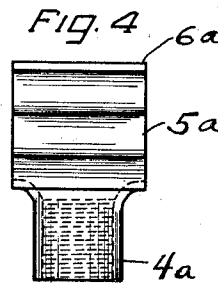
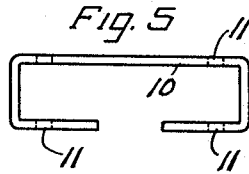
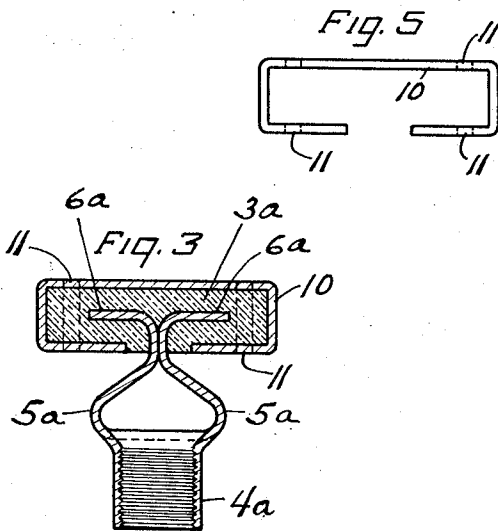
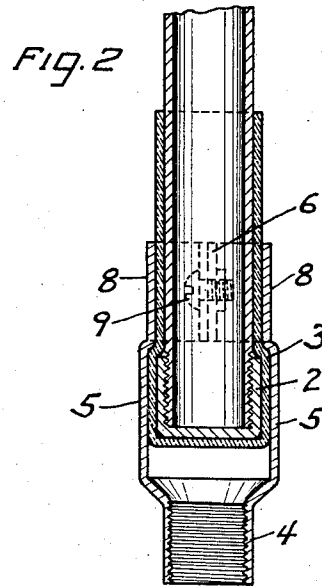
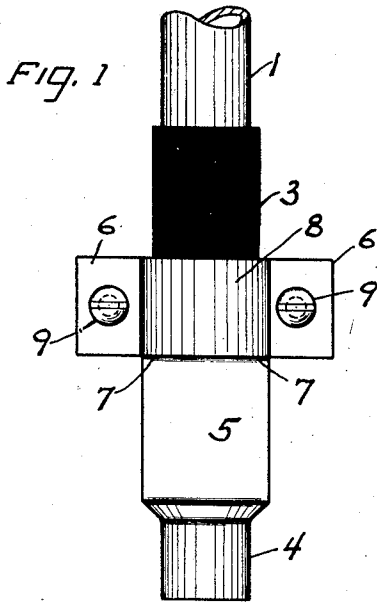


D. E. BOWN.
 FIXTURE INSULATOR.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1918.

1,320,731.

Patented Nov. 4, 1919.



WITNESSES:
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DAVID E. BOWN, OF CRAFTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

FIXTURE-INSULATOR.

1,320,731.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 4, 1919.

Application filed January 18, 1918. Serial No. 212,525.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID E. BOWN, a resident of Crafton, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fixture-Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fixture insulators for the attachment of electroliers, brackets, etc. The object of the invention is to provide a device for this purpose which is much cheaper and which can be applied with less trouble and in a shorter time than similar devices as heretofore constructed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the fixture insulator adapted for connection to an outlet pipe; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the insulator of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the fixture adapted for connecting brackets and the like to outlet boxes; Fig. 4 is an elevation of the bracket portion of the device shown in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is an elevation of the base portion thereof.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, 1 represents the outlet pipe, such as a gas pipe, having its lower end closed by a screw threaded cap 2, as is usual in outlet pipes. Surrounding the lower end of said pipe, and preferably also extending underneath the same, is an insulating member 3 which will be formed as a sleeve closed at one end and which is slipped over the end of the pipe and extends a considerable distance above the cap 2 and completely insulates the pipe outlet.

The fixture attachment comprises a member which preferably is formed from a strip of sheet metal having its central portion cupped and drawn downwardly to form the nipple 4, which is threaded internally for the attachment of the electrolier or other fixture. The limbs or end portions of said sheet metal member are bent to be substantially parallel to each other and form the two limbs 5 extending in the direction of the axis of the nipple 4 and lying one on each side of the outlet pipe. These limbs at their upper ends have laterally projecting wings 6 and the metal at the lower margins of said wings is slit partly across the limb, as shown at 7, and said limbs at their upper ends are bent into substantially semi-circular form, as at 8, with the extreme end portions or wings 6 extending radially. The wings 6 of the two limbs come into contact and are provided with holes for receiving the clamp-

ing bolts 9, by means of which the upper semi-circular portions 8 of the limbs are drawn together, to compress the insulating sleeve 3 above the cap to a smaller diameter than below the upper edge of said cap 2. This construction prevents the fixture connector from slipping off the pipe 1 as its upper clamping portion is of such diameter that it cannot slip over the enlargement of the insulating sleeve due to the cap 2 on the lower end of the pipe, the clamping portion of said device lying above the shoulder formed by the upper end of said cap. As a result, the device is securely fastened to the outlet pipe and thoroughly insulated therefrom.

This device is very cheap to manufacture as it is largely a sheet metal die stamping and bending process. It can also be very quickly applied to the end of the outlet pipe, with very simple tools and without the necessity of removing the cap from the end of the outlet pipe. It also eliminates the usual insulating joint and "hickey" which are necessary, especially with electroliers, as generally used.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show the invention adapted for the attachment of brackets from outlet boxes. This modification shows the bracket portion also formed of a strip of sheet metal having its central portion cupped and drawn into the nipple 4^a, with the two limbs 5^a bent to extend in the general direction of the axis of the nipple and curved toward each other until they substantially contact, and with their extreme end portions 6^a bent to extend in substantially opposite directions. These laterally extending portions 6^a are held between insulation 3^a held within the base portion 10, the latter being formed of a strip of metal having its ends bent upwardly and then inwardly to embrace and tightly clamp the insulation 3^a and firmly compress the same on the laterally extending portions 6^a of the bracket member. The base portion is provided with holes 11 for the screws or other means used for attaching the device in an ordinary outlet box. This modification also eliminates the usual insulating joint and "hickey", and is very cheap to manufacture, also reduces the amount of labor necessary to put it in place, as the entire device forms a single structure which can be attached as such in the outlet box.

The devices illustrated are light, cheap to

manufacture, and can be secured to the outlet pipe or in the outlet box very quickly and by means of simple tools, and with a minimum amount of labor. Furthermore, they provide a perfect insulation, and are of sufficient strength to securely hold the fixtures.

What I claim is:

1. A fixture insulator adapted for direct connection to an outlet pipe comprising a sheet metal member cupped to form an internally threaded nipple and having two limbs extending therefrom in the direction of the axis of the nipple, the ends of said limbs being independent of each other and formed to embrace an outlet pipe and to be clamped thereon, and an insulating sleeve between said limbs and said outlet pipe.

2. A fixture insulator adapted for direct connection to an outlet pipe comprising a sheet metal member cupped to form a threaded nipple and having two limbs extending therefrom in the direction of the axis of the nipple, the ends of said limbs being independent of each other and provided with wings formed to embrace an outlet pipe and receive clamping bolts, and an insulating sleeve between said limbs and the outlet pipe.

3. A fixture insulator adapted for direct connection to an outlet pipe comprising a sheet metal member formed with a threaded nipple and having two limbs extending therefrom in the direction of the axis of the nipple, the ends of said limbs being independent of each other and having facing semi-circular portions with radially extending perforated ears, clamping bolts for connecting said ears, and an insulating sleeve between said limbs.

4. A fixture insulator comprising a sheet metal member cupped to form a threaded

nipple and having two limbs extending therefrom in the direction of the axis of the nipple, the ends of said limbs having laterally extending wings forming perforated ears, said limbs being provided at both edges with slits partially severing the wings from said limbs, and clamping bolts for connecting said perforated ears.

5. A fixture insulator comprising a sheet metal member formed with a threaded nipple and having two limbs extending therefrom in the direction of the axis of the nipple, the ends of said limbs being formed to embrace an outlet pipe and to be clamped thereon, and an insulating sleeve having a closed end and being slipped over the end of the outlet pipe and lying between said limbs and said outlet pipe.

6. A fixture insulator comprising a sheet metal member cupped and drawn to form a threaded nipple and having oppositely arranged side limbs bent to extend from said nipple in the direction of the axis of the nipple, means for connecting the ends of said limbs to an outlet, an insulation arranged between the ends of said limbs and the outlet.

7. In an insulator bracket for connecting with a gas cap, in combination, a compressible cap adapted to engage over the gas cap, a clamping bracket adapted to engage around said compressible cap, said clamping bracket formed with two corresponding members, with means formed with each member for forcing them together, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

DAVID E. BOWN.

Witness:

GLENN H. LERESCHE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."