

(No Model.)

G. W. PRINCE.
ELECTRIC WIRE INSULATOR.

No. 303,399.

Patented Aug. 12, 1884.

Fig: 1.

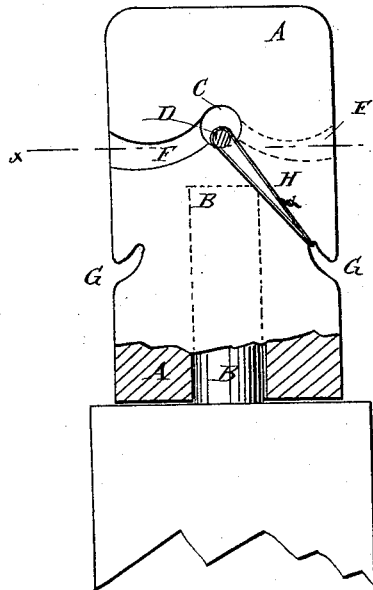


Fig: 2.

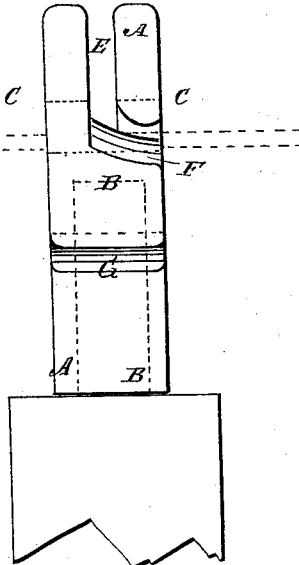
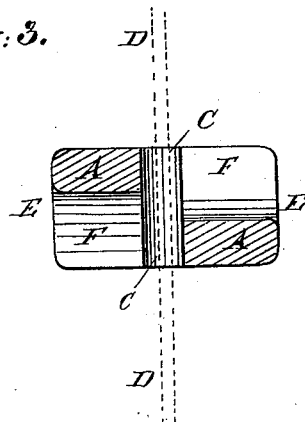


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRINCE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC-WIRE INSULATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,399, dated August 12, 1884.

Application filed January 25, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Wire Insulators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improvement, part being broken away. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the attachment of electric wires to insulators and promote security in such attachments; and to this end the invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

A represents one of my improved insulators, which is made of glass or other suitable non-conducting material, and has a perforation, B, in its base to receive a supporting-pin. Through the upper part of the insulator A is formed a perforation, C, to receive the electric wire D. In the upper end of the insulator A is formed a slot, E, at right angles with the perforation C, and extending down to the said perforation C. From the opposite ends of the perforation C, and extending in opposite directions to the ends of the slot E, are formed slots F, which are slightly inclined or curved, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. In the front and rear edges of the lower part of the insulator A are formed upwardly-inclined grooves G, to receive the binding-wire H.

In using the insulator, it is attached to its supporting-pin with the perforation C in the line of the wire to be insulated, and the said wire is bent at right angles with its course, is passed down through the slot E, and is drawn through the slots F into the perforation C. The binding-wire H is then passed through one of the grooves G, and is attached to the wire D upon the opposite sides of the insulator.

With this construction the electric wire can be readily attached to the insulator, and the said wire and insulator will not be liable to become disconnected, even if the insulator should become detached from its supporting-pin, so that the insulator will not be lost.

I am aware that insulators have been provided with perforations to receive the electric wires and slots at and nearly at right angles to the perforations for inserting the same; and I am also aware that the line-wire has been secured in the perforation of an insulator by a wire secured to the line-wire on each side of the insulator and passing under the end of the same; and I therefore do not claim such inventions.

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

The insulator A, formed with the perforation C and the slots E F F in its upper part and the upwardly-inclined groove or grooves G in its lower part, substantially as shown and described, whereby the electric wire can be readily inserted and secured in the insulator, as set forth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRINCE.

Witnesses:

FRANK MANNIE,
JOHN Z. BEERS.