C. G. ETTE.

INSULATOR BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1915.

1,176,137.

Patented Mar. 21, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

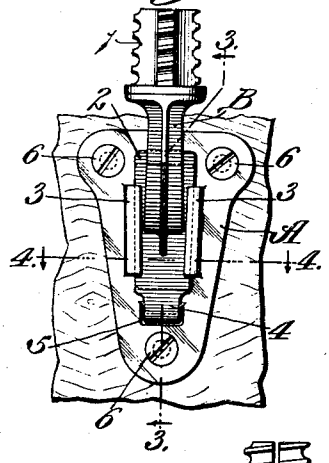


Fig. 2.

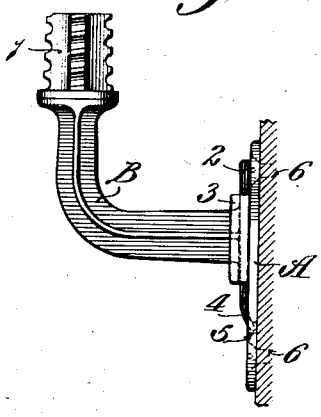


Fig. 3.

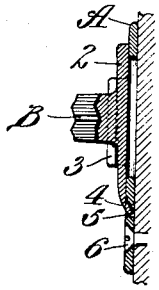


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

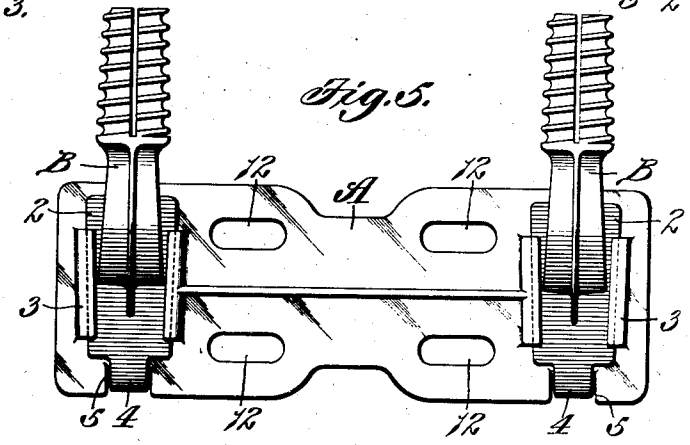


Fig. 6.

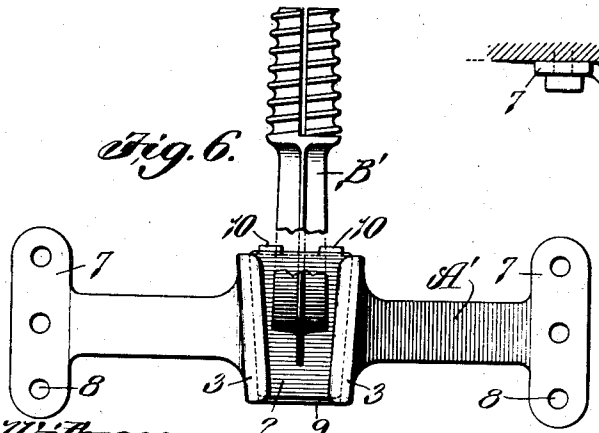
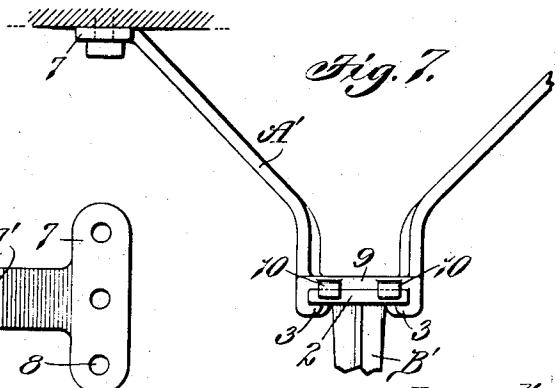


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:
Geo. K. Radcon.
Jesse Clark

Inventor,
Charles G. Ette.
By Bakewell & Church Attys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

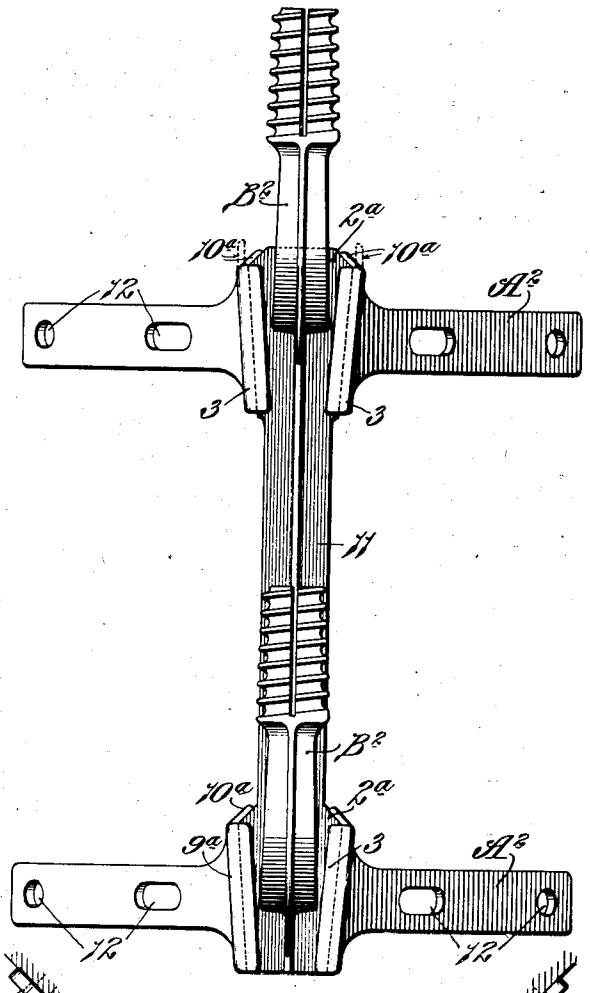
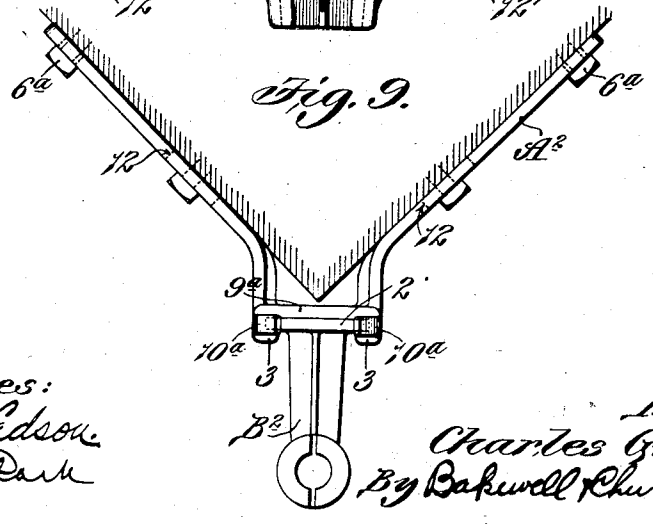


Fig. 9.



Witnesses:
Geo. P. Gadson.
Jarvis & Clark

Inventor,
Charles G. Ette.
By Bakewell Church attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. ETTE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO ST. LOUIS MALLEABLE CASTING COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

INSULATOR-BRACKET.

1,176,137. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1916.

Application filed March 1, 1915. Serial No. 11,321.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I. CHARLES G. ETTE, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Insulator-Brackets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to cast metal insulator brackets of the type which comprise a base or connecting portion provided with a forwardly projecting, upturned arm on which the insulator is mounted.

Prior to my invention insulator brackets of the type mentioned were cast in one piece, the base portion and the forwardly projecting, upturned arm being integrally connected together. Owing to the angular shape of the insulator supporting arm and the angular arrangement of said arm on the base portion of the bracket, it was difficult and expensive to manufacture insulator brackets of this type from malleable iron. Furthermore, the fastening device slots or openings in the base portion had to be drilled or punched in same by a separate operation, after the casting was removed from the mold. Consequently, the cost of such devices was exceptionally high in comparison with the cost of other malleable iron castings of less complicated design.

The main object of my present invention is to provide a cast metal insulator bracket that is just as efficient as the ones heretofore in use, and which is so designed that it can be manufactured at a much lower cost.

Briefly described, my invention consists of an insulator bracket that comprises a cast metal base portion and a cast metal insulator-carrying arm detachably connected together, the base portion being provided with fastening device openings that are formed in same during the operation of casting said base portion.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front elevational view of a wall bracket constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of said bracket. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a front elevational view of a wall bracket provided with a plurality of insulator supporting arms. Fig. 6 is a front elevational view of a wall bracket, in which the base portion is so designed that the insulator carrying arm will be located some distance away from the wall. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the bracket shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a front elevational view of a corner bracket provided with a plurality of insulator supporting arms; and Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the bracket shown in Fig. 8.

In Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings I have illustrated a wall bracket constructed in accordance with my invention, in which the reference character A designates the base or connecting portion of the bracket which is flat or of plate form, and B designates the insular carrying portion of the bracket which consists of a forwardly projecting, upturned arm provided either with an integral or a removable head or portion 1 on which an insulator can be arranged. The base portion A and the insulator carrying portion B both consist of malleable iron castings, and one of said members is provided with a wedge-shaped portion that fits in a tapered socket or guide-way in the other member.

In the form of my invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 the insulator carrying arm B of the bracket is provided at its inner end with an integral, vertically disposed, wedge-shaped portion 2 that fits in a socket on the base portion A of the bracket, formed by forwarded projecting flanges 3 that lap over said wedge-shaped portion 2, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 4. The tapered form of the interlocking parts on the base portion and on the insulator carrying portion of the bracket insures said members remaining securely connected together when the bracket is in service, as the pulls and strains to which the member B is subjected and the weight that it sustains tends to force the interlocking parts on the members A and B into snug engagement with each other. If desired, however, one member of the bracket may be provided with a portion that is adapted to be bent into engagement with the other member of the bracket, so as to prevent said members from becoming separated.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4 the wedge-shaped portion 2 at the inner end of the arm B is provided with an integral tongue or reduced extension 4 that is adapt-

ed to be bent inwardly into an opening or recess 5 in the base portion A of the bracket, thus eliminating any possibility of the wedge-shaped portion 2 moving upwardly out of its coöperating socket or guide-way in the base portion A. While I prefer to make the interlocking parts on the two members of the bracket wedge-shaped or of tapered form, this is not absolutely essential, as my broad idea consists in an insulator bracket comprising a cast metal base portion and a cast metal insulator carrying portion provided with integral coöperating devices by which said portions can be securely held together after the insulator supporting portion has been mounted in operative position on the base portion of the bracket. The base portion A is provided with openings for receiving fastening devices 6, said fastening device openings being formed in the base portion during the operation of casting same, and thus overcoming the necessity of drilling or punching holes in the base portion by a separate operation. The wedge-shaped part 2 at the inner end of the insulator carrying arm B bears firmly against the front face of the base portion A, and the forwardly projecting flanges or guides 3 on said base portion which embrace the wedge-shaped part 2 hold the insulator carrying arm B in operative position as securely as if the members A and B were integrally connected together.

By forming the two parts A and B of the bracket separate and thereafter connecting them together, I am able to manufacture and sell the bracket at a low cost, as each part of same consists of a simple casting that can be manufactured cheaply without liability of its being spoiled in the casting operation and the fastening device openings in the base portion can be formed in same during the casting operation. The two parts of the bracket can be assembled quickly by simply slipping the wedge-shaped portion 2 into the socket or guide-way on the base portion and thereafter striking the tongue 4 a blow with a hammer, so as to securely lock the parts A and B together.

The bracket shown in Fig. 5 embodies the same features and characteristics of the one illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, but it has a relatively long base portion A that can be provided with two or more sockets or guide-ways for receiving coöperating interlocking parts on two or more insulator carrying arms B.

The bracket shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is so designed that it will hold an insulator at some distance away from a wall or supporting structure, and it comprises a base portion A′ formed by two angularly disposed arms, each of which is provided at its outer end with a flange 7 having fastening device openings 8 formed therein, said flanges 7 being disposed at an angle to the inclined arms on which they are mounted, so that they will bear firmly upon a wall or other vertical supporting structure. At the outer ends of said inclined arms is a tapered socket or guide-way 9 for receiving a wedge-shaped part 2 on the inner end of the insulator carrying member B′, said wedge-shaped part 2 being securely held in said socket either in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1 or by means of one or more lugs 10 at the upper end of the socket or guide-way, which are adapted to be bent over the upper edge of the wedge-shaped part 2, as shown in Fig. 7.

The bracket illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9 is designed for use on the corner of a building or other supporting structure, and it is provided with two base portions A^2 that are detachably connected to a vertically disposed shank 11 that has two or more integral insulator supporting members B^2 of similar design, to those previously mentioned. Each of the base portions A^2 comprises a pair of angularly disposed arms whose outer ends are integrally connected to a socket or tapered guide-way 9^a similar to that of the bracket shown in Figs. 6 and 7, and said shank 11 is provided with wedge-shaped portions 2^a that fit snugly in the tapered guide-ways 9^a in the base portions A^2 of the bracket. Various means may be employed for locking the shank 11 securely to the base portions A^2, the means herein illustrated for this purpose consisting of lugs 10^a at the upper ends of the guide-ways 9^a that are adapted to be bent laterally over the upper edges of the wedge-shaped portions 2^a on the shank 11, as indicated clearly by broken lines and full lines in Fig. 8. The angularly disposed arms of the base portions A^2 bear firmly against the supporting structure, as shown in Fig. 9, and they are securely connected thereto by fastening devices 6^a that pass through openings 12 in said arms. Certain of the openings 12 in the base portions A^2 of the bracket are preferably in the form of elongated slots, so as to facilitate attaching the bracket to a brick, concrete or stone supporting structure in which the fastening devices have to be secured to the supporting structure before the bracket is applied, the elongated holes in the base portions A^2 making it possible to mount the bracket easily, even though the fastening devices in the supporting structure are not set absolutely in line with the centers of the holes 12.

It will, of course, be understood that the forms of my invention herein illustrated are only a few of the numerous types of insulator brackets that can be made in accordance with my invention. Therefore, I wish it to be understood that my invention is applicable to any type of insulator bracket in

which the insulator carrying portion projects forwardly from and is arranged at an angle to the base portion that is connected to the supporting structure, the particular type or form of the base portion and the insulator carrying portion and the particular type of interlocking device used on these portions for connecting them together being immaterial, so far as my broad idea is concerned.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. An insulator bracket, comprising a base portion, an insulator portion, coöperating interlocking elements on said portions, and a device on one of said portions that is adapted to be bent into engagement with the other portion so as to securely lock both portions together.

2. An insulator bracket, comprising a cast metal base portion, a cast metal insulator carrying portion, a wedge-shaped part on one of said portions, a tapered guide-way in the other portion for receiving said wedge-shaped part, and a device on one of said portions that is adapted to be bent into engagement with the other portion so as to prevent said wedge-shaped part from moving out of said guideway.

3. An insulator bracket, comprising a base portion, an angularly shaped insulator carrying portion that projects forwardly from said base portion, both of said portions consisting of separate castings, an integral tapered guideway on one of said portions, an integral wedge-shaped device on the other portion that fits in said guide-way, and means on said portions that coöperate to lock said portions together.

4. An insulator bracket, comprising a base portion, an angularly shaped insulator carrying portion that projects forwardly from said base portion, both of said portions consisting of separate castings, an integral, wedge-shaped part on one of said portions that fits in a tapered guide-way formed integral with the other portion, and a part on one of said portions that is adapted to be bent into such a position that said wedge-shaped part cannot move accidentally out of said guide-way.

5. An insulator bracket, comprising a base portion formed of malleable iron and provided with an integral, tapered guide-way, a malleable iron insulator carrying portion consisting of an angularly shaped arm, an integral wedge at the inner end of said arm that is adapted to fit in the tapered guide-way in said base portion, and a part on one of said portions that is adapted to be bent into such a position that said wedge-shaped part cannot move out of said guide-way.

6. An insulator bracket, comprising a base portion formed of malleable iron and provided with an integral, tapered guide-way, a malleable iron insulator carrying portion consisting of an angularly shaped arm, an integral wedge at the inner end of said arm that is adapted to fit in the tapered guide-way in said base portion, and a tongue on the lower end of said wedge that is adapted to be bent into a recess or opening formed in said base portion.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this twenty sixth day of February 1915.

CHARLES G. ETTE.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM L. SCHROEDER,
WALTER C. RAITHEL.