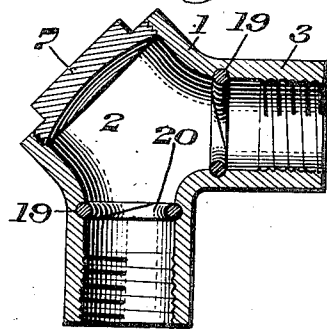
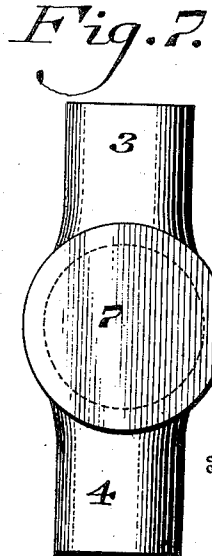
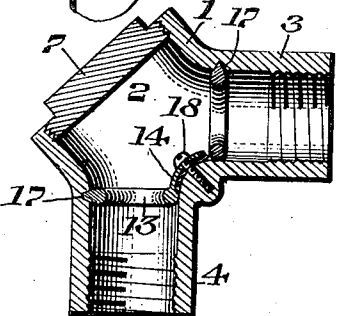
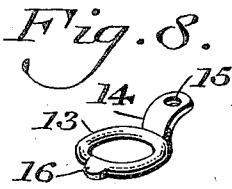
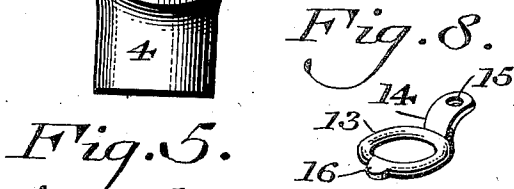
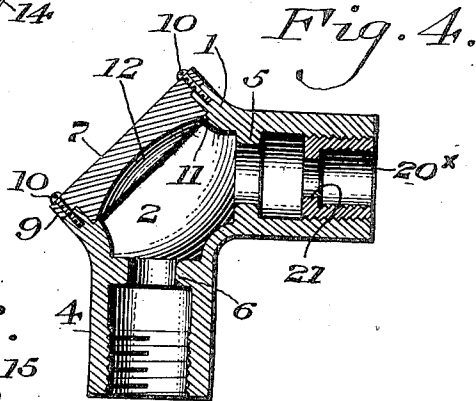
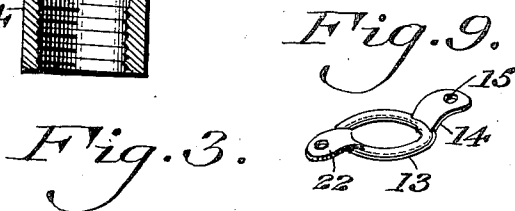
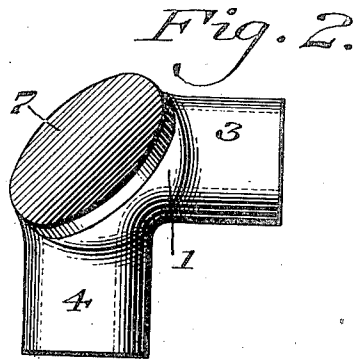
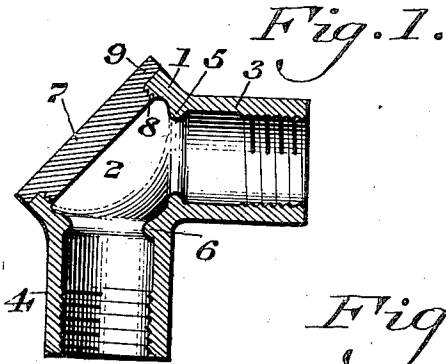


J. C. VOGEL.
ELECTRIC CONDUIT FITTING.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1907.

960,744.

Patented June 7, 1910.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-CONDUIT FITTING.

960,744.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Application filed January 17, 1907. Serial No. 352,709.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. VOGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Electric-Conduit Fitting, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new electric conduit fitting of that class having means whereby access to the conductors in the conduit can be had at a bend therein.

It consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of an electric conduit fitting embodying my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 represent elevations of fittings showing the openings and caps in different positions from each other and from that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a sectional view showing a different form of closure or cap for the opening. Figs. 5 and 6 represent a sectional view showing different forms of protectors for the conductors. Fig. 7 represents an elevation of a still different form. Fig. 8 represents a perspective view of a protector shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 9 represents a perspective view of a protector which may be employed.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings:—In electric wiring it is necessary to protect the wires and render the same safe against fire and the usual method employed for this protection is to run the same through pipes. Great difficulty has been experienced when an angle or turn has been reached in the pipes in threading the conductors beyond the angle or corner and at the same time the wire is often bent so sharply and against such a sharp edge that the same is in some cases severed and in others the insulated covering is cut, thus exposing the wire with the consequent ill results. My invention is designed to overcome these objections and I provide a fitting whereby I am enabled to have access to the conductors at the angles or turns, which enables me to properly pass the conductors through one pipe to the other and to bend the same without danger of breaking the wires and at the same time, I provide a protection for the sharp edge of

the pipes and of the turns in the coupling and form a chamber of sufficient size at the bend to accommodate the wire.

In the drawings, I have shown my invention as applied to different forms of fittings, the purpose of the invention, however, being the same in each form and I have shown different manners for protecting the wire against sharp edges. It will be evident, however, that other changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts which will come within the scope of my invention and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited in every instance to the exact construction as herein shown and described, but desire to make such changes as may be necessary.

1 designates the body or trunk of the fitting, the same forming a chamber 2 which is larger than the diameters of the pipes, to which the body is adapted to be fitted and projecting from the body or trunk 1 are the branches 3 and 4, the inner walls of which are suitably threaded and adapted to receive the ends of the pipes which the fitting is to connect. The walls of the branches are swelled outwardly to form a circular body which permits me to provide an enlarged substantially circular opening permitting ready access to said branches.

5 and 6 designate flanges formed between the chamber 2 of the body 1 and the branches 3 and 4 respectively, it being understood that the said flange is suitably rounded and projects sufficiently beyond the inner walls of the branches 3 and 4 in order that when the pipes are in position the flange will be sufficient to prevent the conductors from contacting with the sharp edges of the pipes.

The trunk 1 is provided with a suitable opening for which I provide a cap or closure 7, the same being formed in any suitable manner and shape, it only being necessary that the closure forms a water tight joint with the walls of the trunk or body 1.

In Fig. 1, I have shown the cap 7 as provided with the threaded portion 8 and the extension 9 is adapted to contact against the edge of the wall of the body 1, so that a tight joint is formed. The cap or closure 7 can be quickly and easily removed from the trunk so that as the wires are strung from the pipe through the branch 3, for

example, they can be grasped through the opening in the trunk 1 by the operator and turned into the branch 4 and thus directed into the pipe connected with said branch 4.

5 In this way the conductors are not unduly bent, the insulated coverings do not come in contact with any sharp edges as the flanges 5 and 6 protect the same and at the same time, the chamber 2 is of sufficient size
10 to accommodate the bend in the conductors so that the said bend can be made at any desired extent. After the wires are properly placed in position, the closure or cap 7 is applied and the device presents a neat and
15 attractive appearance, is water tight and the interior of the device can be readily reached if desired.

In some instances, it may be impossible to place the fitting shown in Fig. 1 at the angle or corner owing to the point at which the coupling must be applied to the device and in Fig. 2, I have shown the opening to be substantially at an angle of 45° with respect to that shown in Fig. 1 and the cap
25 7 is applied in the same manner.

In Fig. 3, the cap 7 and corresponding opening is at the side of the branches 3 and 4 in order that the coupling can be placed directly in the corner of the wall of a building.
30 ing.

In Fig. 4, I have shown the flanges 5 and 6 of greater extent than that shown in Fig. 1 and I have shown the cap 7 as secured to the body 1 by means of the screws 10, the same passing through the extension 9, but the threads 8 are omitted and a shoulder 11 is formed in the body against which the lower edge of the cap is seated and the inner wall of the cap is hollowed as at 12 in order
40 to increase the space of the chamber 2.

In Fig. 5 in place of making the flanges integral with the coupling, I have provided a ring 13 upon which is a strip 14 provided with the opening 15 and upon the opposite side of the ring is a lip 16 and in the coupling between the chamber 2 and the branches 3 and 4, I provide recesses 17, which are adapted to receive the lip 16 on the ring 13, the strip 14 being suitably situated and
50 adapted to receive the screw 18 which engages with a suitable portion of the coupling or fitting in order to hold the ring in position, so that the same serve the same purpose as the flanges 5 and 6.

55 A slightly different form of cap 7 is shown, but accomplishes the same result as that before described.

In the construction shown in Fig. 6, I have shown the coupling or fitting as provided with the annular recesses 19 into which is adapted to be sprung the ring 20 so that the same can be removed and inserted as desired.

In the construction shown in Fig. 7, I
65 have shown the branches 3 and 4 at a differ-

ent angle from that in the other figures, the cap 7 being the same as heretofore described.

In Fig. 4, I have shown a bushing 20* inserted in one of the branches to accommodate a smaller pipe, the bushing having a flange 21 thereon for protecting the conductors, or in some cases, I may dispense with the protectors 5 and insert bushings in the branches with suitable protectors which will answer the same purpose as the protectors 5.
75

It will of course be further understood that I can have any desired number of branches to the trunk or body 1, that is to say in some cases I may have three branches leading from the body or even four, it only being necessary to provide the opening in the body with the closure and to place between the branches and the cap or flanges, the rings before described.
85

In Fig. 9, I have shown the ring 13 provided with the strips 14 and 22, so that each side of the ring can be secured to the coupling if desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—
90

1. As a new article of manufacture, an electric conduit fitting having a plurality of branches at an angle to each other and outwardly swelled and enlarged at their junction forming a body substantially circular to provide an enlarged opening facing the openings of the branches and a removable closure for said opening adapted to be secured to the body.
95 100

2. As a new article of manufacture, an electric conduit fitting having a plurality of branches at angles of 90° to each other and outwardly swelled and enlarged at their junction forming a body substantially circular to provide an enlarged circular opening facing the openings of the branches, and a removable closure for said opening adapted to be secured to the body.
105 110

3. As a new article of manufacture, an electric conduit fitting having two branches at an angle of substantially 90° to each other and outwardly swelled and enlarged at their junction and made substantially circular with an enlarged substantially circular opening permitting access to said branches, and rounded contacts for the wires adjacent the junction of the branches and at right angles to each other and readily accessible through said enlarged opening.
115 120

4. As a new article of manufacture, an electric conduit fitting having a plurality of branches at an angle to each other and outwardly swelled and enlarged at their juncture forming a body and provided with an opening facing and in line with the openings of the branches and a removable closure for said opening adapted to be secured to the body and the walls of said opening terminating
125 130

minating at a suitable point whereby the conductors may be drawn through either of said branches in a substantially straight line.

5 5. As a new article of manufacture, an electric conduit fitting comprising a hollow body having a substantially circular opening therein, tubular branches integral with said body and angularly disposed relative to each other said opening facing the open-
10 ings of said branches, a removable closure for said opening, and an inwardly rounded portion on said body between said branches, whereby wires may be drawn through said body without injury.

6. As a new article of manufacture, an 15 electric conduit fitting comprising a body portion having tubular branches at an angle of 90° to each other and threaded for the reception of a conduit, said body portion being provided with an opening in line with 20 said branches whereby wires may be drawn through said branches in a substantially straight line and a removable closure for said opening.

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