No. 695,478. Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

P. A. McGEORGE.

CONDUIT.

(Application filed July 13, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

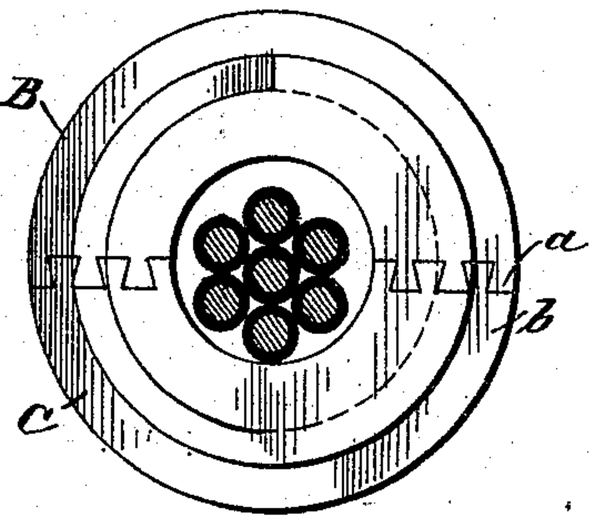


Fig. 2.

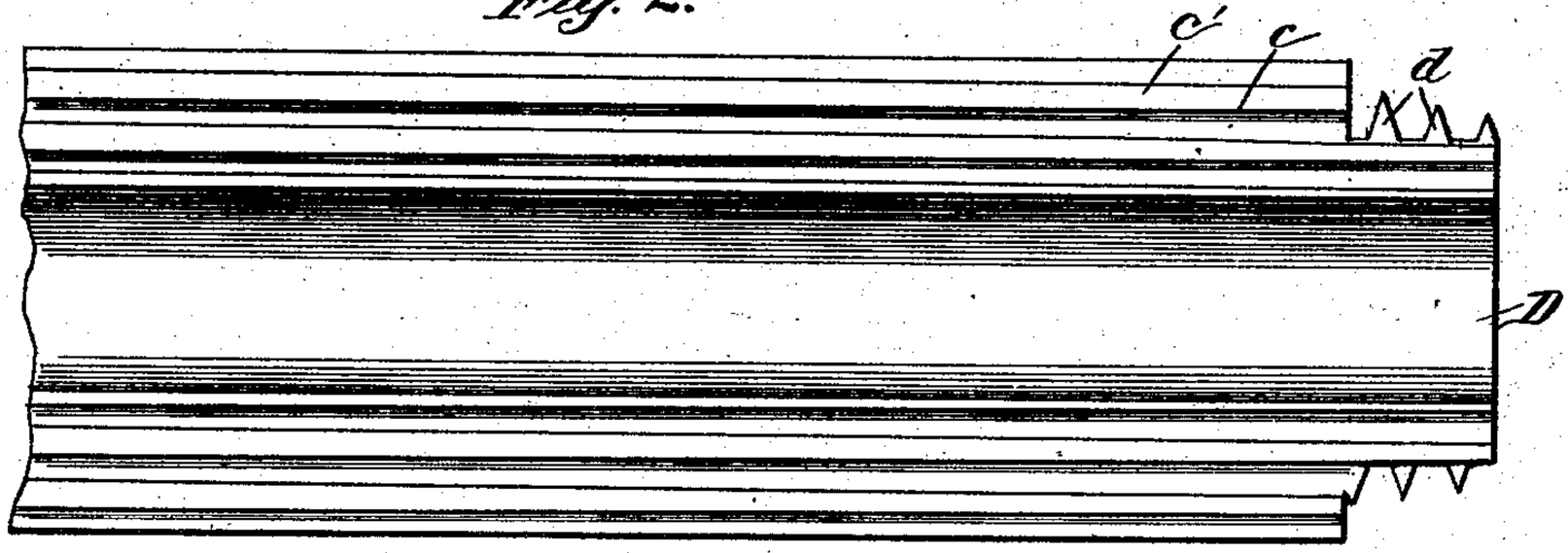
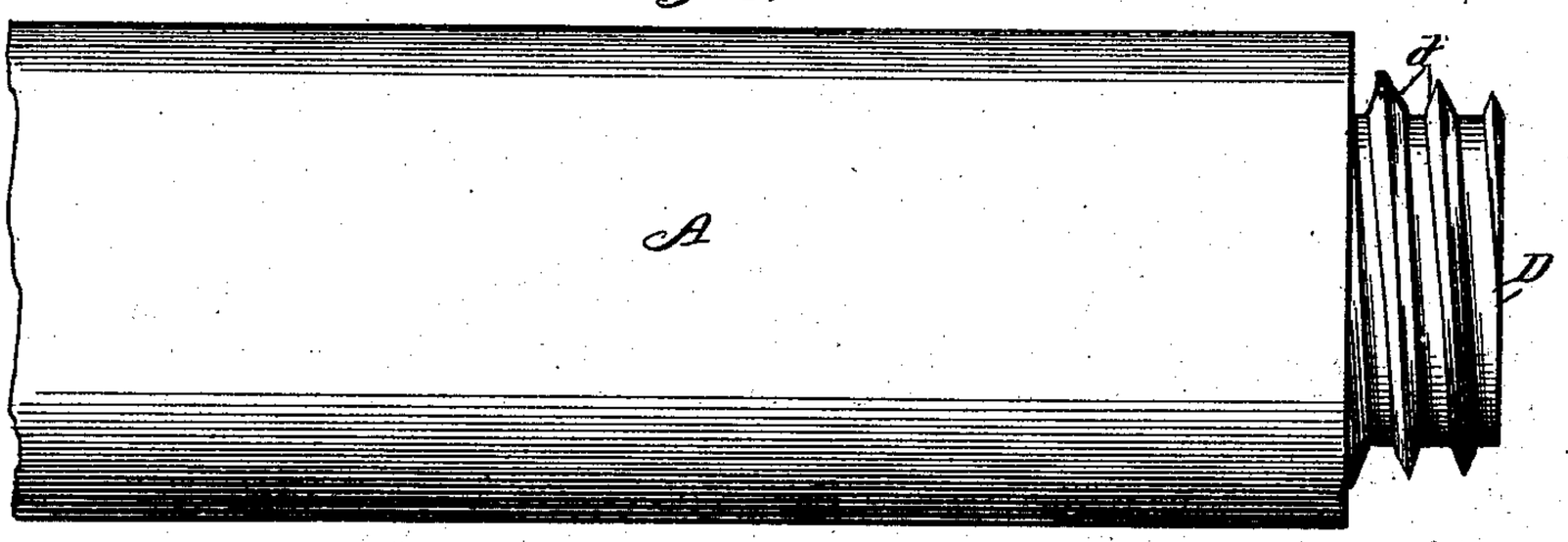


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

H. S. Austin

Edwin L. Wiles.

INVENTOR;

Percy A. McGeorge,

BY Miller B. Stevens Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERCY ALLAN McGEORGE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONDUIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,478, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed July 13, 1901. Serial No. 68,184. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERCY ALLAN McGEORGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Conduits and Similar Articles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and novel conduit primarily designed for electric cables and the like, but by slight modification adapted for other uses, and has for its primary object the construction of a conduit which may be made up of a series of sections which when properly associated will coöperate to constitute a substantially tubular water, dust, and steam tight casing.

Novel details in the construction and arrangement of the several parts will be apparent from the detailed description hereinafter, when read in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and the appended claims.

In the drawings an embodiment of the invention is delineated for the purpose of illustration, and when referring to the same like reference characters will refer to corresponding parts in the several views, whereof—

Figure 1 is an end view of a conduit constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the sections of the conduit, and Fig. 3 is an outside elevation thereof.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, A designates the conduit, which is tubular in cross-section, although in contour the sections may be rounded, angular, or a combination of both, as desired in particular instances. The conduit comprises a plurality of elongated sections, those shown in the drawings being designated B and C, respectively. Although the conduit in this instance has been shown as composed of but two longitudinally-arranged sections, it will be apparent that the same may be formed of any number of sections. The edges *a b* of the sections B and C are formed with a series of oppositely-disposed grooves and ribs *c c'*, respectively, dovetailed in cross-section and tapering longitudinally, their arrangement being such that one section may be slid onto the opposite section and effectually lock the same together. These ribs and grooves are gradually either singly or doubly tapered throughout their entire length, as shown in Fig. 2, so that as the ribs on the one section enter the grooves on the opposite section and are forced thereinto the sections will be wedged together in such a manner as to form a practically water, dust, and steam tight joint. Although series of these coöperating grooves and ribs are shown, it is to be understood that for some purposes one only of each will suffice.

To secure the ends of the sections of the conduit together, they are provided with a projecting reduced portion D, which is provided with exterior tapering threads adapted to engage a correspondingly interiorly screw-threaded portion at the opposite end of the adjoining section. (Not shown.) The threads *d* of the extensions D may be of any desired type and gradually increase in width and height from beginning to end, as best seen in Fig. 3. The interior threads at the opposite ends of the sections (not shown) are correspondingly formed, so that as the two sections are secured together the gradually-increasing size of the threaded stem will be be brought into coöperation with the gradually-decreasing sized interior threads, so that a wedge connection will be created between the two, and a water, dust, and steam tight coupling effected.

It will be apparent that numerous changes in the details and construction of the several parts may be made without in the least departing from the nature and spirit of the invention and that the insertion is equally applicable to all styles of pipes, tubes, steam-chests, &c, as well as to conduits, in connection with which latter the same has been particularly described.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hollow article of the character de-

scribed, comprising a series of sections united together by a wedge connection, substantially as described.

2. A hollow article of the character described, comprising a series of longitudinally-arranged sections, a rib on one of the sections tapered throughout a portion of its length, and a correspondingly-shaped groove in the opposite section, the projection and groove being adapted to coöperate in forming a wedge-joint between the sections, substantially as described.

3. A hollow article of the character described, comprising a series of longitudinally-arranged sections having at their adjacent edges a series of dovetailed ribs and grooves tapered throughout and adapted to coöperate in forming wedge-joints between the sections, substantially as described.

4. A hollow article of the character described, comprising a series of longitudinally-disposed sections, a wedge-joint uniting the sections longitudinally, and a wedge-coupling at the ends of the sections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PERCY ALLAN McGEORGE.

Witnesses:
BENJAMIN G. REYNOLDS,
HARRY E. CONWAY.