June 25, 1929. A. C. SCOTT ET AL 1,718,259

INSULATOR

Filed Feb. 1, 1926

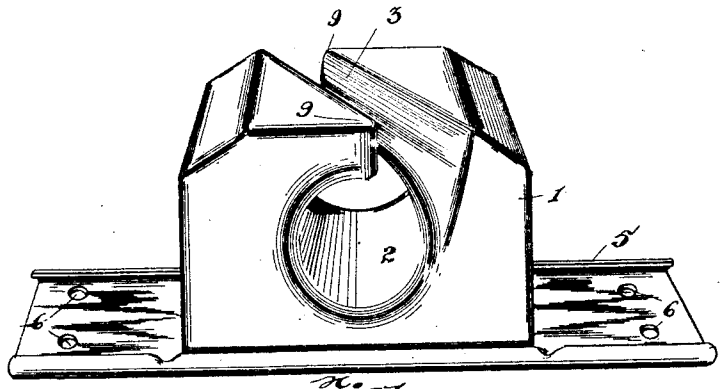


Fig. 1

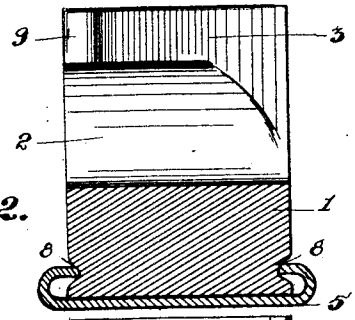


Fig. 2.

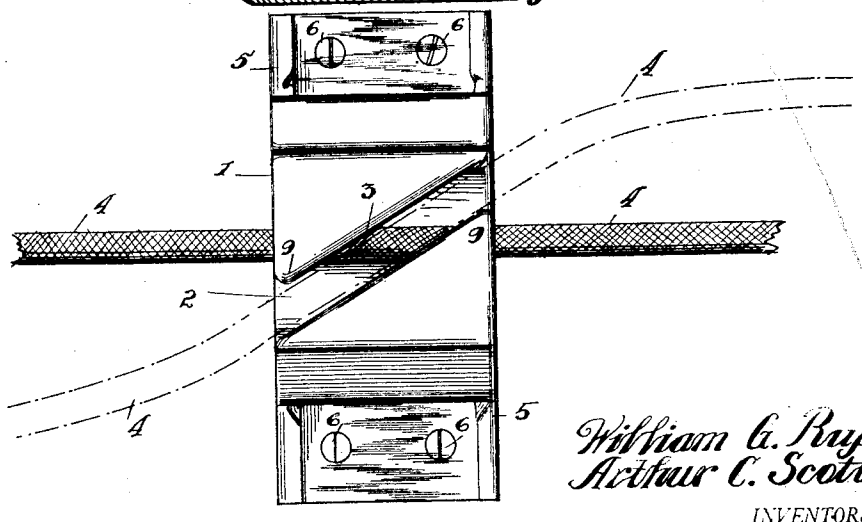


Fig. 3.

William A. Rupe
Arthur C. Scott
INVENTORS

BY G. C. Waldrop

ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR C. SCOTT, OF DALLAS, AND WILLIAM G. RUPE, OF CAMERON, TEXAS.

INSULATOR.

Application filed February 1, 1926. Serial No. 85,189.

This invention relates to insulators, and more particularly to insulators for electric wire, cables and the like, the primary object of which is to provide a device of the character designated, especially useful in cases where a stationary obstruction causes injury to the insulation upon the wire by constant frictional contact therewith, possibly resulting in fire or other dangers growing out of exposing the wire to conductive obstacles.

The invention further comprehends as an improvement over previous methods of insulating, a means whereby the same may be installed in locations where required without affecting in any way the position of the wire, with respect to the object against which it contacts.

The invention further resides in a novel securing means, in the form of a base, into which the insulator is readily slidable.

With these and other novel objects and advantages in view, the invention has particular reference to its novel form, and associated parts, by which the foregoing objects are attained, and to which reference will be made in the following detail description and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the insulator, showing the mode of applying the latter to the base.

Figure 2 is an end elevational view of the invention, cut in lateral section.

Figure 3 is a top plan view, showing the position of the wire therein.

Heretofore, certain disadvantages have been encountered by reason of worn insulation of telephone, electric light and other wires due to constant frictional wear imposed thereupon by an adjacent obstacle such as a tree, pole or building, such wear often resulting in impaired service over the wires. Numerous insulators have been devised to overcome this disadvantage, but their installation has been found difficult, without either entwining the wire about the insulator or fastening the same otherwise. This latter method obviously hinders the freedom of the wire.

Now, the present invention affords an insulator composed of glass, porcelain or other like material, illustrated in Figure 1, which consists preferably of a deflected rectangular body 1, having a lateral aperture 2 therein and an oblique slot 3 cut through the body 1 and communicating with the aperture 2. Figure 3 will clearly illustrate the purpose of the oblique disposition of this slot 3, in depicting a cable 4 in broken lines, in the act of being inserted into the slot to assume a position within the aperture as shown in solid lines. It is not of course, essential that the wire be curved to be inserted into the slot 3, unless however, the insulator is already affixed upon the interfering obstacle, the insulator may first be turned to receive the wire as illustrated, and later secured.

Returning to Figure 1, the insulator, as clearly shown in this figure, consists preferably of a metal base or plate 5, apertured at either end at 6, to receive screws. The sides of this base are curved inwardly as shown, by which they may be readily slidable into the grooves 8 cut into the body 1 adjacent the base of the insulator, as shown in Figure 2.

It is very apparent therefore that after the insulator is in place upon the base, the inwardly curved edges may be depressed as illustrated, to prevent longitudinal displacement of the body 1. As depicted in Fig. 2, the sides of the insulator body 1 are spaced a material or comparative distance from the outer portions of the inwardly curved sides of the plate 5, which not only facilitates the formation of the substantially U-shaped depressions, but which also minimizes danger of breakage of or injury to the ends of the extremely thin parts which later result from the formation of the grooves 8.

After its installation upon a tree, pole or the like, the passing cable is placed therein and the right angular position of the insulator body with respect thereto, enables the projection 9, formed by the oblique slot 3 to hold the cable against release from the aperture 2.

The foregoing description has been set forth to describe a practical and efficient insulator for electric and other wires, but it is to be understood that the same is not limited to the specific form and purpose disclosed and that certain minor changes and modifications may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and intent of the invention as set forth in the appended claim.

We claim:

A wire insulator composed of a non-conducting body having an axial opening and a slot arranged at an angle to the axis of the opening and communicating with the latter,

said body further having a longitudinal groove on each side thereof and adjacent to the bottom of the body, and a support for the body composed of a metal plate having its side portions curved inwardly and having its edges free and engaged in said grooves, said plate being formed of bendable material and having the outer portions of its said inwardly curved sides spaced from the sides of the body and having its free edges formed with substantially U-shaped depressions disposed adjacent the ends of the body so as to hold the latter against movement longitudinally of the plate.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

ARTHUR C. SCOTT.
WILLIAM G. RUPE.