

No. 799,106.

PATENTED SEPT. 12, 1905.

F. STEVENS.
CONDUIT POLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1904.

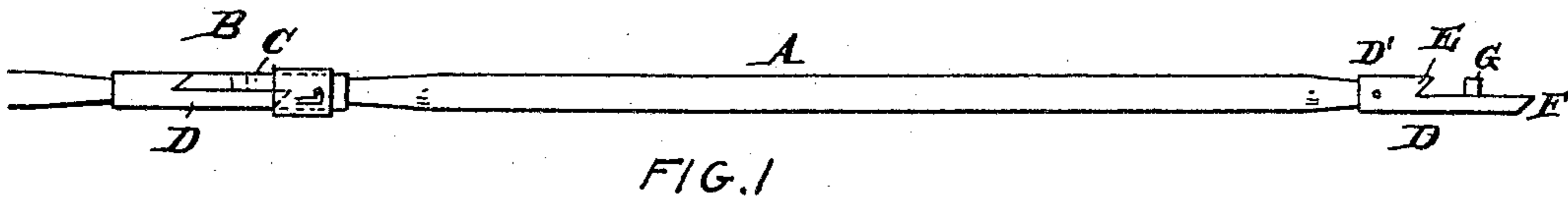


FIG. 1

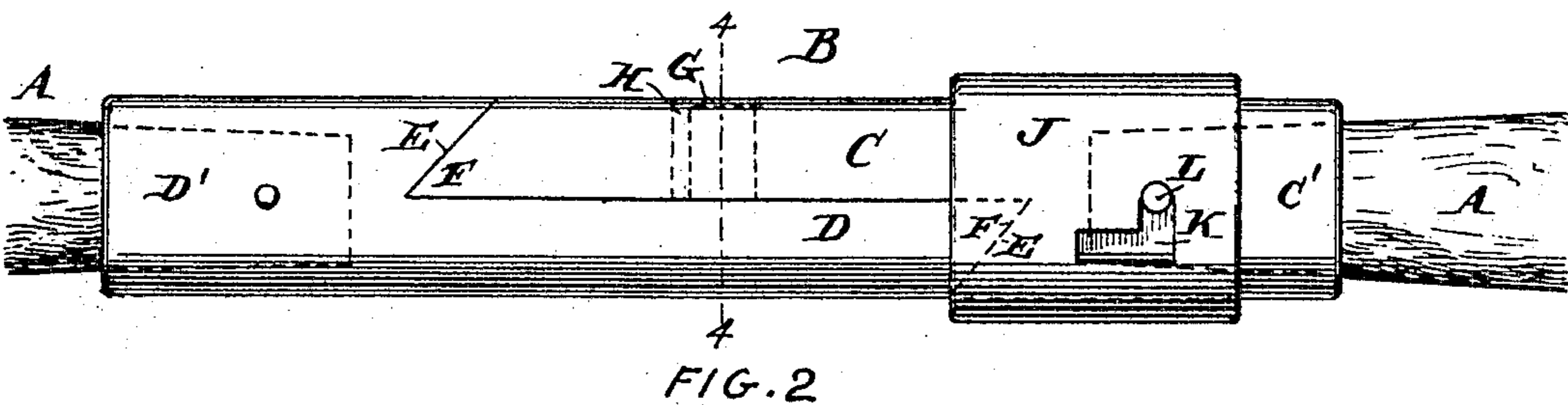


FIG. 2

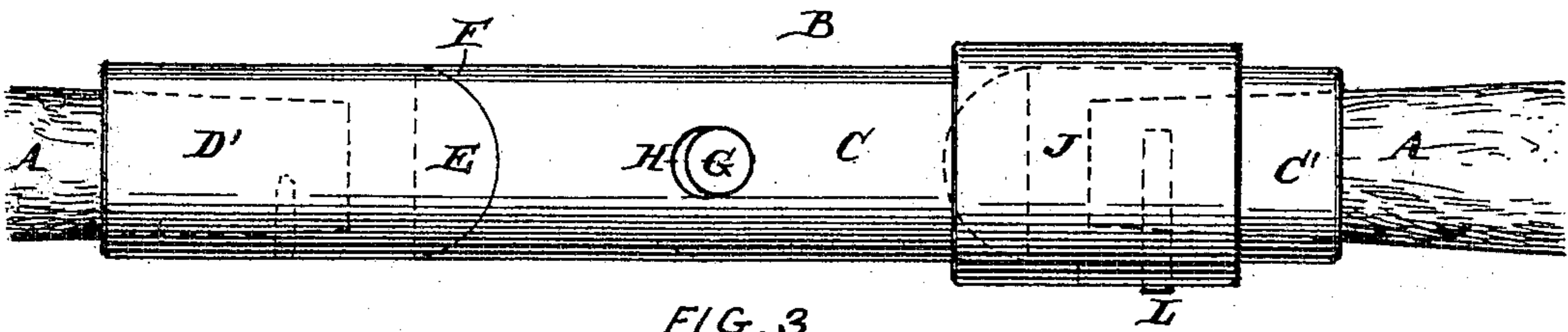


FIG. 3

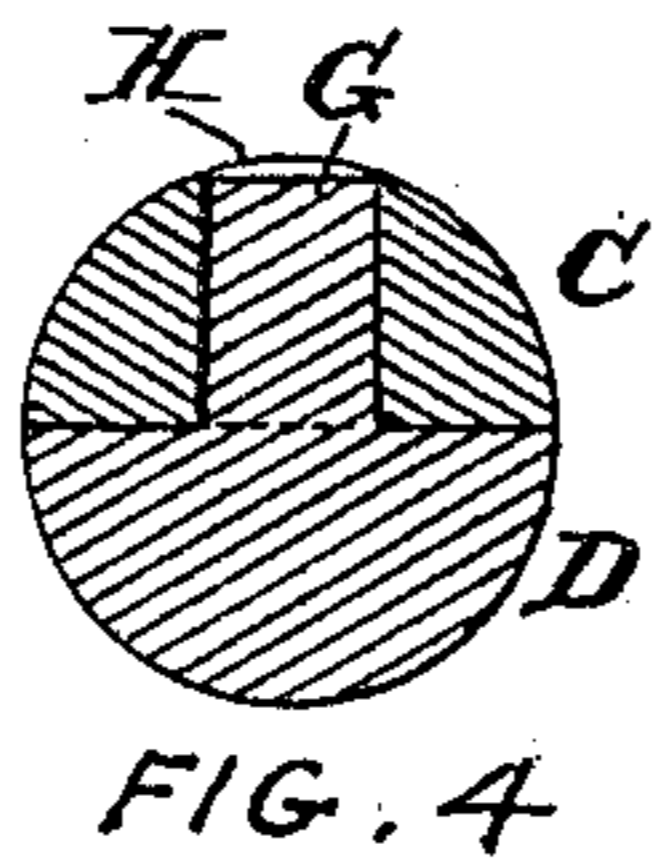


FIG. 4

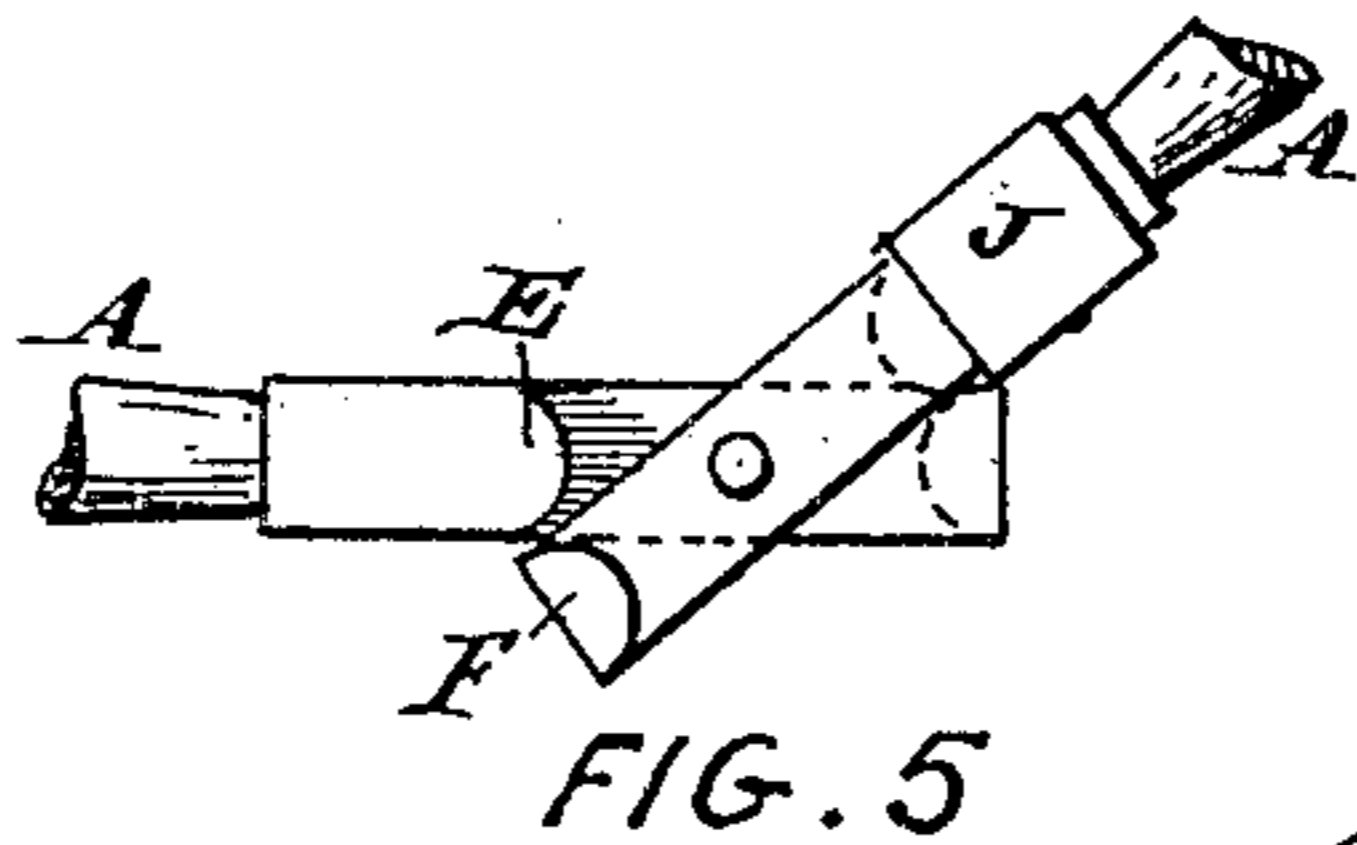


FIG. 5

Attest
P. M. Kelly.
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Inventor.
Frank Stevens
By *[Signature]*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK STEVENS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CONDUIT-POLE.

No. 799,106.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 12, 1905.

Application filed July 27, 1904. Serial No. 218,412.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK STEVENS, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Conduit-Poles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to conduit-poles; and it consists of certain improvements which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, strong, and inexpensive coupling for conduit-poles, such as employed in underground conduits for electric wires for introducing a cable which in turn is employed for drawing electric conductors into the conduit.

My invention consists of a coupling comprising two parts overlapping and with a hinge between them intermediate of their lapped ends and in which the ends of each part interlock with the other part to prevent movement in a direction in the plane of the axis of the hinge when constructed and combined as set forth hereinafter and more particularly specified in the claims.

The details of construction will be better understood by reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a conduit-pole embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the coupling. Fig. 3 is a plan view of same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of same on line 4 4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the two parts of the coupling in the position for uniting.

A is the pole and may be of wood and is fitted at each end with a coupling part C and D, which constitute the two structures of a coupling B, formed by the union of two pole-sections. The part C has a socket C' and fitted to one end of the pole A, and the part D has a similar socket D', fitted to the other end of the pole. The parts C and D except at the socket portions are made semicylindrical and have, respectively, the undercut portions E and the knife-edged portions F, shaped conversely, so that one will fit into the other. The part D is further provided with an upwardly-extending stud G, projecting from its flattened surface intermediate of the parts E F, and the part C has a hole H, correspondingly located to receive the stud. I prefer to make the hole H slightly elongated, so that the parts E F will closely engage when a thrust is put upon the connected poles, as in pushing them

through the conduits, for the purpose of creating friction between the parts and holding them in alinement.

When the parts C and D of two poles are to be coupled, they are placed at an angle, as shown in Fig. 5, and the stud G is then inserted in the aperture or hole H, bringing the two flat faces of the parts C and D together. The parts are then rotated to bring them into alinement and engage the portions E F, as shown in Fig. 2.

The small diameter or width of the conduit-aperture and the length of the pole A prevent the adjacent coupling parts C and D rotating sufficiently for accidental disengagement; but to prevent any rotation or to meet the requirements of wider conduits and sewer-pipes I may provide a positive locking device to firmly secure the parts C and D in alinement. This device consists of the sleeve J, sliding upon the socket portion C' and adapted to slide over the parts E F of the parts C D, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The throw of this sleeve may be restricted by a slot K, into which extends a pin L, which may also be used to secure the socket C' to the end of the pole A. This slot is preferably angular, so that after pushing the sleeve forward it may be slightly rotated to lock it against sliding backward. It is evident that this sleeve may be upon either part C' or D', as desired.

It will be observed that when in the conduit the parts C D are maintained in alinement and cannot be disengaged, but when outside the end of the conduit they may be turned at an angle and disengaged. In practice the two parts of the couplings may be made of cast-iron without any expensive finish whatever, and hence are cheap and at the same time strong.

While I prefer the construction shown, I do not limit myself to the details, as they may be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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

1. A conduit-pole coupling consisting of two parts each of which is provided with a projecting portion having a flattened surface terminating at one end in an undercut portion, and at the other end in a conversely-shaped part said parts being detachably connected together by a hinge-joint, consisting of a pin on one part fitting an elongated hole on the other part to permit slight longitudi-

nal adjustment of the two parts relatively one to the other.

2. A conduit-pole coupling consisting of two parts each of which is provided with a projecting portion having a flattened surface terminating at one end in an undercut portion and at the other end in a conversely-shaped part said parts being detachably connected together by a hinge-joint having loose play in the direction of the length of the two parts and respectively adapted for attachment to two poles, in combination with a locking device for locking the two parts in alinement, consisting of a cylindrical sleeve arranged over one part and adapted to slide longitudinally to extend also slightly over the end of the other part.

3. A conduit-pole coupling consisting of the combination of the two parts C and D each of which is provided with a socket end and an opposing part having a flat surface terminating at one end in a beveled undercut por-

tion E adjacent to the socket end and at the other end in a conversely-shaped beveled free end F forming a knife-edge, and in which the said parts C and D are united by a detachable hinge-joint intermediate of the portions E F and transversely to the abutting knife-edges of the ends F, the said hinge-joint consisting of a stud on the part D and an elongated hole H on the part C to receive the stud.

4. A conduit-pole coupling consisting of two parts detachably hinged together so as to be movable in one plane and having integral interlocking parts which engage when the two parts are in alinement to lock them in a plane transversely to the plane of movement.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

FRANK STEVENS.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,
R. M. KELLY.