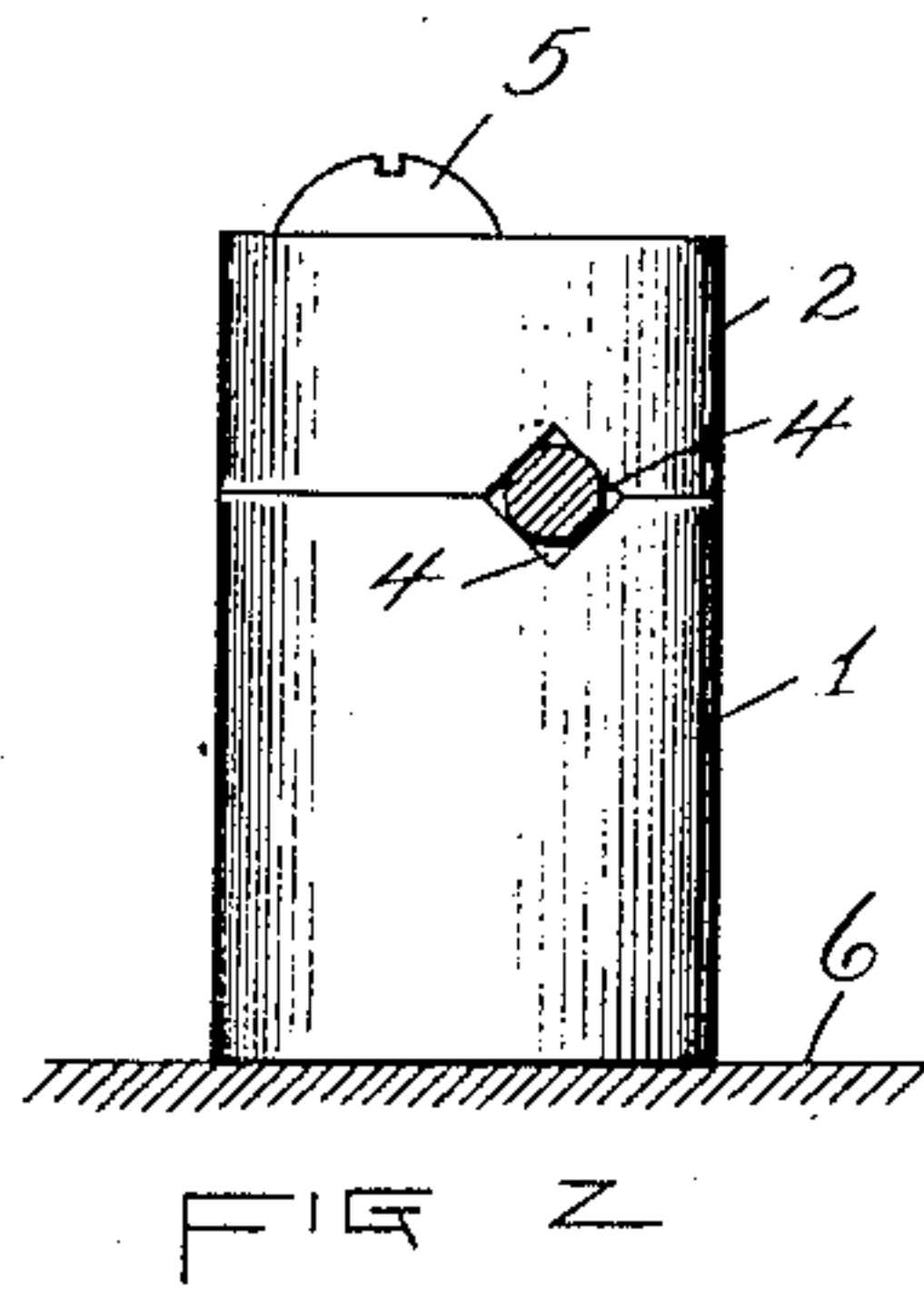
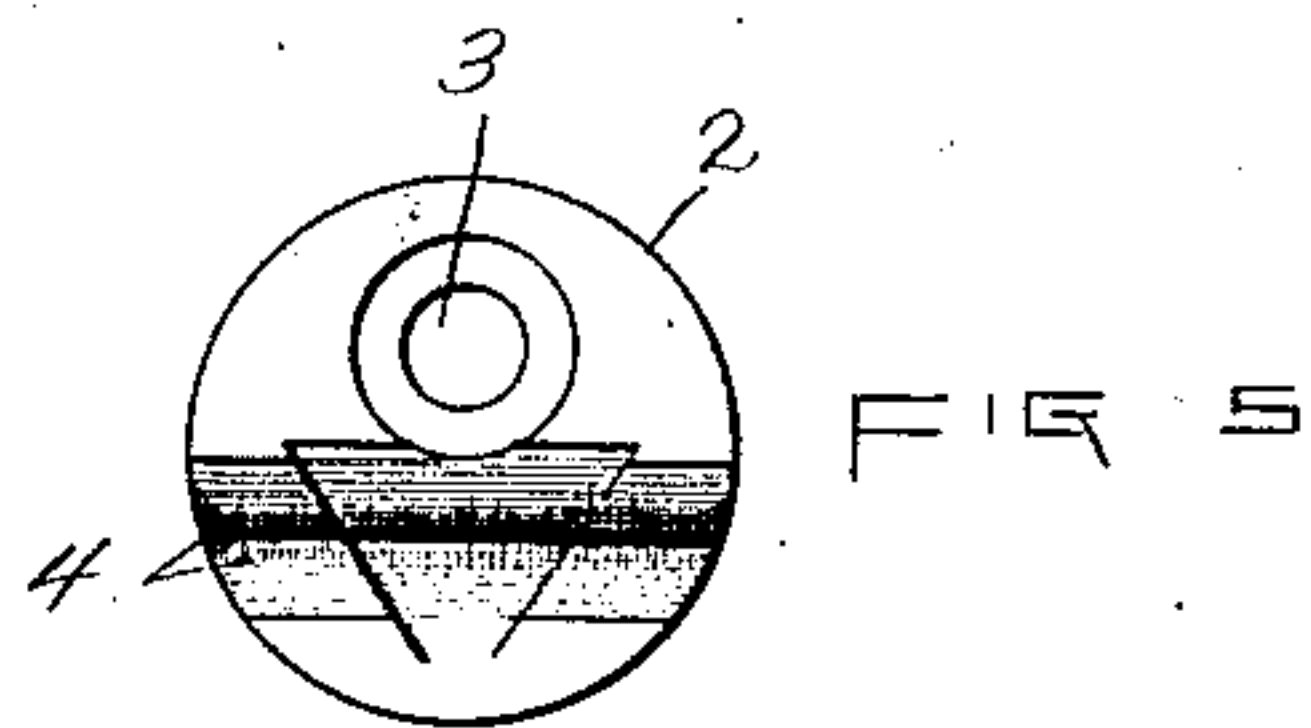
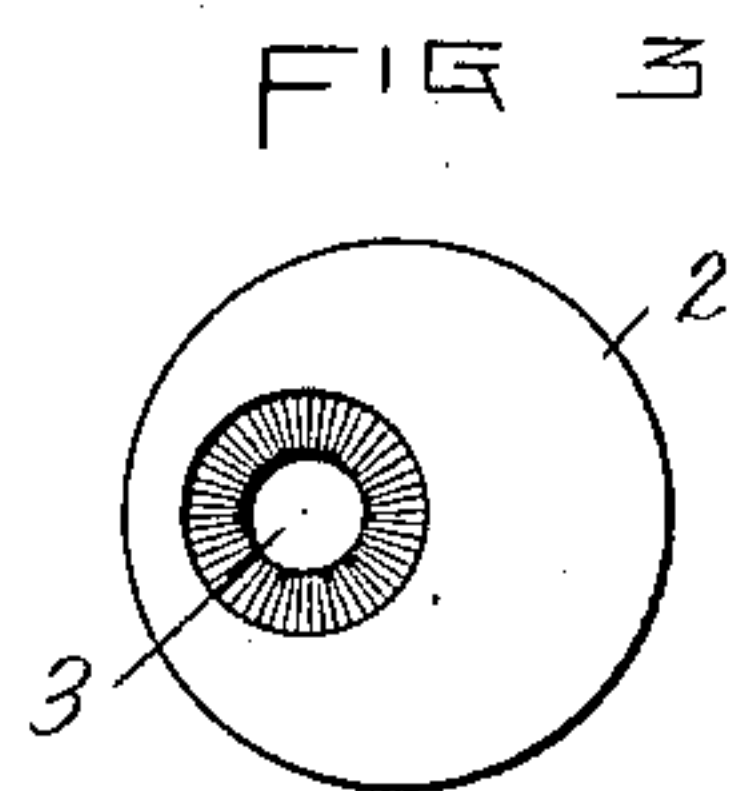
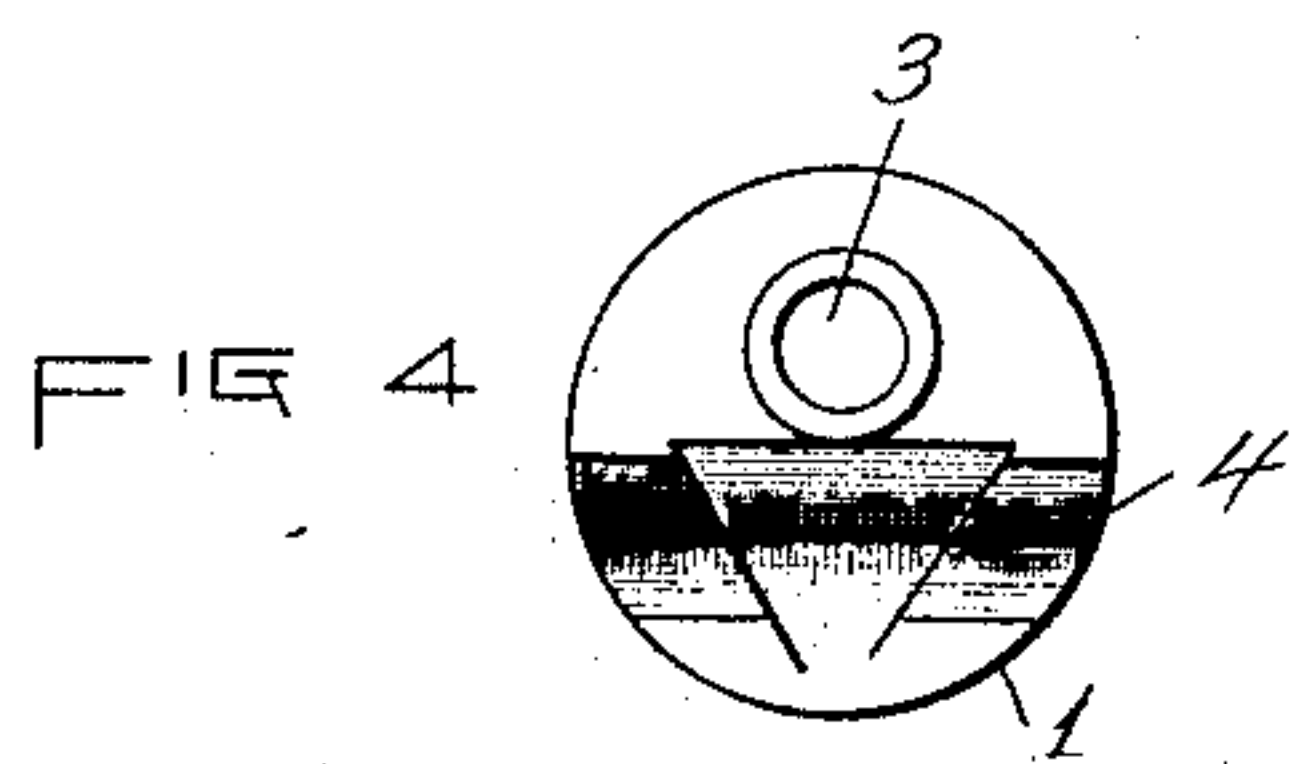
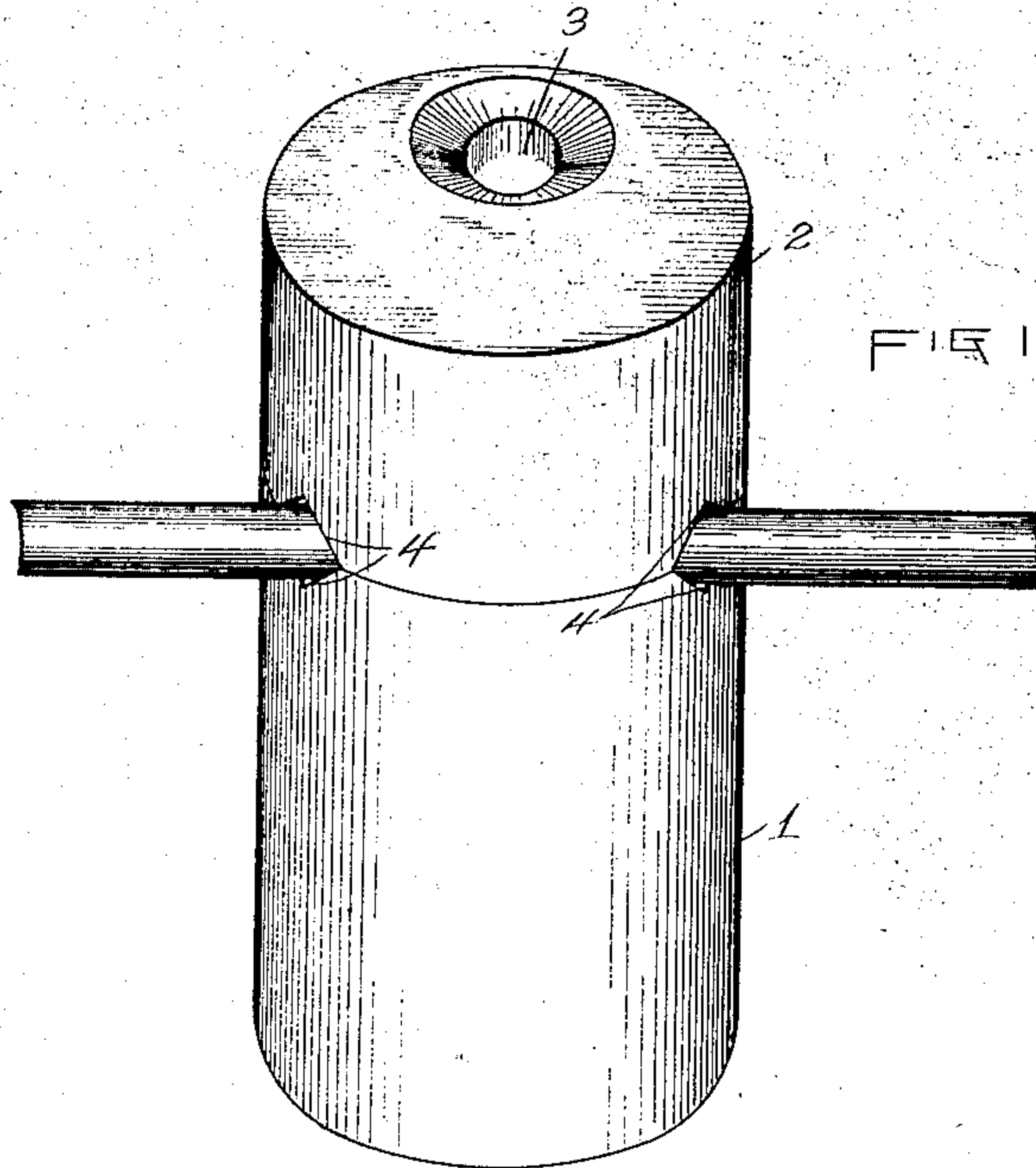


A. WEBER, JR.
INSULATOR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1905.

917,207.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.



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INSULATOR.

No. 917,207.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed July 21, 1905. Serial No. 270,618.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST WEBER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, county of Schenectady, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to such improvements and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the reference characters marked thereon, which form a part of this specification. Similar characters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view in perspective of my improved insulator applied to a wire and adapted to be mounted and held together by an attaching screw. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the same applied to a conductor wire and mounted upon a suitable support. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the cap of the same. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the base of the same. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the cap of the same. Fig. 1 is drawn on a larger scale than the other figures.

The principal object of the invention is to provide an easily molded insulator of minimum size for a single wire.

Other objects of the invention will appear in connection with the following description.

The insulator comprises a base, 1, and cap, 2, each of cylindrical form and both of substantially the same diameter. The insulator is provided with a screw-hole, 3, extending eccentrically through both base and cap parallel with the axis of the insulator, said aperture being adapted to receive an attaching screw, 5, inserted therethrough into any suitable support, 6, with the head of the screw in engagement with the outer end of the cap whereby the base and cap are not only mounted upon and attached to said support but the cap and base are secured firmly together to clamp therebetween a conductor wire.

The contiguous faces of the base and cap are grooved as shown at 4, said grooves extending transversely of the insulator on the opposite side of its axis from the screw-hole 3.

The grooves, 4, are located opposite each other in the base and cap so that they to-

gether form an aperture extending transversely through the insulator adapted to receive a conductor wire and hold the same when the cap and base are drawn together by the attaching screw 5.

For convenience in molding the insulators which are preferably made of porcelain it is very desirable that they be made of cylindrical form.

By extending the screw-hole and the wire aperture through the insulator on opposite sides of its axial line I am able to mold the insulator of cylindrical form, while at the same time I employ no surplus material, thus economizing both in the weight of the insulator and in the quantity of porcelain employed in its manufacture.

The minimum size of the insulator for the work required greatly cheapens its manufacture in many ways, not only by the saving in stock, but by the saving in the size of the dies and in the expenses of glazing, firing and shipping the article.

The base of the insulator is formed with a boss, 7, on its upper end surrounding the screw-aperture, 3, therein, and the cap is formed with a corresponding recess or countersink, 8, in its under surface surrounding the screw-aperture, 3, therein, which sink or recess is adapted to receive the boss, 7, when the cap is applied to the base, and prevent transverse slipping of the cap upon the base. The said boss and recess extend substantially to the edge of the wire-receiving grooves, 4, and cooperate with the walls of said grooves when the wires are located therein to prevent transverse or lateral movement in any direction of the cap relatively to the base, without for this purpose adding in any degree to the necessary dimensions of the insulator.

As will be seen from Figs. 4 and 5, the screw-aperture and the wire-receiving grooves, 4, at their middle portions are near the periphery of the insulator, and substantially equal distances therewithin, and substantially the whole space between the screw-aperture and said grooves is occupied by the boss on the base, and the recess in the cap which receives said boss.

The screw-aperture and wire-receiving grooves are located as near each other, and as near the periphery of the insulator, as is practicable, and by having substantially the whole space between them occupied by inter-

locking parts, I am able to secure the full performance of the functions of the insulator members with a minimum amount of insulating material, and with a device of minimum dimensions.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. An insulator comprising a pair of substantially cylindrical members provided with a screw-aperture extended through both members on one side of the axial line thereof near the periphery of the insulator, said members being provided in their contiguous ends on the opposite side of said axial line each with a wire-receiving groove, which grooves are complementary to each other, one of said members having on said end a projection adjacent to said groove, and the other member having a corresponding recess adjacent to said groove to receive said projection the space on the contiguous ends of said members, between said screw-aperture and said grooves, and between said screw-aperture and the outside of said insulator, diametrically opposite said grooves, being substantially occupied by a projection on one member and a recess on the other member adapted to receive said projection.

2. An insulator comprising a pair of substantially cylindrical members provided with a screw-aperture extended through both members on one side of the axial line thereof near the periphery of the insulator, said members being provided in their contiguous ends on the opposite side of said axial line each with a wire-receiving groove, which grooves are complementary to each other, one of said members having on said end a boss surrounding the screw-aperture and extending substantially to said groove, and the other of said members being provided in said end with a countersink extending substantially to said groove adapted to receive said boss.

3. An insulator comprising a pair of substantially cylindrical molded porcelain members provided with a screw-aperture extend-

ing through both members on one side of the axial line thereof near the periphery of the insulator, said members being provided in their contiguous ends on the opposite side of said axial line each with a wire-receiving groove, which grooves are complementary to each other, and are located at their middle portions substantially the same distance within the periphery of the insulator as said screw-aperture.

4. An insulator comprising a pair of substantially cylindrical molded porcelain members provided with a screw-aperture extending through both members on one side of the axial line thereof near the periphery of the insulator, said members being provided in their contiguous ends on the opposite side of said axial line each with a wire-receiving groove, which grooves are complementary to each other, and are located at their middle portions substantially the same distance within the periphery of the insulator as said screw-aperture, the space on the contiguous ends of said members between said screw-aperture and said grooves being substantially occupied by a projection on one member, and a recess on the other member adapted to receive said projection.

5. An insulator comprising a pair of substantially cylindrical molded porcelain members provided with a screw-aperture extending through both members eccentrically thereof, said members being provided in their contiguous ends each with a wire-receiving groove at one side of the center of the insulator, which grooves are complementary to each other, and said screw-aperture and said grooves together occupying substantially the entire surface on the contiguous ends of the members.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of July, 1905.

AUGUST WEBER, JR.

Witnesses:

EDGAR V. WARNER,
MARCUS WING.