

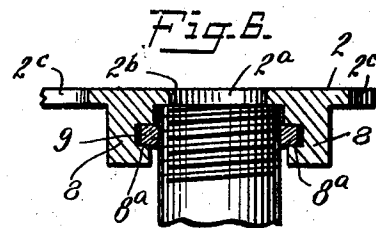
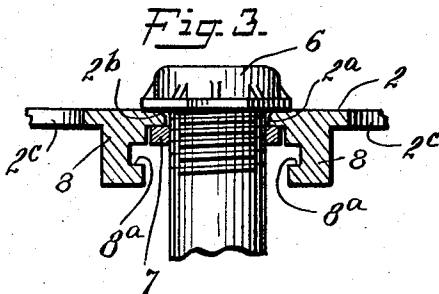
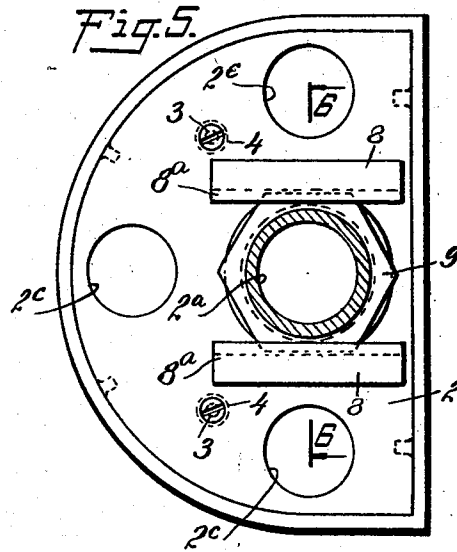
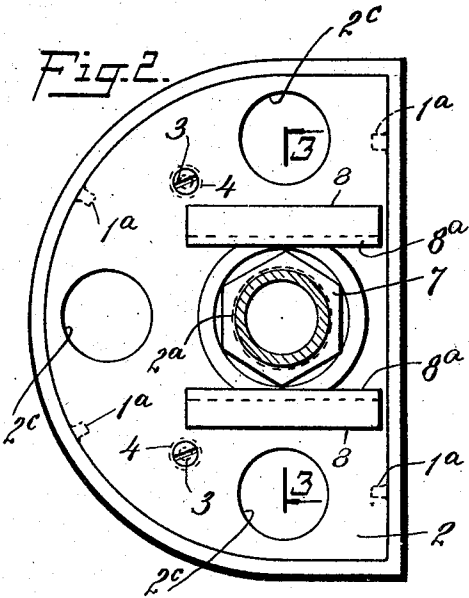
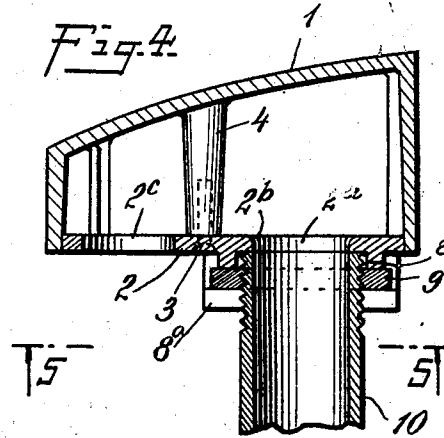
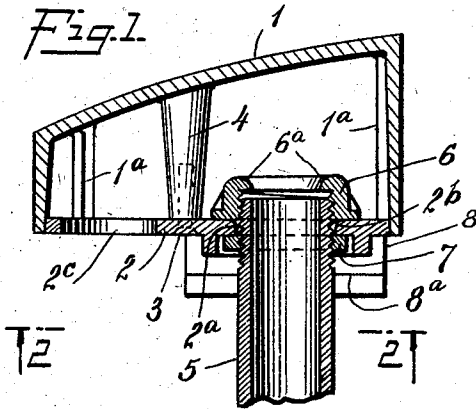
March 16, 1926.

1,577,413

J. A. VOLK, JR

FIXTURE

Filed March 22, 1922



Inventor

Joseph A. Volk Jr
By his Attorney
Ed. Scherr Jr

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. VOLK, JR., OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE VECO MFG. COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

FIXTURE.

Application filed March 22, 1922; Serial No. 545,823.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. VOLK, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to improvements in fixtures usable with wiring-conduits such as the so-called conduit hoods and similar fixtures. By my improvements I am able to make one and the same size of conduit hood or other fixtures fit and attach to conduits of different sizes or diameters.

In other words, whereas the ordinary conduit hood designed, for example, for a half inch conduit, can be used only with a conduit of that size, the same provided with my improvements will also fit and can additionally be used with a larger conduit than said half inch size.

This and other features and advantages of my improvements will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description of my invention in connection with the drawings.

In said drawings which show a preferred form of my invention but only one of the possible embodiments my invention is adapted to take,—Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive show a conduit hood within my invention applied to substantially a half inch conduit, whereas Figs. 4 to 6 inclusive show the same applied to substantially a three-quarter inch conduit, thereby illustrating the above advantage of interchangeability and increased range of usefulness of conduit hoods embodying my invention.

In said drawings, each of Figs. 1 and 4 is a vertical section view partly in elevation of a conduit hood within my invention mounted on a wiring-conduit; each of Figs. 2 and 5 is a combined horizontal section and underneath plan view of the same devices taken respectively on the lines 2 and 5 in Figs. 1 and 4 looking upwardly in the direction of the arrows; and each of said Figs. 3 and 6 is a vertical sectional view, partly in elevation, respectively on the lines 3—3 and 6—6 in Figs. 2 and 5 looking in the direction of the arrows.

The particular electrical fixture embodying my invention which I have chosen to illustrate and will now describe is a well-known form of conduit hood comprising a

cover 1 fitting down over a bottom plate 2, the former having internal ribs 1^a whose lower ends rest on top of said plate 2 and thereby support the cover on it. 2^a—2^c are the usual holes provided in the bottom plate to receive the wires into the hood.

Means is provided for separably fastening the two parts of the hood together consisting of the screws 3 passing up through holes in the plate 2 and engageable with screw-holes tapped into the projections 4 extending down interiorly from the roof of the cover.

The bottom plate 2 is provided with the usual hole 2^a to receive the screw-threaded end of a wiring-conduit 5 (Figs. 1 and 3) small enough to pass through it with the two nuts 6 and 7 on said screw-threaded end engaging opposite faces of the plate 2 and thereby clamping said plate between them.

The upper nut 6 has the usual rounded or non-sharp inwardly extending rim 6^a to overlie the sharp edges of the conduit and act as a bushing to prevent them from injuring the insulation of the wires.

The foregoing being the usual form of conduit hood as well as the usual means for fastening it to the conduit, it will be seen at once that it can only be used with a conduit small enough to enter the hole. For this reason I have made the following improvements on said device whereby it can be used with a conduit that is too large to enter the hole.

This improvement in the specific form shown comprises a pair of lugs 8 having inwardly extending ledges 8^a readily cast integrally with the bottom plate 2 and located as shown at the sides of the hole 2^a. These ledges are adapted to receive between themselves and the plate 2 the nut 9 (Figs. 4-6) on the threaded end of a conduit 10 that is too large to enter the hole 2^a, whereby said ledges receive the thrust of said nut when the conduit has been screwed into endwise contact with said member 2, which results in fastening the conduit hood and the large size conduit securely together.

The plan view Fig. 5 shows how the lugs preferably engage opposite flats of said nut 9 so that it is prevented from turning as the conduit is screwed through it into endwise contact with the bottom plate 2.

The lip 2^b of the hole 2^a through the bottom plate is rounded or otherwise made

blunt or non-sharp whereby it acts in lieu of a bushing for the large conduit in Fig. 4 in the same way that the lip 6^a in Fig. 1 acts as a bushing for the smaller conduit, the object in both cases being to protect the insulation from being cut by the sharp edges of the conduits.

Thus it will be seen that by an inexpensive modification of existing conduit hoods and other devices usable with wiring-conduits, I have succeeded in extending their usefulness by making them usable with conduits of various diameters, large and small.

Other embodiments of my invention may be devised which will still be within the scope and spirit of the foregoing description and within the scope and spirit of the annexed claims, and which as such are intended to be covered thereby.

What I claim is:

1. In a fixture usable with conduits, the combination of a member of said fixture provided with a hole adapted to receive the screw-threaded end of a conduit, and lugs on said fixture member at opposite sides of the hole therethrough, said lugs being provided at their free end with inwardly extending ledges, the inner faces of said lugs being adapted to receive transversely between them and to operatively engage the flats of a nut on the threaded end of a conduit that is too large to enter said hole, and said ledges being adapted to receive the end thrust of said nut when its said conduit is screwed endwise against the fixture member.

2. In a fixture usable with conduits, the combination of a member of said fixture

provided with a hole adapted to receive the screw-threaded end of a conduit, and lugs on said fixture member at opposite sides of the hole therethrough, said lugs being provided at their free end with inwardly directed ledges, said lugs being adapted to receive between them a nut on the threaded end of a conduit that is too large to enter said hole, and said ledges being adapted to receive the end thrust of said nut when its conduit is screwed endwise against the fixture member.

3. In a fixture usable with conduits, the combination of a member thereof provided with a hole adapted to receive the screw-threaded end of a conduit, and means on said member adjacent said hole adapted to receive a nut between itself and said member and to receive the thrust of said nut when located on the threaded end of a conduit which is too large to enter said hole.

4. In a fixture usable with conduits, the combination of a member of said fixture with spaced apart lugs on said member, said lugs being provided at their free end with inwardly directed ledges, the inner faces of said lugs being adapted to receive transversely between them and to operatively engage the flats of a nut on the threaded end of a conduit, and said ledges being adapted to receive the end thrust of said nut when its said conduit is screwed endwise against the fixture member.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 21st day of March, 1922.

JOSEPH A. VOLK, JR.