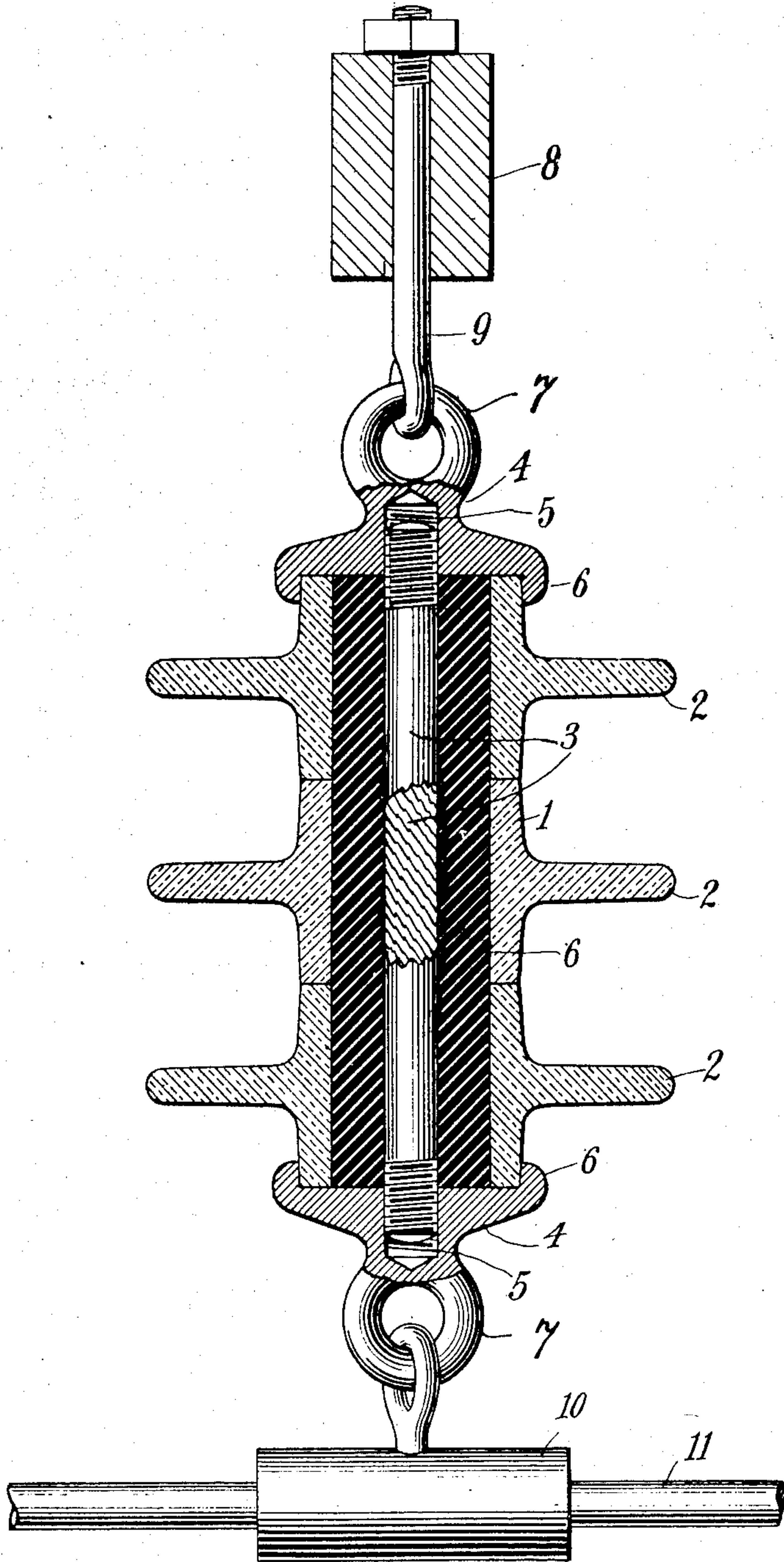


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INSULATOR FOR HIGH TENSION LINES.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 29, 1906.

907,406.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NORMAN ROWE, OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

## INSULATOR FOR HIGH-TENSION LINES.

No. 907,406.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

Application filed January 29, 1906. Serial No. 298,314.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NORMAN ROWE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Guanajuato, Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators for High-Tension Lines, of which the following is a specification.

In the electrical transmission of power by high tension currents great difficulty has been encountered in obtaining proper insulation of the line conductors. In fact, to the best of my knowledge, derived from a considerable experience in power transmission, no thoroughly satisfactory insulator has been found for tensions of over sixty thousand volts.

It is therefore the object of my present invention to provide an insulator which can be used with safety and success on lines carrying very high voltages. It is also desirable that the insulator be simple and inexpensive, and readily applied.

To these ends the invention consists in the novel features of construction, arrangements of parts and combinations of elements hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the annexed drawing is shown the preferred embodiment of the invention, the non-conducting shell being shown in section.

The body of the device consists of a hollow cylinder 1, of porcelain, glass, or other suitable non-conducting material, and preferably provided at intervals with flanges or "petticoats" 2. Through the cylinder or body extends a rod 3 of non-conducting material possessing considerable tensile strength. Any material possessing these qualities may be used for this rod, but at present I know of no better material for the purpose than hickory wood. The rod is at its ends screwed into caps 4, preferably of iron, having internally threaded sockets 5 to receive the threaded ends of the rod. The caps are screwed up as tightly as desired, thus holding the cylinder very firmly. As further protection against displacement the caps may each have a flange 6 extending over the end of the cylinder or body. Before placing the upper cap in position the interior of the shell 1 may be filled with melted asphaltum or other suitable non-conducting material, as indicated at 6. Each cap is provided with an eye, as 7, and the device is sus-

ended by one of these from the cross arm 8 in any convenient and suitable manner, as by means of an eye or hook bolt 9. From the other eye hangs the line clamp 10, which supports the conductor 11.

If desired, the shell or cylinder may be built up of separable sections, as shown, each provided with a flange or petticoat. One or more such sections may be employed, thus making the device as long and resistant as desired.

The form herein specifically shown and described is of course merely the preferred embodiment of the invention, which may be variously embodied without departure from its proper scope as defined by the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. An insulator for high tension conductors, comprising a hollow body or shell of non-conducting material, provided with one or more flanges or petticoats and having its ends alike in configuration, caps on and fitting the ends of the body or shell, a binding rod of non-conducting material connecting the caps inside the body or shell and securing the caps thereon, and suspension devices on the caps, as set forth.

2. An insulator for high tension conductors, comprising a flanged hollow body or shell, built up of a plurality of sections, caps on the ends of the body or shell, a binding rod of non-conducting material connecting the caps inside the body or shell, and suspension devices on the caps, as set forth.

3. An insulator for high tension conductors, comprising a hollow body or shell of non-conducting material, caps on the ends of the body or shell, a non-conducting binding rod connecting the caps inside the body or shell, and a filling of plastic non-conducting material in the body or shell around the binding rod, as set forth.

4. An insulator for high tension conductors, comprising a hollow body or shell of non-conducting material, built up of a plurality of sections arranged end to end, whereby the size of the insulator may be varied by the addition or omission of sections, caps on the ends of the body or shell, a non-conducting binding rod connecting the caps inside the body or shell to hold the sections thereof together, and suspension devices on the caps, as set forth.

5. An insulator for high tension conductors, comprising a hollow body or shell of insulating material, built up of sections arranged end to end, whereby the size of the insulator may be varied by the addition or omission of sections, eye-caps on the ends of the body or shell, and a non-conducting binding rod con-

necting the caps inside the hollow body or shell to hold the sections thereof together, as set forth.

NORMAN ROWE.

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