

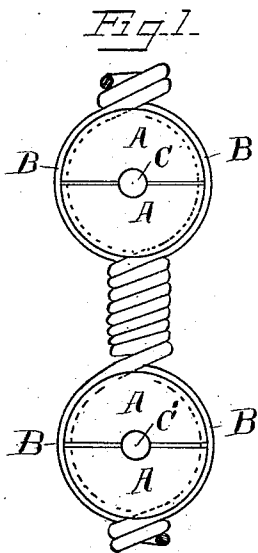
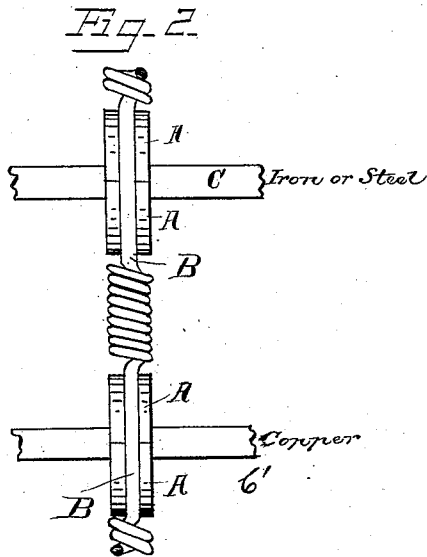
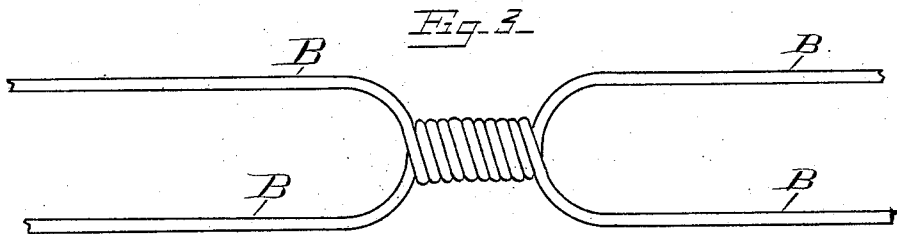
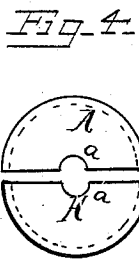
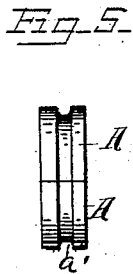
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R. C. STONE.

TELEGRAPH WIRE SUPPORTER.

No. 295,073.

Patented Mar. 11, 1884.



Witnesses.

G. H. Brown.

Robert E. Eyer

Inventor

Ross C. Stone

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSS C. STONE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEGRAPH-WIRE SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,073, dated March 11, 1884.

Application filed October 26, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSS C. STONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telegraph-Wire Supporters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in telegraph-wire supports; and it consists in certain details of construction, as hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation of my improved wire-supporter. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan of the twisted wire loop. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the parts forming the insulating-disk. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the same.

A A indicate two half-cylinders, of glass, porcelain, rubber, or other non-conducting material, each having a notch in its straight edge, as at *a*, and a groove in its outer circumference, as at *a'*, Fig. 5.

B represents a wire clamp or loop composed of two short pieces of wire, twisted together, as shown, the twisted portion being of such length as is found desirable to hold two telegraphic wires a suitable distance apart. The ends of the wires B B are of such length as to surround two of the half-disks A and twist together, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, the wire lying in the grooves in said disks.

My wire-supports are intended for use as follows: Suppose C to be a telegraph-wire of iron or steel, as now in use. A light wire, preferably of copper, C', is to be attached to the same, so that the main wire will support the copper wire, and the latter need not be large enough to support any great length of

itself. The disks A A are put around one wire, as shown, and bound in such position by twisting loop B. The other end of said loop, with a similar pair of insulator half-disks, is placed about the other wire, and the loop twisted to retain it there. The two wires are thus held parallel to each other.

The notches *a* may be of any suitable size. If it is desired to clamp the wires firmly, the notch may be less than half the circumference of the wire. The notch in the suspended disks may be smaller than in those applied to the main wire. One of the disks may sometimes be dispensed with.

I am aware that notched half-disks similar to mine have been heretofore known.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a telegraph-wire, of a divided insulator, a suspensory device surrounding the same, and a telegraph or transmitting wire suspended therefrom.

2. The combination, with a line-wire, as C, of two half-disks, as A A, of insulating material, a sustaining-wire, as B, secured around said parts A A, and the suspended wire, as C', substantially as described.

3. The combination, with line-wire C, of half-disks A A, of insulating material, secured thereto by wire loop B, the second pair of half-disks A A, suspended and secured by said loop B, and the wire C', passing through the suspended insulator, all substantially as shown and described.

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

ROSS C. STONE.

Witnesses:

W. A. BARTLETT,
W. C. GATES.