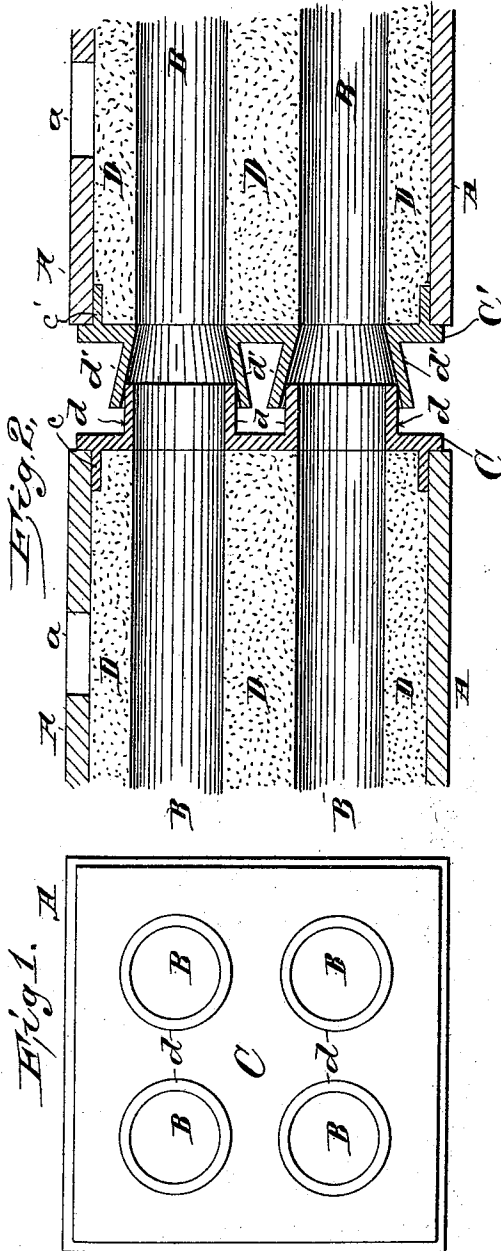


(No Model.)

T. T. LA POINTE, J. H. FLANAGAN & C. A. THOMPSON
ELECTRIC CONDUIT.

No. 530,951.

Patented Dec. 18, 1894.



Attest,
C. W. Benjamin,
Mary A. Young

Inventors
Thomas J. LaPointe
James H. Flanagan
Charles A. Thompson.
By Walter Brown,
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS T. LA POINTE, JAMES H. FLANAGAN, AND CHARLES A. THOMPSON,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

ELECTRIC CONDUIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,951, dated December 18, 1894.

Application filed November 23, 1893. Serial No. 491,816. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS T. LA POINTE, JAMES H. FLANAGAN and CHARLES A. THOMPSON, citizens of the United States, and residents of New Haven, in the county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in conduits, and especially such as are designed for electric wires or cables.

The invention pertains to that class of conduits which contain a number of tubes or passages, and it is the purpose of the invention to provide such a conduit with fittings at the ends for making a good joint between sections of each of said tubes or passages, which will exclude water from said tubes or passages and protect the electric cables from deterioration. Said fittings are preferably male on one end of our conduit, and female on the other end, and the fittings of one length will, therefore, always make a ready joint with those of any other length of the conduit.

Referring to the drawings which accompany the specification to aid the description, Figure 1 is an elevation of that end of a length of a conduit which is provided with conical male fittings. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, partly broken, showing two lengths of the conduit, with their fittings engaged to make a joint.

The conduit is constructed as follows: A box A is first made of boards of any desired length and of a cross section to contain the desired number of parallel tubes or passages B. Said box A is usually of square cross section, and is first formed without ends, being then in effect a large pipe. Said box A is provided with a hole *a* on one side to permit of filling the box with composition, as will be hereinafter described. Next the heads C C are put on the ends of box, being provided with flanges *c c'* respectively, which fit inside the box. The heads C C' may also be set in rabbets in the ends of the boards, and will be secured to the box in any suitable manner. The said head C is provided on the outside

with a number of spigots, or rings, *d d*, spaced preferably equal distances apart, and which form the male member of the joint, while the head C', on the other end of the box, is provided with conical rings, or spigots *d' d'*, are spaced at distances apart corresponding to the positions of said cones, and form the female member of the joint. Of course, in place of being cylindrical, the rings *d d* might be conical. Now, the case of the conduit being completed, as described, it is dipped, heads and all, into a hot liquid mixture of asphalt coal tar, burnt line and tallow to give it a weather proof coat. When the coat is dry and hard, iron tubes, not shown in the drawing, are drawn through the box, extending from the male spigots *d d* to the female rings *d' d'*, and projecting a little at each end. There being one such iron tube for each proposed passage, when all are in place the box is filled by way of the hole *a*, with a grout composition D, composed of sand and hydraulic cement, preferably in proportion of one part of sand to two parts of cement. As the grout becomes somewhat hard, the aforesaid iron tubes are turned from time to time to prevent the grout adhering to them, and when the grout is fully hardened, the said iron tubes are drawn out, leaving passages B through the grout from end to end of the box.

When the conduit is to be used, it will be made on the spot, and two adjacent lengths will be put end to end, with the fittings *d d* of one length entering the fittings *d' d'* of the next length. The lengths are then pushed together, and a good joint will be made.

Now, having described our improvements, we claim as our invention—

1. A conduit for electric light wires, consisting of separate sections, each of which has a peripheral casing, heads thereon provided with joint rings, the head of one section having said rings male, the adjacent head of the next section having said rings female, and a grout composition in said casing perforated with passages extending from the fittings on one head plate to the fittings on the other head plate, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination in conduits of the peripheral casing A, head plates C C' thereon, male rings *d*, on one of said head plates, female rings *d'* on the other of said head plates,
5 grout composition D and tubes E longitudinally arranged therethrough, substantially as described.

3. In conduits, the head plates C C' provided the one with a plurality of male, the
10 other with a plurality of female fittings, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 19th day of September, 1893.

THOMAS T. LA POINTE.
JAMES H. FLANAGAN.
CHARLES A. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

EDWIN M. CLARK,
JOHN HALLINAN.