

No. 815,471.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

G. L. RICKS.  
INSULATOR.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1905

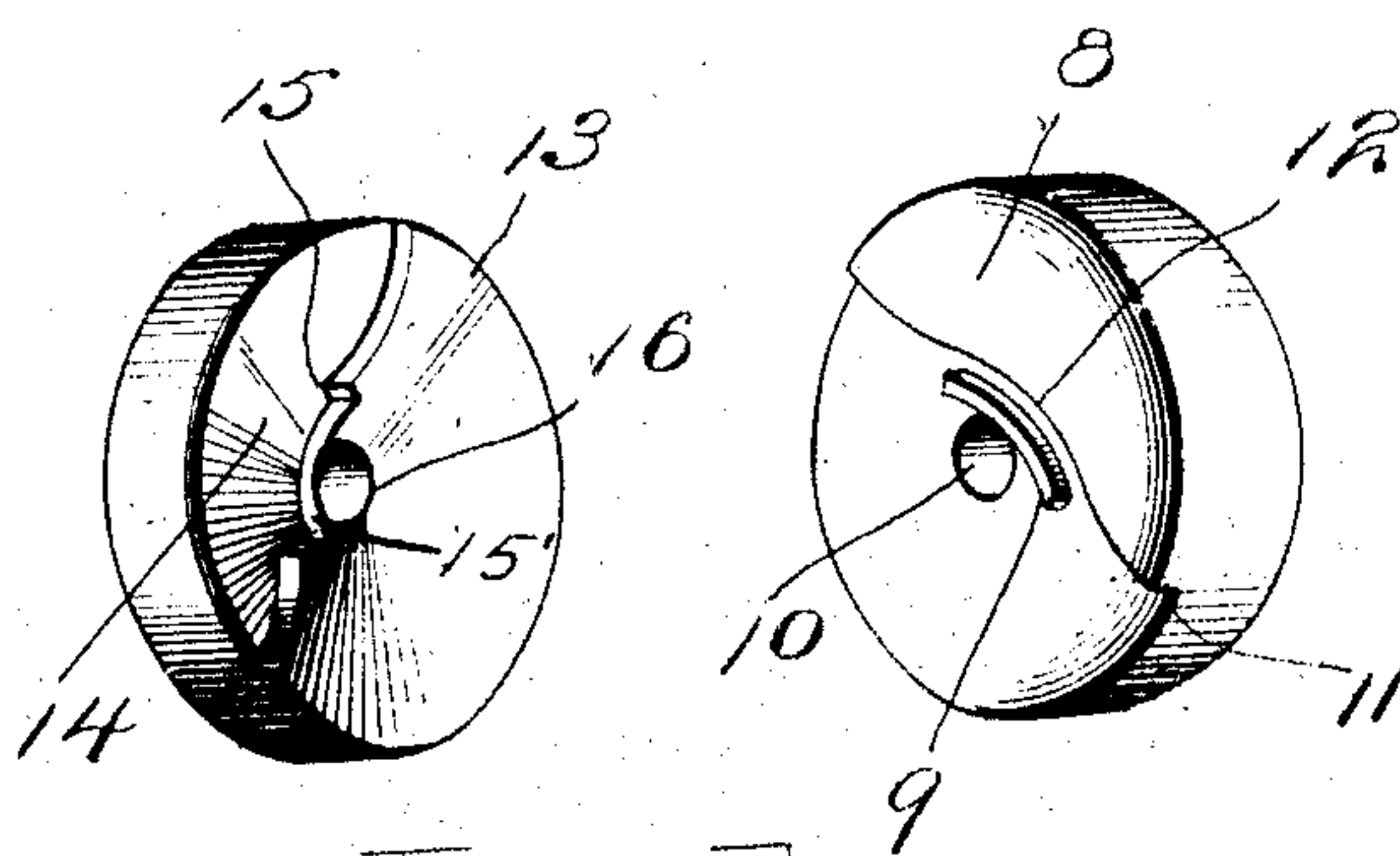
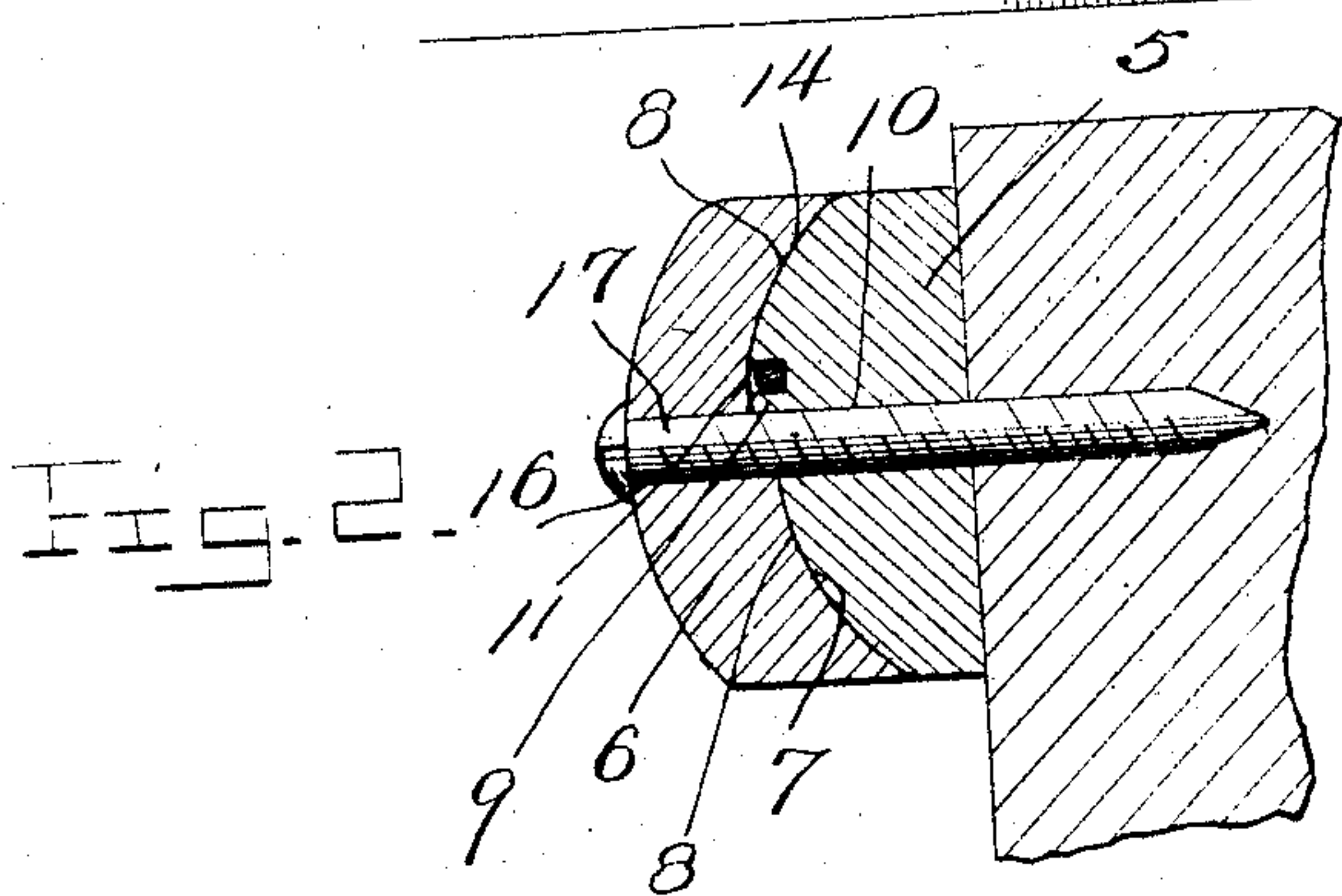
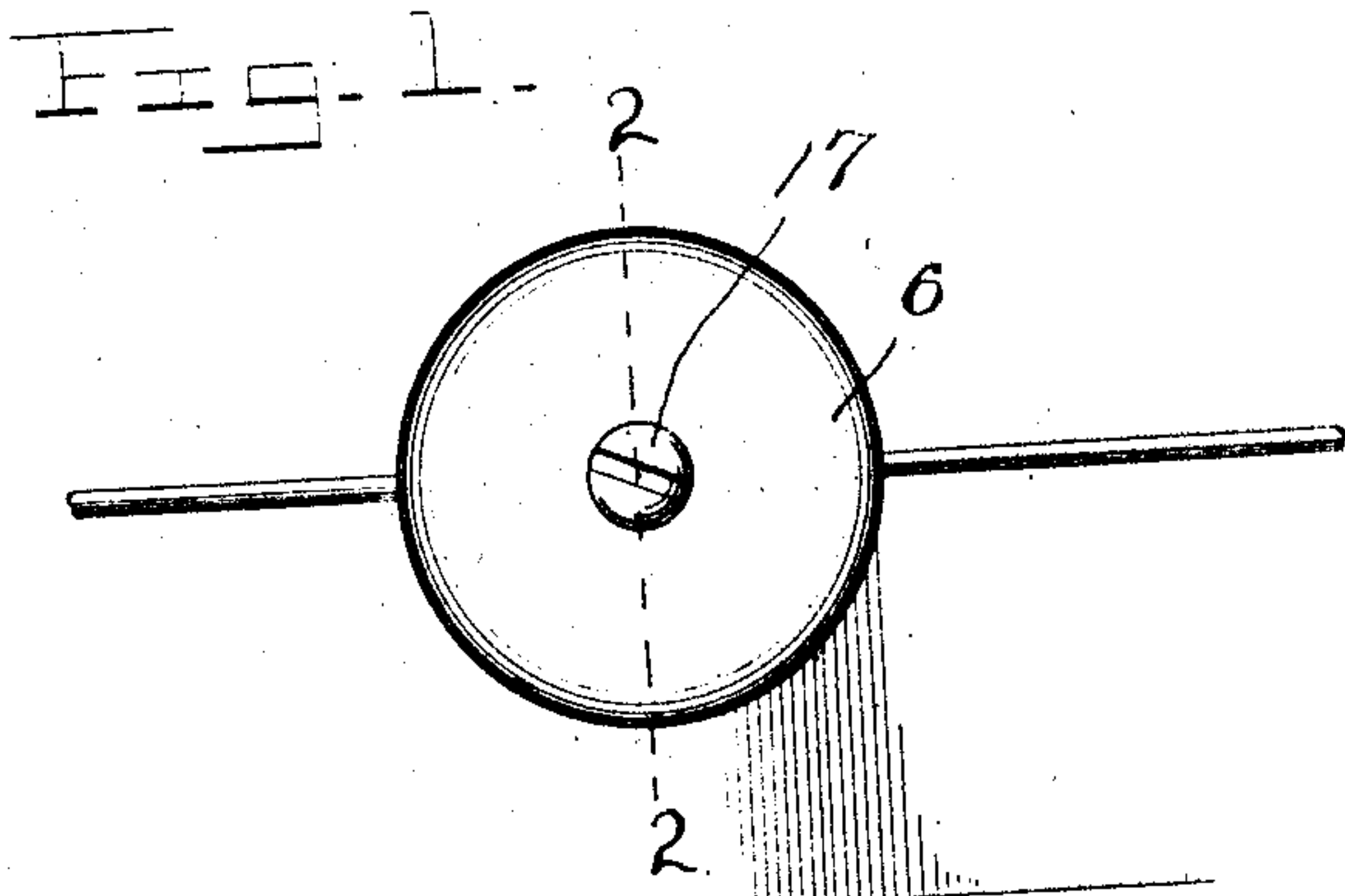


Fig. 3.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## INSULATOR.

No. 815,471.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed March 8, 1905. Serial No. 249,026.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. RICKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yuma, in the county of Yuma, Territory of Arizona, 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.

This invention relates to insulators for electric conductors, and has for its object to provide a device of this nature which will be simple and cheap and which will be so arranged that wires will be quickly and securely engaged therewith.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an elevation of the present invention, showing a wire engaged therewith. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two members separated and showing the mutually-engaging faces thereof.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises a base member 5 and a cap member 6, which are circular in form, the upper face 7 of the base member being convexed. Formed on the upper face of the base member and extending thereacross there is a projection 8, this projection lying at one side of the center of the base member. The base member has a central vertical passage 10 formed therethrough, and formed upon the upper surface of this member between its passage and the projection 8 there is a second projection 9, which terminates short of the edges of the member. The projection 8 has a vertical wall 11, which extends upwardly from the face 7 of the member 5, and between its ends this wall is curved inwardly, as shown at 12, the projection 9 being also curved to conform to the curve of the wall 11.

The cap member 6 has a concaved under surface 13, which is cut away, as shown at 14, to receive the projections 8 and 9, and the wall 15 of its uncut-away portion is pocketed to receive the projection 9, as shown at 15', and beyond the pocket lies spaced from the

portions of the wall 11, which project beyond the projection 9 to form wire-receiving passages communicating with the space between the projections, it being understood that the cap member is disposed upon the base member. The cap member 6 is provided with a central passage 16, which alines with the passage 10 for the reception of a screw or other attaching device 17.

In use the two members are engaged with the attaching device and are separated sufficiently to permit of the passage of a wire into the wire-receiving passage, after which the fastening device is operated to hold the two members in close relation to prevent disengagement of the wire therefrom.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a base member having a central passage and having a convex surface, said member having a projection formed upon its convex surface at one side thereof and extending to the edges of the member, said projection having a wall extending at an angle to the surface of the member, said member having a second projection between its first projection and its central passage, the two projections lying in spaced relation, the second projection terminating short of the edges of the member, and a cap member having a concave surface for the reception of the convex surface of the base member thereagainst, said concave surface of the cap member being cut away to receive the projections of the base member, the wall of the cut-away portion of the cap member lying in spaced relation to the portions of the wall of the projection of the base member which extend beyond the second projection of said member to form a wire-receiving passage communicating with the space between the projections of the base member, said cap member having a passage alining with that of the base member, and an attaching device engaged in the alining passages.

2. In an insulator, the combination with a base member having spaced projections upon its upper surface following the same general direction, one of said projections extending oppositely beyond the other, of a cap member disposed upon the base member and having a cut-away portion to receive its projections, the wall of the uncut-away portion of

the cap member lying in spaced relation to the longer projection to form wire-receiving passages communicating with the space between the projections, said wall being pocketed to receive the shorter projection, and means for holding the two members against separation.

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

GEORGE L. RICKS.

Witnesses:

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