

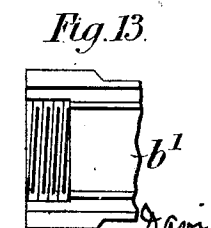
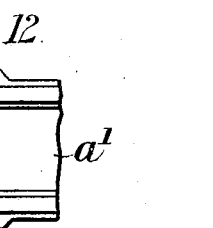
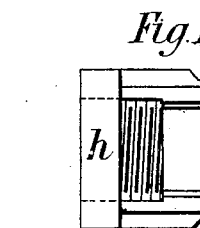
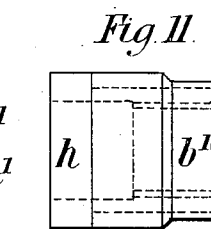
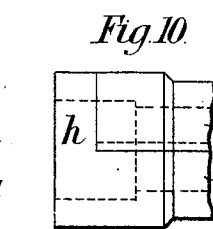
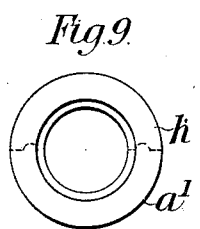
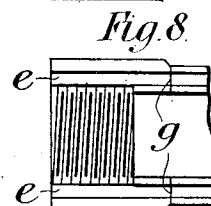
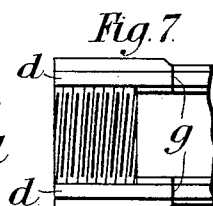
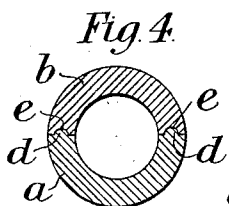
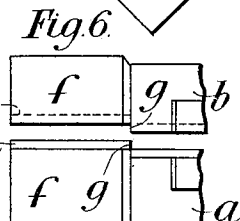
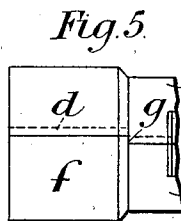
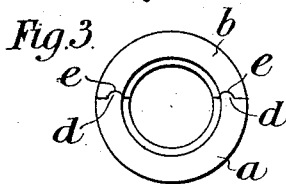
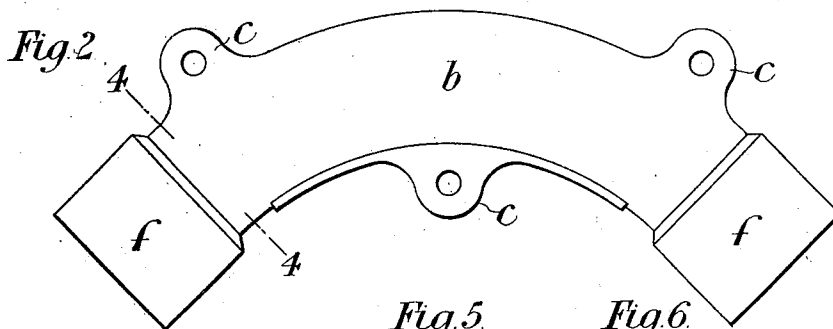
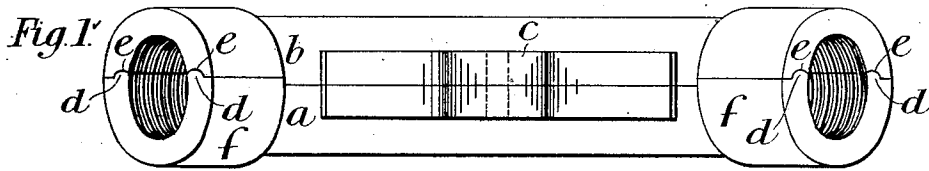
No. 835,504.

PATENTED NOV. 13, 1906.

D. M. EDWARDS & E. A. BROWN.

BEND, ELBOW, AND OTHER ANGLE PIECE FOR ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1905.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID MUSGRAVE EDWARDS AND ERNEST ARGYLE BROWN, OF KILBURN, ENGLAND, ASSIGNORS TO CONDUITS & FITTINGS, LIMITED, OF KILBURN, ENGLAND.

BEND, ELBOW, AND OTHER ANGLE-PIECE FOR ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

No. 835,504.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 13, 1906.

Application filed July 7, 1905. Serial No. 288,629.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID MUSGRAVE EDWARDS and ERNEST ARGYLE BROWN, subjects of the King of Great Britain, residing at 80 Salusbury road, Kilburn, Middlesex, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bends, Elbows, and other Angle-Pieces for Electric Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bends, elbows, T's, and four-way and other like fittings, and to that class of such fittings which are divided longitudinally so as to permit of one part being removed in order to allow of passing electric-light and other wires through conduits connected with the said fittings.

Hitherto such fittings have usually been divided into two equal parts, the result being that when after the ordinary straight conduits have been screwed or inserted into the ends of the fittings one half of the fitting is removed there is a liability of the other half of the fitting dropping out of position.

The object of this invention is to provide means for obviating the liability of the bend or like fitting becoming detached in case the cover portion is removed; and to this end the present invention consists in dividing the fitting unequally or so that the socket portions into which the pipes are screwed or fitted will be greater than half a circle, and thus be prevented from falling off the conduits.

To enable the invention to be fully understood, we will describe the same by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a bend-fitting constructed according to the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, and Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side view of one end of the fitting; and Fig. 6 is a similar view, but showing the parts separated. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the lower part of Fig. 5, and Fig. 8 is an under-side view of the upper half. Figs. 9 and 10 are views similar to Figs. 3 and 5, respectively, illustrating a modification of the invention; and Fig. 11 is a plan view of this modified form of device. Figs. 12 and 13 are views similar to Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, showing the inner surfaces of the two parts shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11.

a b are the two parts of the fitting, each of

which is provided with a series of lugs *c c*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, for allowing of the parts being connected together by screws or the like. The part *a* of the fitting, which for convenience of description we will refer to as the "lower" part, has formed upon the edges with which the other or upper part *b* makes contact ribs *d*, designed to fit into or interlock with corresponding grooves *e*, formed in the upper part *b*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, to permit of placing the two parts in their proper position and also for forming a good joint for preventing the entrance of water.

The socket portions *f f* of the fitting are made of larger diameter than the intermediate portion, so that when pipes are inserted into the sockets *f f* the inner surfaces thereof will be flush with the inner surface of the intermediate portion of the tubular passage in the fitting, and thereby obviate the formation of ledges which might injure the cables or wires as they are drawn through.

The dividing line between the parts *a* and *b* does not pass through the center of the sockets, so that a pipe inserted into the socket will be retained in the part *a* notwithstanding that the part *b* is removed. The intermediate portion of the fitting between the sockets may be divided upon the central line, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, transversely-extending shoulders *g g*, Figs. 5 to 8, being thereby formed, which when the two parts are placed in position prevent the longitudinal movement of one part upon the other and insure the placing of the two parts in their proper position.

We sometimes modify the construction hereinbefore described by forming the extreme end of each socket as a complete circle without any division, as illustrated at *h*, Figs. 9 to 12. It will be obvious that when the pipes are screwed into the fitting thus formed there will be no possibility of the fitting becoming detached from the pipes.

In practice the bridge-piece *h* advantageously covers about two-thirds of the length of the thread of the pipe screwed into the socket, so that the upper part *b'* of the fitting, which is screw-threaded internally, as shown in Fig. 13, can be tightly jointed on the end of the pipe which is screwed into the part *a'*.

Although we have only described our invention as applied to a bend, it will be ob-

vious that the invention is equally applicable to elbows, T's, four-way pieces and other fittings to which conduits are connected.

What we claim is—

- 5 A coupling for conduit-pipes provided at each end with an internally-threaded pipe-engaging socket and formed of two members divided from each other longitudinally throughout the length of the coupling, the
10 plane of division separating the sockets into unequal parts, and the portion of the coupling between the sockets being divided on a

different plane, thereby forming transversely-extending shoulders on the meeting edges of the parts, to insure the proper placing of the parts and to prevent the longitudinal movement of one with respect to the other, substantially as described. 15

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