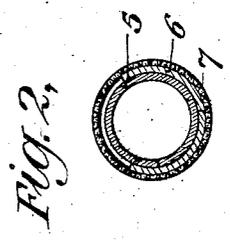
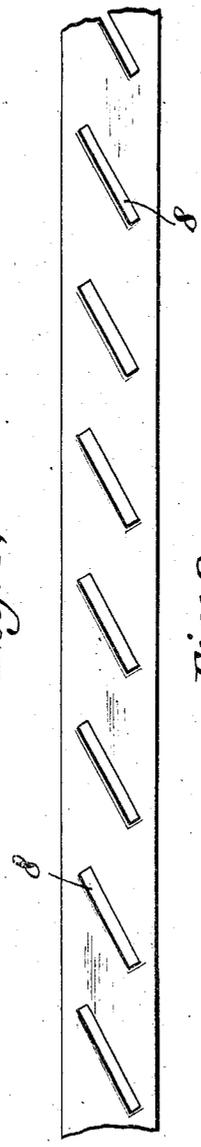
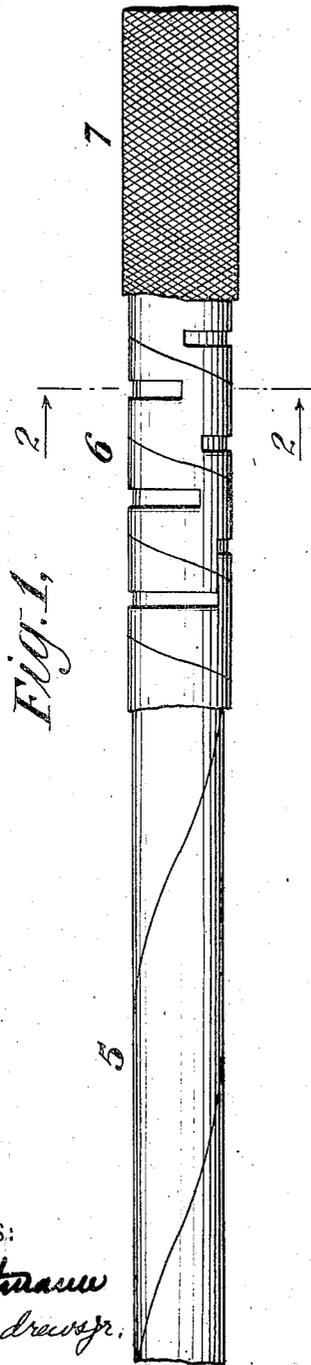


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CONDUIT.

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1,022,943.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.



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CONDUIT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY P. HINSKY, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conduits, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to conduits of the character commonly employed in building construction and elsewhere for receiving electric wires.

The main objects of my invention are to increase the flexibility of such conduits, and to simplify the construction and reduce the cost of manufacture thereof; and to these ends my invention consists in novel details of construction and combinations of parts such as will be fully pointed out hereinafter.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will now proceed to describe an embodiment thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawing illustrating the same, and will then point out the novel features in claims.

In the drawing: Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a conduit constructed in accordance with my invention, portions thereof being successively broken away in order to illustrate the parts beneath them. Fig. 2 is a view in transverse section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a part of the strip from which the outer tubular portion is formed.

The conduit in general comprises an inner tubular portion 5, an outer tubular portion 6, and a covering 7. The inner and outer tubular portions 5 and 6 may be composed of any material suitably flexible for the purpose, such material being preferably paper or fiber. The outer covering 7 is preferably composed of fabric being conveniently woven in position as is common in this class of conduit.

The inner tubular portion 5 is composed of a strip wound helically in place, preferably with the adjacent edges thereof in abutting relation. The width of the strip is somewhat large in proportion to the diameter of the tube to be formed whereby the pitch of the helix is considerable, for instance,—in a conduit having an inner bore of about three-eighths of an inch, the width may be such as to result in about three or

four turns to the linear foot. The outer tubular portion 6 is formed of a narrower strip whereby the pitch is considerably less and there is a considerably larger number of turns to the running foot. Moreover, the pitch of the helix of the outer tube is preferably in the opposite direction to that of the inner tube, that is to say, the two strips are preferably wound in opposite directions.

The strip of which the tubular portion 6 is composed is preferably provided with perforations 8, these perforations being arranged obliquely as is shown in Fig. 3 whereby when the strip is wound around the inner tubular portion as shown in Fig. 1, they will extend at substantially right angles to the axis of the conduit as also appears in Fig. 1.

A tube constructed in accordance with the foregoing will be very flexible owing both to the relationship of the windings and to the transverse perforations of the outer tubular portion. Moreover, it will be readily seen that such a conduit is inexpensive to manufacture, both in respect to the materials employed and the work to be done thereon.

The material of which the tubular portions 5 and 6 are formed may be suitably impregnated to make it water-proof or fire-proof, or both, as is common in this art.

What I claim is:

1. In a conduit a strip arranged to be helically wound to form a tube, said strip being provided with diagonally disposed slots inclined to the edge of the strip at an angle corresponding with the pitch of said helix, whereby said slots will be at substantially right angles to the axis of the finished tube.

2. In a conduit a parallel sided strip arranged to be helically wound to form a tube with the opposite edges of the strip abutting each other, said strip being provided with equally spaced diagonally disposed slots inclined to the edges of the strip at an angle corresponding with the pitch of said helix, whereby said slots will be at substantially right angles to the axis of the finished tube.

3. In a conduit a strip arranged to be helically wound to form a tube, said strip being provided with diagonally disposed slots inclined to the edge of the strip at an angle corresponding with the pitch of said helix, whereby said slots will be at substantially right angles to the axis of the finished tube,

and an inner tube formed of an unslotted strip helically wound in the opposite direction.

4. In a conduit a parallel sided strip arranged to be helically wound to form a tube with the opposite edges of the strip abutting each other, said strip being provided with equally spaced diagonally disposed slots inclined to the edges of the strip at an angle corresponding with the pitch of said helix, whereby said slots will be at substantially right angles to the axis of the finished tube, and an inner tube formed of an unslotted strip wider than the slotted strip wound in the opposite direction.

5. In a conduit a parallel sided strip of vegetable fiber arranged to be helically wound to form a tube with the opposite edges of the strip abutting each other, said strip being provided with equally spaced diagonally disposed slots inclined to the edges of the strip at an angle corresponding with the pitch of said helix, whereby said slots will be at substantially right angles to

the axis of the finished tube, an inner tube formed of an unslotted strip wider than the slotted strip wound in the opposite direction, and a woven textile covering over the slotted tube.

6. In a conduit a parallel sided strip of vegetable fiber arranged to be helically wound to form a tube with the opposite edges of the strip abutting each other, said strip being provided with equally spaced diagonally disposed slots inclined to the edges of the strip at an angle corresponding with the pitch of said helix, whereby said slots will be at substantially right angles to the axis of the finished tube, an inner tube formed of an unslotted strip wider than the slotted strip wound in the opposite direction, and a woven textile covering over the slotted tube, said covering being impregnated with a water proofing solution.

ANTHONY P. HINSKY.

Witnesses:

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