

(No Model.)

L. W. BRADLEY.
INSULATOR.

No. 525,001.

Patented Aug. 28, 1894.

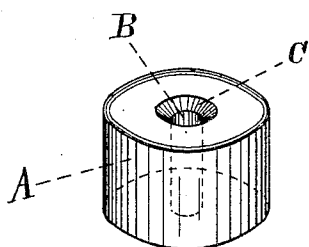
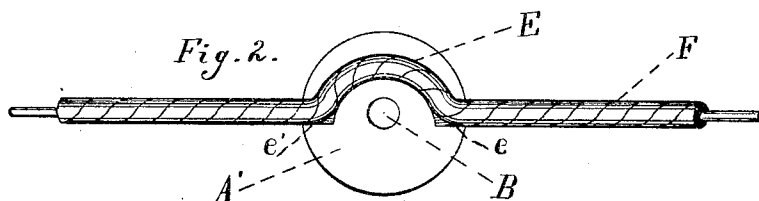
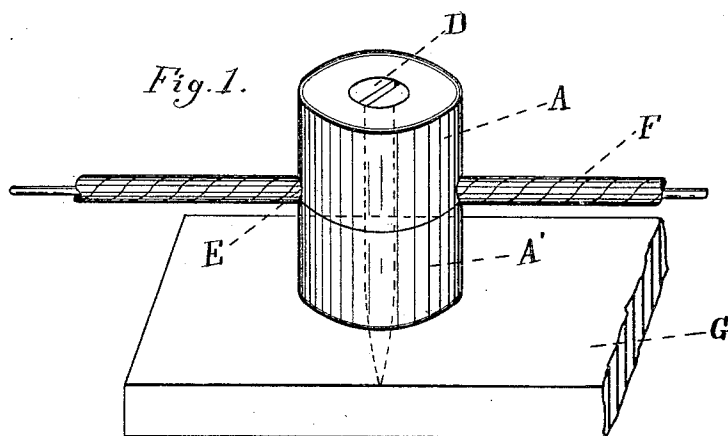


Fig. 3.

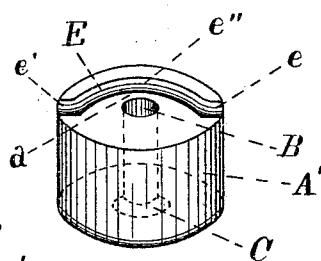
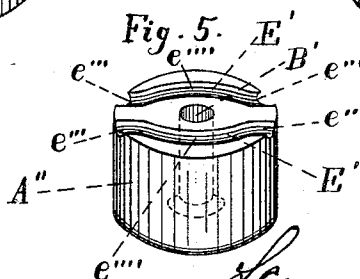


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD W. BRADLEY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,001, dated August 28, 1894.

Application filed February 13, 1894. Serial No. 500,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD W. BRADLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators, of which the following, with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to insulators employed in stringing electric wires, and its object is an improved insulator whereby the wrapping of the wire around the insulator and tying thereto are avoided, and an insulator which is simple in construction and easily applied in use and which has a neat appearance.

My invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination of parts, illustrated and described herein and defined in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of my insulator fastened to a support and holding a section of insulated electric wire. Fig. 2 is a plan view with the upper section of the insulator removed, showing a piece of insulated electric wire in place. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the outer end of one section of my insulator. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective showing the inner end of one section of my insulator, and Fig. 5 illustrates a modification of my invention to adapt it to carrying two wires instead of one, as shown by the other figures of the drawings.

My insulator is made in two sections, A and A', which are substantially alike. Fig. 3 illustrates the top section, A, which is shown cylindrical in form, and has a bore, B, through its center for the reception of a screw, and a counter-sink, C, at the outer end of the bore to receive and form a seat for the head of the screw D. Across the inner end of the section A is formed a semi-circular curved groove, E, as illustrated by Fig. 4. Said groove E enters the insulator at its sides on a straight line, as seen at *e, e'*, at approximately the center of the insulator and curves around the bore B so as to leave a small section, *a*, between the curved portion *e''* and the screw-hole B. The groove E is preferably made semi-circular, as illustrated, as that form makes a better grip

on the wire than any other form, though said groove may be of a V-shape, or of other angular form. The sections A and A' of my insulator are alike, except that the lower section, A', need not be provided with a counter-sink to receive the screw-head; but by making both pieces alike in all respects, with the groove E across its inner end and the counter-sink C at its outer end, no confusion will ever arise in putting up electric wires by having to sort out the sections of the insulator. In practice, the wire, F, will be bent to the curve *e''* of the groove E and placed on one section, A', of the insulator; the opposite section, A, will then be placed with its grooved end upon the wire so that the wire will pass through the circular curved opening formed by the semi-circular curved grooves of the two sections. When placed together, the groove E of the two sections of the insulator, and the screw-hole B through each of the two sections of the insulator, will coincide, and receive the wire F between them. Having placed the wire between the two sections of the insulator, the screw D will then be put through the screw-holes B and screw into the support G. The drawing of section A to the section A' tightly clamps the wire F between the sections of the insulator. This construction of insulator makes a firm holder for the wire; it saves wire by doing away with the necessity for tying it around the insulator; it is economical because it saves wire and time in stringing the wire, and presents a much neater appearance than the old form of insulator.

By putting two curved grooves E' and E'' across the inner face of the sections of the insulator, as illustrated across the section A' of Fig. 5, the insulator is adapted to hold two wires instead of one as by the form illustrated by Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. In this case, the sections will be provided with the screw-hole B'; the grooves E', E'' will preferably enter upon the straight lines *e'''*, and curve at *e'''*, as illustrated.

I prefer to make the insulator cylindrical, as illustrated, because this form is more economical than any other, and presents a neater appearance and requires no care as to the an-

gle of placing it upon a support in order to make the insulator present a neat appearance, as would be the case with other forms.

The insulator is made of porcelain or other suitable insulating material.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An insulator composed of two parts, each part being provided with a central screw passage and the meeting faces of said parts having coinciding grooves which begin on approximately straight lines near the edges and curve near the center of the parts to avoid the central aperture; the walls of said grooves being adapted to engage the upper and lower portions respectively of the electric wire and hold it firmly and prevent it from slipping longitudinally, substantially as described.

2. An insulator composed of two parts, each

part being provided with a central screw passage and two grooves; said grooves entering each part at its outer edge on approximately straight lines and continuing on oppositely curved lines through its central portion and terminating in approximately straight lines at the opposite side of said part, whereby two wires can be passed through the insulator and firmly held by said parts being brought together, so as to engage the upper and lower portions of said wires, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 12th day of February, 1894.

LEONARD W. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:

J. A. OSBORNE,

E. E. OSBORNE.