(No Model.)

C. F. CASE.

HOUSE WIRING FIXTURE.

No. 542,924. Patented July 16, 1895.

Fig. 1.

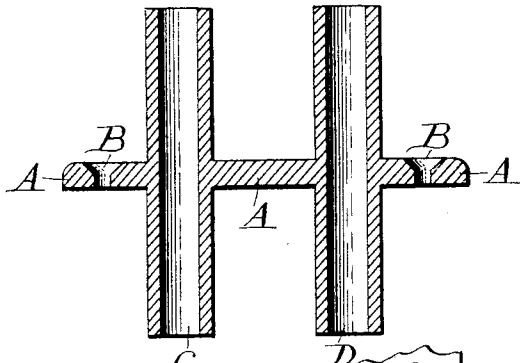


Fig. 2.

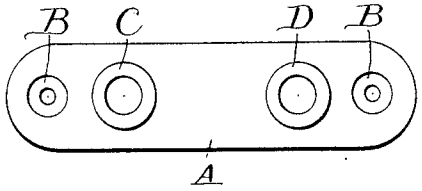


Fig. 3.

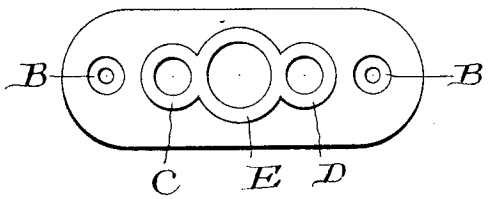


Fig. 4.

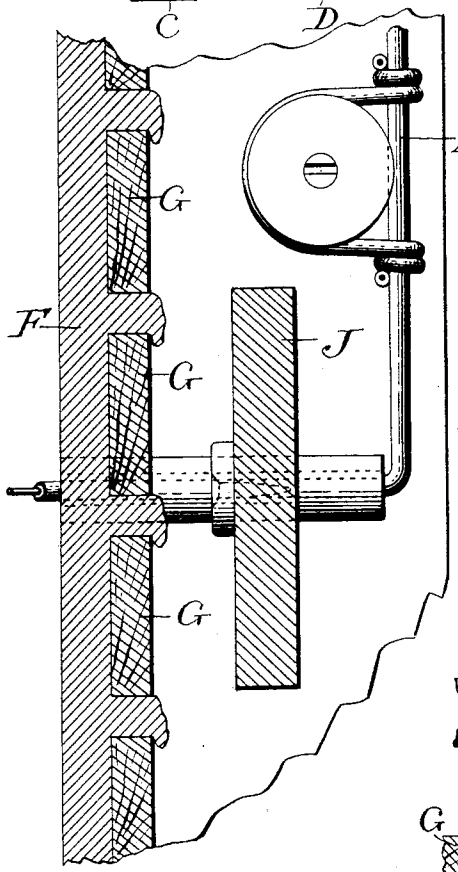
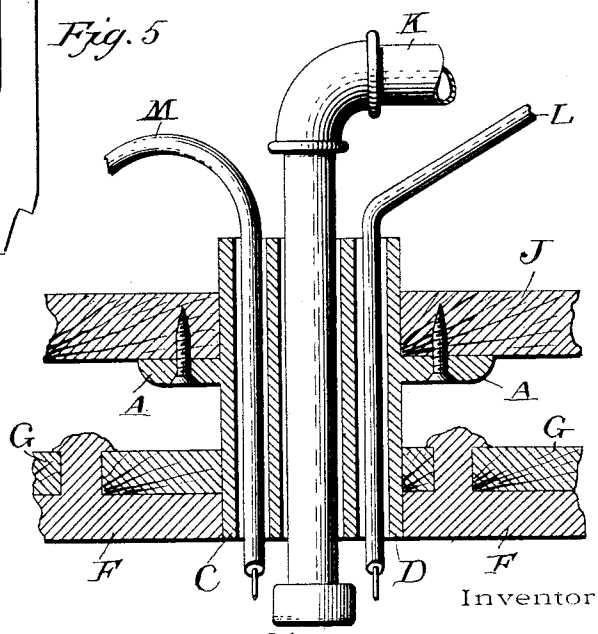


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. CASE, OF AKRON, OHIO.

HOUSE-WIRING FIXTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,924, dated July 16, 1895.

Application filed April 20, 1895. Serial No. 546,568. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. CASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, county of Summit, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in House-Wiring Fixtures; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the letters of reference marked on the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to insulators for house-wiring. Its object is to provide a conduit or passage-way of any insulating material for incasing electric wires passing through the plaster or its equivalent in a room, and to provide for the passage of the gas-pipe also through the same where combination fixtures are used.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a section view of my improved insulator. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of a modified form of my device. Fig. 4 is a section view of the form shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the form shown in Fig. 1.

In passing electric wires through the ceilings and walls of a room when they are embedded in the plaster much difficulty is experienced in securing them just in the proper place by the plasterer, and they are very liable to suffer abrasion of the insulation. Where rules of safety require that tubes of insulating material be used to inclose the wires where they pass through the plaster the practice is to have the wires embedded in the plaster, and the wireman digs away the plaster immediately around the wires to admit of the tubes being slipped on the wires and inserted in the opening.

It is evident that the tubes will be somewhat insecure in the more or less irregular orifice thus made, and obviously this plan of operation will be unsatisfactory and objectionable to both the plasterer and the wireman.

To overcome the defects above referred to I have provided a device whereby the insulating-tubes can be put on the wires and held rigidly in the proper position before the plaster is put on the lathing.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A is a plate of insulating material of considerable rigidity, having in it, preferably at its extremities, two or more holes for the passage of screws or other means of attachment. Passing through this plate A, and extending at right angles to the flat portion thereof, are two tubes C and D, which are made integral with the said plate A. Fig. 3 shows a modified form of my insulator, in which another tube E, also integral with the said plate A, intersects the plate at right angles. It is preferably intermediate of the tubes C and D and in juxtaposition with them. The tube E is of sufficient caliber to admit of the customary size of gas-pipe passing through it, this form of insulator being designed for combination fixtures.

Fig. 4 shows my combination insulator in use. H is a joist or studding for side wall or ceiling, as the case may be, the mode of attachment being practically the same in each location. G represents the lath and F the plastering. A cleat J is secured between two joists (or studs) in any suitable manner. This cleat contains an aperture, into which the tubes C D and E are inserted until the flat portion A comes in contact with the cleat, where it is secured by screws passing through the plate into the cleat. The cleat is secured at such distance from the outer edge of the joist that the outer ends of the tubes shall be flush with the surface of the plaster when in place. The wires are first secured about where they are to be used by ordinary insulators. They are then bent to their designed place and my improved insulating device slipped over the wires and secured by the cleat in the exact proper position, after which the laths are built around the tubes for the plastering.

When my improved combination insulator is used the method followed is very similar. The gas-pipe being in position, the wires are bent up parallel with it at the proper distance therefrom and my insulating device inserted on the wires and pipe and fastened in the aforesaid manner.

My invention is as well adapted for side fixtures as overhead fixtures, and for use in connection with walls or ceilings which are plastered, but which may be wainscoted, or of wood or other material used for such purpose.

I claim—

1. The herein described article of manufac-

ture comprising an insulator having a tube for inclosing electric wires and a laterally projecting attaching plate disposed intermediate of its length.

2. The herein described article of manufacture comprising an insulator having a pair of tubes for inclosing electric wires and a laterally projecting attaching plate rigidly connecting the said tubes.

3. The herein described article of manufacture comprising an insulator having a pair of tubes for inclosing electric wires and a laterally projecting attaching plate disposed intermediate of their length and another tube for the passage of a gas pipe located between the said pair of tubes.

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

CHAS. F. CASE.

Witnesses:
W. E. SLOBAUGH,
D. L. MARVIN.