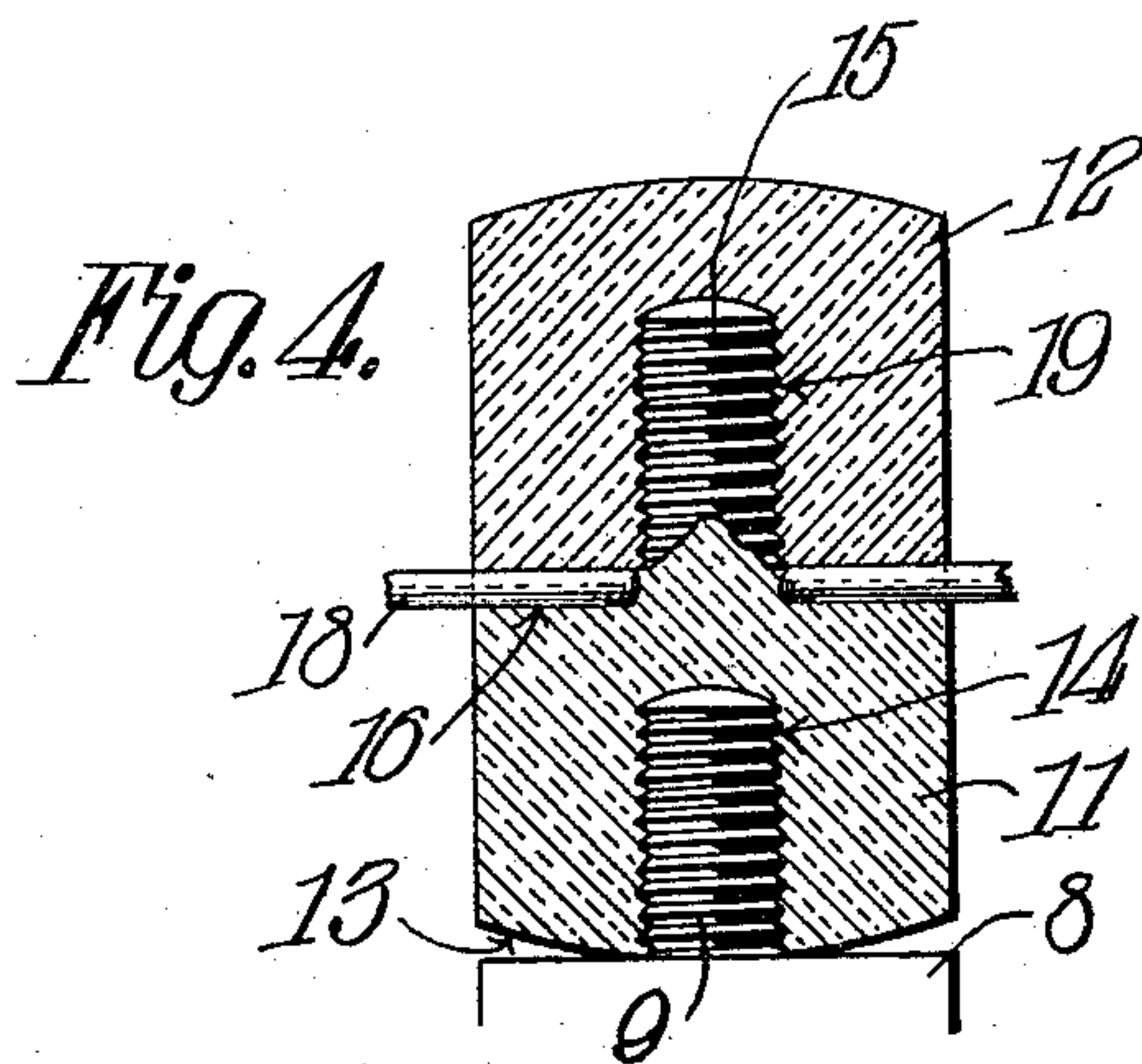
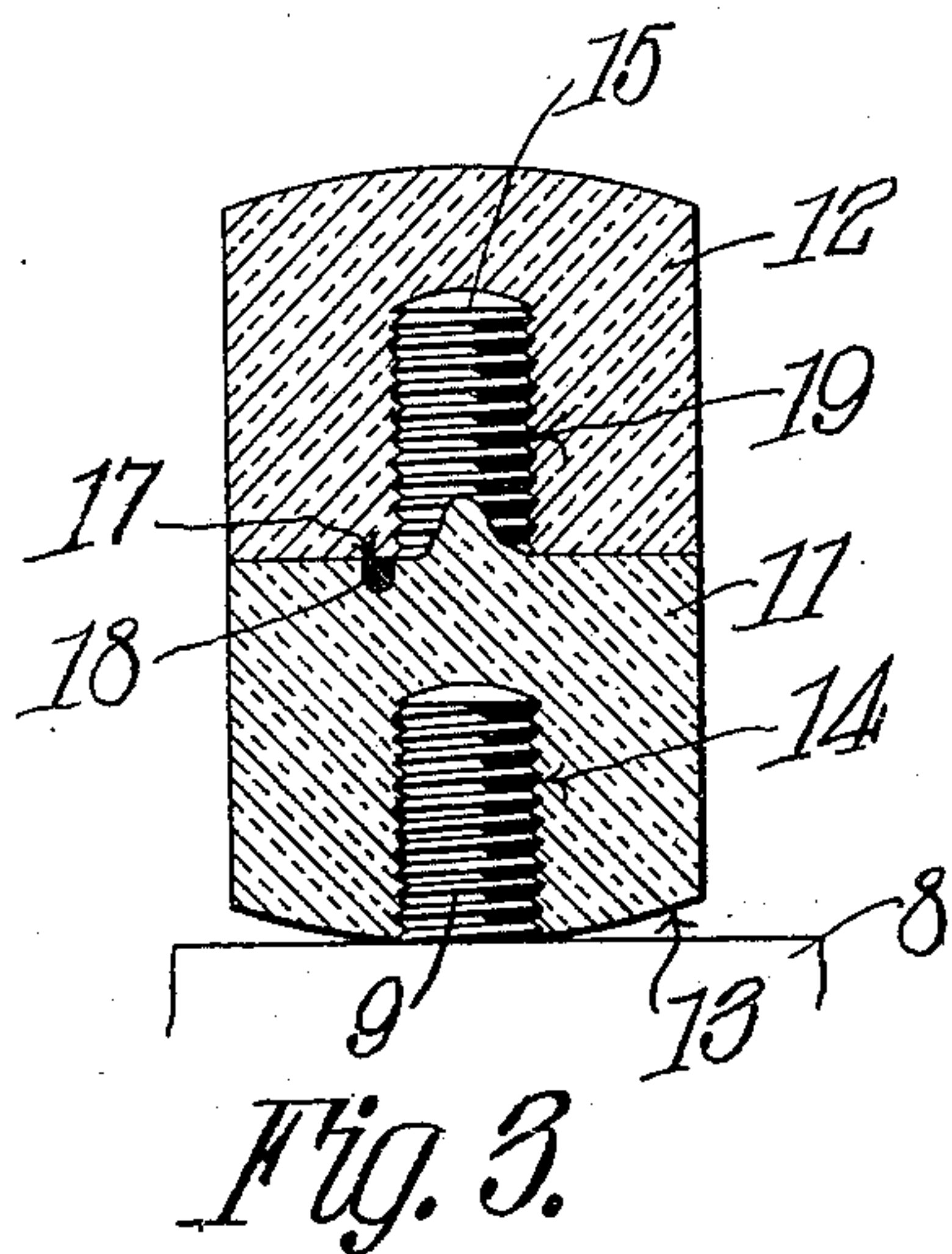
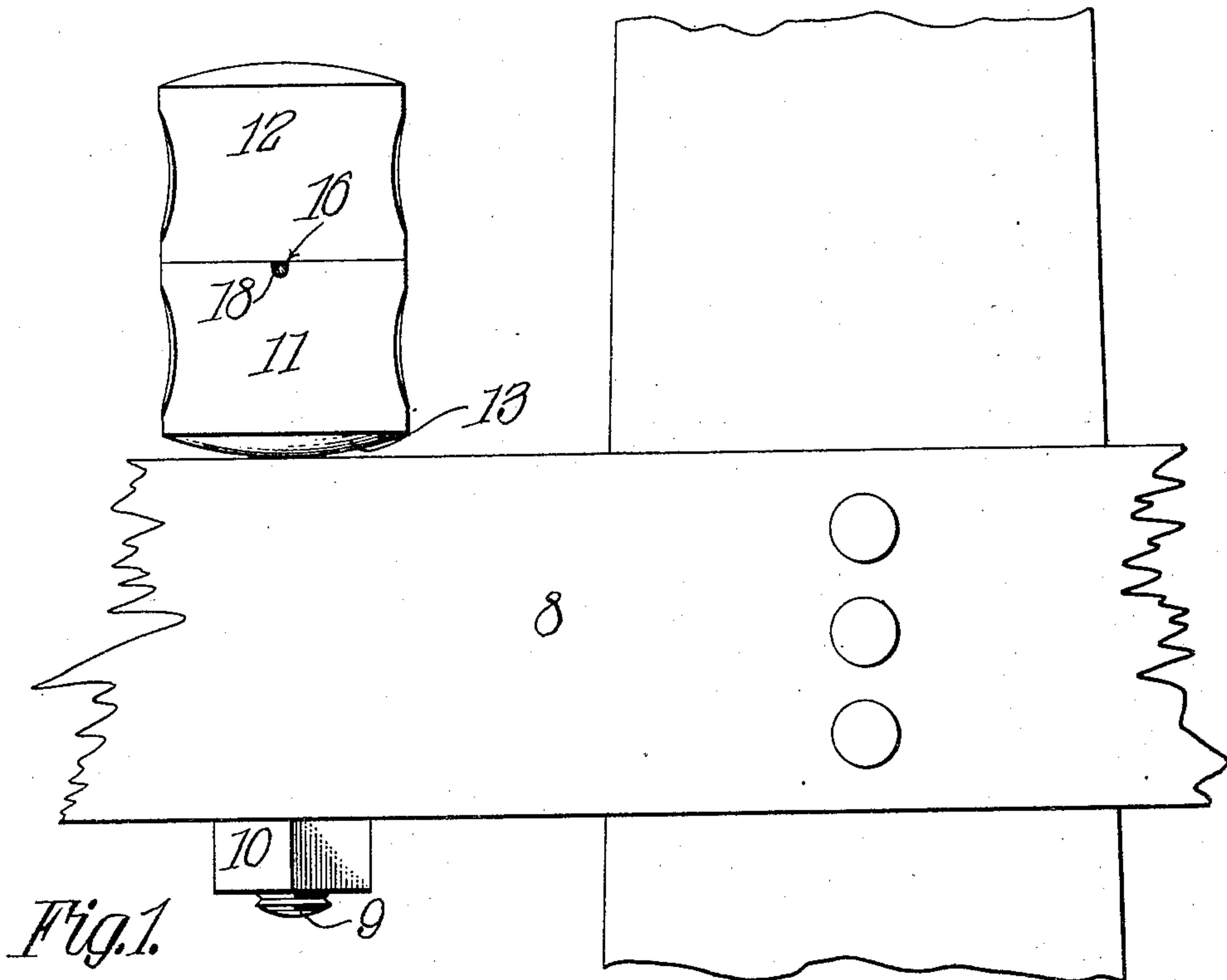


908,089.

J. C. GIBSON.  
INSULATOR.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1908.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
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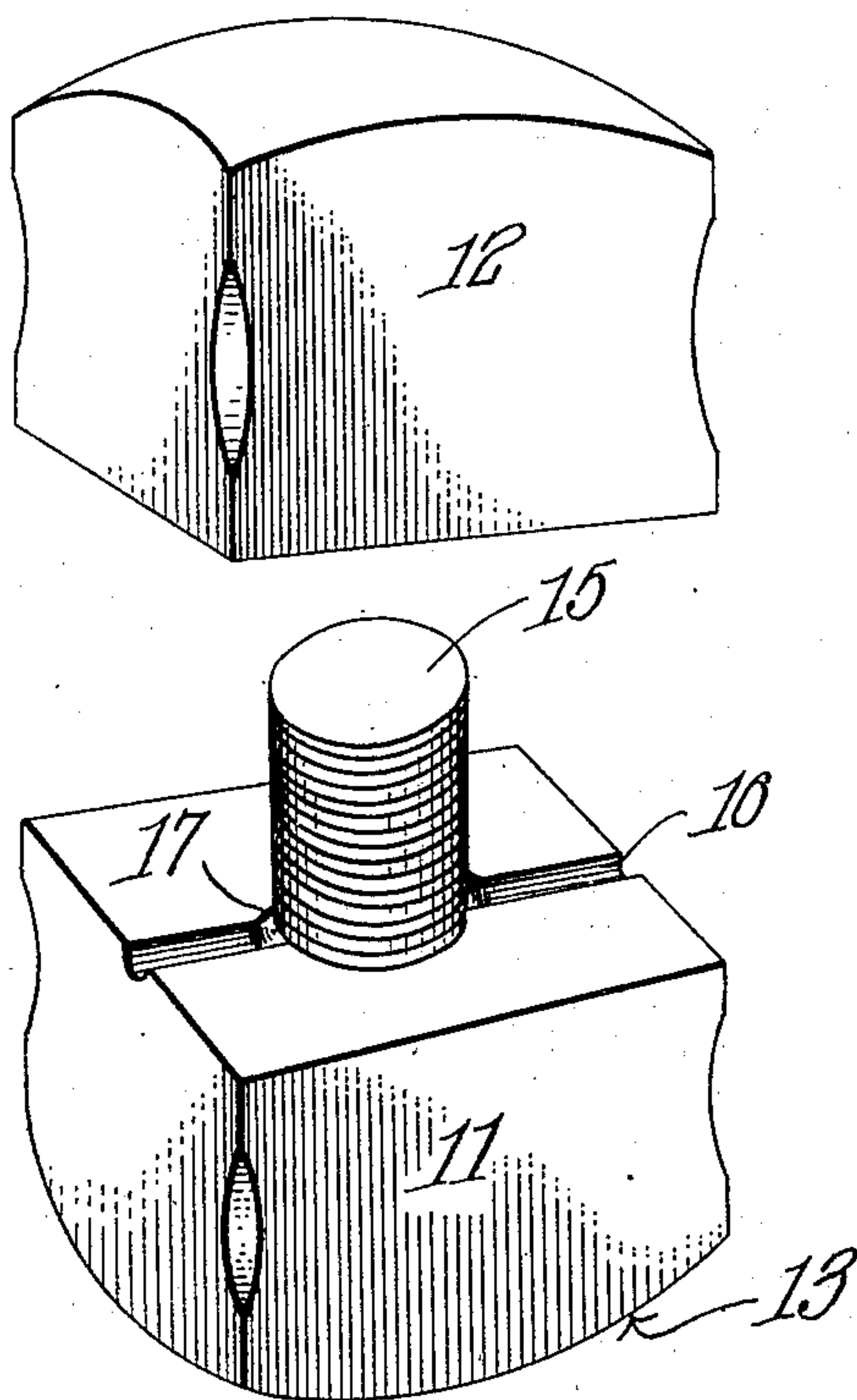
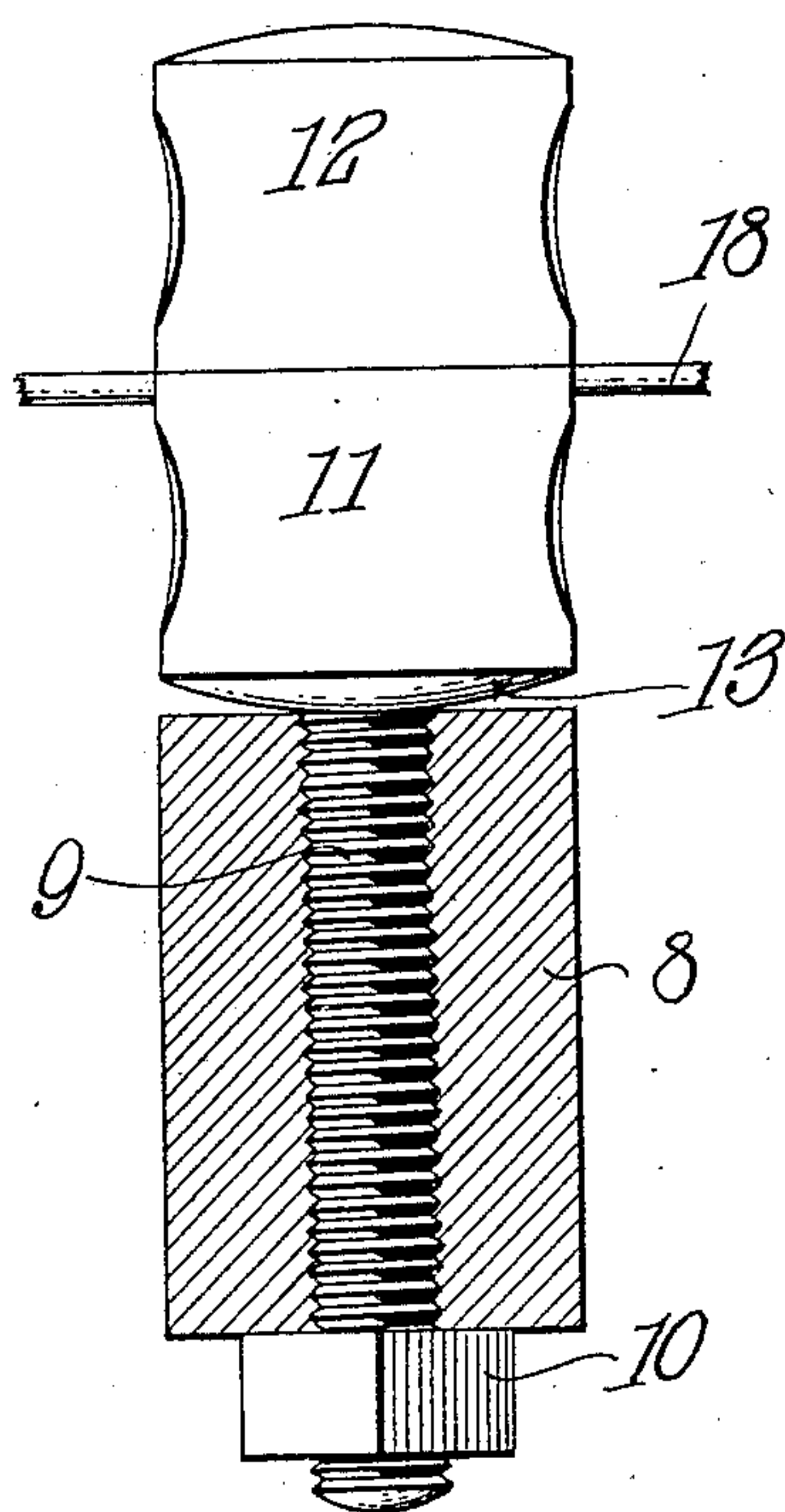
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 5.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## INSULATOR.

No. 908,089.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.

Application filed May 9, 1908. Serial No. 431,936.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES C. GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Owensboro, in the county of Daviess, State of Kentucky, 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 and more particularly to that class which are to be used on telegraph poles and the like.

More specifically, the insulator embodying my invention is of that class which are comprised of two sections, one provided with a wire receiving groove and the other being designed to screw down upon the first section and clamp the wire in the groove and in carrying out my invention I have in view the provision of an insulator of this class in which the groove extends in such manner and direction as will be sure of the wire being firmly held in place.

Another feature of my invention resides in the manner of mounting the insulator upon the cross arm of a telegraph pole. In carrying out this feature of the invention, a threaded stud is threaded vertically through the cross arm and engaged upon the stud at the lower end thereof, and bearing against the under side of the arm is a nut, the insulator embodying my invention being screwed upon the upper end of the stud and bearing against the upper side of the said cross arm so that the nut and insulator co-act to form substantially a lock one for the other.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the upper portion of a telegraph pole showing one of my insulators arranged upon the cross arm thereof, Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through a portion of the cross arm showing the manner of mounting the insulator, Fig. 3 is a detail vertical sectional view through the insulator alone, Fig. 4 is a similar view but taken in a plane at right angles to the plane of Fig. 3, and, Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the insulator, the base and cap blocks thereof being slightly separated.

In the drawings, there is shown the cross arm 8 of a telegraph pole which arm is of the ordinary construction and threaded vertically through this arm is a threaded

stud 9 which is unheaded but which has engaged upon it at its lower end a nut 10 which bears against the under side of the arm 8, it being understood of course that as the stud 9 is threaded through a threaded bore in the arm 8 and the nut 10 bears against the under side of the arm, the stud is locked against rotation in one direction.

The insulator embodying my invention comprises a base block 11 and a cap block 12 and the base block is formed with a convexed under side 13 and with a threaded socket 14 which opens through the said side and which permits of the said base block being screwed down upon the stud 9 to bear at its convexed under side against the upper side of the arm 8, the said base block 11 and the nut 10 co-acting to prevent rotation of the stud 9 in either direction and also to prevent accidental displacement of the base block. There is a decided advantage in convexing the under side of the base block 11 inasmuch as the block can then be screwed down upon a cross arm which is rough or uneven upon its upper face.

The base block 11 of the insulator embodying my invention is also formed, upon its upper face, which is flat, with a threaded stud 15 and also with a groove 16 which extends from side to side of the block and around the base of the stud as indicated at 17, this portion 17 of the groove being located within the circumference defined by the threads of the stud or in other words extending beneath the lower ends of the threads as is clearly shown in the first sectional view of the insulator. In practice, the telegraph or telephone wire, indicated by the numeral 18, is seated or passed through this groove and the other section of the insulator, namely the cap block 12, which is provided with a threaded socket 19 which opens through its under side, is screwed down upon the base block, in this manner clamping the wire in place in the groove, it being understood that the under side of the cap block 12 is plane. Both of the blocks are of course made of some insulating material such as glass and both are square or in other words four sided so that a wrench may be applied to them when securing them in place.

What is claimed, is:—

1. The combination with a support, of a stud threaded through the support, a nut

engaged upon the lower end of the stud and bearing against the under side of the support, and an insulator threaded upon the upper end of the stud and bearing against the upper side of the support.

2. The combination with a support and a threaded stud thereon, of an insulator screwed down upon the stud and formed

with a convex under side which bears against the support.

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

JAMES C. GIBSON.

Witnesses:

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R. E. CONNOR.