

J. S. PRATT.  
LINE WIRE CONNECTOR.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 24, 1908.

934,352.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Fig. 1.

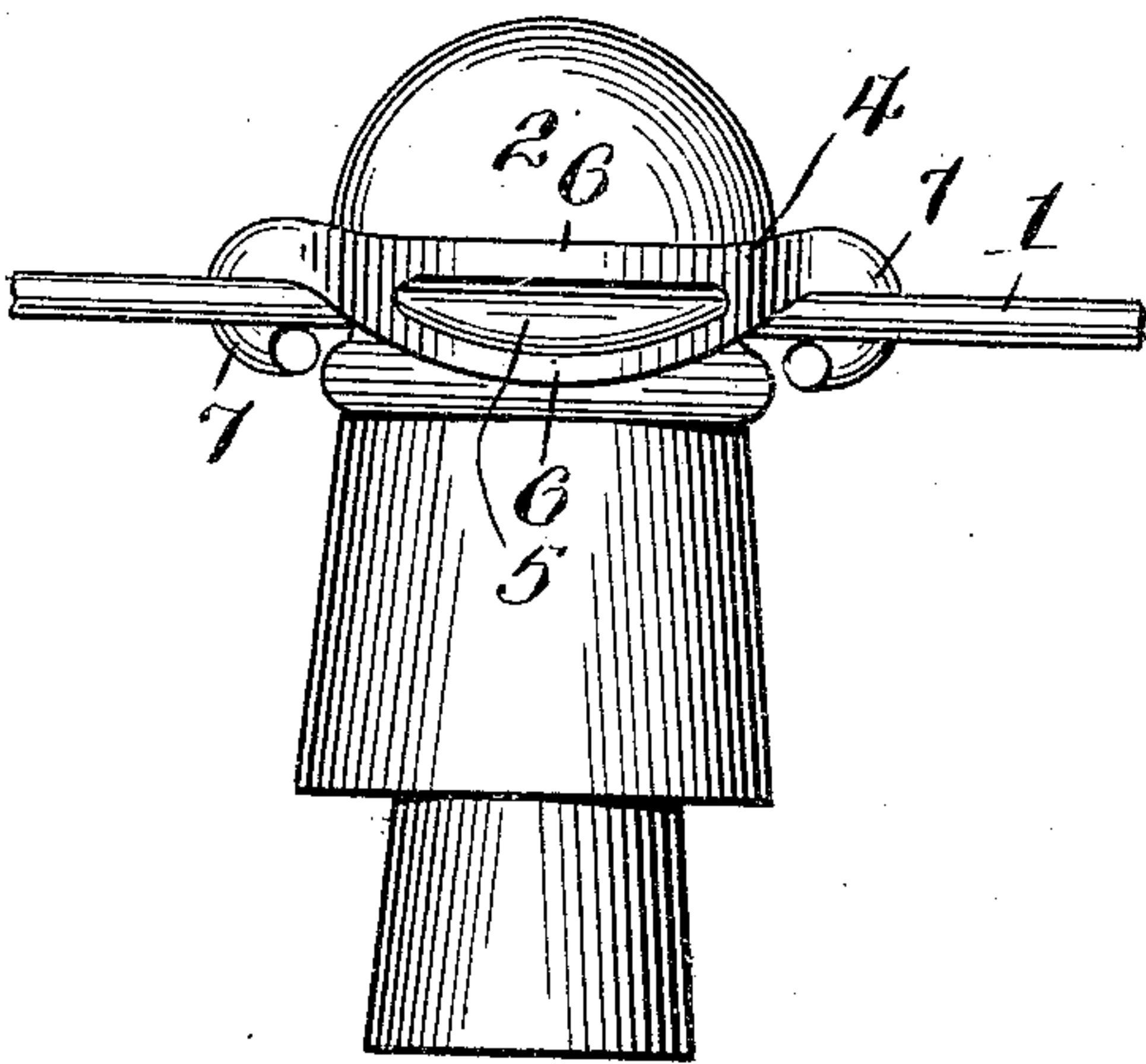


Fig. 2.

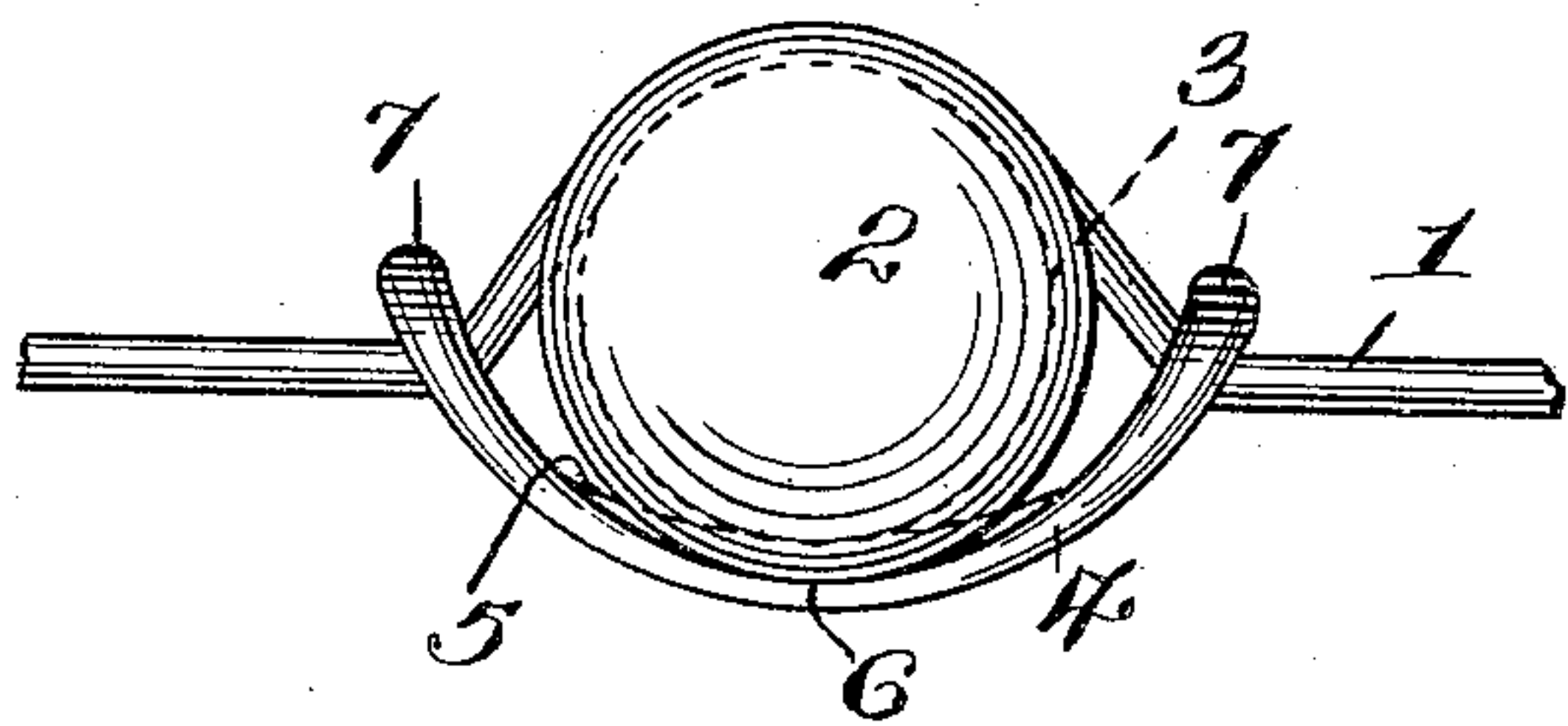


Fig. 4.

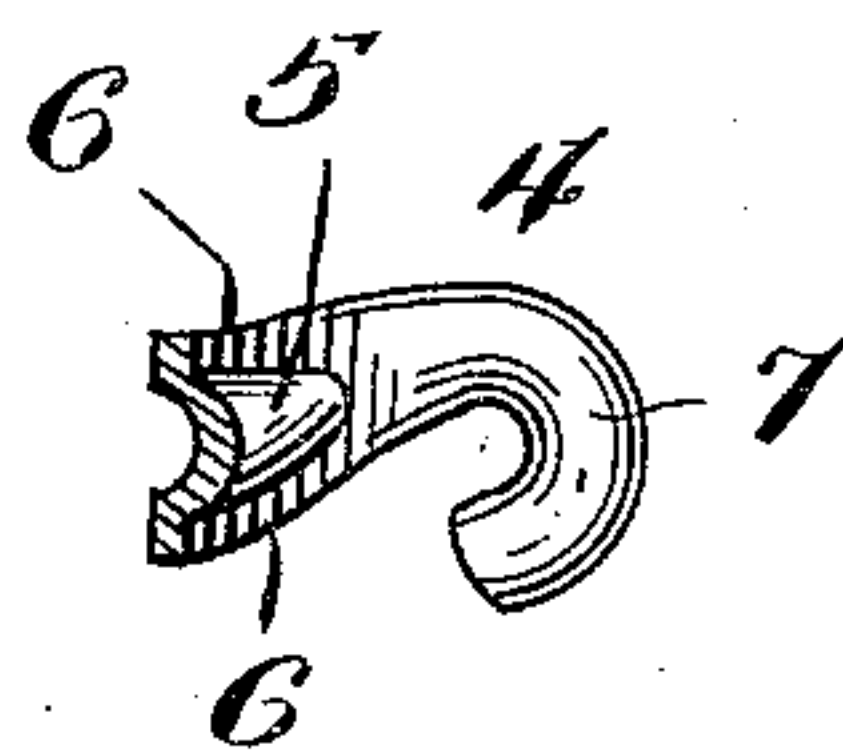


Fig. 3.

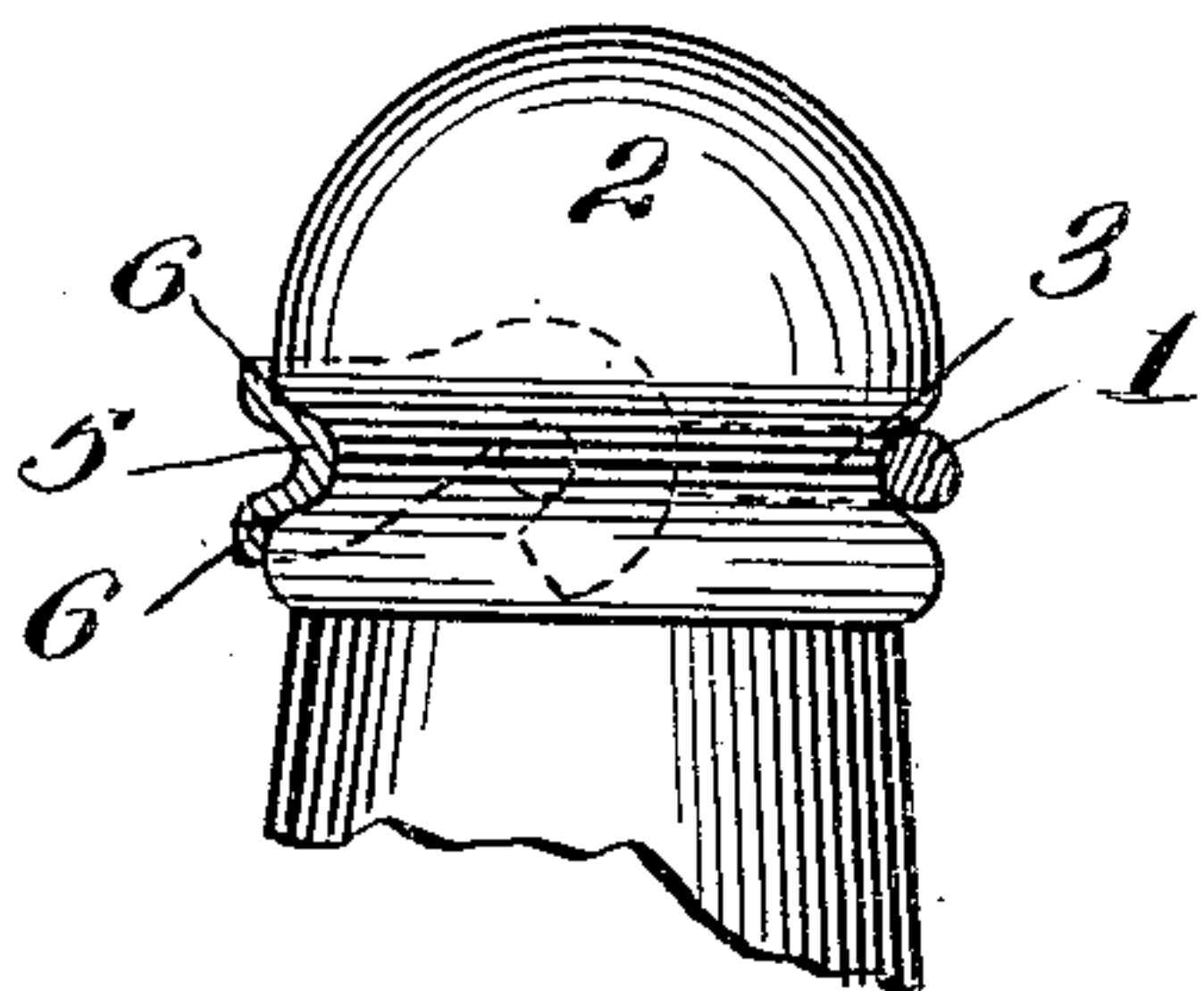


Fig. 5.

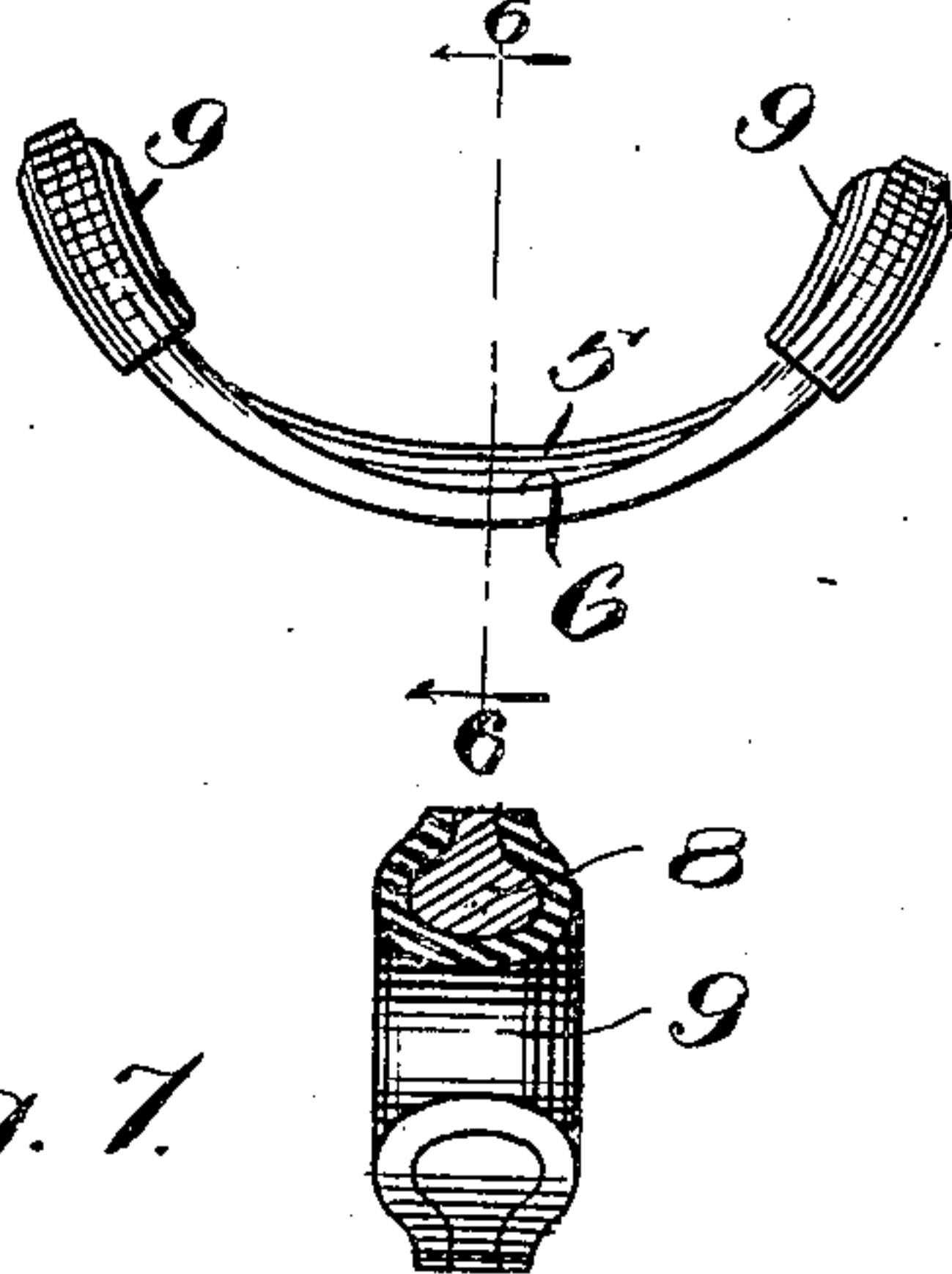


Fig. 6.

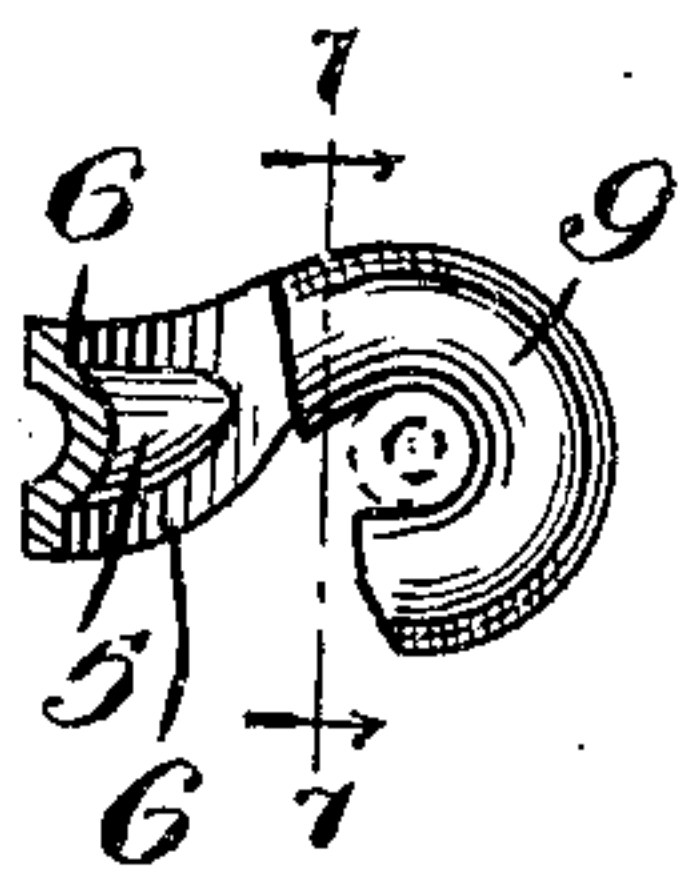
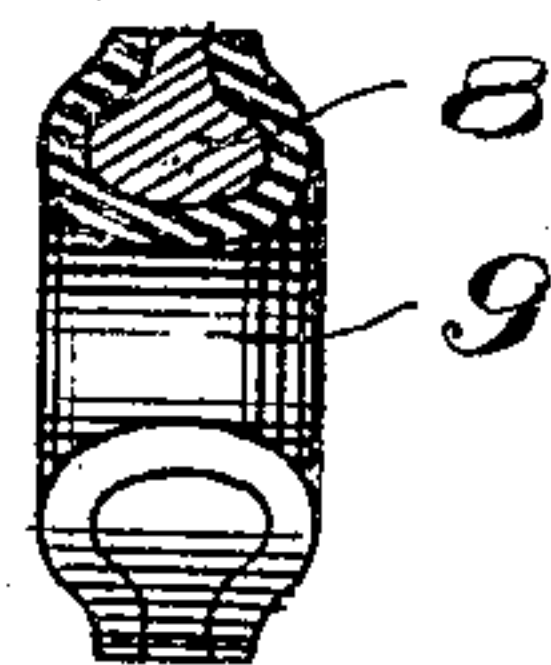


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SEDGWICK PRATT, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

## LINE-WIRE CONNECTOR.

934,352.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed November 24, 1908. Serial No. 464,223.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN SEDGWICK PRATT, a citizen of the United States, of the United States Army, have invented new and useful  
5 Improvements in Line-Wire Connectors, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improvement in line wire connectors, and is particularly directed to a connector designed primarily  
10 for use in the convenient and effectual securing of electric line wires to insulators or other properly formed supports.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of a connector formed particularly for coöperation with the insulator  
15 and to engage and hold the line wire in such relation to the insulator as to maintain an effective connection between said wire and insulator.

The invention will be described in the following specification, reference being had particularly to the accompanying drawings,  
20 in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation illustrating  
25 an insulator and a line wire connected thereto by the improved device. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a broken elevation of the same, taken at right angles to that of Fig. 1, the connector being shown in trans-  
30 verse section. Fig. 4 is a broken perspective of one end of the connector. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a slightly modified form of connector. Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is an enlarged section on  
35 the line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings, my improved connector is designed primarily for use in securing a line  
40 wire, as 1, to an insulator, as 2. In the form of insulator shown it is constructed wholly or in part of any usual or desired nonconducting material and is formed near the upper end with a circumferential groove or  
45 channel 3, in which the line wire 1 is to be secured. The insulator is not a material part of the present invention, as my improved protector is equally effective with any usual or preferred form of insulator to which the line wire is to be secured by a  
50 tying process.

The connector for tying the wire to the insulator comprises an elongated strip 4 of comparatively inflexible material which is bent into curved form having a radius ex-  
55 ceeding that of the radius of curvature forming groove 3. The central portion of

the connector, which is flattened and of materially greater breadth than the similar dimension of the ends, is suitably pressed or stamped to form a semi-cylindrical rib or  
60 offset 5 projecting from the relatively inner surface of the protector. The rib 5 is in its transverse form and dimensions at its central or maximum portion of a dimension to fit more or less snugly within the groove 3, 65 while the inner surface of the strip above and below the rib is of plane extent to provide bearing portions to engage the body of the insulator above and below the rib, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The terminals of  
70 the strip forming the protector are, beyond the ends of the rib 5, formed to provide hooks 7 to receive the line wire.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 I have shown a slightly modified form of connector designed par-  
75 ticularly for use with power or other high potential line wires and the like. In this form the protector is constructed so that when in place it is insulated against the line wire. For this purpose the terminals of the  
80 connector, or more exactly the hook portions thereof, are given a transverse sectional form, as shown at 8, about each of which hook portions there is molded a layer or section 9 of rubber or insulated material. The  
85 insulating material is so arranged that a smooth unbroken surface is presented to the line wire, as will be apparent from Fig. 7 of the drawings.

In use the line wire arranged in one por-  
90 tion of the groove 3 of the insulator is, on opposite sides of the insulator, projected or bent inwardly, after which the connector is placed in position with the hooks 7 engaging  
95 the line wire and the ribs 5 fitting within that portion of the groove 3 which is diametrically opposite the portion engaged by the line wire. The line wire is thus in effect carried approximately half around the insulator and  
100 secured in place by the connector which extends approximately about the opposing half of the insulator. As the line wire is comparatively free for endwise movement within the hooks 7, it is obvious that any strain  
105 upon the line wire will permit a comparatively slight endwise movement of said line wire in the hooks with the effect to bind the connector more snugly to the insulator. In  
110 other words any strain upon the line wire tends to render more effective the holding power of the connector.

While preferring that the connector be



formed in the manner described, it is obvious that it can with equal facility and effect be constructed of a single strip of wire terminally bent to form hooks. As the hooks are  
5 arranged to engage the line wire with the latter in the groove 3 and the rib 5 in said groove 3, it is obvious that it is wholly immaterial so far as its connecting power is concerned whether the hooks 7 are arranged  
10 upwardly or downwardly in applying the connector.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new, is:—

1. A line wire connector comprising a  
15 curved strip formed to provide terminal hooks and having a central laterally offset rib arranged on the inner surface of the curved portion of the strip.

2. A connector having terminal hooks and a central portion of a width exceeding the width of the curved portion forming the hooks, said central portion being formed to provide a lateral offset rib arranged on the inner surface of the curve.

3. The combination with an insulator formed with a wire receiving groove, of a connector having an offset portion designed to seat in said groove and formed beyond the offset portion to provide hooks.

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

JOHN SEDGWICK PRATT.

Witnesses:

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G. H. BARTHOLOMEW.