No. 667,333. Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

A. T. PFLUGH.

TESTING PLUG.

(Application filed July 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

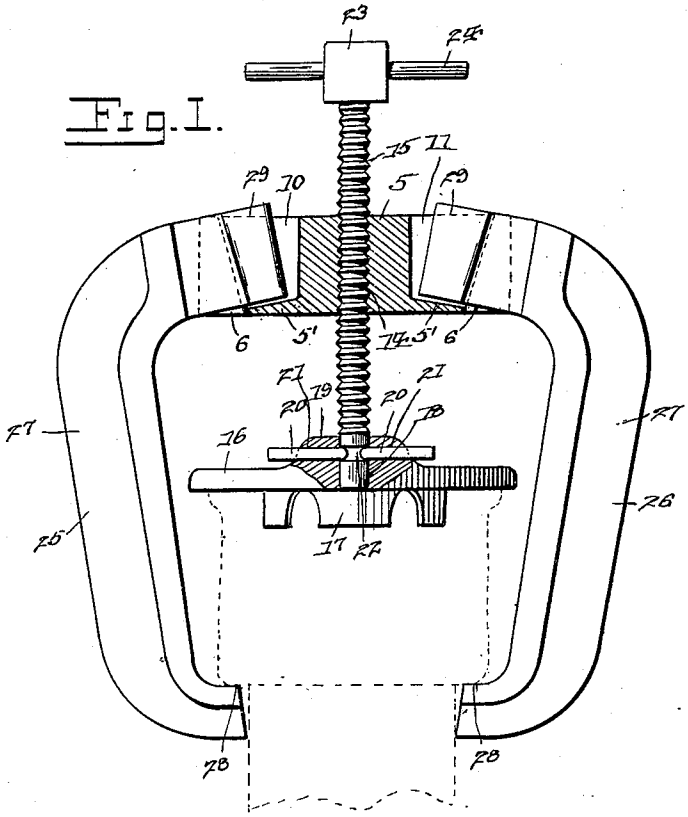
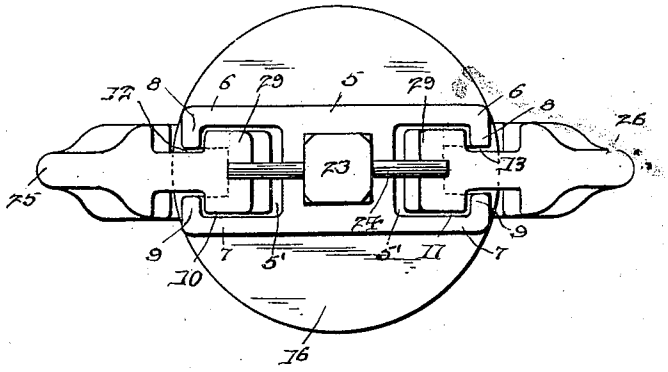


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST T. PFLUGH, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

TESTING-PLUG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,333, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed July 5, 1900. Serial No. 22,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST T. PFLUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Testing-Plug, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to testing-plugs as used by plumbers in testing pipe-joints, the object of the invention being to provide a simple and efficient construction which may be used to close the ends of pipes of different diameters to permit pressure to be applied to the pipes for the purpose above mentioned.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both views, Figure 1 is a view of the plug, showing the central or body portion thereof in section and the gripping-arms in elevation, the plug being partly in section and its adjusting-screw being in elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the complete device.

Referring now to the drawings, the present device comprises a body portion 5, the ends of which are bifurcated to form arms 6 and 7 at each end thereof. The extremities of the arms 6 and 7 are projected inwardly toward each other, as shown at 8 and 9, and the inner sides of these inwardly-projecting portions are slanted inwardly and downwardly, so that there are formed two downwardly-tapered sockets 10 and 11, having entering-slots 12 and 13 between the extremities of the arms 6 and 7. Bottoms 5′ for the sockets 10 and 11 connect the lower edges of the arms 6 and 7 in the rear of the inwardly-projected ends 8 and 9 thereof.

In the central portion of the body 5 is formed a screw-threaded perforation 14, with which is engaged a screw 15, and to the lower end of this screw is attached the plug proper. This plug consists of a disk 16, adapted to rest upon the end of the flange of a pipe, or upon a washer disposed between it and the end of the flange, and depending from this disk 16 is a central lug or core 17, positioned to enter the inclosure of the flange of the pipe and prevent lateral displacement of the disk 16 from the pipe. The lower end of the screw 15 is inserted in a recess 18, formed centrally of the boss 19 upon the upper face of the disk 16, and is held from displacement therefrom by pins 20, engaged with perforations 21 in the boss 19 and lying with their inner ends in a circumferential groove 22 in the screw. Thus as the screw is rotated the disk will be raised or lowered, and may be at the same time held from rotation, as when in operative engagement with a pipe. To provide for rotating the screw, an enlarged head 23 is formed thereon, and through it is passed a rod 24, forming a handle.

In order to hold the body 5 in fixed relation to a pipe, against the end of which the plug is to be clamped, arms 25 and 26 are provided, each of these arms comprising a straight central portion 27, having its ends bent laterally in a common plane. One end 28 of each arm is adapted to engage under the base of the flange of a pipe, as indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the opposite end of each arm having a wedge-shaped head 29 corresponding to a tapered recess at the end of the body 5.

In practice the fingers 28 at the lower ends of the arms are engaged under the base of a flange, while the upper ends or heads are engaged with the recesses in the ends of the body 5, which latter has been brought to lie above the end of the pipe. By then operating the feed-screw, the plug is moved downwardly against the end of the pipe, and by pressing thereagainst it effectively seals the end of the pipe, and at the same time the heads 29 are drawn down into the sockets of the body 5, which being tapered draw the fingers 28 inwardly and prevent them from slipping over the base of the flange.

Because of the connection between the arms and the body 5 said arms may be adjusted to pipes of different diameters, and when the plug has been clamped firmly in place pressure may be applied to the pipe to determine whether or not the joints thereof are tight in the usual manner.

It will of course be understood that in practice various modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and that any suitable materials and proportions may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described comprising a body portion, gripping-arms slidably connected with the body portion for movement

in converging planes, and a closure adjustable with respect to the gripping portions of the arms.

2. A device of the class described comprising a body portion having tapered sockets at its ends, gripping-arms having tapered heads for engagement with the sockets, and a closure carried by and adjustable with respect to the body.

3. A device of the class described comprising a body portion having tapered sockets at its ends, gripping-arms having inwardly-directed and tapered heads for engagement with the sockets and having their opposite ends turned inwardly for engagement under the flange of a pipe, a screw engaged with the body and a closure carried by the screw and movable therewith toward and away from the gripping portions of the arms.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

AUGUST T. PFLUGH.

Witnesses:
THOMAS C. SPROUL,
AUGUST W. ANNERT.