(No Model.)

J. W. TRINGHAM.

MEANS FOR SUPPORTING AND INSULATING ELECTRICAL WIRES.

No. 296,485. Patented Apr. 8, 1884.

Fig. 1

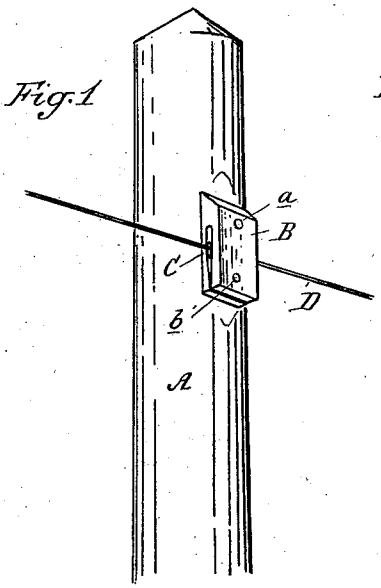


Fig. 2

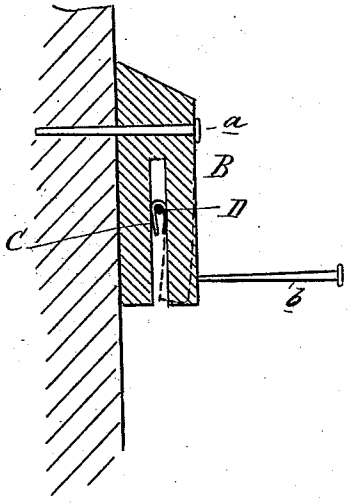
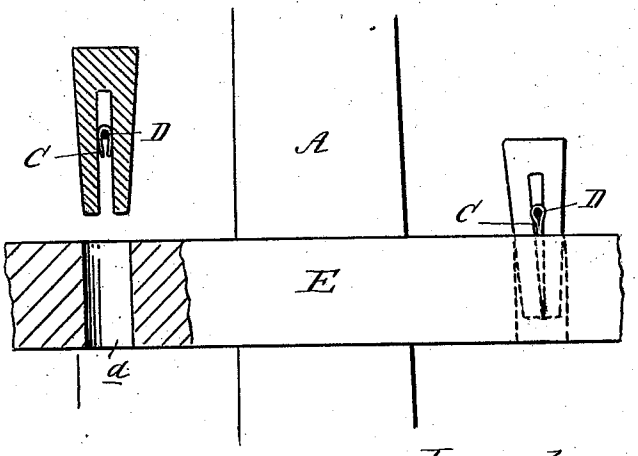


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WATSON TRINGHAM, OF WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA.

MEANS FOR SUPPORTING AND INSULATING ELECTRICAL WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 296,485, dated April 8, 1884.

Application filed November 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WATSON TRINGHAM, of Windsor, in the county of Essex and Dominion of Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Means for Insulating and Supporting Electrical Wires; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the means of supporting electrical wires for all purposes upon single or multiple wire posts, and by means of which a more perfect insulation and protection from the weather is obtained, and a great loss of current by induction is avoided, more so than is now done by the usual methods employed for the purpose, and by means of which there is less likelihood of displacement of the wire.

The invention consists in the peculiar manner of securing and insulating the wire, as more fully hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a single-wire post to which the wire is secured and insulated by my improved method. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the modification necessary to employ the same invention on what is ordinarily termed a "multiple-wire post."

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents an ordinary telegraph-pole.

In Figs. 1 and 2 a block, B, is shown notched or partially bifurcated. Through the solid part of the block a suitable bolt or spike, *a*, is driven, to secure the device to the post. C represents a sheet or section of insulating material, which should be cut of sufficient size to extend the whole width of the block, or nearly so, for it would be objectionable if it projected beyond the edges of the block, for in this case it would be apt to deliver rain or storm inside, and this should also be cut in the opposite direction and of a sufficient size to fully envelop the wire D. The latter is inserted in the bifurcation, which should be wide enough to embrace both the wire and the insulating material or sheet, which at this stage envelops the upper portion and the two sides of the wire, as shown. This is inserted from below and the wire drawn into position. Then the spike *b*, or its equivalent, is driven through the lower part of the block into the post, and the block being made of such material as will spring under compression, when this latter spike is driven home it presses the two ends of the bifurcation, or, rather, the two arms formed by such bifurcation, together, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereby the insulating material is compelled to envelop, or nearly so, the entire circumference of the wire inclosed within the bifurcation.

In Fig. 3, E represents the cross-arm of the post, such as is usually employed when a multiplicity of wires are to be supported. Vertically through this arm are made a series of holes, *d*, corresponding to the number of wires to be supported, and a bifurcated top pin with its lower end shaped to correspond to the shape of the hole, whether the same be square or round in cross-section, is employed. The wire and insulating material are inserted, as already described, into the bifurcation of this top pin, and the free ends of the arms formed by the bifurcation are then inserted in the hole and driven downward, when the compression formed by such driving, and the shape of the parts, produces the same result that is shown as being produced in Fig. 1 by driving of the lower spike.

While I have described the means of attaching and insulating electrical wires to the ordinary telegraph-poles, it will readily be seen that the same method may be employed where it is desired to secure wires to buildings in any way. It will also be seen that this affords a perfect insulation as well as means of securing the wire in position, and at the same time affords so perfect an insulation that the loss of current is reduced to the minimum.

I have shown a wedge-shaped block in Fig. 3; but it is evident that a block having parallel sides may be used, which, when driven into a tapering hole in the cross-arm, would accomplish the same result.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination with a pole or other suitable support, the means of securing the wire

to such pole, which consists of a bifurcated block whose arms are constructed to approach each other and clamp the wire in a fixed position between them, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. The combination, with a pole and cross-arm or other suitable support, provided with a hole, of a bifurcated top pin, which, being forced into said hole, will clamp the conductor, substantially as described.

JOHN WATSON TRINGHAM.

Witnesses:
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