J. H. GLAUBER.

FINISHING SHELL OR MEMBER.

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923,164.

Patented June 1, 1909.

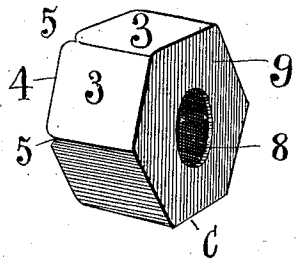


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

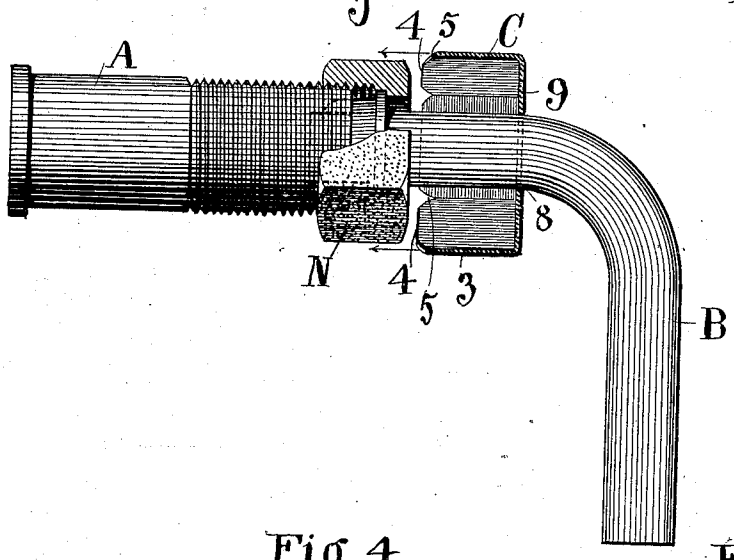


Fig. 3.

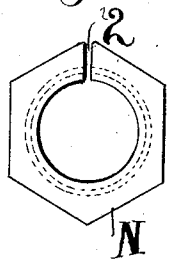


Fig. 4.

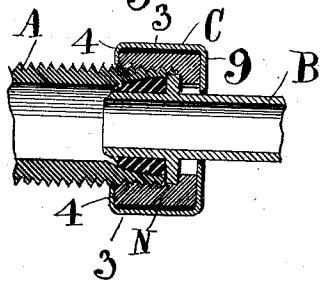
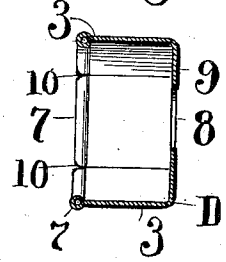


Fig. 5.



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FINISHING SHELL OR MEMBER.

No. 923,164. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 1, 1909.

Application filed September 25, 1907. Serial No. 394,461.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. GLAUBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Finishing Shells or Members, and do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a finishing shell or member adapted to be placed upon and removed from nuts which have a rough or unfinished surface unfitting them to be exposed, all substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of finishing member or shell. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a pipe joint or coupling of a kind commonly used in open plumbing and showing my finishing member in sectional elevation off from the nut but ready to be mounted thereon when the parts are screwed together. Fig. 3 is a head elevation of the nut. Fig. 4 shows a coupling and nut in section and my finishing member on the nut. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of a modification of said finishing member.

The idea of the invention is obvious from these views and description. Nut N as used herein is supposed to be a rough surfaced or unfinished article as it comes from the manufacturer, and pipes A and B are to be understood as having an artistically finished surface of any preferred kind, say of nickel or other plating, polished brass, or whatever taste may elect, and hence a rough surfaced metal or like nut would appear incongruous and out of harmony with its surroundings in the rough state. But whatever plating, polishing, or other delicate and artistic finishing the said parts receive must be given or accomplished before they are set up for use, and generally this is done in the original manufacture and before the articles really leave the factory or place where they are made. Hence, if nuts were to be plated or polished to conform to their surroundings they too would have to be finished in these particulars before reaching the job. But nuts cannot be tightened without wrenches, and as wrenches come and go they can scarcely be applied to a finely finished surface without more or less seriously marring their appearance. Hence I have conceived the idea of an artificial and artistic covering, case, or shell C for coupling nuts particularly, which is shaped to conform to the shape and external appearance of the nut and adapted to fit over the same and yet is wholly a separate and removable part or member. To these ends I fashion the said member of comparatively thin metal so that it shall in fact be a mere shell but adapted to hold any shape to which it may be developed and of a size and form to fit more or less loosely over a nut of average size and cover the same relatively as shown. A loose fit is purposely planned for in order to adapt the shell to nuts that vary more or less in size.

Although manufacturers seek to make coupling nuts of a uniform and standard size, it is found in fact there is considerable variations between the standards of different manufacturers, and the said shell is designed to be used with all such nuts, large and small. Then again this shell is designed to go to nuts in use, and which may vary very much in size but cannot be exchanged because of possible difference in threads.

The rough nut "N" as shown, is usually furnished as a part of the faucet. The coupling pipe or supply pipe as shown, is generally purchased separately, and, in many cases, a plain piece of nickelplated tubing is purchased separately by the plumber and used in connection with the faucet.

Owing to the variations of diameter of threaded shanks A made by the different manufacturers it is impossible for the manufacturer of the supply pipes to furnish a nut to fit the different makes of faucet shanks. On this account the nut always accompanies the faucet.

By splitting the nut "N", as shown in Fig. 3, and allowing for some expansion to take up the variations in shanks, I am able to furnish a supply pipe complete with nut N which may be sold to the trade and thus adapted to fit the various faucets made. But a split nut is objectionable in appearance, and therefore the use of a finished shell to cover the nut is a necessary requisite to a completely finished fitting.

The opening 8 in the shell is made to fit closely over pipe B, said pipe as sold and used having a uniform or standard diameter, but the nut varies in diameter of bore and thus the shell makes a finished covering at this point also. Furthermore, the said shell is

not designed to be applied until the nut has been tightened and the coupling of the parts completed. Then the shell is slipped over the nut, say from its preparatory position Fig. 2 to position Fig. 4. In this latter position and view, particularly, the entire nut is covered over for the reason that the shell is enough deeper than the nut between its sides to afford stock on the extremities of the respective faces 3 to bend down over the corresponding side of the nut as shown at 4, Fig. 4. A slight recess or split 5 separates the projecting extremities 4 and enables said extremities to be turned separately inward and pressed against the side of the nut, where they remain until purposely bent back to remove the shell. Such removal is only liable to occur when for any reason the coupling joint is to be opened, and in all such cases I first release and remove the shell and then apply the wrench directly to the nut. This preserves the finished surface of the shell.

The shell as thus shown and described may go to the trade alone as a complete article of manufacture and sale, or in connection with supply couplings and pipes. Hence, also, it is attachable and detachable and is not designed to have the wrench applied thereto.

Fig. 5 shows a modification of the shell indicated by D, and in which the ends of its respective faces 3 are turned or curled inward, forming a bead 7 which is adapted to spring automatically over the edge of the nut and secure or engage the shell thereon. Otherwise the shell is constructed as in Fig. 1, and both alike are provided with a hole or opening 8 in the otherwise closed head 9. The splits 10 between the respective ends or extremities of side faces 3 may be plain incisions but I prefer to make them substantially **V** shaped to avoid ragged edges.

What I claim is:—

1. A nut, combined with a surface finished shell open at both ends for inclosing the nut and provided with flat faces of greater length than the depth of the nut and having flexible extremities the full width thereof removably engaged with edges of the nut, and adapted to completely conceal the nut.

2. A shell having a flat end face with a circular opening therein and flat sides corresponding to the faces of a nut and the extremities of said sides separate from each other and adapted to be bent the full width thereof against one side of the nut over the edge thereof, whereby said nut is completely covered and the shell is removably confined on the nut.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH H. GLAUBER.

Witnesses:

E. M. FISHER,

H. T. FISHER.