

(No Model.)

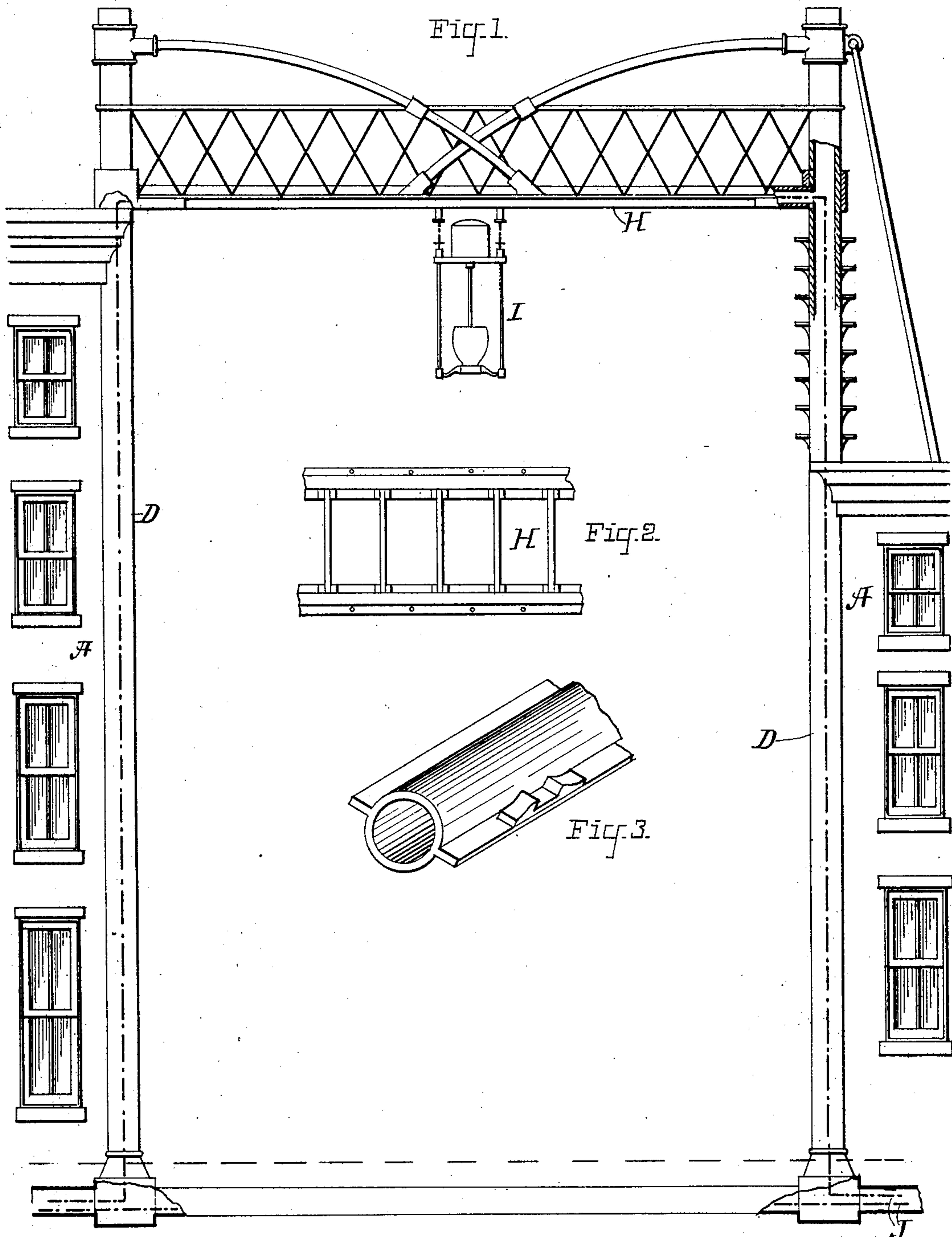
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. CLOKEY.

BRANCH CONDUIT FOR ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS.

No. 361,265.

Patented Apr. 19, 1887.



ATTEST:

J. A. Mudd

Edward P. Thompson

INVENTOR:

Josiah M. Clokey

By

W. J. Johnston

Attorney

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. M. CLOKEY.

BRANCH CONDUIT FOR ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS.

No. 361,265.

Patented Apr. 19, 1887.

Fig. 4.

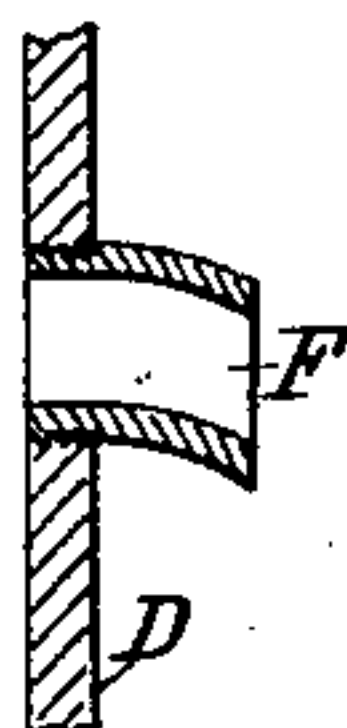
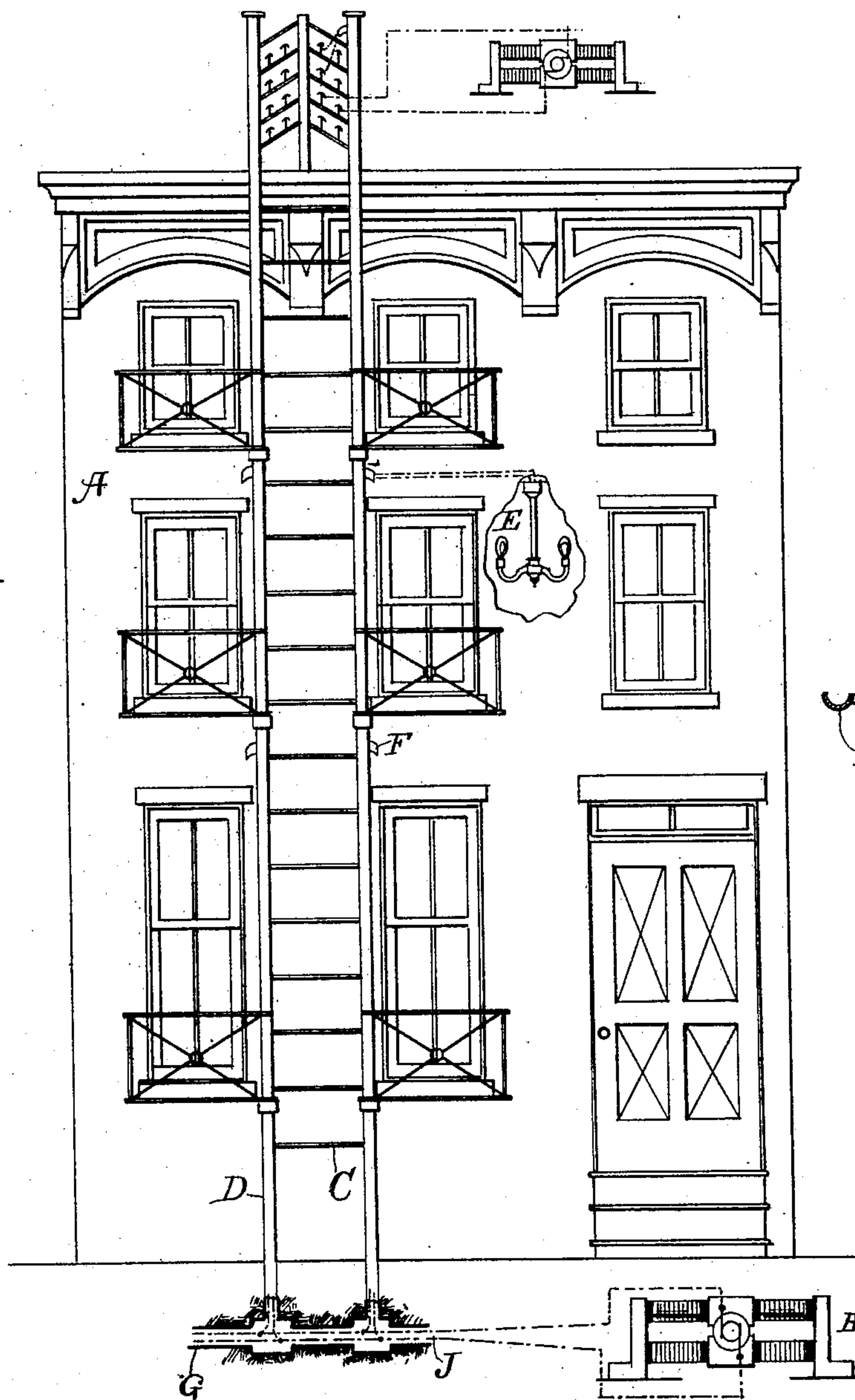
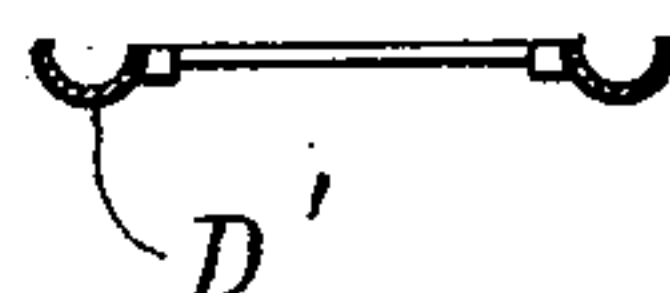


Fig. 5.



ATTEST:

J. A. Mudd

Edward P. Thompson

INVENTOR:

Josiah M. Clokey

By

N. J. Johnston

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSIAH M. CLOKEY, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

BRANCH CONDUIT FOR ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,265, dated April 19, 1887.

Application filed May 1, 1886. Serial No. 200,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSIAH M. CLOKEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Branch Conduits for Electrical Conductors, described, claimed, and shown in the following specification, claims, and drawings.

10 My invention relates to a system of electrical distribution applicable to the lighting both of dwelling-houses or similar structures and of the street upon which they are located.

15 By my invention the distance through which the electricity has to pass to get to any lamp is less than if passed through the gas-pipes of the ordinary dwelling-house.

20 My object also is to provide combined conduits and ladders, so that the conduits may be employed not only for electric-light wires, but for other similar purposes, and the ladders as means of access to any part of the conduits.

25 In order to illustrate the practical manner of carrying out the invention, and to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same, drawings are hereunto annexed and described, in which similar letters represent corresponding elements, and in which each part referred to is designated by a single character.

30 Figure 1 is a general view of the system, showing particularly disposition of elements whereby a street may be lighted. Figs. 2 and 3 show details. Fig. 4 shows a front view of a dwelling and of the disposition of circuits for lighting dwellings. Fig. 5 shows details of construction.

40 The system comprises the combination of any two dwellings, factories, or similar structures, A, an electrical generator—such as a dynamo, B—ladders vertically supported against the sides of said houses, hollow or tubular side rails, D, or semi-tubular, D', to said ladders, connecting pieces or rungs C, openings in the sides of said side rails, electric lamps E in said houses, detachable nozzles F in said openings, an underground conduit, G, a horizontal ladder, H, provided with tubular side

50 rails connecting the tops of said vertical ladders, an arc-lamp, I, or other electric light, suspended from the horizontal ladder, and electrical conductors J, passing from said generator through said side rails and through said electric lamps.

55 As to the operation of the system, the current passes from the dynamo through the houses and electric lamps. The wires may be attached by removing, first, any of the detachable tubes. Only one circuit is shown; but of course there may be any number, some of which may be telegraph and telephone wires.

60 In case of fire or explosion in a house, the occupants may escape by the ladders without the assistance of extra or special fire-escapes. The main wires, being on the outside of the house, may be provided with branch wires at each story, so that the resistance is less than if the same branch wires were taken from the ground-floor.

70 The invention is not limited to the precise construction hereinbefore described and shown, as it is evident that many modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention.

75 On top of any house may be arranged cross-pieces provided with insulators, so that the circuits may enter the house from overhead wires.

80 Having now stated the object of the said invention, having described its practical realization by reference to the accompanying drawings, and having particularly ascertained the manner in which the same operates to accomplish the said object, what I consider to be novel and original, and therefore claim as my invention, is—

1. A conduit for electrical conductors, consisting of a pair of hollow uprights, each provided at intervals with openings or branches, the uprights being held and braced by cross-pieces throughout their entire length at short intervals, the whole structure being adapted to be secured to the outer wall of a building, for the purpose described.

2. In a system of electrical distribution, a trunk-conduit located on each side of the street beneath the pavement in close proximity to

the building-line and at street crossings beneath
the roadway, in combination with branches
from said trunks extending upward and se-
cured to the front of the buildings, some of
5 the branches at opposite points on the street
being farther extended than the others, and
having their upper ends connected by a truss
or bridge for the suspension of electric lamps

and for conducting the wires to the same, sub-
stantially as described. 10

Witness my signature and seal this 20th day
of April, 1886.

JOSIAH M. CLOKEY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

EDWARD P. THOMPSON,
C. E. STUMP.