(No Model.)

W. H. CLARK.

ELECTRIC INSULATOR.

No. 482,297. Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

Fig. 1.

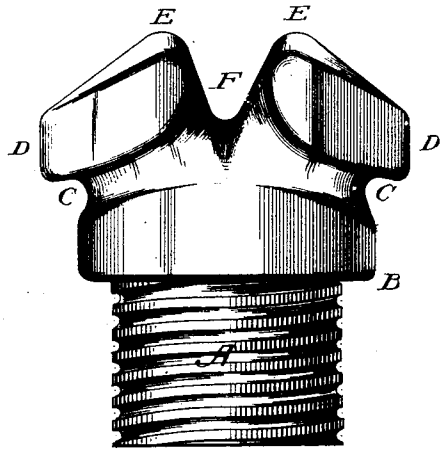


Fig. 2.

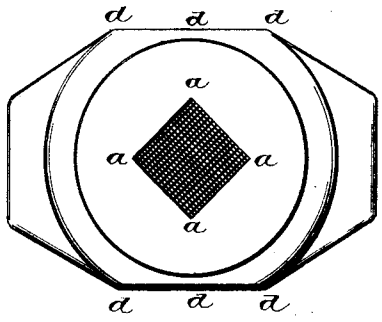
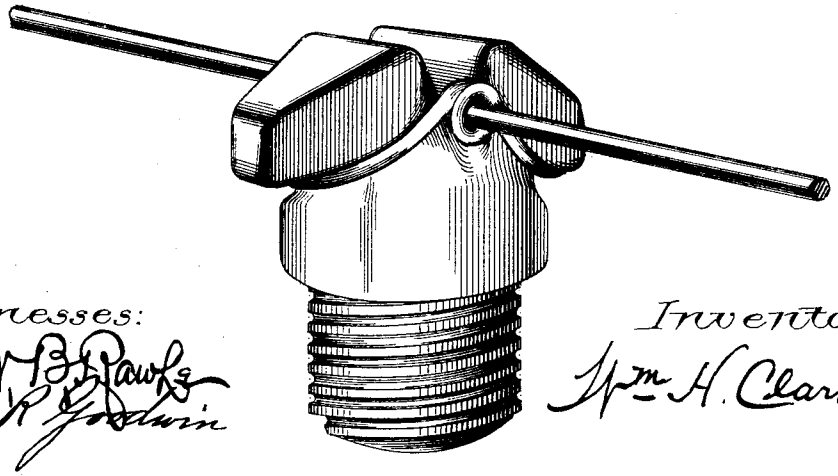


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Thos. P. Goodwin

Inventor:
Wm. H. Clark

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,297, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed May 21, 1891. Serial No. 393,667. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Electric Insulator, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in electric insulators made of wood covered with a thin coating of rubber, glass, porcelain, rubber, or non-conducting substances; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide a better way of insulating electric wires and bearing the same; second, to afford better facilities for the proper adjustment of insulators of this kind, as hereinafter described, on cross-arms, heads, supports, and like places where used, and, third, to be stronger in support of wires passing over the insulator, hereinafter described, than any of the forms now in use. The conducting-wires can be either bound by tie-wires or allowed to remain loose without falling off. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a perpective view showing the parts in detail; Fig. 2, a view from the bottom showing hole for the removal of piece when broken off in position, and oval ring to prevent water or moisture getting between the insulator and surrounding wall; Fig. 3, a perspective view, insulator applied, showing wire in position.

In Fig. 1, A is the lower part of the insulator, being circular in form, having a thread cut on the outside by means of which the insulator is screwed into position. B is an oval ring or collar extending over the edge of the screw A to prevent water or moisture from getting between the screw A and surrounding wall when in position, being flat at *d d*, Fig. 2. C C are depressions at each side of the insulator, to either place the conducting-wires or for tie-wires. D D are ears projecting downward and over depressions C C to prevent wires from slipping out of position. E E represent the top of insulator, between which the depression F is made for the purpose of placing wires. The depressions C C and F are so shaped that they make a half-circle in form or groove from the main body of the insulator, and their purpose and intention are to receive conducting-wires or tie-wires, binding one or more wires in position. The depression F is used when the insulator is used upright, and the others C C when it is inclined or downward.

In Fig. 2, *a* is a square hole. In case the top of the insulator breaks off it can be removed from position by means of a key with a square turning point.

In Fig. 3 the insulator is applied with wire crossing, showing manner of application.

Insulators as now used are made in the shape of a bell and to resemble an inverted cup and screw onto a piece of wood attached to a cross-arm, pole, header, or place where used, and after being in position some time the wood becomes decayed and the insulator falls away and the conducting-wires become crossed, thereby injuring the working properties of the wires in transmission. Other times the pressure of weight fractures them and they become of no use for the purposes intended.

In the electric insulator described above all the difficulties are removed. The conducting-wires can be placed in any of the depressions C, C, and F, Fig. 1, thereby combining three insulators in one, or I can use any of the depressions for one wire and the other depressions for binding the same. Wires placed on this insulator can be bound tight or allowed to remain loose without losing their position or place and being of service in the transmission of business.

The manner of applying the insulator, as hereinbefore described, is to make a hole in the substance to which it is to be screwed and place the part A in and turn it as an ordinary screw until the collar or oval ring is reached, when it will fit tight.

I am aware that prior to my invention electric insulators have been made and patented. Some are hollow in the center with a screw on the inside. Others are made of glass, porcelain, rubber, and other non-conducting substances with a metal screw. I therefore do not claim such a thing as the screw part, broadly, but as applied to this insulator I do,

being all made out of the same material. Neither do I claim the material out of which the insulator is made; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An insulator for electric wires, having a screw-threaded stem and a flat collar over said stem to protect the same from moisture, said insulator having a square hole in its lower end and being provided with a depression in its top and with side projections, substantially as described.

WM. H. CLARK.

Witnesses:
JOS. N. B. RAWLE,
JAMES J. TOOMEY.