(No Model.)

A. S. WEAVER.

ELECTRIC WIRE SUPPORT.

No. 309,267. Patented Dec. 16, 1884.

Fig. 3.

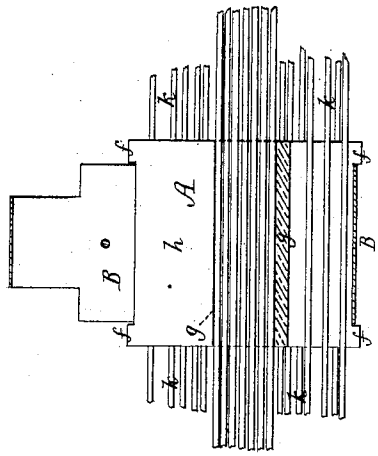


Fig. 2.

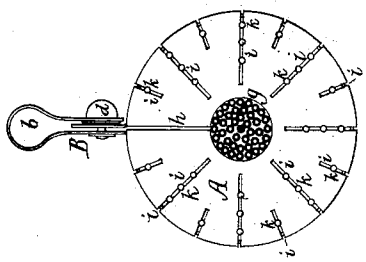


Fig. 1.

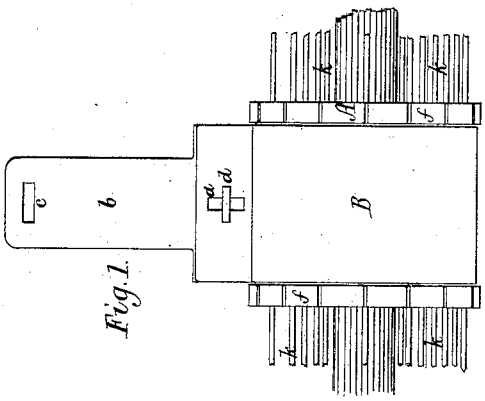
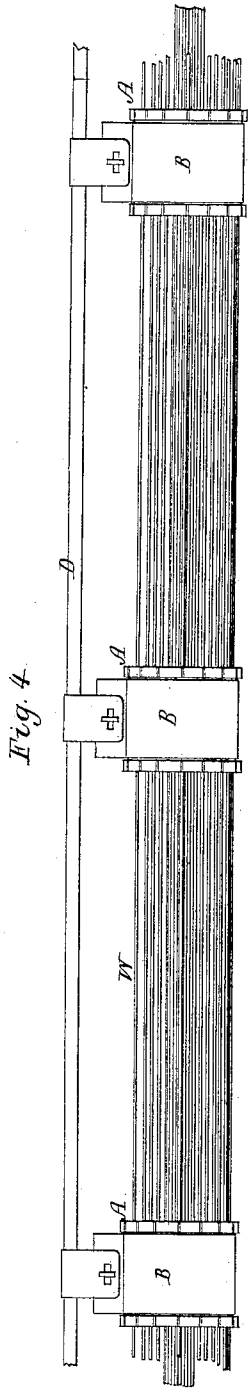


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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by R. H. Eddy atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT SCRANTON WEAVER, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO ALBERT SCRANTON WEAVER AND OSCAR N. BENDER, OF SAME PLACE, AND OSCAR MANN DRAPER, OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTRIC-WIRE SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,267, dated December 16, 1884.

Application filed July 21, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT SCRANTON WEAVER, of the city and county of Providence, of the State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Wire Supports; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side view, Fig. 2 an end view, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section, of a multifarious wire-hanger embodying my invention. Fig. 4 shows a series of electric wires supported by my improved insulating-hangers and a sustaining-wire.

The purpose of it is to save the necessity of having for transmission of electric currents a cable composed not only of a series of wires electrically insulated from each other, but a water-proof or other suitable covering extending around the series, all of which is not only very expensive to manufacture, but difficult for getting access to for repairing any one of the wires in case of accidental rupture of it or improper contact of it with an adjoining wire.

The main feature of my invention is an insulator, A, composed, generally speaking, of vulcanized rubber, and slotted, as hereinafter described. In the drawings it is shown in the form of a spool, and surrounded by a metallic clasp, B, composed of a strip of plate metal or material having near one end a slot, *a*, and at the other a tongue, *b*, bent in the shape of a hook, and provided with a slot, *c*, the said strip having a turn-button, *d*, to enter both slots. These slots are so arranged in the body and tongue of the clasp that when such body and tongue are folded together the slots cross each other. This clasp is essentially like the electric-cable supporter described in an application for a patent filed in the Patent Office by me on March 20, 1884. The clasp extends around the spool in the annular space between its two flanges *f f*.

The insulator A is shown as slotted radially from its circumference to its bore *g*, as shown at *h*, and, besides, it has in it a series of other radial slots, *i*, arranged at equal distances apart. Each of the slots opens through the periphery and extends from end to end of the insulator, and is to hold one or more electric wires, *k*, arranged in it, and going through the insulator, in manner as shown, each wire being with or without an insulating-covering upon it. A pack of such wires is shown as going through the bore *g* of the insulator, each wire in the pack being provided with an insulating-covering. On the clasp being drawn together and secured on the insulator by the turn-button such clasp will not only contract the insulator on the wires in its slots, provided the insulator be of an elastic material, but by encompassing the insulator will keep any of the said wires from getting out of it in a radial direction of it. The hook of the clasp is to extend around a suspension wire or rope.

With my improved electric-wire insulator and hanger a series of wires for transmission of electrical currents for telegraphic or telephonic purposes can easily be supported out of contact with each other in a manner to enable access to be had to any one or more of them for repair of it or other purpose. In Fig. 4 the series of wires is shown at W, their insulators at A A, &c., the sustaining-clasps of the latter at B B B, &c., and the supporting-wire of such clasps at D, such wire being generally fastened to brackets or arms extended from posts or other proper devices or structures. The insulators are to be placed at suitable distances apart to prevent the wires of the series sagging and being blown into contact with one another. It is essential that the insulator should have each of its slots open out of the circumference or perimeter of it (the said insulator) in order that a wire or wires may be either readily inserted in or removed from such slot. Each slot where a wire goes through it may be grooved in its sides to receive the wire, in order for the sides of the slot to close together and the material of the insulator hold tightly around the wire, when the insulator may be grasped or contracted by the clasp.

I claim—

1. An electric-wire insulator consisting of a

tube or spool of insulating material having a series of slots extending from end to end of it and from its periphery or perimeter inward, and also having one such slot opening out of the bore, and extending to such periphery or perimeter and from end to end of the insulator, all being substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the metallic clasp slotted and provided with the hook and turn-button, as described, with the electric-wire insulator consisting of a block or spool of insulating material slotted from end to end and from its periphery or perimeter inward, and also having one such slot opening out of the bore, and extending from such periphery or perimeter and from end to end of the insulator, all being substantially and for the purpose as set forth.

3. The combination of a series of separate slotted insulators and their supporting hangers or clasps, as described, with a suspension wire or cord having the said clasps fixed to it, and with a series of electrical conducting-wires arranged within such insulators or the slots thereof, and extending from one to the other of them, (the said insulators) all being substantially as represented, each of the said insulators being tubular, and having slots extending from end to end of it and from its periphery inward toward the bore, and also having a slot extending from the bore to the periphery or perimeter, essentially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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