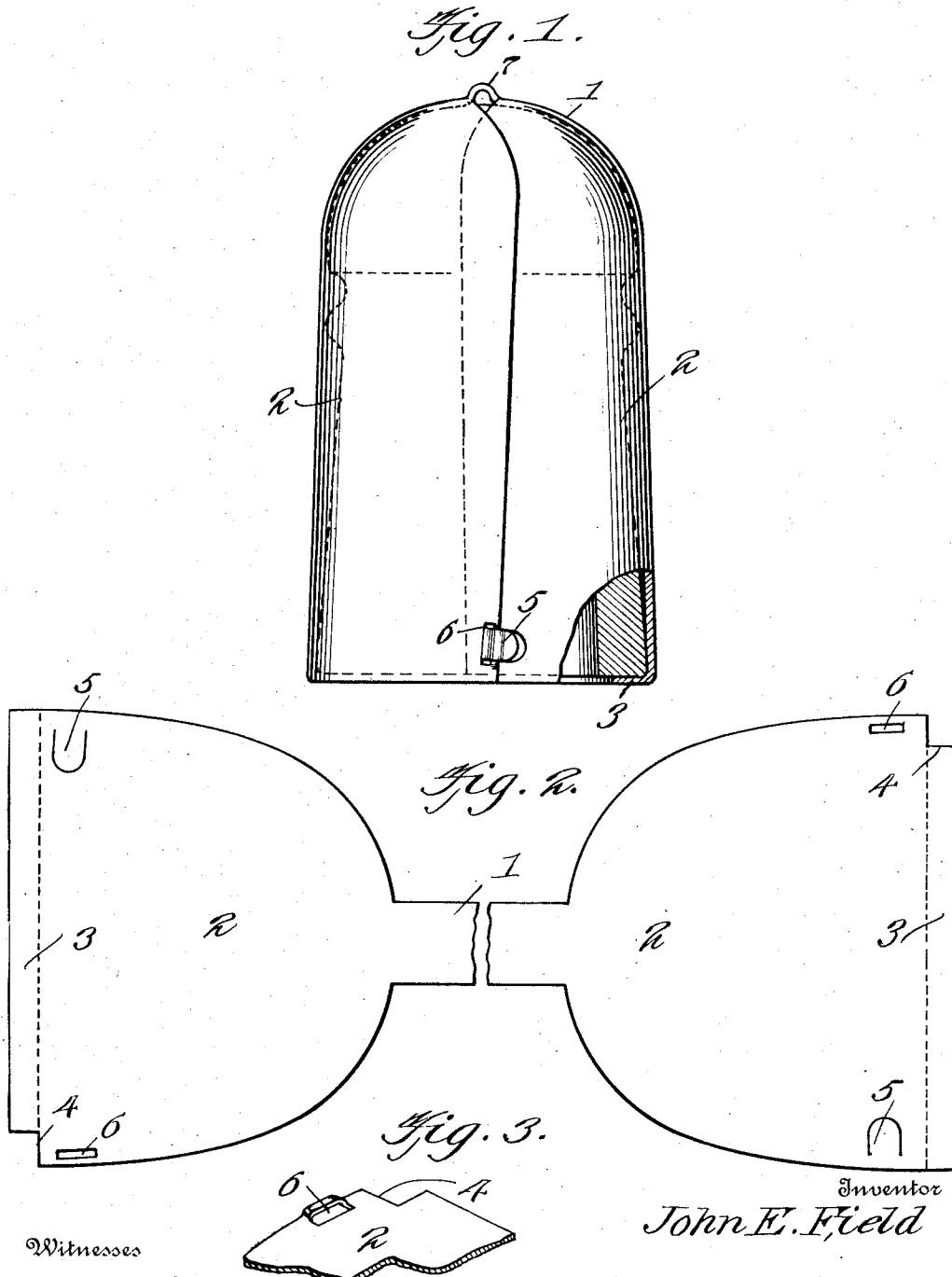


J. E. FIELD.
INSULATOR PROTECTOR.
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983,039.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. FIELD, OF GAINS, MICHIGAN.

INSULATOR-PROTECTOR.

983,039.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. FIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gains, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insulator-Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a protector for glass insulators ordinarily used for supporting wires on poles, and is particularly directed to a member which may be quickly and conveniently applied to the insulator and when in place will thoroughly protect the same against breakage.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of a protector constructed of a single blank and formed to envelop and be conveniently secured to the insulator in a manner to practically cover and protect the entire insulator.

The invention in its preferred details of construction will be described in the following specification, reference being had particularly to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly broken away, illustrating the improved protector applied to the insulator. Fig. 2 is a view of the blank developed. Fig. 3 is a broken perspective view of one end of the blank showing particularly the eye member of the connecting means.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings, the improved protector is constructed of a single blank centrally formed to provide a narrow neck or strip 1 and shaped at the respective ends of the strip to form closing sections 2 which are duplicate and correspond in outline to the developed surface area of approximately one-half the insulator. The free or outer edge of each section 2 is formed with a lip 3 designed to be bent laterally, the opposing ends of the respective lips being cut away, as at 4, to permit overlapping in applying the protector. Each closing section 2 adjacent the lip is formed, near the respective edges, with holding means, one edge being provided with a lip 5 cut and offset from the material and the other one with an eye 6 also integrally formed and offset from the material.

In applying the protector the sections are formed into a semi-rounded shape in cross section, the lips 3 having been bent laterally to form flanges. The protector is then engaged with the insulator, the neck 1 over-

lying the top of the insulator and the closing sections enveloping the same below the neck. The flanges 3 engage beneath the bottom of the insulator, and the protector is secured in position by engaging the lip 5 of one section with the loop 6 of the opposing section, the sections being of sufficient size to overlap and permit such connection. The length of the sections is approximately equal to the height of the insulator, so that when applied the entire insulator is covered and protected against breakage. To provide for the passage of the wires supported by the insulator the neck 1 is formed to provide a loop 7, which when in position extends above the top of the insulator and provides for the passage of the wires therethrough.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:—

1. An insulator protector constructed of a single blank including a neck to overlie the upper end of the insulator and closing section to envelop the insulator below the upper end, said neck being formed to provide a loop for the passage of a wire.

2. An insulator protector constructed of a single blank including a neck to overlie the upper end of the insulator and closing section to envelop the insulator below the upper end, said section overlapping and being formed with means to secure them together, said neck being formed to provide a loop for the passage of a wire.

3. An insulator protector constructed of a single blank including a neck to overlie the upper end of the insulator and closing section to envelop the insulator below the upper end, each of said sections having a flange to underlie the lower edge of the insulator, said neck being formed to provide a loop for the passage of a wire.

4. An insulator protector constructed of a single blank formed to provide closing sections having their proximate ends spaced by a comparatively narrow neck, each of the sections having a length exceeding the vertical dimension of the insulator and a width exceeding one-half the maximum peripheral length of the insulator, whereby, when the protectors are applied, the meeting edges of the sections will overlap and their lower ends underlie the lower edge of the insulator.

5. An insulator protector constructed of a single blank formed to provide closing sections having their proximate ends spaced by a comparatively narrow neck, each of the

sections having a length exceeding the vertical dimension of the insulator and a width exceeding one-half the maximum peripheral length of the insulator, whereby, when the
5 protectors are applied, the meeting edges of the sections will overlap and their lower ends underlie the lower edge of the insulator, and means formed integral with the sections

for securing them with their edges in overlapped position.

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

JOHN E. FIELD.

Witnesses:

LUTHER DODGE,
FRANK BENISS.