

H. H. DUPONT.
SPLIT KNOB INSULATOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1910.

981,074.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

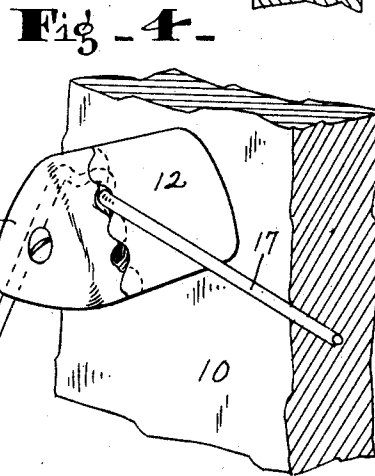
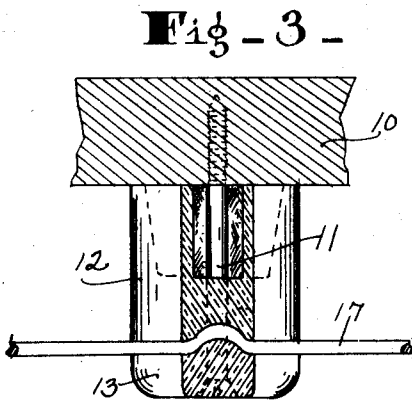
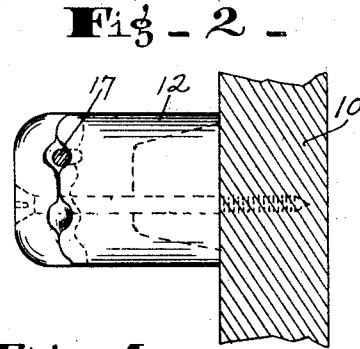
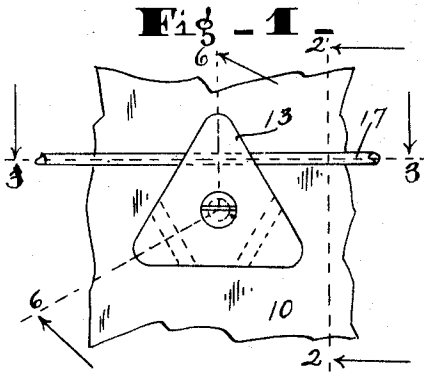


Fig - 5

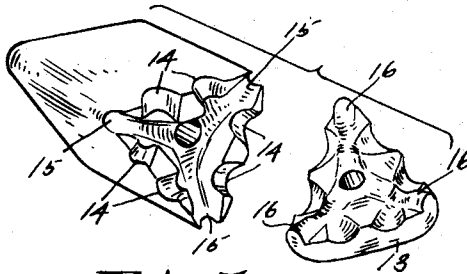


Fig - 6

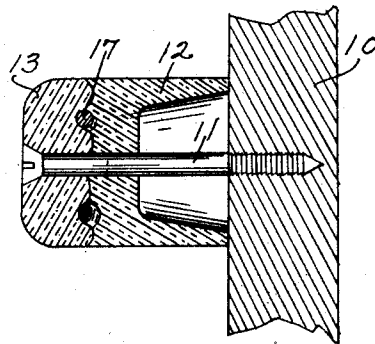
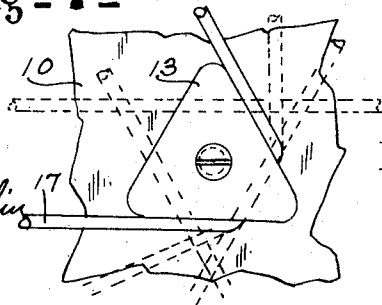


Fig - 7



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SPLIT-KNOB INSULATOR.

981,074.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. DUPONT, of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Split-Knob Insulator; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap, convenient and effective insulator or knob for use in mounting electric wires in connection with buildings and the like.

The chief feature of the invention consists in forming the insulator triangular in cross section, whereby it is convenient to handle, as it is usually grasped by three fingers, and it is easy to locate properly without light or inspection as it can be placed with any angle uppermost and on the side desired, so as to have it situated right for holding the wire. The wire crosses the corner of the insulator hence this triangular form facilitates the wiring.

Another feature consists in combining with the triangular form interlocking grooves and ribs which radiate from the center to the corners for locking the two members of the insulator together and affording a relatively long interlocking rib in each of the three directions.

Another feature resides in the idea of extending the wire across the corner under one of said ribs so that the wire will be kinked to prevent its longitudinal displacement; and the cap when placed on the wire will have a considerable bearing along the side opposite the corners crossed by the wire so that ample leverage will be had when screwing the cap down on the wire.

The nature of the invention will be understood from the following description and claims and the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings Figure 1 is an elevation of a surface or wall with said insulator in place and holding an electric wire a part being broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing the insulator in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of what appears in Fig. 1, but with the wires turned at an angle. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the members of the insulator. Fig. 6 is a section through Fig. 1 on the line 6—6 thereof with the wire omitted. Fig. 7 is an elevation like Fig. 1 but showing the wire in full lines mounted in

one manner and in other lines mounted in various ways with the same insulator.

10 shows a wall or structure to which the insulator is secured by the screw 11. The insulator consists of two members, one the main member 12 which is adjacent the wall or structure 10 and the other cap member 13 which is held on the main member by the screw 11 which passes centrally and longitudinally through both members.

The members of the insulator are triangular in cross section so that they may be easily picked up with the three fingers, one finger located on each side, or otherwise, and it can be placed properly by touch and without light or observation, because, of such triangular form. This is due to the fact also that the wire holes 14 are placed in the members of the insulator cross wise of each corner. Hence, if it be desired to mount the wire horizontally all that is necessary is to place the insulator with one corner uppermost and if the wire is to be arranged otherwise the insulator is placed with one corner in proper position to receive the wire. This enables one to operate very rapidly in wiring for any purpose and to always be sure that the insulator is properly placed.

In mounting the wire a screw is inserted through the members of the insulator and screwed in the wall 10 leaving the cap loose. Then the wire is put in place across one corner and the screw tightened. As the screw tightens on the cap, the cap acts as a lever for causing the tighter binding of the wire. The wide side of the body of the insulator opposite the corner receiving the wire serves as a broad fulcrum on which the broad side of the cap bears so that the screw can exert great power in drawing the corner of the cap down on the wire. This last feature is of value particularly when it is desired to kink the wire, as herein shown.

One of the members of the insulator is provided with a groove 15 radiating from the central hole thereon and the corners and the other members of the insulator is provided with corresponding ribs 16 similarly radiating, and, therefore, crossing the wire and fitting in said grooves. The construction performs two functions. First, it kinks the wire 17 as shown in Fig. 3 to prevent the longitudinal displacement thereof after mounting. In the second place, it enables the cap to be strongly interlocked with the main member of the insulator to prevent dis-

location thereof. With this triangular insulator having wire receiving grooves transversely of each corner, the wires may be arranged in various ways, as shown in Figs. 4 and 7, which gives the insulator wide adaptability. Thus the wire may cross straight, as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be A-shaped, as shown by full lines in Fig. 7, or it may be L-shaped as shown in Fig. 4, or any other shape shown in Fig. 7 by dotted lines. And whenever the wire is bent in connection with such insulator, the angle is never sharp but is obtuse so that the wire will not be cut or worn or broken readily in use and the wire will be, therefore, more durable.

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

1. An insulator including two interlocking members for clamping wire between them, which members are triangular in cross section and have wire grooves transversely of each corner, and means for securing them together and in place.

2. An insulator including two interlocking members for clamping wire between them, which members are triangular in cross

section and have wire grooves transversely of each corner and one member is provided with ribs adapted to cross the wire when in place for crimping it and the other member is provided with corresponding grooves, and means for securing them together and in place.

3. An insulator including two interlocking members for clamping wire between them, which members are triangular in cross section and have central longitudinal screw holes and wire grooves transversely of each corner and one member is provided with ribs extending from the screw hole to each corner and the other member is provided with corresponding grooves, and a screw extending through the screw holes for securing the members together and in place.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

HENRY H. DUPONT.

Witnesses:

G. H. BOINK,

O. M. McLAUGHLIN.