

No. 721,427.

PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

T. J. COPE.

COUPLING FOR CONVEYERS OR RODS FOR PURPOSES OF UNDERGROUND
CONDUITS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

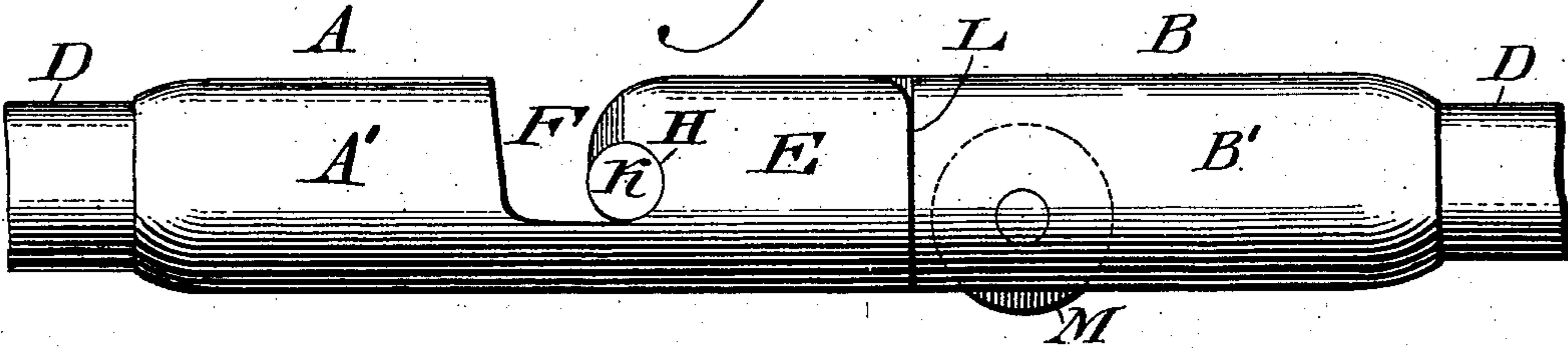


Fig. 2.

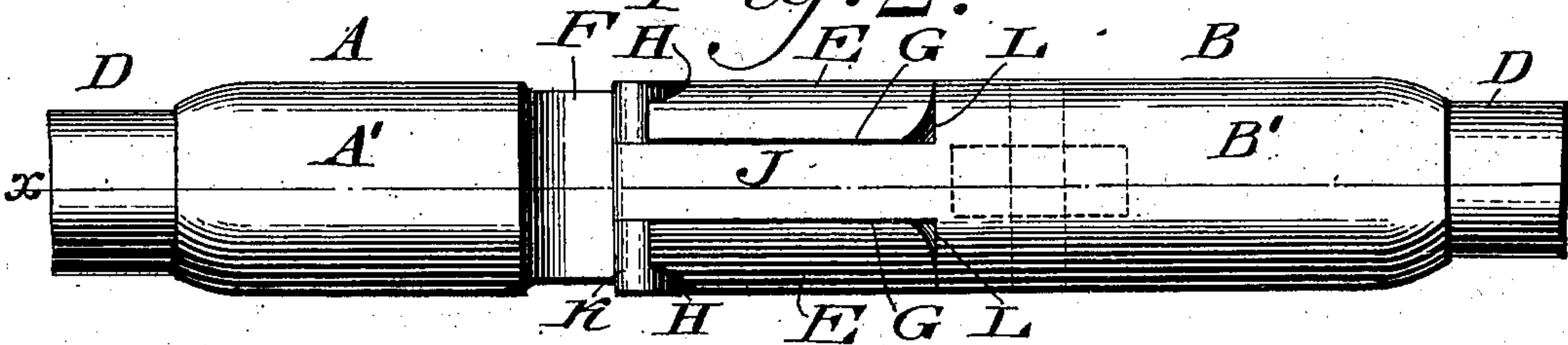


Fig. 3.

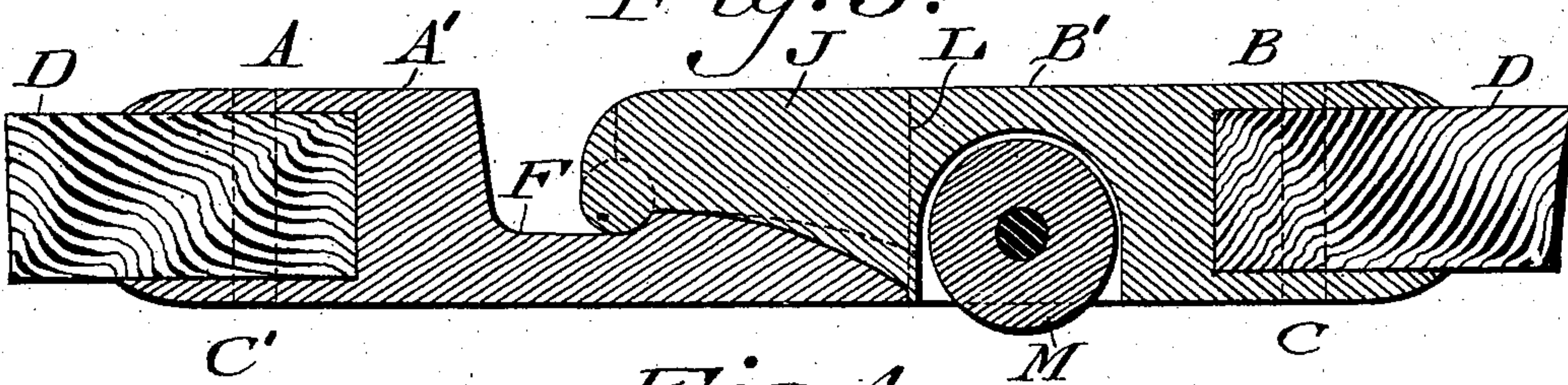


Fig. 4.

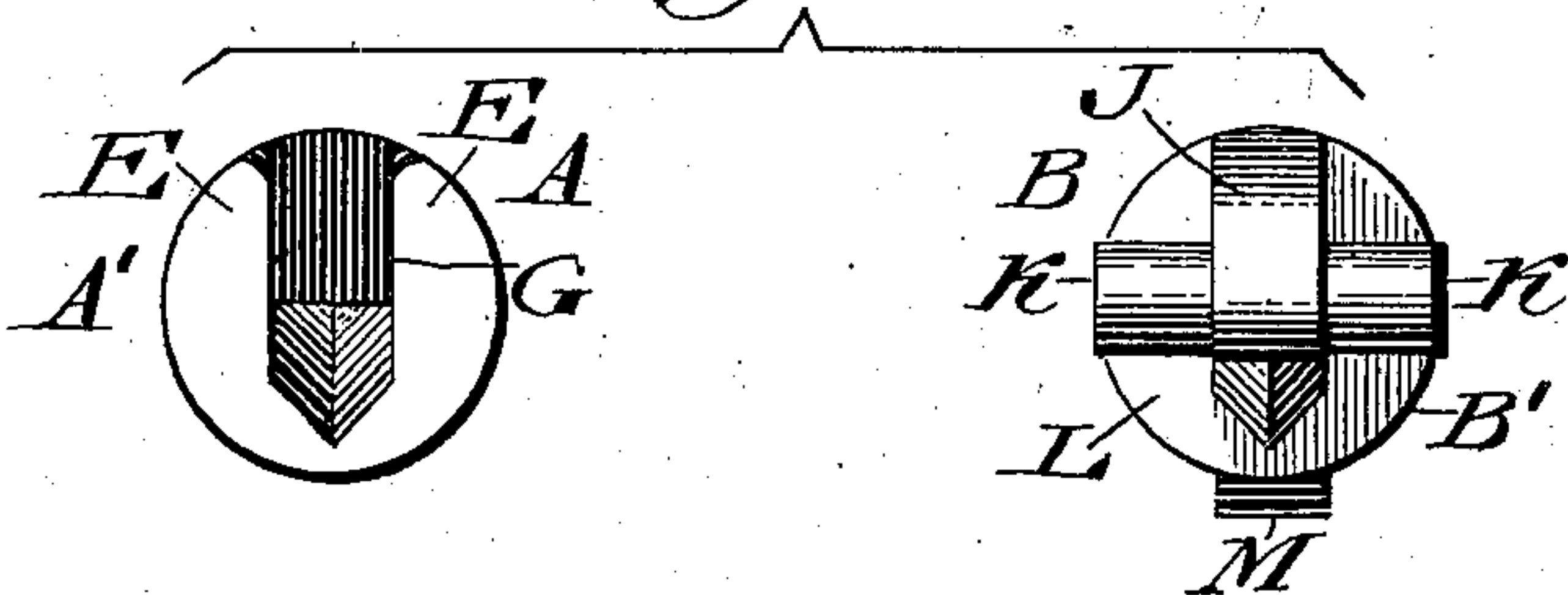
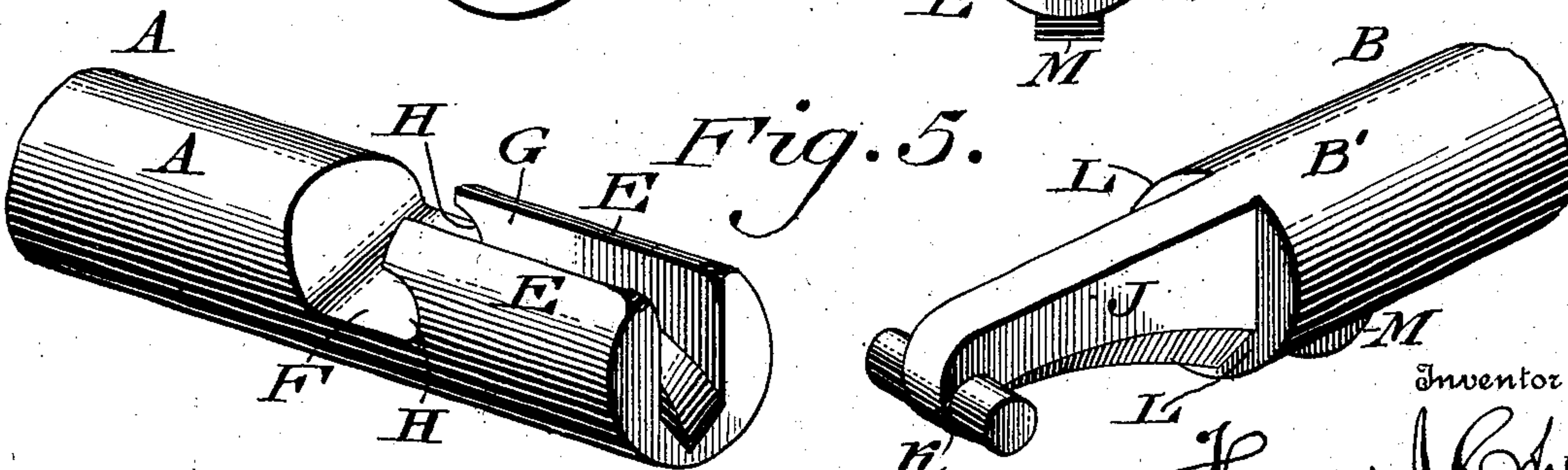


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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THOMAS J. COPE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COUPLING FOR CONVEYERS OR RODS FOR PURPOSES OF UNDERGROUND CONDUITS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,427, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed May 16, 1902. Serial No. 107,617. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. COPE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Couplings for Conveyers or Rods for Purposes of Underground Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a coupling for a conveyer or rod for use in underground conduits and other purposes, the same embodying members, one of which is provided with a cross-head and neck, which may be seated in relative openings in the opposite members, admitting of the ready connection of said members and the easy disconnection of the same, as will be hereinafter described, the novel features of the same being pointed out in the claims.

Figures 1 and 2 represent side elevations of a coupling embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section thereof on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents an end view of the members separated. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A and B designate the members of a coupling consisting of heads A' B', provided with sockets C C' for the reception of the ends of the rods D. On the end of the head A are the ears E, between which and the adjacent socket C' is the transverse passage F, said ears being separated in their longitudinal direction, forming a channel G between them, the same being in communication with said recess, forming together an opening of T shape.

On the inner ends of the ears E at the passage F are the recesses H, and on the head B' is the longitudinally-extending neck J, at the outer end of which is the cross-head K, it being noticed that the neck J is adapted to enter the channel G, while the limbs of said cross-head are adapted to enter the recess H. At the inner end of the socket C is the shoulder L, the same when the members are coupled being contiguous to the outer end of the ear E.

The operation is as follows: The members A and B are presented to each other and the cross-head K introduced into the passage F,

the member B being somewhat in oblique position. The cross-head is then drawn into the recesses H, and the member B is lowered, whereby the neck J enters the channel G. Now as the cross-head K occupies a position in front of the ears E in the recesses H and the shoulder L occupies a position at the opposite end of said ears E it will be seen that the two members are firmly coupled and connected and the conveyer may be advanced in the conduit, and the electric cable, wire, or other conductor attached thereto will follow said conveyer without liability of the members A B to uncouple. As the conveyer is advanced other sections may be coupled to the preceding ones, and so the length of the conveyer may be extended as required. In order to assist the motions of the conveyer at the couplings, there is mounted in the head B' the roller, wheel, or pulley M, which is adapted to run on the wall of the conduit, the effect of which is evident. When the coupling is to be separated, either member is manipulated so as to remove the neck J from the channel G and withdraw the cross-head from the recesses H, after which either member is placed in angular position, when the cross-head may be removed from the passage F, thus fully connecting the parts.

It is evident that the rods may be used for cleaning and testing the conduit, as well as for wiring purposes.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of my invention, and I do not desire, therefore, to be limited in each case to the same.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a coupling for the purpose stated, a member composed of an attaching-head, ears at one end of said head, a longitudinally-extending channel between said ears, recesses on the inner ends of said ears, and a transversely-extending passage on the head behind said ears, said passage being in communication with said channel and recesses.

2. A coupling for the purpose stated, consisting of opposite members, one of which comprises a neck, a T-head on the outer end thereof and means of attachment on the in-

ner end thereof, the other comprising ears, means of attachment on the inner end thereof, recesses in said ears at said inner end, and a transverse passage back of said recesses.

- 5 3. A coupling for the purpose described consisting of opposite members, one comprising an attaching-head, ears on said head, a passage between said ears and head, and recesses in said ears, and the other member compris-

ing an attaching-head, a neck on said head, and a T-head on said neck, said attaching-head and T-head being adapted to engage opposite ends of said ears.

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Witnesses:

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