

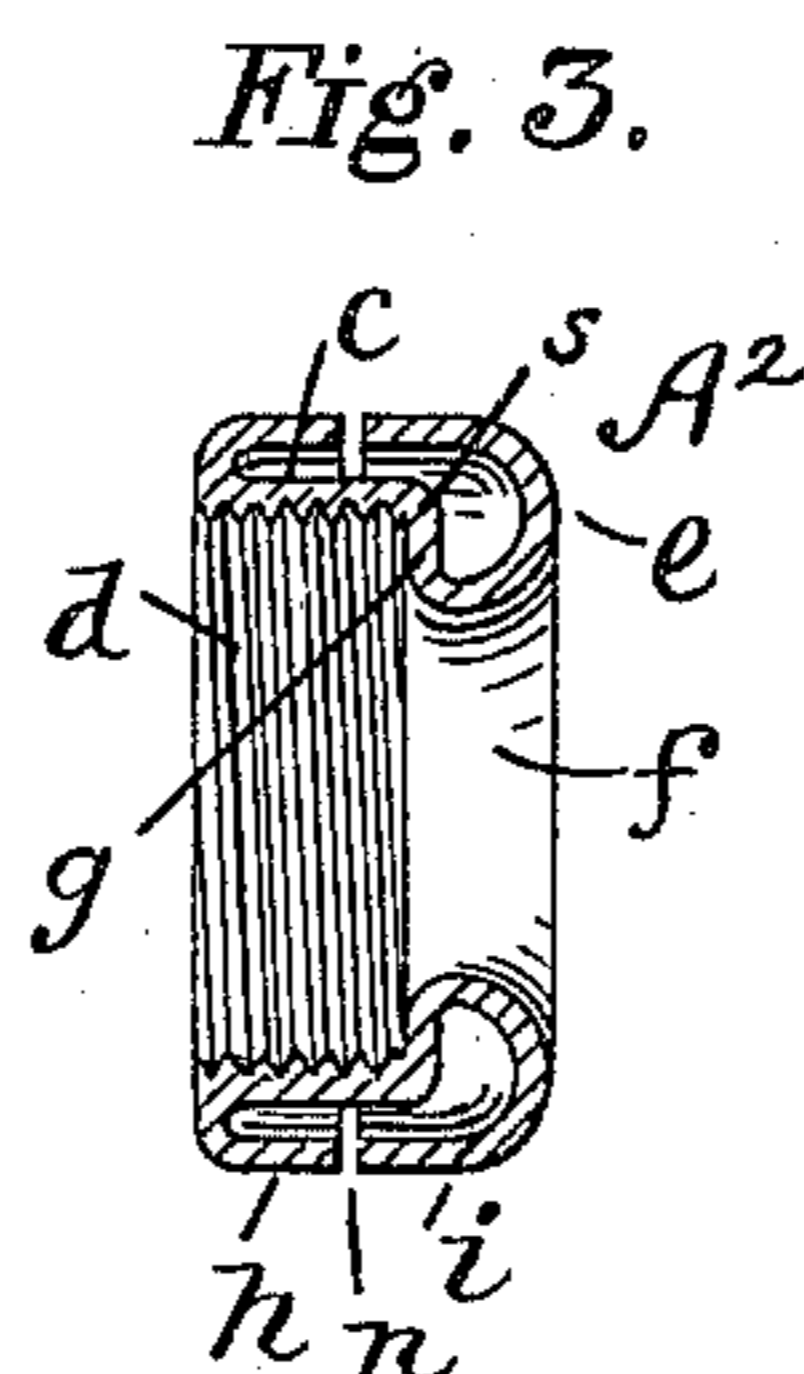
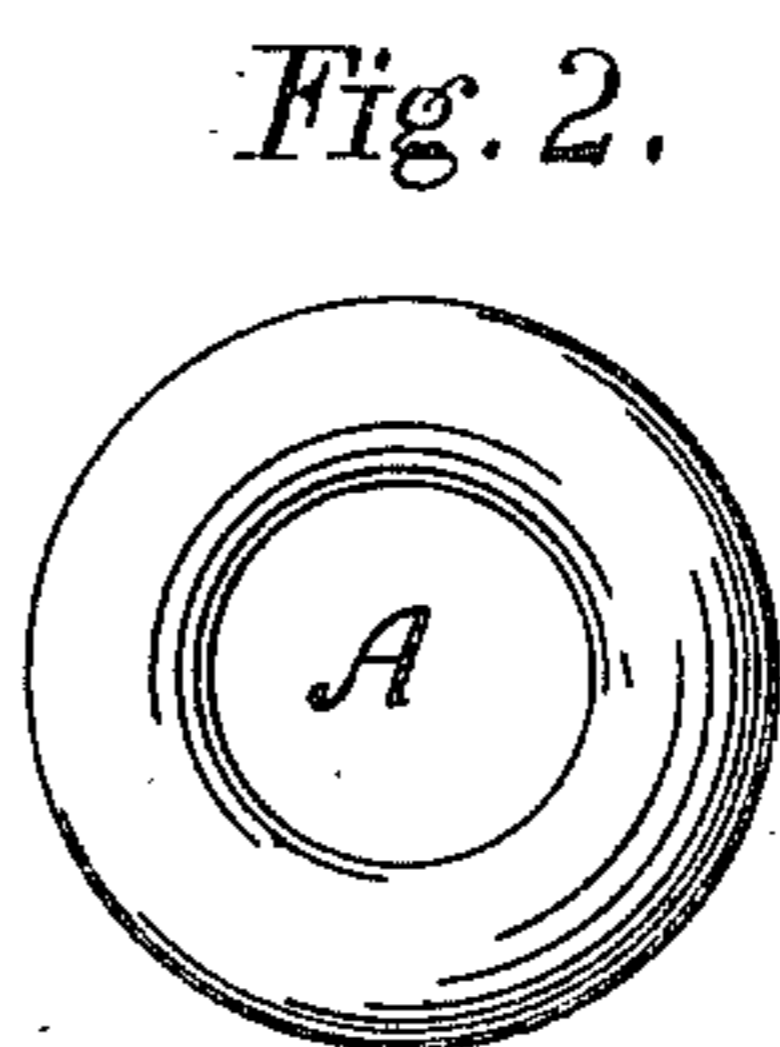
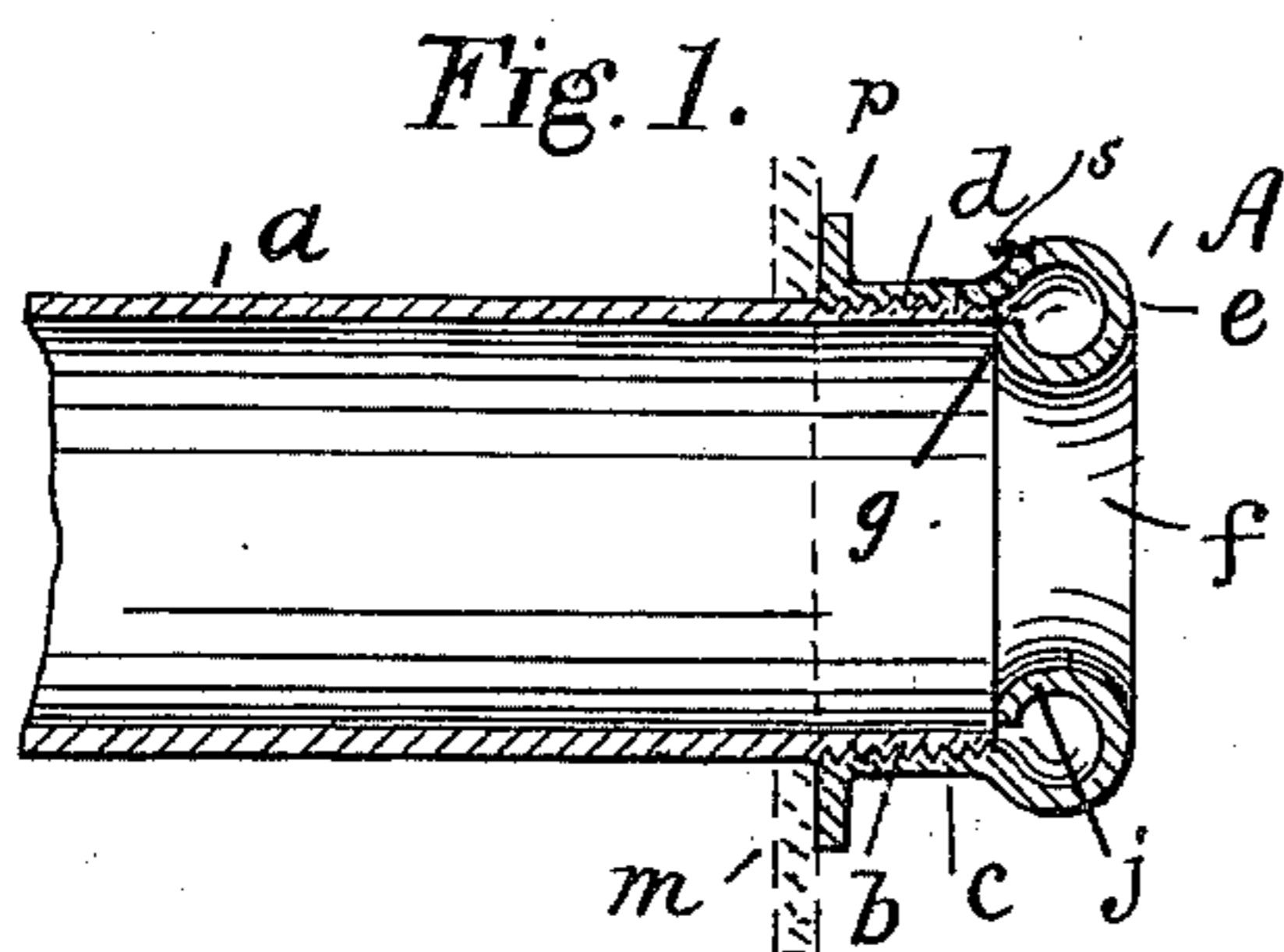
No. 687,812.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

W. F. BOSSERT.
CAPPING FOR ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

(Application filed Dec. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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CAPPING FOR ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,812, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed December 28, 1900. Serial No. 41,376. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. BOSSERT, residing at Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Cappings for Electric Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

In accordance with the rules and regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the installation of electric wiring and apparatus metal conduits where they enter junction-boxes and at other outlets, &c., must be fitted with a capping fitted so as to protect the wire from abrasion. Such a capping should also give a finished appearance to the conduits as they project into the junction-boxes or from the face of a wall. To meet these rules and requirements is the object of the present invention, which consists in providing a new and novel capping for the purposes mentioned which is drawn up from a single piece of sheet metal of suitable ductility into a short tube which is internally threaded and which I term the "attachment" end or portion, and whose opposite end, termed the "protective" portion, is rolled or rounded over in the shape of a hollow ring or nosing to form an abutment or shoulder and a curving smooth surface over which the wire may pass easily and freely without abrasion of its insulation. I am thus enabled to provide an efficient capping at small cost which is extremely light in weight and presentable in appearance, all of which I will now proceed to describe, and point out in the claims.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a horizontal section of the invention attached to the end of a metal conduit. Fig. 2 is an end view of the capping, and Fig. 3 is a modified form of the improved capping.

Referring to the figures, *a* represents a piece of metal conduit extending through *m*, which may represent the wall of a junction-box or that of a building and has provided upon the outer surface of its end a screw-thread *b*, and *A* is the capping, having a straight cylindrical portion *c*, which is internally threaded, as at *d*, called the "attachment" portion and adapted to be screwed upon the end of the conduit *a*. The outer wire protective portion or end of the capping is swelled out at *e* and its edge rolled over into the interior of the

cylinder, as at *j*, so as to almost touch the inner surface thereof, and forms an abutment *g* for the end of the conduit. The capping *A* is made from a piece of thin ductile sheet metal struck or drawn up by suitable stamps or dies into a cylinder *c*, and the rounding part *e* may be formed by dies or spun up in a manner well understood, as may be determined, and the internal thread *d* is cut in the common and ordinary way. I prefer to have the end of the cylindrical part turned up to form a flange *p* to prevent the capping from being drawn through the wall *m*.

Fig. 3 shows a modification of the invention which presents the appearance of a much more heavy and substantial construction and in the forming of which the inner end of the cylindrical portion *c* is bent over and returned, as at *h*, parallel with the threaded part *c*, while the forward end of the capping is bent inward to form the abutment *g* and then rolled over outwardly and carried straight backward of the same diameter as the portion *h*, and nearly, if not quite, meets the edge of *h*, leaving perhaps a slight opening *n*. This modification is made from sheet metal in a manner similar to that previously described.

By the invention described I provide a capping meeting all the requirements made from a smooth sheet of easily-worked metal easily and quickly, light in weight, whose surface as it leaves the machines needs no finishing or polishing and over which the insulated wires as they are brought to the orifice *f* can be drawn with the least amount of friction, and I am also enabled to place the completed product upon the market at a price not attainable with cappings which are the finished products of castings and forgings.

The capping is preferably made from one piece of metal; but it may be more convenient and economical to make it in more than one piece, in which case the roll *e* can be made separate and affixed in any suitable manner, as by soldering, to the part *c* at the point *s*.

Having described the invention, I claim—

1. A capping for the ends of electric conduits, made from ductile sheet metal, consisting of a cylindrical attachment portion, and

a protective portion in the form of a ring or nosing constituting the entrance to the capping, as set forth.

2. A capping for the ends of electric conduits, made from ductile sheet metal, consisting of an internally-threaded cylindrical attachment portion, and a protective portion in the form of a hollow ring or nosing, as set forth.

3. A capping for the ends of electric conduits, struck or drawn up from ductile sheet metal, consisting of an internally-threaded cylindrical attachment portion, and a protective portion in the form of a ring or nosing provided with an internal abutment or shoulder, as set forth.

4. A capping for the ends of metal electric conduits, struck or drawn up from ductile sheet metal, consisting of an internally-threaded cylindrical attachment portion, and a protective portion curved or swelled out into a hollow ring or nosing so as to provide an internal abutment or shoulder and a smooth rounded entrance or orifice, as set forth.

5. A capping for the ends of electric conduits, made from ductile sheet metal, and struck or spun up into a straight cylindrical attachment portion provided with an internal thread whose end is bent over upon itself; and a protective portion having an internal shoulder or abutment, and curved to form a hollow ring or nosing, and bent back to terminate opposite to and in proximity with the end of the attachment portion, both bent-over parts being parallel with the said threaded part, as set forth.

6. A capping for the ends of electric conduits, made from ductile sheet metal, consisting of an internally-threaded cylindrical attachment portion provided with a flange, and a protective portion in the form of a ring or nosing constituting the entrance to the capping as set forth.

7. A bushing, nipple, coupling or finial member for pipes or conduits, said member comprising a shank or body portion and a throat presenting inwardly and rearwardly a rounded surface, substantially as described.

8. A device of the class described comprising an attaching portion to receive a pipe end, and a throat portion presenting a rounded surface inwardly and rearwardly toward the mouth of said pipe when said device is in place thereon.

9. In a device of the class described, a throat portion having at one extremity a

mouth, and presenting oppositely therefrom a rounded surface directed inwardly and rearwardly, substantially as described.

10. In a device of the class described, an attaching member, and a throat-piece connected therewith and presenting rearwardly a rounded shoulder or surface.

11. In a device of the class described, a metallic attaching member and a metallic throat-piece presenting inwardly a rounded shoulder or surface, and outwardly a mouth, from which the material of said throat-piece is extended backwardly, and exteriorly with respect to said attaching member.

12. In a device of the class described, a shank or attaching portion, and a metallic head or grip portion extending rearwardly from the mouth of said device and exteriorly with respect to said shank, substantially as described.

13. In a device of the class described, comprising an annular metallic shank, threaded interiorly at one end, a throat portion presenting toward, and adjacent, said threaded portion a convexly-rounded, annular shoulder or surface, said throat presenting outwardly a flaring mouth.

14. A finial member of the class described, having a shank threaded interiorly to engage the end of a pipe, said member having a throat of slightly less diameter than the standard pipe-bore and arranged to present toward and immediately adjacent the mouth of said pipe a smooth surface, rounded convexly from a region outside the standard diameter of said pipe's bore to a region within said diameter, and merging into a flaring mouth on the side of said throat away from said pipe end.

15. A device to prevent abrasion of insulated wires at the mouth of a conduit, said device comprising means exterior to the mouth of said conduit and presenting toward the latter a convexly-rounded surface of an aperture less than that of the bore of said conduit, to engage said wires and prevent them from coming into contact with said conduit end.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 26th day of December, 1900.

WILLIAM F. BOSSERT.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. SCOFIELD,
ALBERT S. BRINCKERHOFF.