plunger is the last part of the mold and it forms the threaded pinhole, the hollowed out inside and the base. Can you find the mold lines?

Collectors know this insulator by a Consolidated Design or CD number. All insulators in this shape, then, are known as CD 129s. Altogether there are hundreds of different glass insulator shapes. To learn more, visit the web site of the National Insulator Association at www.nia.org.

right side was switched over to the left side. Transposing decreased crosstalk on the line, a phenomenon caused by electrical induction where you can hear a conversation taking place on an adjacent line.

Beneath the company name are codes indicating the number of the mold used to make the insulator, the year the mold was made, and the date the insulator was made. Mold numbers exceeded 100 for some styles. The number after the dash gives the last two

About This Insulator

This is a glass telephone insulator made by the Hemingray Glass Company of Muncie, Indiana. It was designed to carry long distance telephone circuits.

The "TS" on the insulator stands for "transposition steel." This means the pin was steel rather than wood (and thus a smaller pinhole). It also means that the circuit was transposed about every fourth pole changing the relative position of the wires, e.g., a wire on the

digits of the year when the mold was made, e.g., 59 = 1959. Dots after this year are used to represent each additional year the mold was used. Two dots, for example, would indicate the insulator was made two years after the mold was made, e.g., 59: would mean the insulator was made in 1961

The mold for this insulator consisted of four parts. The insulator was manufactured upside down so the bottom part of the mold made the dome of the insulator. Two other parts make the front and back of the insulator. The

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