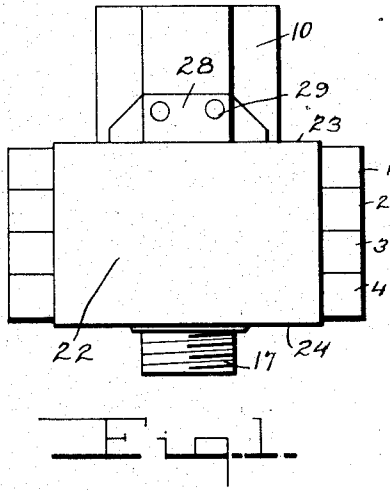
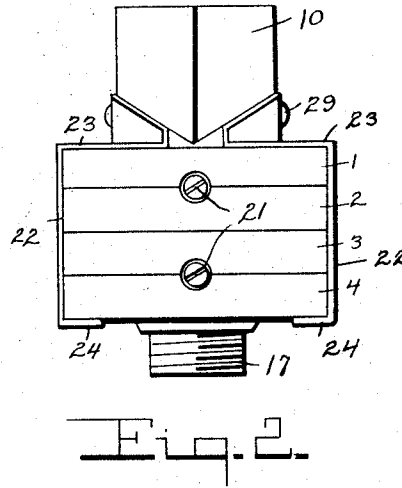
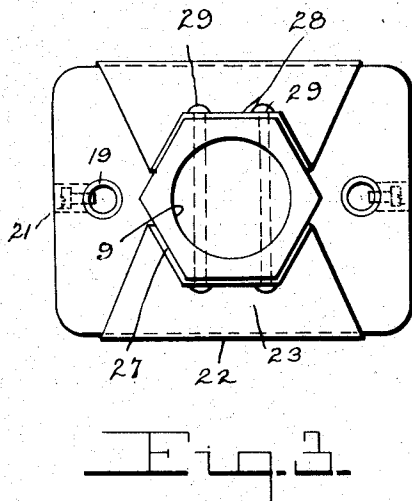
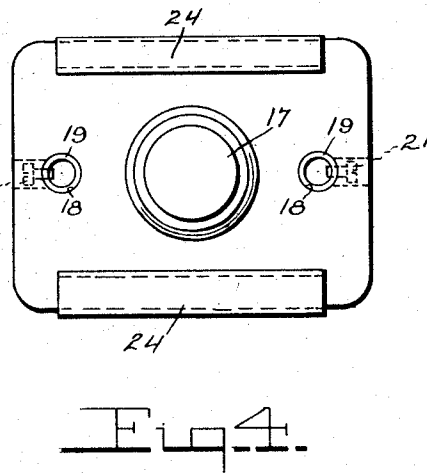


P. M. REEVES.
INSULATING JOINT.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1915.

1,200,984.

Patented Oct. 10, 1916.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

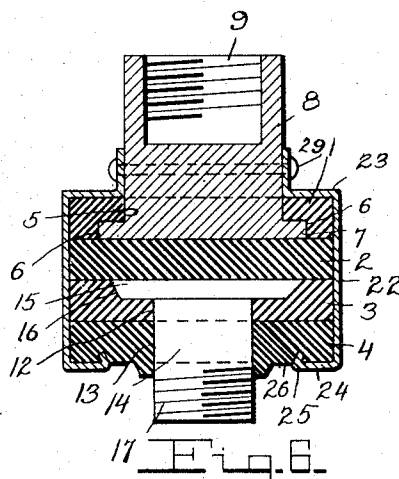
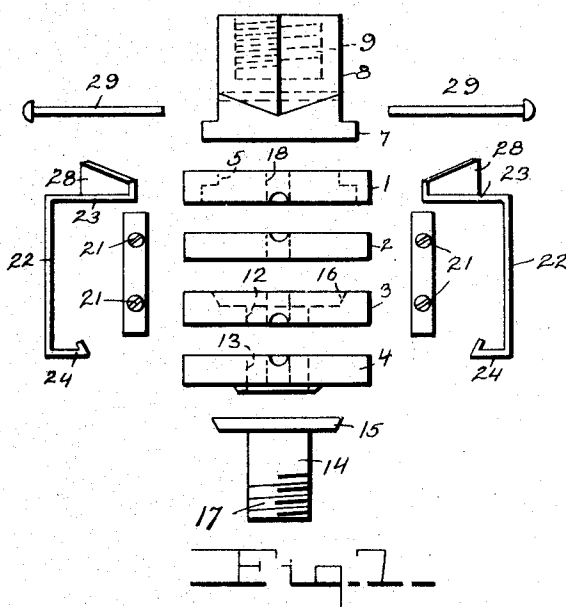
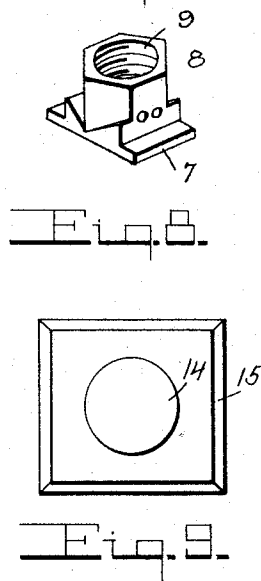
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INSULATING-JOINT.

1,200,984.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1916.

Application filed May 18, 1915. Serial No. 28,884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PARIS M. REEVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulating-Joints; and I do hereby 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.

The invention relates to improvements in insulating joints.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of insulating joints and to provide a simple, inexpensive and practical insulating joint designed principally for connecting electric fixtures to the ceiling of a room in dwellings and various other places and adapted to dispense with soldered joints and the disadvantages and dangers resulting from the same.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a side elevation of an insulating joint constructed in accordance with this invention, Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same, Fig. 3 is a plan view of the insulating joint, Fig. 4 is a reverse plan view of the insulating joint, Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view taken longitudinally of the insulating joint, Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view of the same, Fig. 7 is an elevation showing the parts separated, Fig. 8 is a detail perspective view of the upper attaching member or socket, Fig. 9 is a plan view of the lower attaching member.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated the preferred embodiment of the invention, the insulation joint comprises in its construction a body of insulating material consisting of an upper plate or section 1, an intermediate plate or section 2

and inner and outer lower sections 3 and 4, the plate or section being constructed of fiber or other suitable insulating material. The upper plate or section 1 is provided with a central opening 5 and it has a recess 6 in its lower face to receive opposite flanges 7 of an upper attaching member 8 which passes through the central opening 5 of the upper plate or section 1. The upper attaching member 8 preferably consists of a casting and it is provided with a threaded socket 9 extending downwardly or inwardly from its upper end and adapted to receive the threaded portion of a fixture stud of the ordinary construction. The upper portion 10 of the attaching member or socket is preferably hexagonal but any other polygonal form may of course be employed and the lower portion 11 of the upper attaching member is rectangular in cross section and is provided at opposite sides with the projecting flanges 7. This construction interlocks the upper attaching member with the fiber insulator body and enables the said attaching member to be readily screwed on the threaded fixture stud, not shown.

The inner and outer lower sections or plates 3 and 4 are provided with central openings 12 and 13 which receive a lower attaching member 14 provided at its upper end with a rectangular flange 15 which is arranged in a recess 16 in the upper face of the inner lower section or plate 3. The openings 12 and 13 are circular and the body portion of the lower attaching member is round and is smooth where it passes through the openings 12 and 13. The rectangular flange 15 of the lower attaching member interlocks the latter with the fiber insulating body and the lower portion 17 of the attaching member 14 projects from the lower face of the lower plate 4 and is exteriorly threaded as shown to engage a fixture in the ordinary manner. As the lower attaching member is interlocked with the body of the insulating joint a fixture is adapted to be readily screwed on to the threaded projecting portion of the lower attaching member.

The upper attaching member 8 which consists of a casting is designed to be constructed of iron and the lower attaching member is preferably made of brass but any other suitable metal may be employed in the construction of the upper and lower attaching members as will be readily understood.

The plates or sections of the insulating

body are preferably oblong and they are provided in their end portions with vertically alined openings 18 which receive vertical tubes 19 extending from the upper face 5 of the upper plate or section to the lower face of the lower plate or section and which are provided with threaded perforations 20 for the reception of set or clamping screws 21 which engage the terminals of the ceiling 10 wires and the wires of the fixture. The tubes 19 which are constructed of brass serve as conductor tubes and form perfect connections between the terminals of the wires. The vertical tubes 19 are spaced from the upper 15 and lower metallic attaching members and the intermediate plate or section 2 is provided with an imperforate central portion which is interposed between the upper and lower attaching members and forms a perfect 20 insulation between the same.

The sections or plates of the insulating body are securely connected together by means of side plates constituting connecting members and constructed of sheet steel or other 25 suitable material. The side plates or members 22 which are fitted against the side edges of the insulating plates or sections are provided with upper and lower flanges 23 and 24 which engage the upper face of the upper 30 plate or section 1 and the lower face of the lower plate or section 4. The lower flange 24 has an upturned inclined edge 25 which is hooked into a groove 26 of the lower plate or section 4 as clearly illustrated in Fig. 6 35 of the drawings.

The upper flanges 23 are provided with tapering recesses 27 to fit the hexagonal portion of the upper attaching member and they are also provided with upwardly extending 40 angularly related flanges or portions 28 which are secured to the hexagonal portion of the upper attaching member by transverse pins or rivets 29 extending through the upwardly projecting flanges and the upper attaching member and preferably headed at 45 their ends as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings but any other suitable fastening devices may of course be employed for securing the side connecting plates or members 22 to the upper 50 attaching member to retain the said side plates or members in engagement with the bottom insulating plate or section.

It will be seen that the insulating joint which is simple, and inexpensive in construction is adapted to effect a material saving in the cost of installing fixtures and that it is adapted to reduce the danger from fire which in many cases result from badly soldered 55 joints. Also it will be clear that the insulating joint may be manufactured much 60 cheaper than insulating joints where the insulation is effected by using glass cemented to the parts to which it is secured.

What is claimed is:—

1. An insulating joint of the class described including an upper plate provided with an opening and recessed at its inner face, a pair of lower plates provided with openings, the inner lower plate being provided at its inner face with a recess, an intermediate plate having an imperforate portion 65 interposed between the recesses of the upper plate and the inner lower plate, the outer lower plate being provided in its lower face with grooves, upper and lower attaching 70 members extending through the said openings and provided with flanges engaging the said recesses and side connecting plates or members fitted against the insulating plates and provided with upper and lower 75 flanges engaging the upper face of the upper insulating plate and the outer face of the outer lower plate at the grooves thereof, said side plates being secured at their upper portions to the upper attaching member. 85

2. An insulating joint of the class described including a plurality of insulating plates fitted together, upper and lower attaching members connected with the said plates and side connecting plates or members 90 arranged against the side edges of the insulating plates and detachably interlocked with the lower face of the lowermost insulating plate, said side plates also engaging the uppermost insulating plate and embracing 95 the upper attaching member and secured to the same.

3. An insulating joint of the class described including a plurality of insulating plates fitted together, the bottom plate being 100 provided in its lower face with grooves, upper and lower attaching members connected with the insulating plates and connecting side plates embracing the insulating plates at the edges thereof and provided with 105 means for engaging the said grooves.

4. An insulating joint of the class described including a plurality of insulating plates fitted together, upper and lower attaching members connected with the said 110 plates and side plates fitted against the side edges of the insulating plates, and provided with means for engaging the lowermost plate, said side plates being also provided with approximately L-shaped upper flanges 115 embracing the uppermost insulating plate and fitting against the upper attaching member, and fastening devices piercing the upper attaching member and securing the flanges 120 to the same.

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

PARIS M. REEVES.

Witnesses:

CHAS. P. YADON,
N. M. CRADDOCK.