

(No Model.)

A. SLOAN.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH WIRE CONDUIT.

No. 274,522.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.

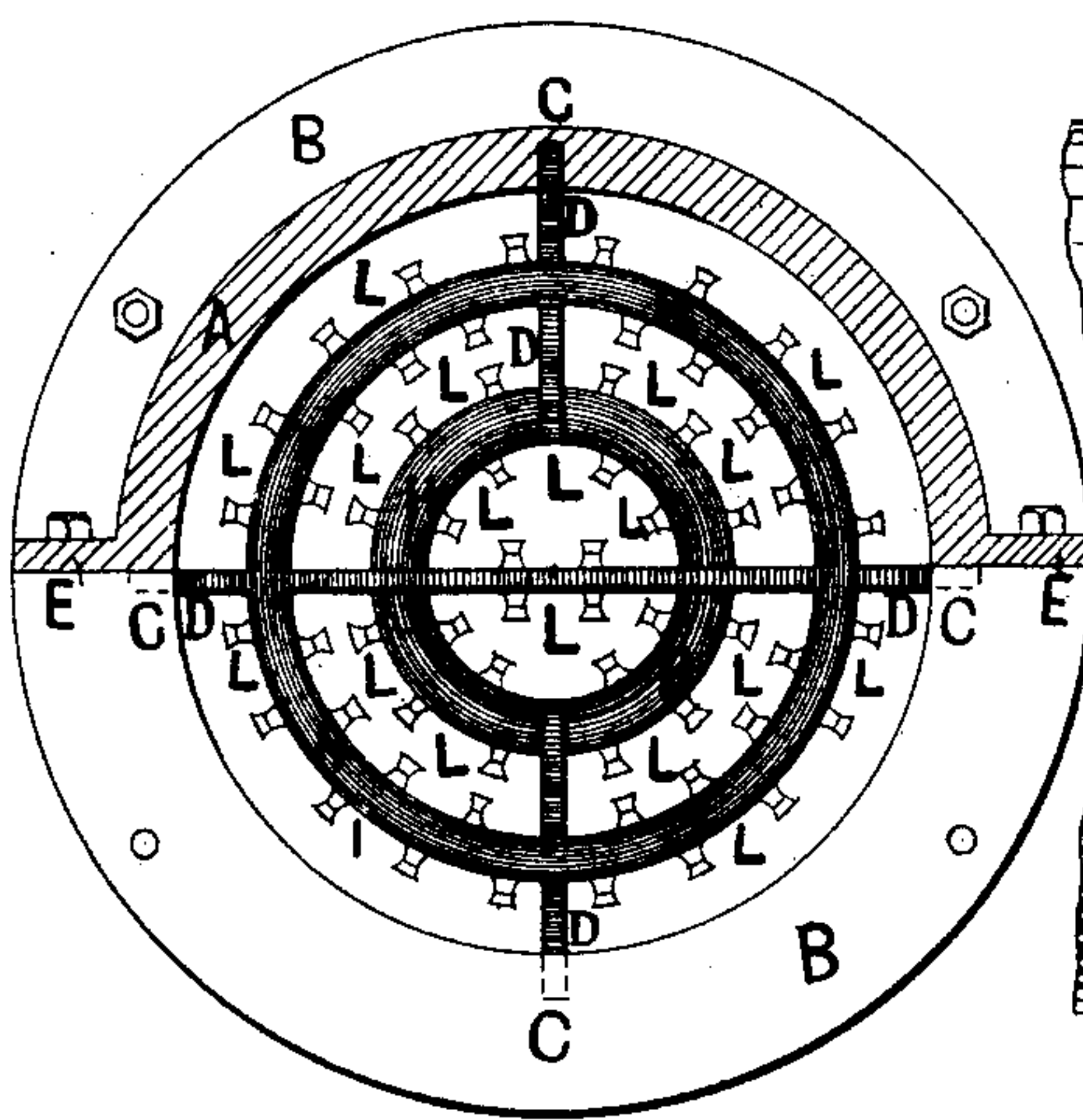


Fig. 1.

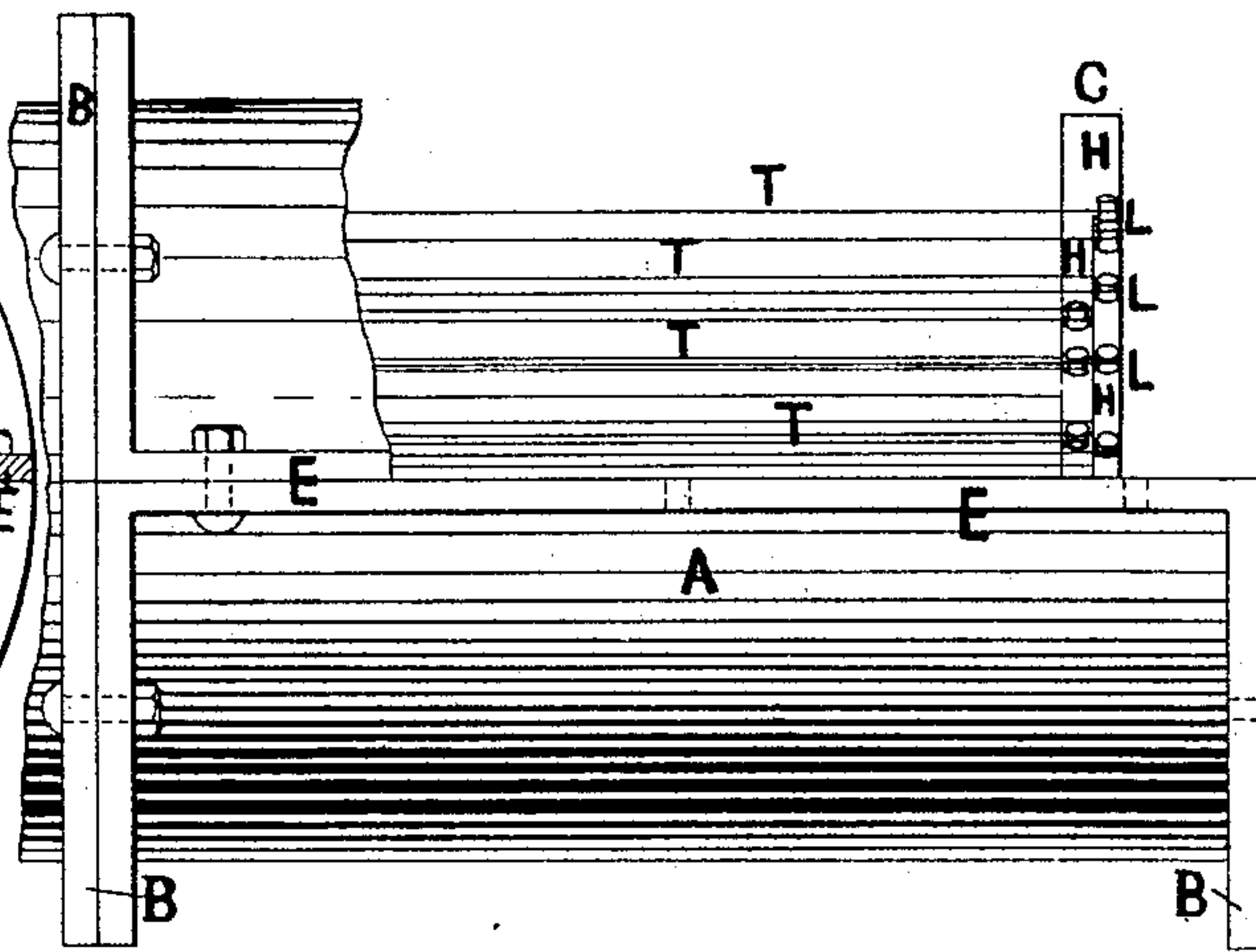


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

Chas. S. Gooding.

W. R. Marble

Inventor.

Alexander Sloan,

By Sylvanus Walker
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER SLOAN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO EDWIN J. HUME, OF HYDE PARK, MASSACHUSETTS.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH-WIRE CONDUIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,522, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed February 12, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER SLOAN, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Underground Telegraph-Wire Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a
10 cheap, simple, convenient, compact, and efficient device for laying, insulating, and protecting underground telegraph-wires, which will permit of their inspection and repair in a most expeditious manner; and it consists in
15 the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts of the device, as hereinafter more fully described, and set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation of the end of a pipe for retaining and insulating
20 underground telegraph-wires embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a sectional side elevation of the same.

A represents a pipe, provided at each end with flanges B, through which screw-bolts may
25 be inserted to connect the pieces or sections together, or in any other manner desired. Each piece or section of pipe has longitudinal flanges E upon opposite sides thereof, the pipe being formed in two halves, which are adapted
30 to be placed together and secured in position by screw-bolts passing through the said longitudinal flanges E, or in any other suitable manner.

The longitudinal sections are provided near
35 each end with internal notches or cavities, into which the projecting ends C of the supporting-frame D fit, said frame D being constructed of two or more concentric circles or portions, H, intersected by two or more right-
40 angle bars, D, and upon the external or outer and inner faces of which are secured a series of insulators, L, by screws passing through the same, or in any other desired manner, the
45 telegraph or electric wires T being stretched through or between the said frames D and secured to the said insulators L, as heretofore practiced. It will be seen and understood that the said horizontal cross-bars D have
50 each end or opposite ends fitted within the notches or cavities formed within the upper edges of the lower half or section of pipe, and the lower end of the vertical cross-bar or pieces D fit within a cavity formed in the in-

terior surface of the pipe at the bottom thereof, and that the said supporting-frames D C H 55 are placed in position and the telegraph-wires T stretched and secured thereto before the upper half-section of pipe is placed thereon, it being provided with internal cavities to receive the upper ends of the said vertical bars 60 or projecting ends C of the supporting-frame, when said upper half is placed on the said lower portion and the two halves secured together by screw-bolts P, as shown. Thus it
65 will be seen and understood that any one of such upper half-sections may be removed to inspect or repair any portion of the said electric wires T. It will be seen that by the peculiar construction and formation of the said supporting cross-frames composed of the parts 70 D C H a very large number of electric wires may be inclosed within a limited space of convenient interior diameter of pipe, and each wire completely insulated, and at the same time permit of ready and easy inspection of the
75 said wires for repairs, removal, or insertion of others until the available space to secure the insulators L to the supporting cross-frame had become filled to its greatest capacity.

Any well-known form of insulator may be 80 employed that is adapted to this kind of underground pipe for electrical wires, and the sections of pipe may be constructed of iron or any other suitable material, and of such length and size as circumstances may require. The
85 cross frames may be constructed of wood or metal and be placed in each section of pipe provided to receive the supporting ends, or at a less or greater distance, the wires being run or stretched sufficiently to prevent their sag- 90 ging between the supporting-frames.

It will be understood that the inclosing-pipes may be run at angles, or with branches.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is— 95

The combination, with the sectional pipe A, having end flanges, B, and horizontal flanges E, of the supporting-frames D, consisting of the concentric circular portions H, and right-angle intersecting bars D, having projections C, and 100 provided with insulators L, substantially as described, as and for the purposes set forth.

ALEXANDER SLOAN.

Witnesses:

GEO. G. YOUNGMAN,
FREDRIK ROTH.