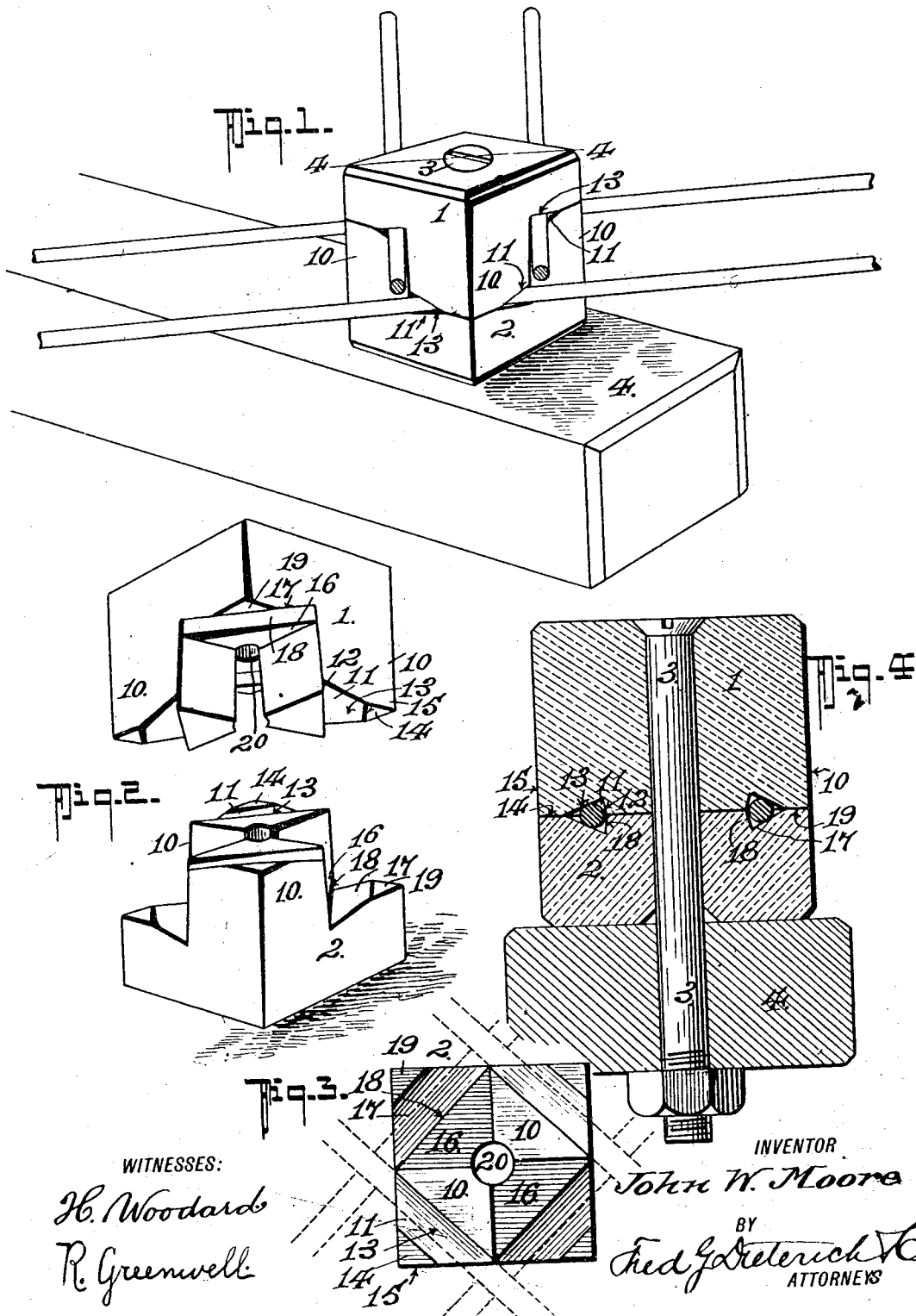


J. W. MOORE.
INSULATOR.
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Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

1,048,850.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MOORE, OF CAREY, OHIO.

INSULATOR.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MOORE, residing at Carey, in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Insulator, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that type of insulators formed of two parts and especially adapted for mounting electric wires and it seeks to provide a simply and inexpensively made insulator, of two members that are exact duplicates of each other and having their coengaging faces especially designed for providing a plurality of independent grooves for seating and gripping the wires, and in which the two parts are designed for interchangeably reversibly engaging for the easy application to the wire to be strung, and for holding the wires positively disengaged from each other.

With other objects in view that will hereinafter appear, my invention comprehends an insulator formed of two parts constructed and arranged to coact in the manner hereinafter fully explained, specifically pointed out in the appended claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of an insulator constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2, is a perspective view thereof, the two parts that constitute the insulator being shown separated. Fig. 3, is a top plan view of one of the insulator parts or sections, four wires being shown seated therein. Fig. 4, is a vertical cross section of the insulator taken on the line 4—4 on Fig. 1.

In the practical embodiment of my invention, the insulator body, preferably of porcelain or glass, consists of two like members designated 1 and 2, and each has such dimensions and such shape so as to form a one-half part of the complete insulator, and the said two parts are freely reversible to provide for the required necessities in assembling them for use. The complete insulator body may be round, hexagonal, square or other shape in cross section, but is preferably square as shown in the drawing. Each of the said half sections, or members, is formed with a pair of oppositely and parallelly disposed fingers 10, of like cross sectional shape and of such size in plan view that they each are one-fourth of the complete face area of the member when of

square shape, as shown. The end face of each of the fingers 10 has a wire receiving seat or groove 11 that extends diagonally across the said end face and which is shaped to form a straight inner edge or shoulder 12 and a tapering bearing surface 13, which, at the outer end merges with the flat end face of the finger as indicated at 14, whereby to provide a solid bearing portion 15, the purpose of which will presently appear. The body of each of the said members 1—2 at the base of the fingers 10 has bearing surfaces 16, and the said surfaces are of a size and shape that form counterparts of the end faces of the fingers, and each of the said surfaces has a diagonal groove 17 disposed at right angles to the grooves 11 in the ends of the fingers, the said grooves also having a straight edge or shoulder 18 and tapering to a flat bearing face 19.

Centrally the solid part of the body 1 has an aperture 20 the upper end of which is countersunk to receive the countersunk head of the holding screw 3 that secures the insulator to the cross arm 4.

By reason of framing the opposing members 1 and 2, each with a pair of fingers and a pair of bearing seats, as stated, four distinct wire clamping and holding faces are formed, each opposite pair of which are in different horizontal planes.

By forming the wire seats or grooves, as stated and shown, the said seats are disposed diagonally with respect to the corners of the insulator and have substantially triangular shape in cross section, with the central portions of the said grooves positively closed off from the corner edges of the body, since the flat bearing portions of the fingers solidly engage the like flat bearing portions of the opposing seats, the said opposing portions acting as means for holding the wires locked against pulling out from the insulator body.

By reason of forming the fingers and the seat portions of the members 1 and 2, as stated, four distinct wires can be readily supported upon and clamped by each insulator and any one of the wires can be removed or a wire added to the insulator without interfering with or dropping any other wires that may be supported thereon, since the long tapering faces of the wire seats serve to direct the wires inwardly against the shouldered edges of the grooves and thereby hold the wires already in position on

the insulator while raising the top member to insert another wire.

By reason of the peculiar and like construction of the two members 1 and 2, delay in selecting members or parts is avoided, as both members are interchangeable and either may be the lower or the upper part and these can be quickly and positively assembled to grip and hold the wires without the use of the wires or other fastening devices, by simply screwing down the holding screw or pin into the cross arm.

What I claim is:

An insulator composed of two identically constructed interlocking members, each of said members including a base portion and a pair of longitudinally projecting interlocking "fingers", said fingers being of uniform cross section from end to end and spaced apart to form the bolt hole, the contacting faces of said base members and the ends of fingers adapted to lie in contact with each

other and provided with V notches that are spaced inwardly from the lateral extension of the bases whereby to form laterally closed wire passages, and thereby prevent lateral displacement of the wires held therein, the inner walls of said notches substantially paralleling the bolt hole, and the outer walls of said notches making an acute angle with the inner walls whereby when the wires in the passages are pulled out in a direction away from the bolt hole they will wedge in said passages and conversely when the wires are pulled in a direction beyond said bolt hole they will be loosened in said passages to permit longitudinal pull on the wires, and a member passing through said bolt hole for securing the two interlocking members together.

JOHN W. MOORE.

Witnesses:

OTTO J. KRUPP,
I. N. ZEIS.