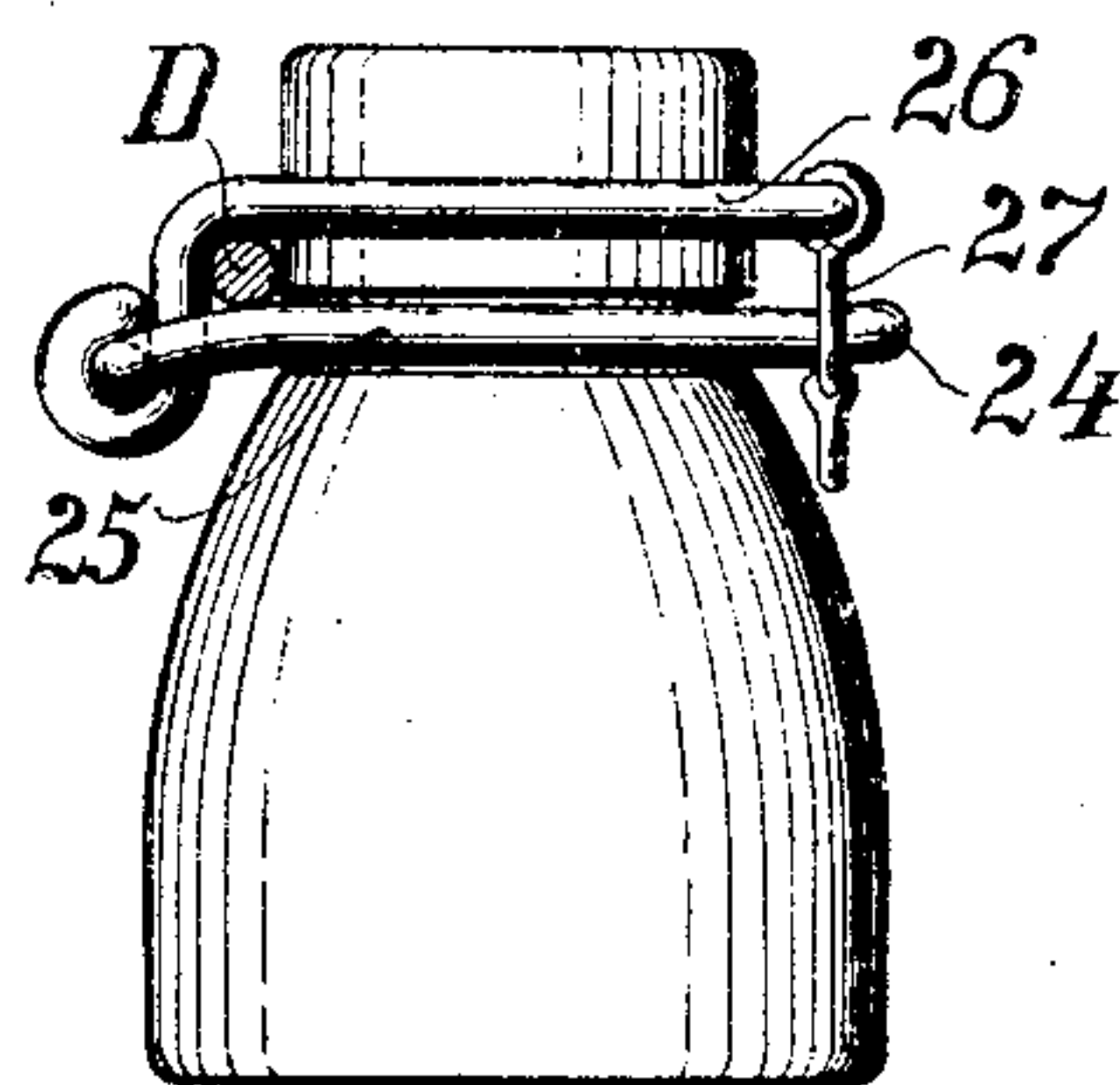
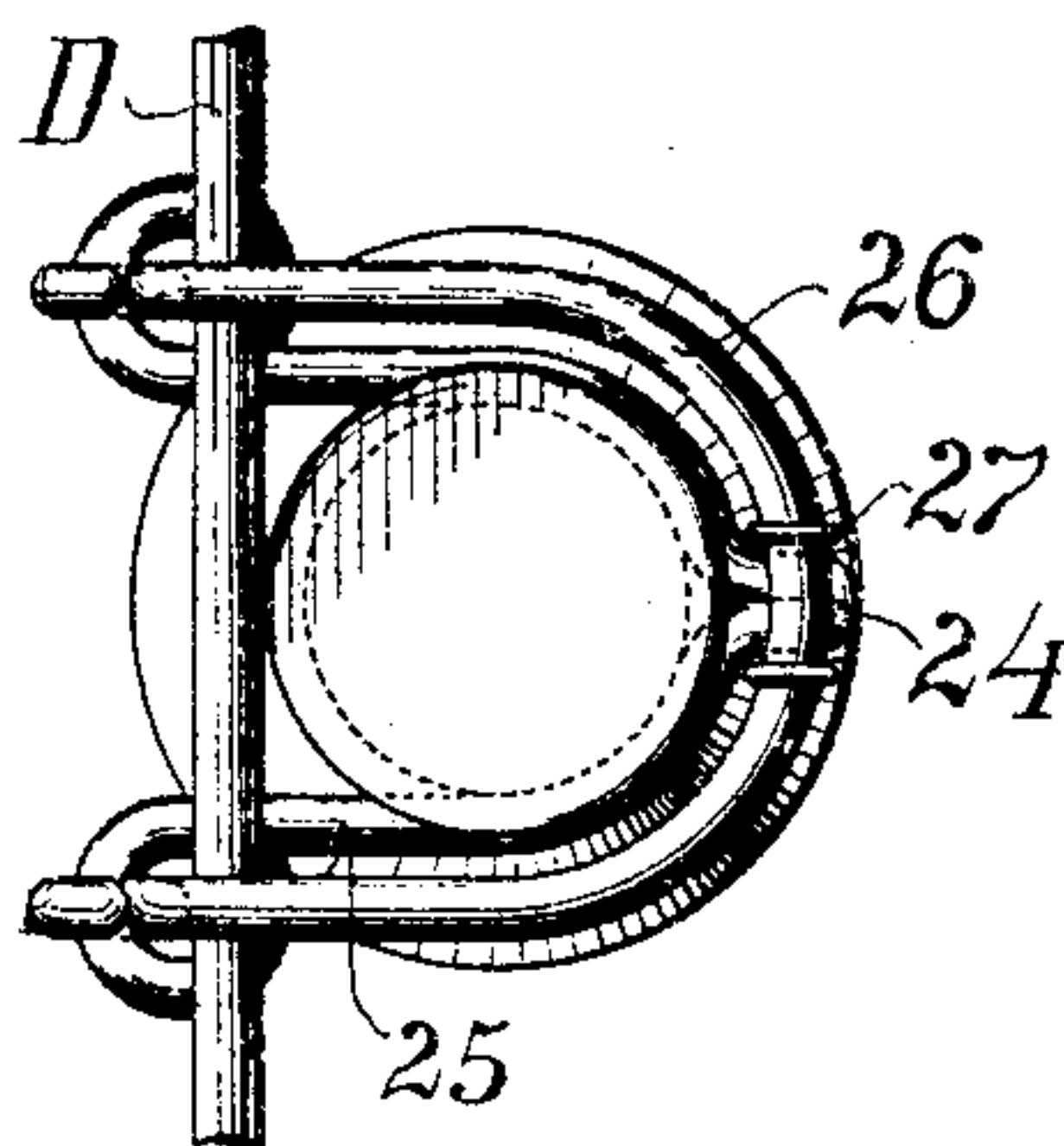


Fig. 12



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR SECURING WIRES ON INSULATORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 782,676, dated February 14, 1905.

Application filed March 19, 1904. Serial No. 199,019.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN MACEK, metal-goods manufacturer, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at St. Pölten, Lower Austria, Austria-Hungary, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Arrangements for Securing Wires on Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to enable the wires to be rapidly and conveniently secured on the insulator or to be detached from the same, to protect the conductors from corrosion by rusting at the fastenings, and to permit the immediate use of the "wire-holders" or fastenings.

In carrying into effect a wire ring is placed round the neck of the insulator, against which wire ring the conductor is pressed by means of a second ring hinged to the first and which clasps the head of the insulator, whereby the secure fastening of the conductor to the insulator may be by purpose easily but rapidly effected.

Various forms of the fastenings for conductors forming the subject-matter of the present invention are illustrated in the annexed drawings, wherein—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are elevations, taken at right angles to each other, of one form of fastening, in which two wire rings holding the conductor between them are detachably joined to each other. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are elevations, also at right angles to each other, of an arrangement in which the two rings are permanently attached to each other. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a modification of the arrangement shown in Fig. 2. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 are respectively a side and front elevation and plan of an arrangement on which the closing arrangement of the lower ring is shown in front view. Figs. 11 and 12 are a side elevation and plan of an arrangement in which the lower ring surrounds one-half of the insulator-neck only.

In the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 to 3 an elastic open-wire ring 1 is spun round the neck of the insulator, being bent in front, as shown, to form the catch 2 for locking the arrangement, while its ends 3, situated at the back, are bent downward, converging toward each other. Over these ends 3 is passed a

loop of a second ring 4, said ring surrounding the head of the insulator. Ring 4 presses the conductor D against the lower ring 1, whereby conductor D is fixed against the insulator. In front the ends of ring 4 are twisted so as to form eyes and are joined to each other by a rivet-pin carrying a chain 5, which is hooked upon a catch 2, which engages with whichever link corresponds to the thickness of the conductor D, so as to lock the two rings 1 and 4 with each other.

In the form shown in Figs. 4 to 6 one end 6 of the ring 7, which is carried round the neck of the insulator, is bent so as to form an eye, which is passed round the indentation or shoulder of the second ring 8, thus forming a permanent connection between the two rings. For the same purpose both ends of the ring 6' may also be shaped to form eyes, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 6. The ring 7 has in front a projection or shoulder 9, to which is secured a plate 11, provided with holes 10 and designed to engage a projection for catch 12 at the end of the upper ring 8. This projection or catch 12 is passed through an eye formed at the other end 13 of the ring.

In the form shown in Fig. 7, which is a modification of the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 to 3, the ring 14 has in front a shoulder or loop 15 into which one of the projections of the strip or plate 16 is hooked, which plate is bent so as to form several serrated projections and which is hinged upon the rivet-pin 17 of the upper ring.

The form shown in Figs. 8 to 10 has an insulator neck-ring 18, closed in front by a wire bow or hook 19, which is secured on one side by the eye-shaped end of the ring, Fig. 10, and on the other side engages the projection upon the other end of the ring. Ring 18 has at the back a projecting shoulder or loop 20, to which the upper ring 21 is fixed by eyes formed at its ends. The two rings 18 and 21 are locked by means of a wire 22, fixed to the upper ring and shaped so as to form a series of annular loops, one of which is hooked upon end 23 of ring 18.

In the form shown in Figs. 11 and 12 the ring 25, provided with a closing catch or shoulder 24, surrounds one-half only of the

insulator-neck. The ends of the ring 25 are bent to form eyes and serve to secure the ends of the upper half-loop 26, which can be locked with the catch 24 of the lower ring by means of the chain 27.

All the forms described for fixing line-wires have in common the feature that they permit the rapid and convenient attachment or disconnection of the conductor as well as the immediate renewed use of a wire-fastening which has already been in use before. In all forms of construction the surface of contact between the wire-fastening and the conductor is reduced to a minimum, whereby corrosion of the conductor through rusting at the points of contact owing to rain-water accumulating there is effectually prevented.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In combination with an insulator, a wire surrounding the insulator, a second wire pivotally connected to the first and also surrounding the insulator, the line-wire held between the two wires on the side of the insulator adjacent the pivot connection between said wires and means for drawing together the portions of the two wires lying on the side of the insulator opposite to the pivot connection between them.

2. In combination with an insulator, a wire surrounding the insulator, a second wire pivotally connected to the first and also surrounding the insulator, the line-wire held be-

tween the two wires on the side of the insulator adjacent the pivot connection between said wires, one of said wires having a projection on the side of the insulator opposite that where the two wires are connected and means for drawing together the portions of the two wires lying on the side of the insulator opposite the pivot connection between them, said means comprising an adjustable connection between the wires engaging the said projection, substantially as described.

3. In combination with an insulator, a wire surrounding the insulator, a second wire pivotally connected to the first and also surrounding the insulator, said pivotal connection being formed by the second wire connecting the bent free ends of the first wire, the line-wire held between the two wires on the side of the insulator adjacent the pivot connection between said wires, one of said wires having a projection on the side of the insulator opposite that where the two wires are connected and means for drawing together the portions of the two wires lying on the side of the insulator opposite the pivot connection between them, said means comprising an adjustable connection between the wires engaging the said projection, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHANN MACEK.

In presence of—

ALVESTO S. HOGUE,
ALBERT BENEKE.