H. R. MARKEL.

INSULATOR.

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992,570. Patented May 16, 1911.

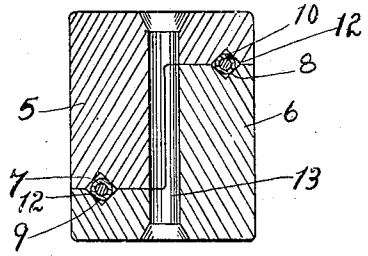

Fig. 1.

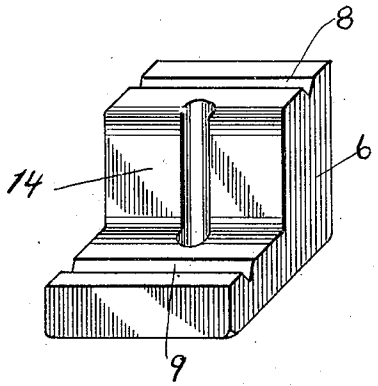

Fig. 2.

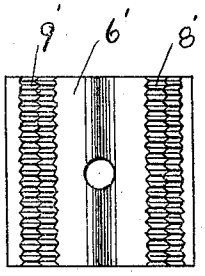

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARLEY R. MARKEL, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

INSULATOR.

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Application filed July 1, 1910. Serial No. 569,912.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARLEY R. MARKEL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to insulators and particularly to that type of electrical insulator shown in my prior Patent 878,302, dated February 4th, 1908, in which the insulator is formed of two sections of porcelain or similar material, said sections being secured together by a screw or other fastening device, which also serves to secure the insulator body to a part of a building or other support.

The object of the present invention is to provide a two-part insulator of improved construction, to so construct the sections or members that they will efficiently grasp the electrical conductors to be supported thereby, and to so construct them that they will not possess undesirable projections.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description which now follows:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical section of an insulator constructed in accordance with the invention, Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the members thereof, and, Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of said members, illustrating a slightly modified form of retaining groove.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawing.

Referring to the drawing, the numerals 5 and 6 designate a pair of substantially L-shaped sections, the ends of each of the longer portions of said sections being provided with grooves 7 and 8 adapted to register when said sections are brought together face to face with the grooves 9 and 10, formed in the inner faces of the short portions of said sections, said grooves serving to receive the electrical conductors 12 which are supported by the insulator. A passageway 13 is formed partly in the section 5 and partly in the section 6, it being understood that a screw or other fastening device may be passed through said passageway in either direction to thereby secure the insulator to any desired part of a building or other support.

The form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 3 is exactly like that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 except that the grooves 8′ and 9′ formed in a section 6′ are notched or serrated to more securely grasp the conductors 12.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that the insulator herein shown and described comprises two identically formed sections, either of which is adapted to form the upper or lower member of the completed insulator. It will furthermore be seen that the placing in position of the screw that secures the insulator in place, serves to bind the two sections of the insulator into permanent engagement with each other.

There are several reasons why an insulator of this character possesses important advantages over the insulator shown in my prior patent and over other structures along the same line. In the first place, the insulator herein shown and described may be very economically manufactured. These insulators are formed with dies. The fewer the number of projections and depressions, the more economically may the dies be manufactured. Furthermore, in the manufacture of these insulators, it is essential that the dies remain in perfect alinement with each other so that a die with a number of projections and depressions will not wear nearly so long as one having the plain flat surface necessary in making the insulator herein shown and described. Furthermore, an insulator having a number of projections is very often broken in shipment. In shipping these insulators, they are thrown loosely in barrels, sometimes with a small amount of excelsior or shavings. Since these barrels receive very rough handling in transit any insulator having a number of fragile projections is likely to be broken. This is not so however, with an insulator constructed with smooth faces and heavily made, as is the present device.

The vertical, flat, inside face 14 is desirable for several reasons. First, the top section of the insulator comes vertically down upon the bottom section thereof. This renders it easy to insert and drive home the fastening device, whether such fastening device be a nail, screw, or bolt. Furthermore, in pressing out the insulator in the course of manufacture, a more even pressure may be applied than is possible with a number of depressions and slanting faces. It is quite necessary that the insulators all have the same pressure applied in molding, since if too great a pressure is applied they go to pieces

under strain of expansion in the kiln and if not enough pressure, they come from the kiln too porous to be of service.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction set forth, but includes within its purview such changes as may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. An insulator comprising two identical L-shaped sections, the central meeting walls thereof being flat and vertical, and the horizontal meeting walls thereof having transverse registering grooves formed therein.

2. An insulator comprising two identical L-shaped sections, the central meeting walls thereof being flat and vertical, and the horizontal meeting walls thereof having transverse registering grooves formed therein, there being a central passageway formed through said insulator which lies partly in one of said sections and partly in the other.

3. An insulator comprising two identical L-shaped sections, the central meeting walls thereof being flat and vertical, and the horizontal meeting walls thereof having transverse registering grooves formed therein, there being a central passage-way formed through said insulator which lies partly in one of said sections and partly in the other, said grooves having serrated walls.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARLEY R. MARKEL.

Witnesses:

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