No. 621,661. Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

M. HARLOE & W. S. BLOES.

INSULATOR.

(Application filed Feb. 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

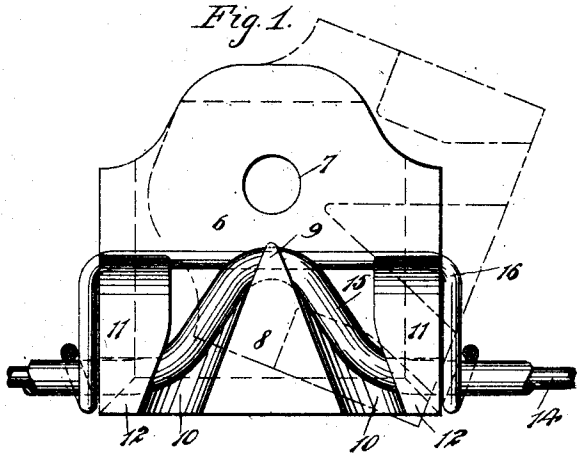


Fig. 2.

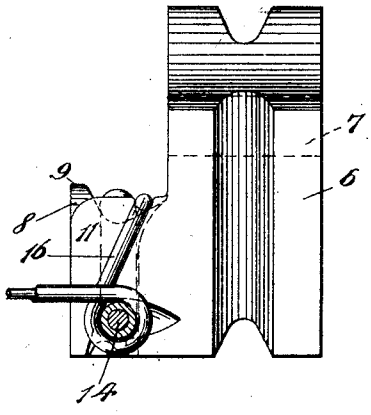


Fig. 3.

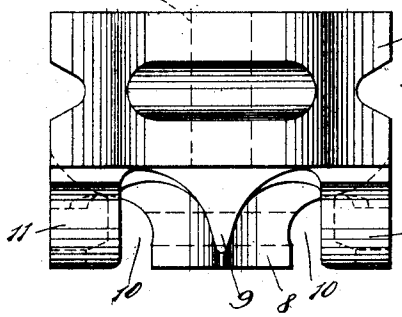


Fig. 4.

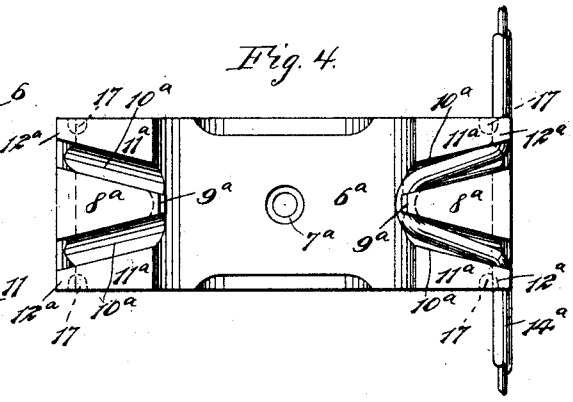
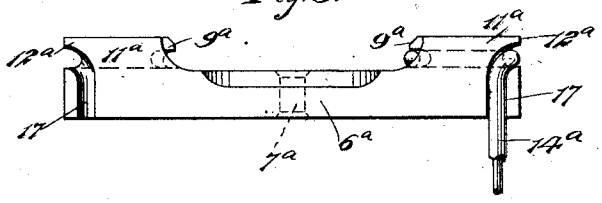


Fig. 5.



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MORTON HARLOE AND WILTON S. BLOES, OF PECKVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,661, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed February 1, 1899. Serial No. 704,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MORTON HARLOE and WILTON S. BLOES, of Peckville, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Insulator, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a device which will serve both as an insulator and as a bracket for sustaining the wire, the invention being adapted both to exterior and interior wiring and serving to carry the wire in a line or to permit the wire to be dropped from the line for lighting or other purposes.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of the invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front view of the invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top view of the invention. Fig. 4 is a top view of a modified form of the invention, and Fig. 5 is an edge view of the same.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the insulator has a body portion 6, with an eccentrically-located aperture 7 therein, through which is to be passed the pin or stud on which the insulator is hung, it being preferred to mount the insulator so that it may swing on said pin or stud, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, the purpose of which swinging will be hereinafter fully described. The lower and heavier portion of the insulator-body 6 is provided with a forwardly-projecting centrally-located stud 8, of triangular form, the apex 9 of which is undercut to receive the wire, such apex being located nearest the center of the body of the insulator. On each side of the stud 8 a groove 10 is formed, said grooves leading to the lower ends 12 of studs 11, which ends overhang the body of the insulator. The wire 14 to be fastened in the insulator is formed with a triangular bend 15 therein, which bend passes around the stud 8 and through the grooves 10, so that the wire may pass from the grooves beneath the overhanging ends 12 of the stud 11. If desired, the wire may be secured in place by a fastening 16; but this is not always necessary. By means of this construction the wire may be held immovably on the insulator, and the insulator being mounted to rock gives or yields to the sag of the wire and is not jarred and broken by the movement thereof. In placing heavy wire on the insulator the insulator may be rocked to the dotted position shown in Fig. 1 and the wire laid in one of the grooves 10, and then by rocking the insulator back to the position opposite to that shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 the wire may be laid in the other of the grooves 10, and thus bent into proper position. By these means the heaviest and stiffest wire may be bent in the insulator with perfect ease.

The construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is essentially a duplication of that shown in the other figures, the body portion 6^a having a centrally-disposed opening 7^a for the pin or stud on which the insulator is mounted, and the body portion having at each end a stud 8^a, with an overhanging point 9^a, and flanked by grooves 10^a, similar to the grooves 10. On each side of the studs 8^a studs 11^a are formed, such studs having overhanging ends 12^a, contiguous to which are formed short grooves 17, which pass through the side edges of the body of the insulator. The wire 14^a, as shown at the right in Fig. 4, may be passed around the studs 8^a and 11^a, as described with reference to the first three figures, or, as shown in Fig. 5, the wire may be bent down into the grooves 17, in which latter case the device serves as a bracket for holding drop-wires. The wire may be placed in the insulator shown in Figs. 4 and 5 by swinging the same on the supporting pin or stud in the manner described with reference to the form of the invention shown in the first three figures.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of our invention may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention. Hence we consider ourselves entitled to all such variations as may lie within the scope of our claims.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An insulator, having a body portion, with means for mounting it to swing, the body portion having located eccentrically thereon three studs separated by grooves, the end

studs having overhanging outer ends and the middle stud having an overhanging inner end, whereby upon swinging the insulator the wire may be bent through the grooves and beneath the several overhanging ends of the studs.

2. An insulator, having a body portion with an opening therein whereby to mount the insulator to swing on a supporting pin or stud fitted in the opening, the body of the insulator having three studs located eccentrically to the opening and separated from each other by grooves, the end studs having overhanging ends extended in the same direction and the middle stud having an overhanging end extending in the opposite direction, whereby upon swinging the insulator upon said supporting pin or stud, the wire may be bent through the grooves and over the overhanging ends of the studs.

3. An insulator, having a body portion adapted to swing, and means formed on the body portion around which the wire may be bent to secure the wire, such means being capable of engaging the wire, to bend the same as the insulator is swung first to one side and then to the other.

4. An insulator, having a body portion, with means for mounting it to swing, and studs formed on the body portion and between which the wire may be bent and held, the wire being engaged with the studs by swinging the insulator first to one side and then to the other.

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