

No. 845,034.

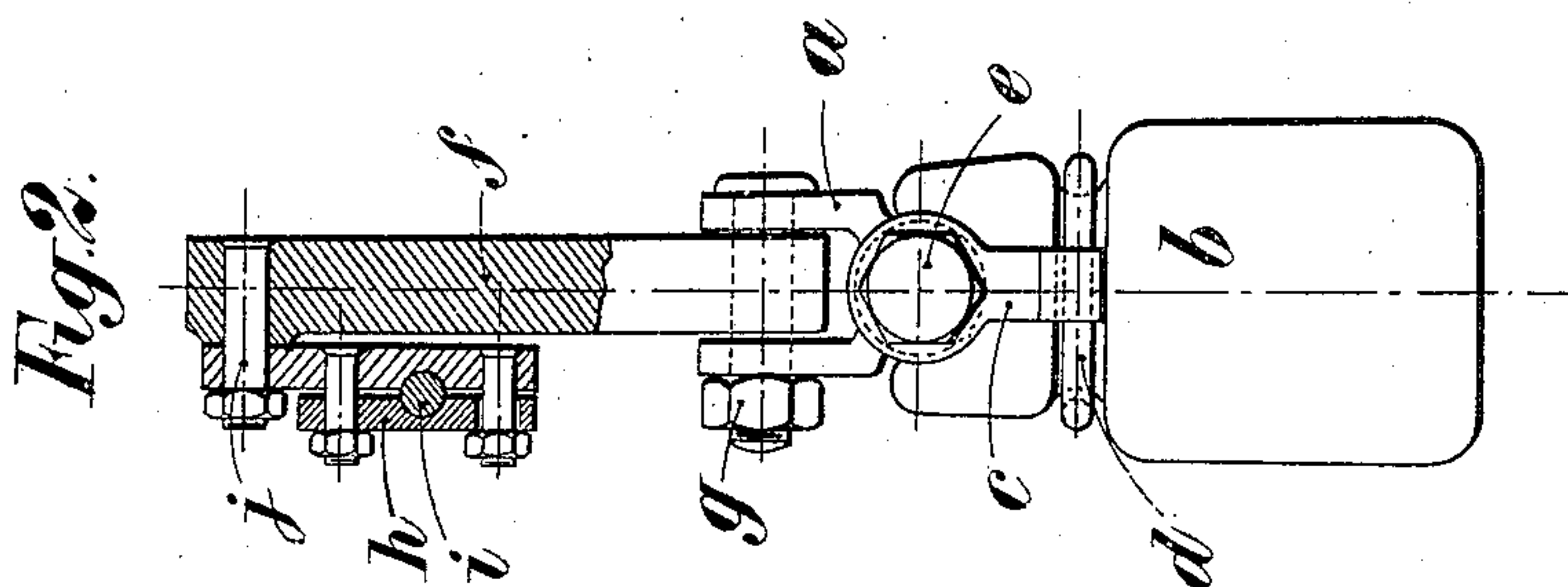
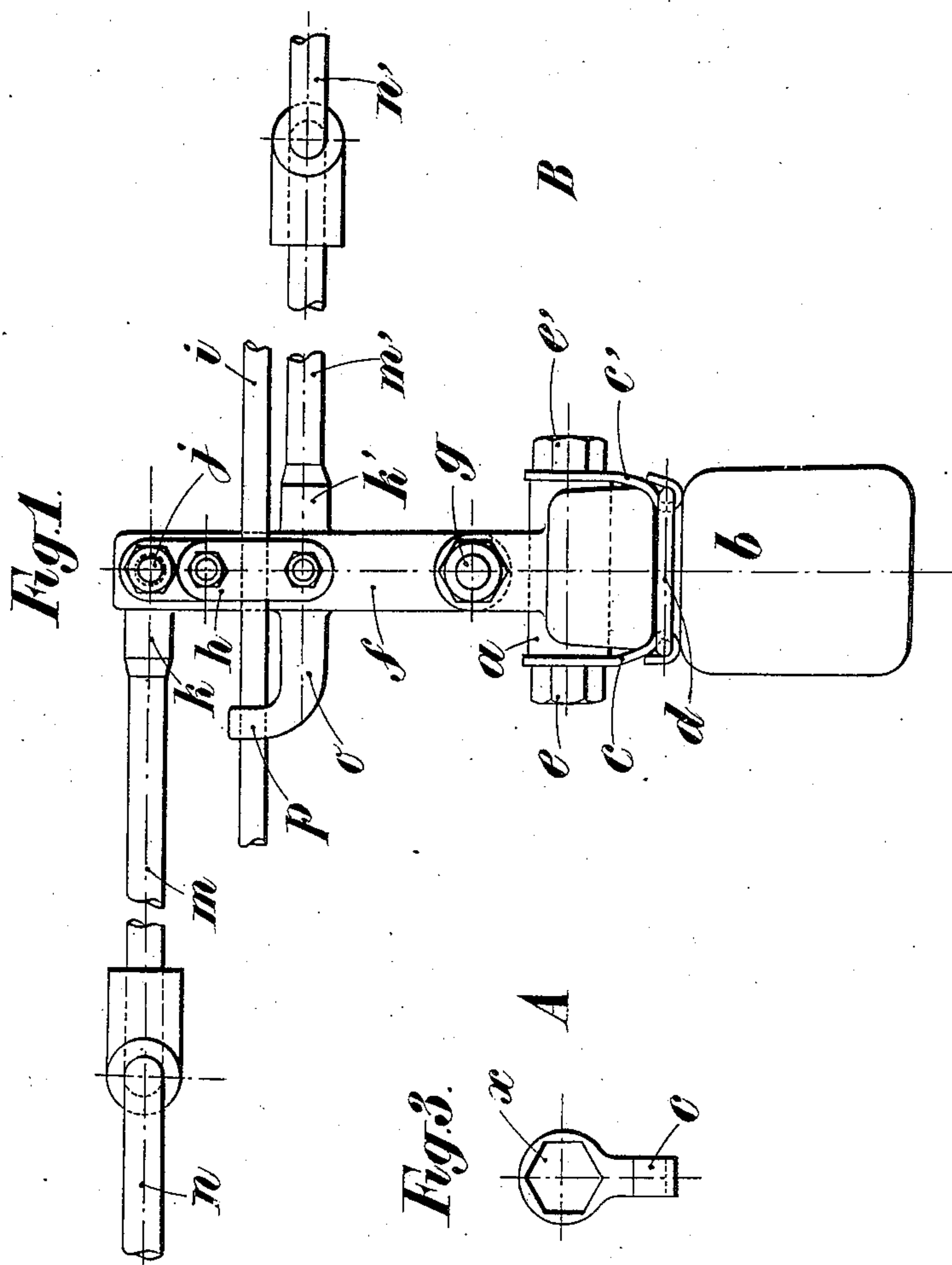
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

E. GIRAUD.

# SAFETY DEVICE FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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C. D. Kesler

*Inventar*

Emile Giraud

By

James L. Norris.

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No. 845,034.

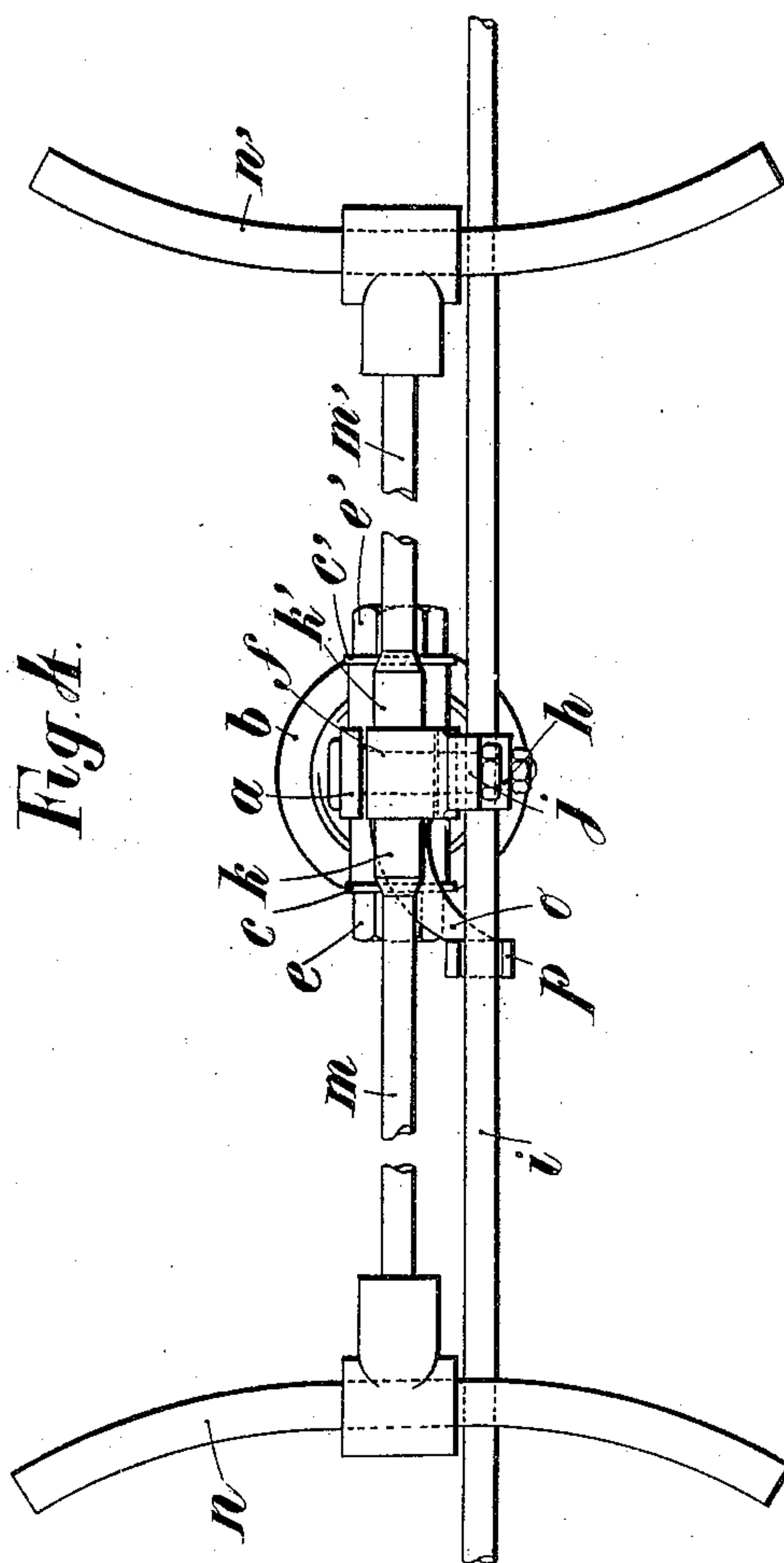
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SAFETY DEVICE FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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No. 845,034.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

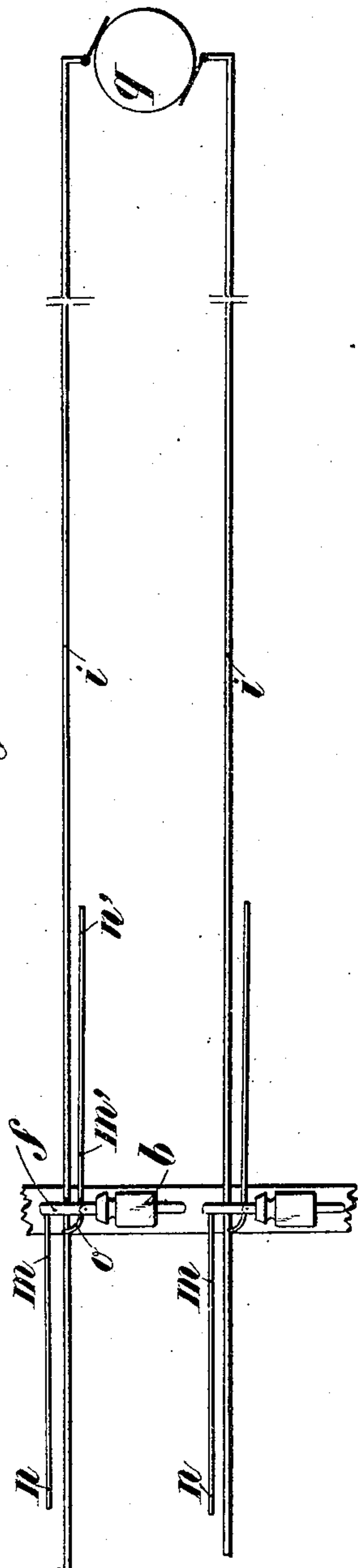
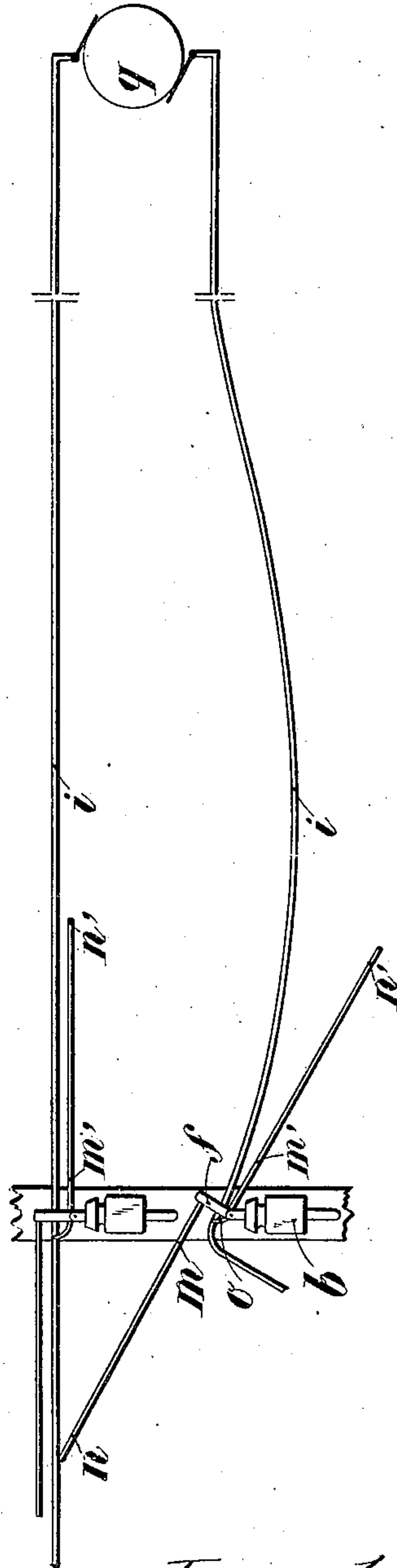


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE GIRAUD, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## SAFETY DEVICE FOR OVERHEAD ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

No. 845,034.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Original application filed April 10, 1905, Serial No. 254,836. Divided and this application filed March 6, 1906. Serial No. 304,535.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMILE GIRAUD, engineer, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety Devices for Overhead Electric Conductors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to safety devices for electric conductors; and the object thereof is to provide a safety device in a manner as hereinafter set forth to prevent differences of strain from one end to the other of the conductor and, furthermore, to prevent sparking.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, Figures 1 and 2 are elevations at right angles to each other of a safety device in accordance with this invention. Fig. 3 is a detail. Fig. 4 is a top plan. Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view when the conductor is not broken, and Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 with the conductor broken.

Referring to the drawings by reference characters, *a* denotes a metallic member fixed to an insulator *b* through the medium of the clamps *c c'* and collar *d*. The metallic member *a* can be adjusted to various inclinations in the groove of the insulator and is formed with a circular portion, with the ends thereof in the form of polygonal prisms *e e'*. Each of the clamps *c c'* is formed with an opening *x* of a shape corresponding to the section of the prisms *e e'*. Owing to the manner of constructing the ends of the circular portion of the member *a*, the same can be inclined in as many directions as there are sides of the prisms. To the member *a* is connected at *g* a lever *f*, which carries a hanger formed of two members (indicated by the reference character *h*) and closely engaging the conductor *i*. The hanger is pivoted on an axis *j*, fixed to one end of the lever *f*, in order to prevent twisting of the conductor *i* when the lever *f* moves on its pivot *g*.

To the lever *f* are secured the projections *k k'*, and to these latter projections are attached, respectively, the arms *m m'*, the for-

mer of which terminates in or carries a tube *n*, while the latter terminates in or carries a tube *n'*. Each of the tubes is V-shaped or bent in the form of an arc. On the lever *f* is also fixed a bent arm *o*, the end of which constitutes a fork for supporting the conductor *i*.

Normally the conductor *i* is retained in a fixed position by the safety device, and it cannot move to the side B, owing to the fact that such displacement is prevented by the arm *o*, which bears on the conductor on the side A. The conductor cannot move to the side A, as the tubes *n n'* would bear on the conductor.

The source of electricity is indicated by the reference character *q*.

If the conductor breaks on the side A, that portion on the side B will slack, consequently drawing the lever *f* toward B, owing to the fact that the conductor is not maintained any more by the arm *o*. The lever *f* pivots on the axis *g* until the tube *n* bears against that conductor which passes over it. If short-circuiting must be obtained with a conductor mounted beneath the conductor *i*, the tube *n'* will enter into action instead of the tube *n*.

What I claim is—

A safety device for electrical conductors comprising a lever pivoted to the insulator of the conductor, a hanger carried by an axis fixed to one end of the lever and closely engaging the conductor, a bent arm carried by said lever and having a fork-shaped free end which bears against the conductor, and two arms fixed to the lever and extending in parallelism to the conductor, one of the arms arranged above the other and said arms extending in opposite directions with respect to each other.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMILE GIRAUD.

Witnesses:

EMILE KLOTE,  
PAUL BLUM.