No. 844,796. PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

A. HATCHETT.

INSULATING WIRE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1905.

Fig. 1

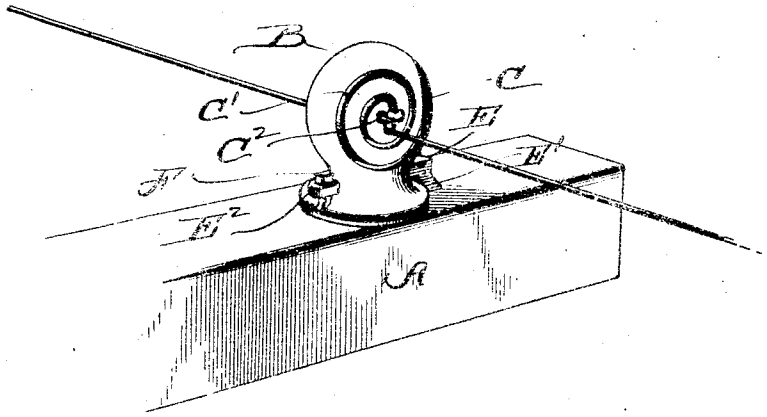


Fig. 2.

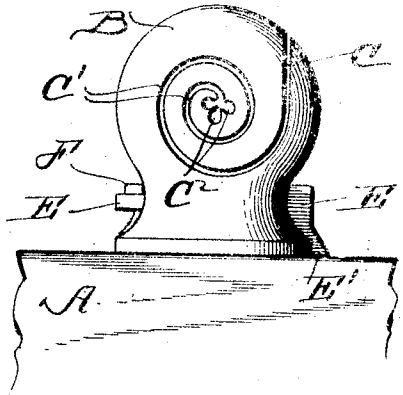
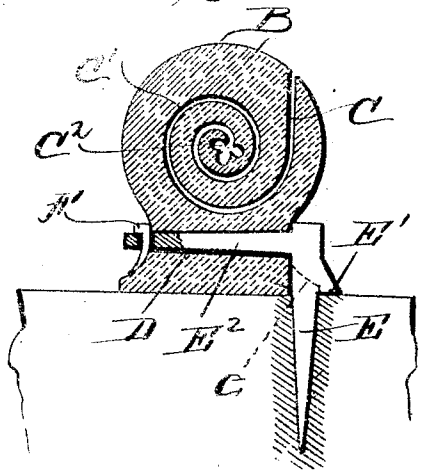


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
[illegible]
E. B. McGath

Inventor:
Andrew Hatchett.
By O'Meara & Brock
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW HATCHETT, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO S. I. I. BATTISTE AND ONE-THIRD TO E. S. PORTER, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

INSULATING WIRE-HOLDER.

No. 844,796. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed November 13, 1905. Serial No. 287,032.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW HATCHETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Insulating Wire-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to insulators adapted to hold a plurality of wires, and this used in connection with telephone, telegraph, or trolley wires.

The object of the invention is to provide an insulator into which one or more wires can be readily slipped and in which the wires will be held without their being tied in any manner.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter set forth, pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my device in use and supporting one wire. Fig. 2 is a side or face view of the insulator; and Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view, a securing means being shown, partly in elevation and partly in section.

In these drawings, A represents a portion of one of the ordinary cross-bars carried by poles, and upon the upper face of this cross-bar is mounted an insulator B, which is preferably of glass, but may be of porcelain or any other desired non-conducting material. The insulator B is provided with a slot C, which extends downwardly and vertically from the upper portion of the insulator and upon one side. The slot C is then curved inwardly and upwardly, terminating in a spiral or convolute portion C′, the extreme end of which is substantially in the center of the insulator and branches into three portions, as shown at C^2, which in cross-section have the outline of a conventional three-leaf clover. The insulator B has a flat base which rests upon the cross-bar A and immediately above the base is provided with a neck portion, through which is formed a transverse slot D. To lock the insulator to the cross-bar, I provide a spike E, which is provided with a shoulder E′, so that it cannot be driven too far into the cross-bar, and the spike carries a horizontal arm E^2, adapted to pass through the slot D. A curved locking-pin F fits on the free end of the arm E^2, which end projects out of the slot D and the curved locking-pin bears against one side of the neck portion of the insulator B. The other side bears against the spike E, and, as is shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, the base of the insulator is grooved or cut out at G to fit around the spike E.

It will be obvious that the wires can be readily slipped into the slot E and brought to the end portion C^2 of the slot, and when three wires are held in the insulator each will rest in one of the branches or bifurcations C^2, so that the wires will be spaced apart and insulated from each other.

It will be obvious that the wires cannot slip out of place, as they must be lifted out of the bifurcation and passed around the convolutions of the slot and then lifted vertically in order to remove them. It will also be obvious that the insulator can be removed by lifting the locking-pin F out of position and slide the insulator B along the upper face of the cross-bar away from the spike E until the arm E^2 has cleared the slot D. It is not necessary, therefore, to withdraw the spike E in order to replace a broken insulator. It will further be obvious that as the arm E^2 and the slot D must aline the shoulder E′ is of material importance, as it limits the downward movement of the spike and holds the arm E^2 at the proper distance above the cross-bar A to make it register with the slot D of an insulator B.

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

1. An insulator of non-conducting material having a downwardly-extending slot upon one side of its center, the inner portion of said slot encircling the central portion of the insulator and terminating at substantially the center of the insulator in a bifurcated end portion.

2. A device of the kind described comprising an insulator, having a slot extending from substantially its center to an upper side portion of the insulator, the inner end portion of the slot being convolute and the extreme end bifurcated, and means for locking the insulator in place.

3. A device of the kind described comprising an insulator having a flat base and having a transverse slot adjacent its base portion,

a spike, and an arm carried by the spike adapted to pass through the transverse slot.

4. An insulator of the kind described, comprising a body of non-conducting material having a transverse slot, a spike having a shoulder thereon, an arm carried by the spike adapted to pass through the transverse slot, and means for locking the insulator against movement along said arm.

ANDREW HATCHETT.

Witnesses:
JOHN B. GORDON,
IRVIN ST. CLAIR.