

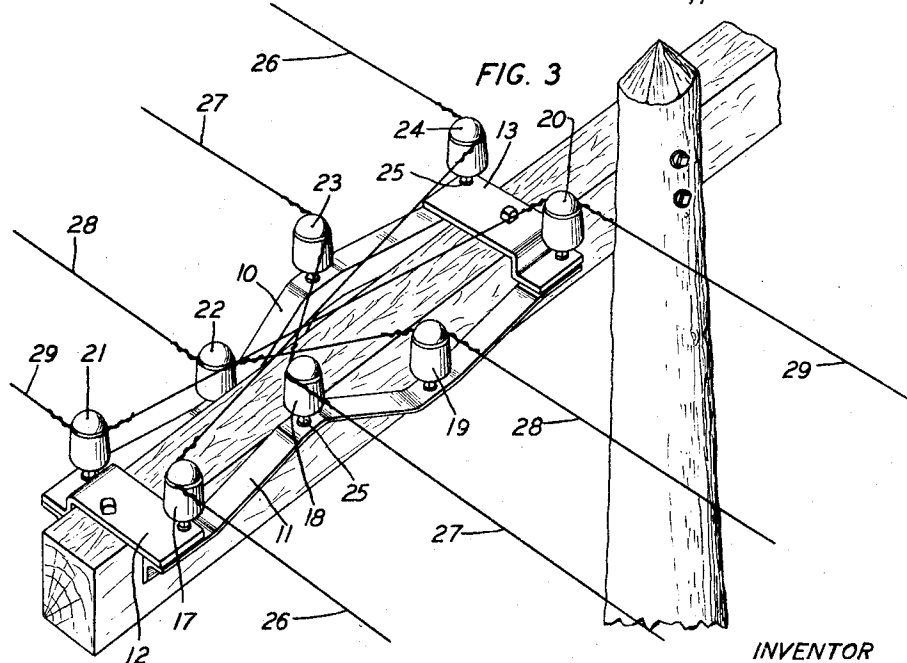
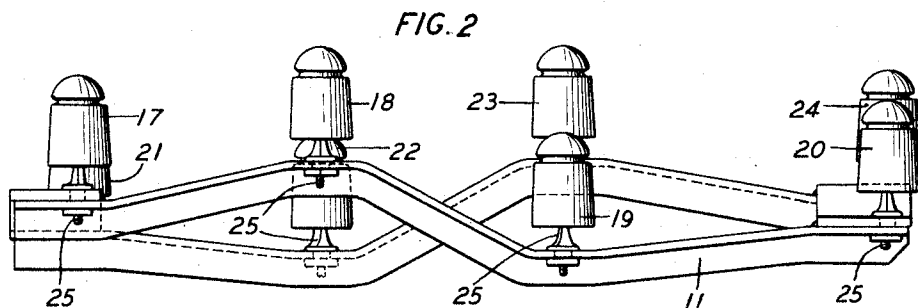
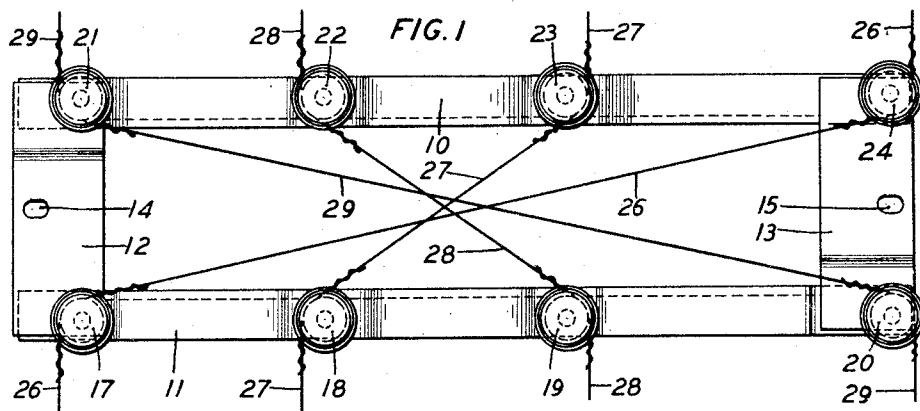
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C. H. KLEIN

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TRANSPPOSITION BRACKET

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TRANSPPOSITION BRACKET

Application filed May 25, 1931. Serial No. 539,971.

This invention relates to an improvement in transposition brackets for insulators and more particularly to a bracket for the transposition of open telephone or telegraph lines.

5 The object of the present invention is to provide a simple and unitary means for the transposition of a plurality of wires at one pole in a plurality of directions.

10 A further object of my invention is the incorporating in one unit, of a means for supporting the insulators to which the transmission wires are attached, which may be removed from the cross-arm without disturbing the wires themselves.

15 A further object of my invention is to provide a strong durable bracket which is cheap to manufacture and which may be installed with a minimum amount of labor.

20 In accordance with my invention the bracket consists of two parallel spaced apart irregular shaped members which are secured together at each end by means of a connecting strap. The irregular shaped members are provided with apertures for securing the 25 insulator mounting pins. The members which support the insulators are formed to provide a plurality of levels for the insulators, thereby preventing the crossing wires from coming in contact with each other.

30 Referring to the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the improved bracket;

Fig. 2 is a side view of Fig. 1 with the wires secured to the insulators; and

35 Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improved bracket shown secured to the cross-arm of a supporting pole.

40 The preferred embodiment of the invention comprises a bracket which is particularly adapted for use with telephone or telegraph circuits which require the utmost care in their installation in order to reduce the inductive effects between the conductors. The bracket may be made of any suitable 45 material, such as high carbon steel or the like.

50 These brackets in actual practice are installed at suitable intervals along the transmission line and are mounted on the cross-arms as shown in Fig. 3.

In accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention there is provided, a pair of spaced apart parallel members 10 and 11, preferably formed out of angle iron or steel and having an irregular contour, secured together at their ends by means of a 55 pair of stepped members 12 and 13. These members 12 and 13 are provided with apertures 14 and 15, for securing the bracket to the cross-arm 16, as shown in Fig. 3. 60

Located on the members 10 and 11 and in a definite spaced relation with respect to each other are the insulators 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. These insulators are 65 mounted on the usual metallic insulator pins 25, the diagonally opposed insulators being in the same plane with respect to each other, and all of the insulators on a given member are in different planes.

By referring to Fig. 2 it can be seen that 70 the insulator 18 is mounted on the highest portion of the member 11, while the insulator 19 is mounted on the lowest portion, the insulator 17 being slightly higher than the insulator 19 but not quite as high as insula- 75 tor 18, and insulator 20 being slightly lower than insulator 18 but not quite as low as insulator 19.

As shown in the drawing and in particular Fig. 2 the members 10 and 11 are identical 80 in shape and are so mounted that the highest portion of one is directly opposite the lowest portion of the other, and vice versa. The insulator 17 on the member 11 is slightly higher than the corresponding insulator 21 85 on the member 10, lower than insulator 23, but on the same plane with the diagonally opposed insulator 24. The insulator 18 is located on the highest portion of member 11 and is considerably higher than the corresponding insulator 22 on member 10, which is 90 mounted on the lowest portion thereof, but on the same plane with the diagonally opposed insulator 23 on member 10. Insulator 19 is mounted on the lowest portion of member 11 and is considerably lower than the corresponding insulator 23 on member 10, which is 95 mounted on the highest portion thereof, but on the same plane with the diagonally opposed insulator 22 on member 10. Insu- 100

lator 20 on member 11 is mounted slightly higher than insulator 19 and slightly lower than insulator 17 on member 11 and insulator 24 on member 10 but in the same plane with the diagonally opposed insulator 21.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3 all diagonally opposed insulators are in the same plane with respect to each other but no two directly opposite insulators are in the same plane. This construction provides insulators in four different planes. For example, insulators 18 and 23 being in the highest plane, insulators 17 and 24 being slightly lower, insulators 20 and 21 still lower and insulators 19 and 22 still lower.

As shown in Fig. 3, this construction permits the transposing of two pairs of wires in four different ways at one pole and none of the wires 26, 27, 28 or 29 coming in contact with each other.

Applicant has provided a transposition bracket which is now a complete unit in itself. It is secured to the cross-arm by means of two through bolts and in case of a cross-arm or pole replacement the bracket can remain in position suspended from the wires.

What is claimed is:

1. A transposition bracket comprising spaced apart parallel members having high and low portions, insulators mounted on said members, and means secured to the ends of said members for maintaining them in a definite spaced relation.

2. A transposition bracket comprising spaced apart parallel members having high and low portions, insulators mounted on said members, means at the ends of said members for securing them together, each of said insulators being on the same level with the one diagonally opposite.

3. A transposition bracket comprising spaced apart parallel members having high and low portions, insulators mounted on said members at different levels, and means at the ends of said members for securing them together.

4. A transposition bracket comprising spaced apart parallel members having high and low portions thereon, insulators mounted on said portions, and stepped members at the end of said parallel members for securing them together.

5. A transposition bracket comprising a pair of spaced apart irregular shaped parallel members connected together at their ends, the opposite ends of each member being at a different level and the diagonally opposite ends being at substantially the same level.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, this 22d day of May, 1931.

CHARLES H. KLEIN.