

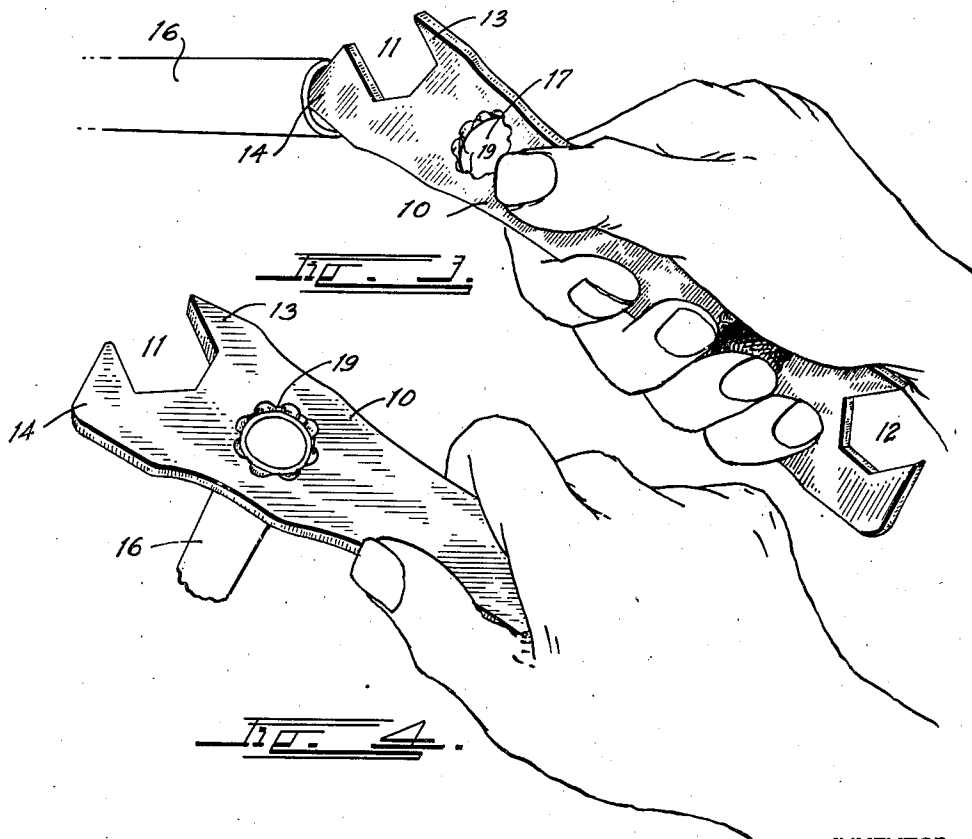
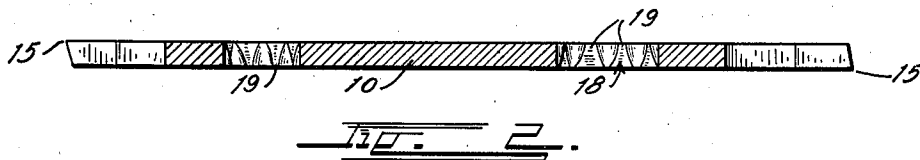
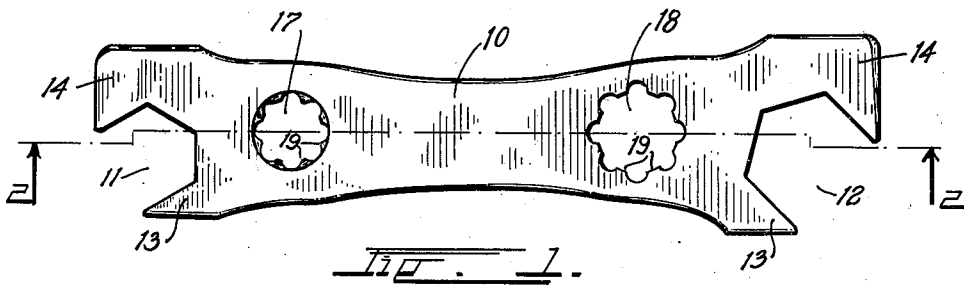
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ELECTRICIAN'S CONDUIT WRENCH

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ELECTRICIAN'S CONDUIT WRENCH

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1 Claim. (Cl. 77-73)

This invention relates to a conduit wrench for electrodes. The modern method of wiring buildings for electricity is to use what is known as "thin-wall" tubing as conduits for carrying the wiring. Thin wall tubing is cut with a hacksaw which leaves a sharp bur on the interior that interferes with drawing the wires and also results in injury to the insulation. A sharp bur is also formed on the exterior which makes it difficult to insert the tubing into the coupling nuts employed for attaching the tube sections together and to outlet boxes.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a wrench for tightening the attachment coupling nuts which can be also used for removing both the internal and external burs from the tubing.

In tightening the attachment couplings on the tubing, it is necessary that the coupling be held with one wrench and turned with another wrench to expand the packing sleeve against the tubing. The two wrenches are so close together that it is impossible to use two of the ordinary wrenches or pliers thereon.

Another object of this invention is to supply a wrench which will be sufficiently thin to allow two or more of them to be used simultaneously on the same coupling without interference with each other.

In building insulations, the tubing for the wiring is often lain again the concrete forms or against the walls so that it is difficult to tighten the couplings with the usual wrench. A further object of this invention is to provide a wrench with nut engaging notches of two sizes. The notches being so positioned that the couplings can be gripped even though they lie against a surface.

Other objects and advantages reside in the detail construction of the invention, which is designed for simplicity, economy, and efficiency. These will become more apparent from the following description.

In the following detailed description of the invention reference is had to the accompanying drawing which forms a part hereof. Like numerals refer to like parts in all views of the drawing and throughout the description.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a face view of the improved wrench.
Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section therethrough taken on the line 2-2, Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 illustrates the wrench being used to remove an internal bur from the tubing.

Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating the wrench being used to remove an external bur therefrom.

The improved wrench consists of a flat, comparatively thin, plate-like handle member 10 having what might be termed two corners at

each end. In one corner at one end there is a small hexagonal wrench socket 11; in the other extremity is a similar large wrench socket 12 also opening to a corner of the member 10. Below each wrench socket is a relatively pointed extremity 13 which enables the wrench to be slipped into place even though the tubing coupling be against a supporting surface.

On the corner opposite each wrench socket is a rectangular reaming corner 14. Each reaming corner is formed with two beveled cutting edges. The two edges being positioned at right angles to each other and the two cutting edges being oppositely faced. This arrangement allows the corners 13 to be inserted in the extremity of a tubing, such as indicated at 16, and rotated so that the cutting edges 15 will cut the hacksaw bur which has been left on the interior of the tubing.

The member 10 is also provided with a small exterior reamer opening 17 and a large exterior reamer opening 18 to accommodate the usual one-half inch and three-fourth inch tubing. Both reamer openings are formed with internal inclined cutting teeth 19. The teeth 19 project into the reamer openings sufficiently far to prevent a tubing from passing completely through the member 10 and, when rotated about the tubing, act to cut the external hacksaw bur therefrom as shown in Fig. 4.

A tubing prepared by the use of this tool presents a somewhat sharpened edge inclined on both its inner and outer edges so that it may be easily slipped into the couplings and so that wiring, fishing tapes, etc. can be easily passed there-through without obstruction.

While a specific form of the improvement has been described and illustrated herein, it is desired to be understood that the same may be varied, within the scope of the appended claim, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired secured by Letters Patent is:

An electrician's tool comprising a relatively thin flat, elongated handle member, an end of said handle member having a beveled side edge parallel to the longitudinal axis of said handle, and an oppositely beveled end edge at right angles thereto, said edges defining a rectangular corner with oppositely faced cutting edges, whereby when the tool is grasped in one hand it may be conveniently applied at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees to the end of a tube held in the other hand, to enter its corner into the end of such tube and, by rotation, to ream said end and remove burs therefrom.

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