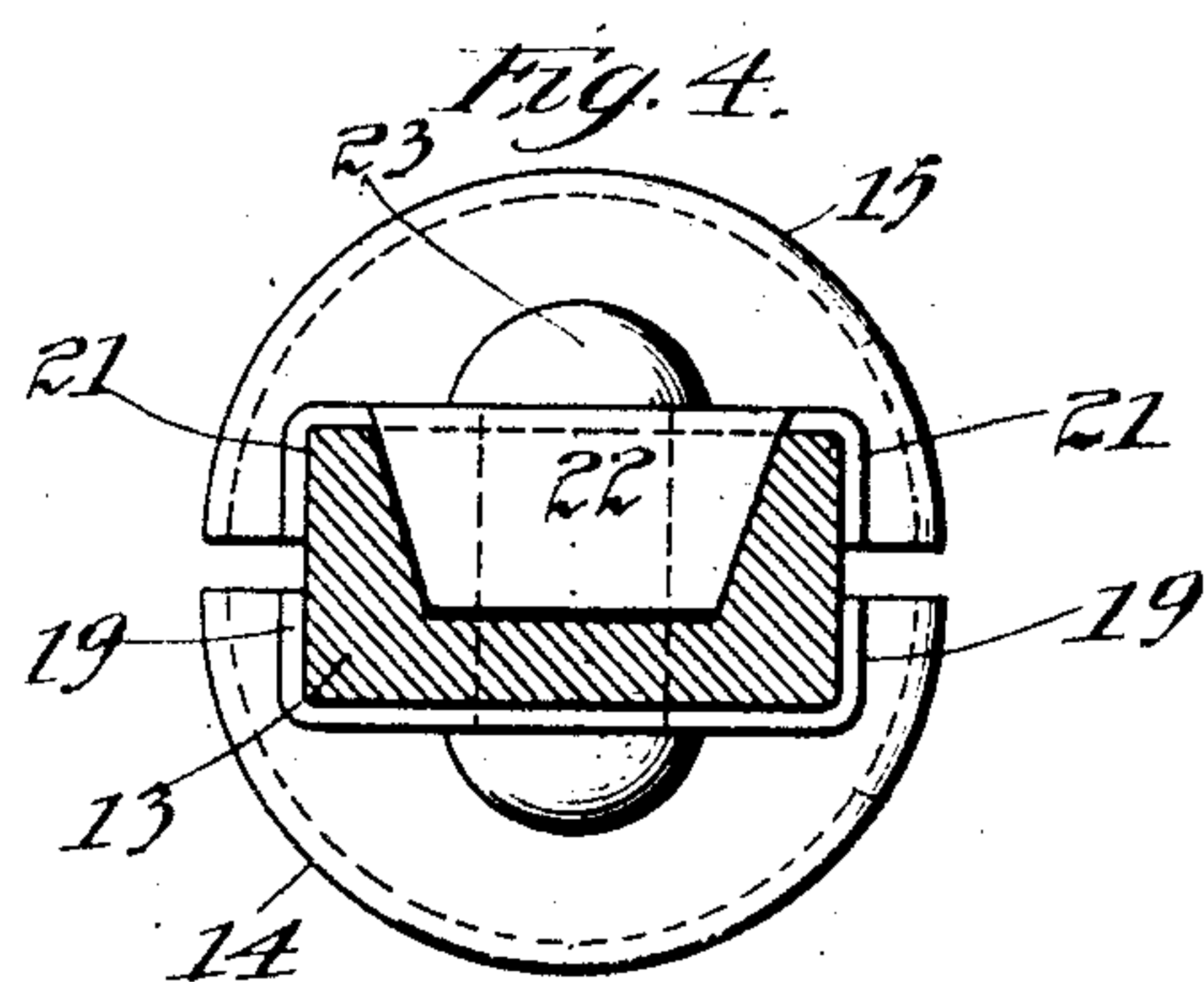
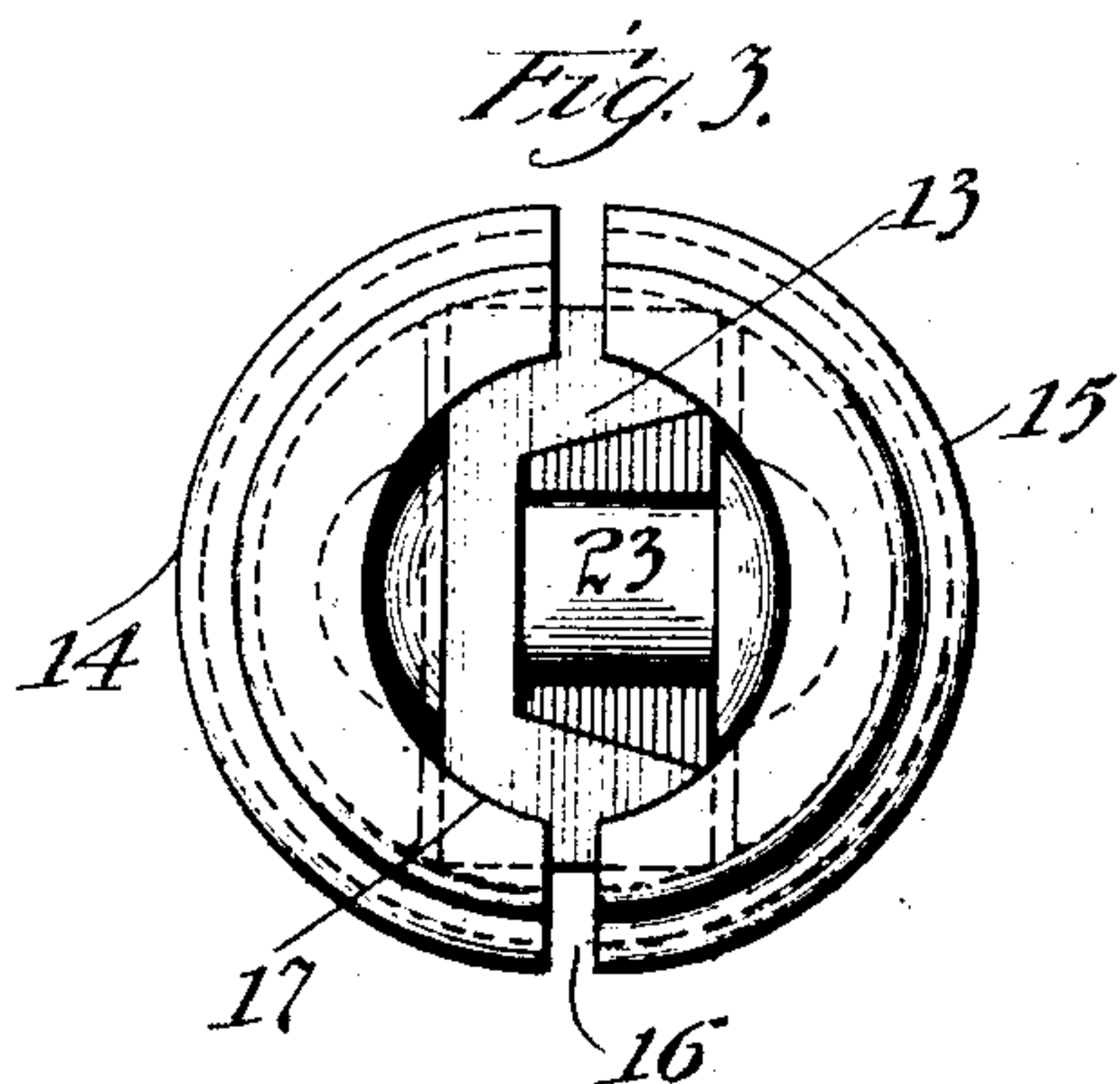
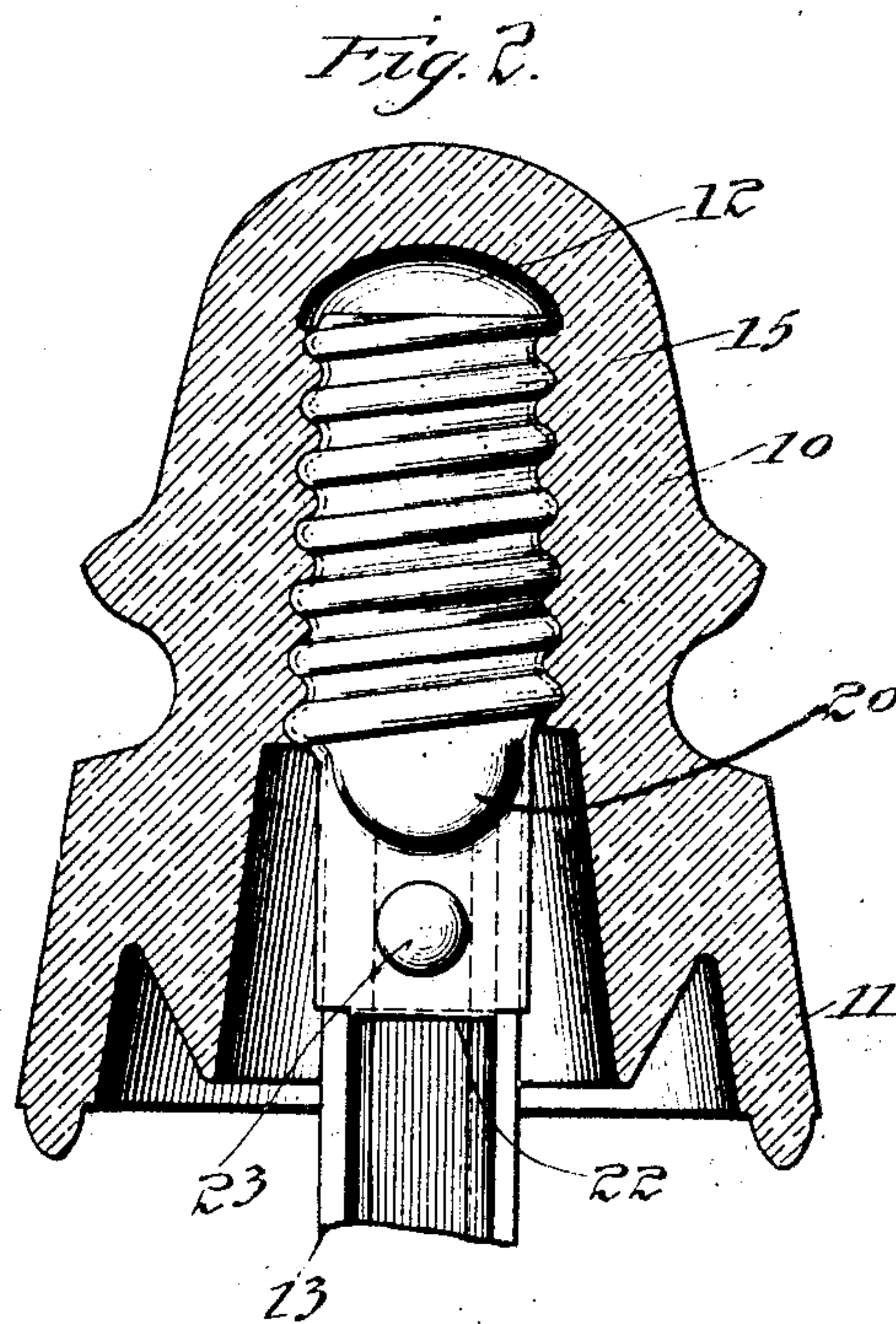
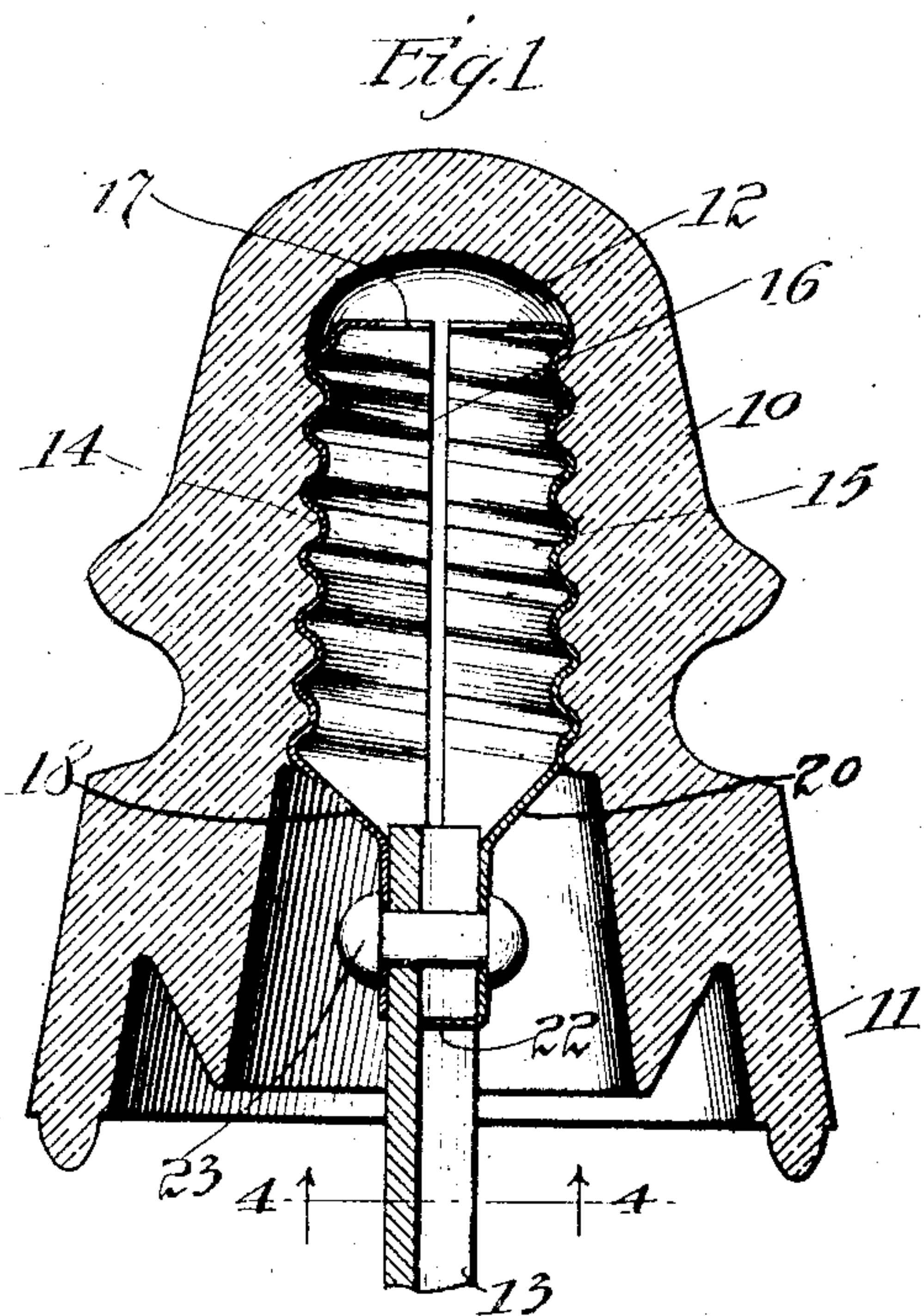


R. C. BOOZER.  
INSULATOR SUPPORT.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1914.

1,167,041.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH C. BOOZER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO JOSLYN MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## INSULATOR-SUPPORT.

1,167,041.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Application filed June 8, 1914. Serial No. 843,717.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RALPH C. BOOZER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulator-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in insulator supports.

The invention is adapted more particularly for use in connection with molded insulators made of glass, porcelain or the like having a tapered threaded opening for mounting. It is practically impossible in manufacturing molded insulators of this type to secure exact uniformity in the threaded bores due to the irregular shrinkage of the material during cooling.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a support for insulators of this character which will adapt itself to irregularities in the tapered threaded bore without subjecting the insulator to unnecessary strain.

Another object of my invention is to provide a support of rugged, simple and inexpensive construction adapted to be secured to a channel bar by a single connecting member.

Other and further objects of my invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of the following description and drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a vertical, central, sectional view through an insulator and support. Fig. 2 is a vertical central, sectional view through an insulator and support, taken on a plane at right angles to that upon which Fig. 1 is taken. Fig. 3 is a top elevation of my improved insulator support, and Fig. 4 is a transverse, sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, with the insulator detached.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 10 indicates the body part of a glass insulator of a well known type having at its lower end the outwardly flanged petticoat 11 and an axial tapering threaded bore 12.

The supporting bar 13 is of the usual channel shape, as is customarily employed for this class of work and is adapted to be secured at its lower end to a post, wall or other structure, upon which the insulator is to be mounted. An insulator engaging shell comprising the two semi-cylindrical sections 14 and 15 formed from sheet metal transversely corrugated or threaded to engage the

threads of the insulator bore 12 is so mounted upon the support 13 as to provide a diametric slot 16 separating the two halves 14 and 15.

As the insulator supporting shell is galvanized to prevent rusting of the metal I have cut away a circular opening 17 in the upper end of the shell to permit of cleaning the interior of the shell after the galvanizing process. This permits the flakes such as may be formed within the shell during the galvanizing process to be readily shaken out through the end.

The lower end of the semi-cylindrical shell member 14 below the threads is formed inwardly resulting in an arch like portion 18, the extreme lower end fitting against the side of the bar 13 and having its edges formed over into lips 19 which makes close contact with the outer sides of the channel bar 13. The other shell member 15 at its lower end is similarly formed inwardly at 20 and provided with lips 21 to engage the sides of the channel bar. The shell 15 is positioned at the open side of the channel bar and at its lower end carries a tab 22 bent at right angles to the axis of the cylindrical shell making a tight fit within the channel of the bar 13. A rivet 23 takes through the web of the channel bar and the lower ends 18 and 20 of the semi-cylindrical shell members.

The lips 19—21 together with the tab 22 and rivet 23 rigidly connect the semi-cylindrical shell members 14 and 15 with the upper end of the channel bar 13 providing a sturdy, efficient connection and at the same time permitting the upper free ends of the semi-cylindrical shell members to move radially inwardly or outwardly in order to adapt themselves to variations in the threaded bore of the insulator.

Whereas I have illustrated and described a single embodiment of my invention, it is obvious that various changes may be made in the construction without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. An insulator support, comprising a supporting channel shaped post; two independent semi-cylindrical threaded sections, the lower ends of the said sections being formed inwardly to contact with opposite sides of the channel post, lips formed on the edges of the inwardly extending ends



of the said sections, and means for rigidly connecting the lower ends of said sections in spaced relation to an end of the supporting post, the upper ends of the said sections being spaced away from each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. An insulator support, comprising a supporting channel shaped post, two independent semi-cylindrical threaded sections, the lower ends of the said sections being formed inwardly to contact with opposite sides of the channel post, lips formed on the edges of the inwardly extending ends of the said sections, a tab formed on the lower end of one of the said sections and extending into the channel of the said post and means for rigidly connecting the lower ends of said sections in spaced relation to an end of the supporting post, the upper ends of the said sections being spaced away from each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. An insulator support, comprising a

supporting channel shaped post, two independent semi-cylindrical threaded sections, the lower ends of the said sections being transversely arched and formed inwardly to contact with opposite sides of the channel post, lips formed on the edges of the inwardly extending ends of the said sections, a tab formed on the lower end of one of the said sections and extending into the channel of the said post and means for rigidly connecting the lower ends of said sections in spaced relation to an end of the supporting post, the upper ends of the said sections being spaced away from each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

RALPH C. BOOZER.

In the presence of—

FORÉE BAIN,  
MARY F. ALLEN.