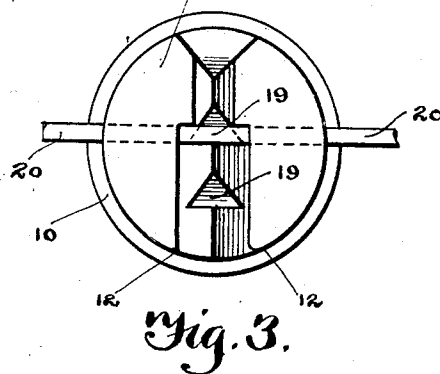
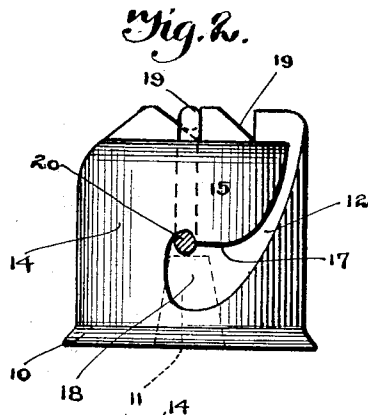
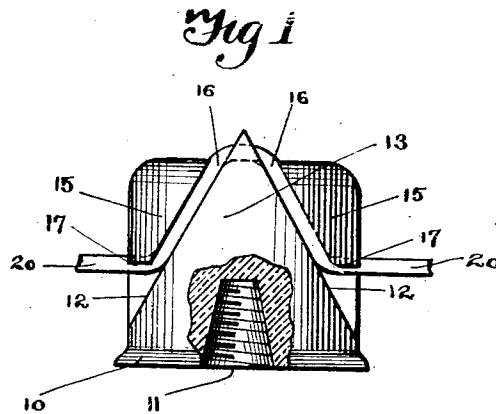


1,029,980.

J. ELLIS.
INSULATOR.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1911.

Patented June 18, 1912.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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1,029,980.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 18, 1912.

Application filed December 23, 1911. Serial No. 667,543.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ELLIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salem, in the county of Dent and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insulators; 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.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in insulators, and is of such construction that the wires which are attached thereto may be secured without the use of binding or tying wires as is now customary.

The present invention does not require the utility of the binding or tying wire, and consequently eliminates the loss of time which is consumed by the use thereof, and also the waste of wire.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, all as hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is an elevation of an insulator constructed in accordance with the present invention; parts thereof being broken away; Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a top plan view thereof.

The insulator forming the subject matter of the present invention comprises a cylindrical member constructed of glass, porcelain, or other non-conductive material, having an internally threaded tapered socket concentrically located in the base thereof for the reception of the threaded stud, by means of which said insulator is secured to the cross bars of the telegraph, telephone pole, or any other suitable support. The body of the insulator or cylindrical body portion thereof is tapered upwardly, forming a pair of arms which extend over said tapered portion, creating a recess or passage between said arms and the surface of said tapered portions. The upper terminal of said tapered portion is provided with a plurality of notches in which the line wires are adapted to be received, the terminals of said

line wires extending downwardly along the surface of said tapered portions, and passing under the arms aforesaid.

Reference being had more particularly to the drawings, 10 indicates the cylindrical base of an insulator constructed in accordance with the present invention, provided with the concentrically tapered internally threaded socket 11 for the reception of a threaded stud, whereby the insulator is secured to the supporting member. The walls 12 of the base 10, on one side thereof, are convergent upwardly to form the tapered portion 13, one side of which is cylindrical as at 14. A pair of arms 15 are formed from said cylindrical portion and extend toward the opposite side of said insulator, said arms 15 extending over the beveled convergent sides 12 of the body 10, thereby forming a channel 16 between the walls 12 and the arms 15. The lower sides of the arms 15 are straightened, as indicated generally by reference numeral 17, and form in combination with the walls 12, an enlarged recess 18 which provides for the reception of the line wire.

The upper terminal of the beveled portion 13 is provided with a plurality of recesses or depressions 19 which coincide with the passages 16 formed between the arms 15 and the walls 12 of the tapered portion 13. One side of these depressions 19 is vertical, while the opposite side slopes thereto as indicated generally in Fig. 2.

The line wire indicated as 20 passes through the enlargement or opening 18, and up through the passages 16 between the arms 15 and the walls 12 of the tapered portion 13 and over the vertex of the tapered portion 13, resting in one of the depressions 19. Thus it will clearly be seen that the line wire is firmly and securely held from displacement, and is at the same time attached to the insulator without the use of any outside or independent securing means.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by U. S. Letters Patent, is:

An insulator comprising a cylindrical base having the opposite sides thereof beveled upwardly to an apex, and a cylindrical extension of the base formed adjoining said

beveled or tapered portion, the apex of said
beveled or tapered portion being provided
with a plurality of angular recesses, and
arms formed upon said cylindrical exten-
5 sion of the base and extending over the faces
of said beveled or tapered portion, said
arms resting in spaced parallel relation
thereto, and the lower sides thereof being

straightened to be parallel to the plane of
the base to form wire receiving recesses. 10

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

JOHN ELLIS.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR A. BALL,
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