

No. 840,792.

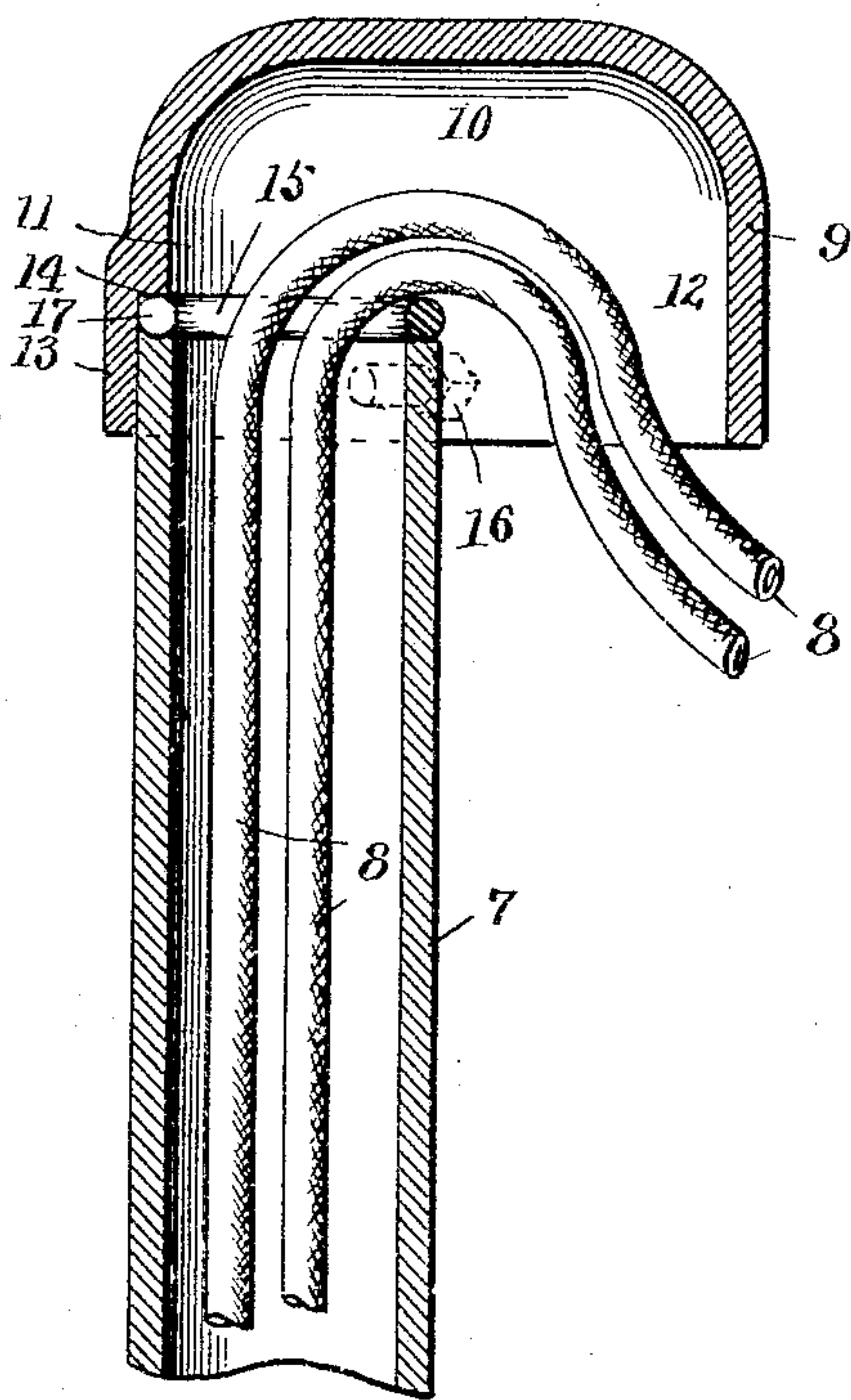
PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

W. G. MORSE.

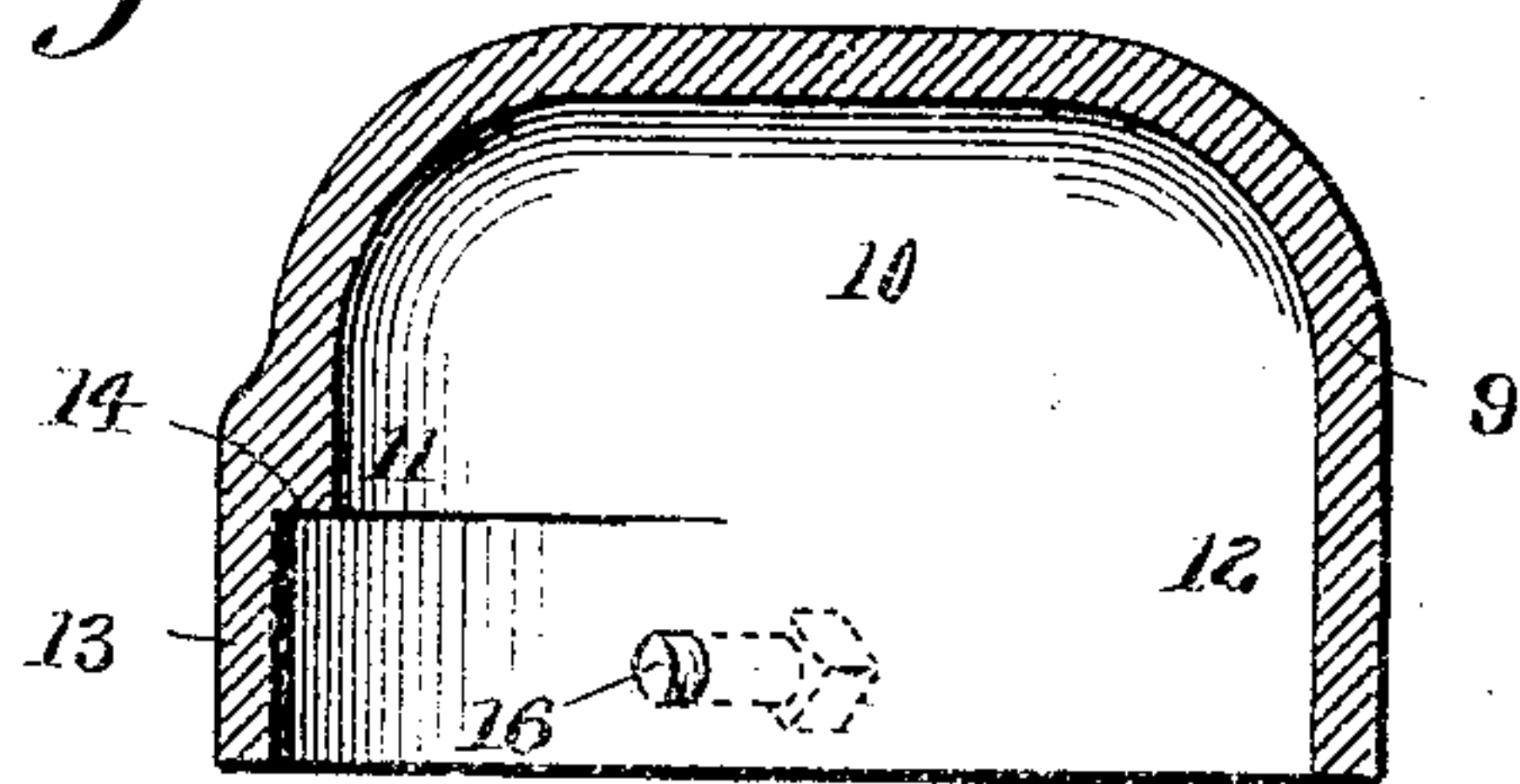
PIPE CAP.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 15, 1906.

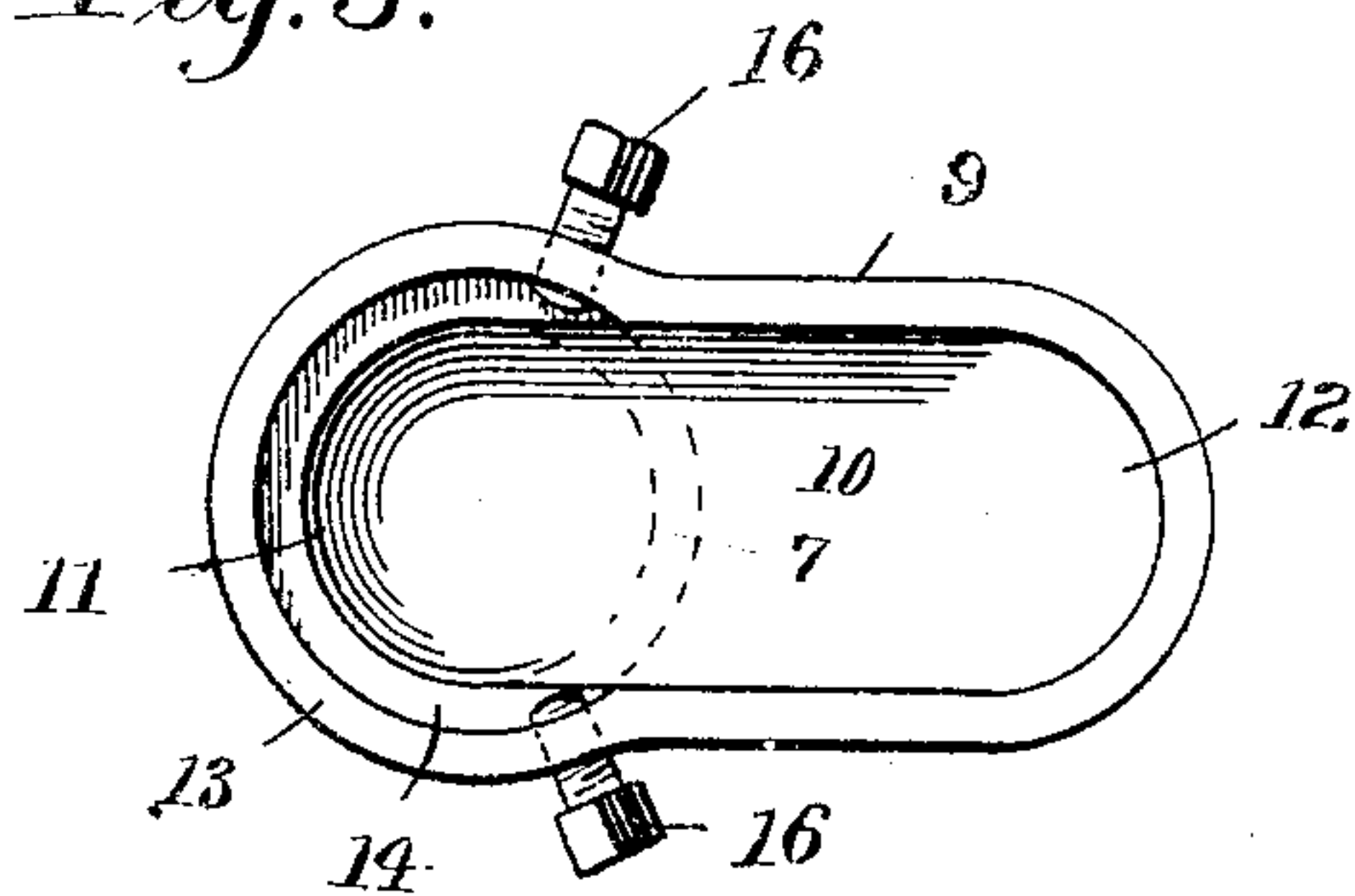
*Fig. 1.*



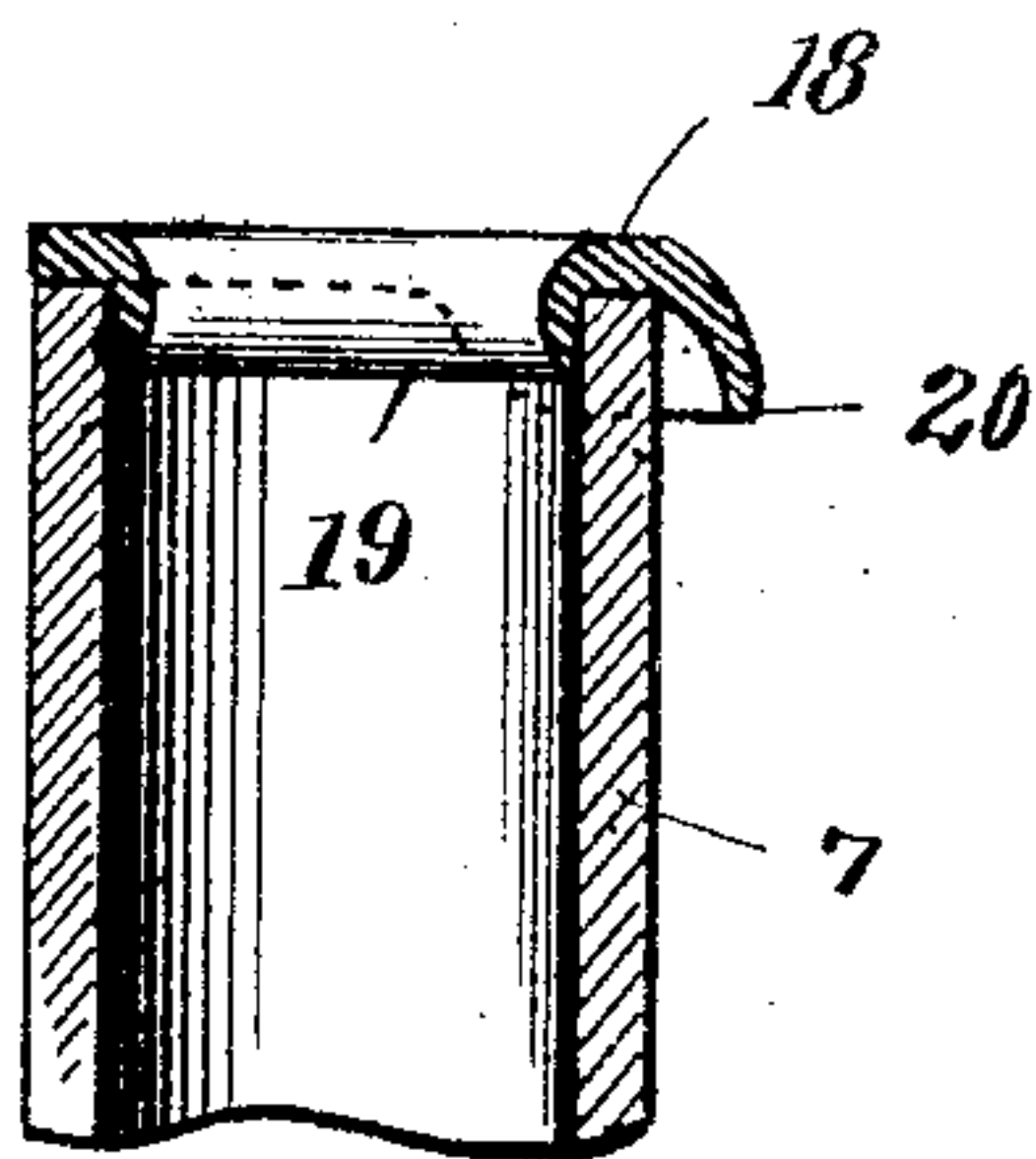
*Fig. 2.*



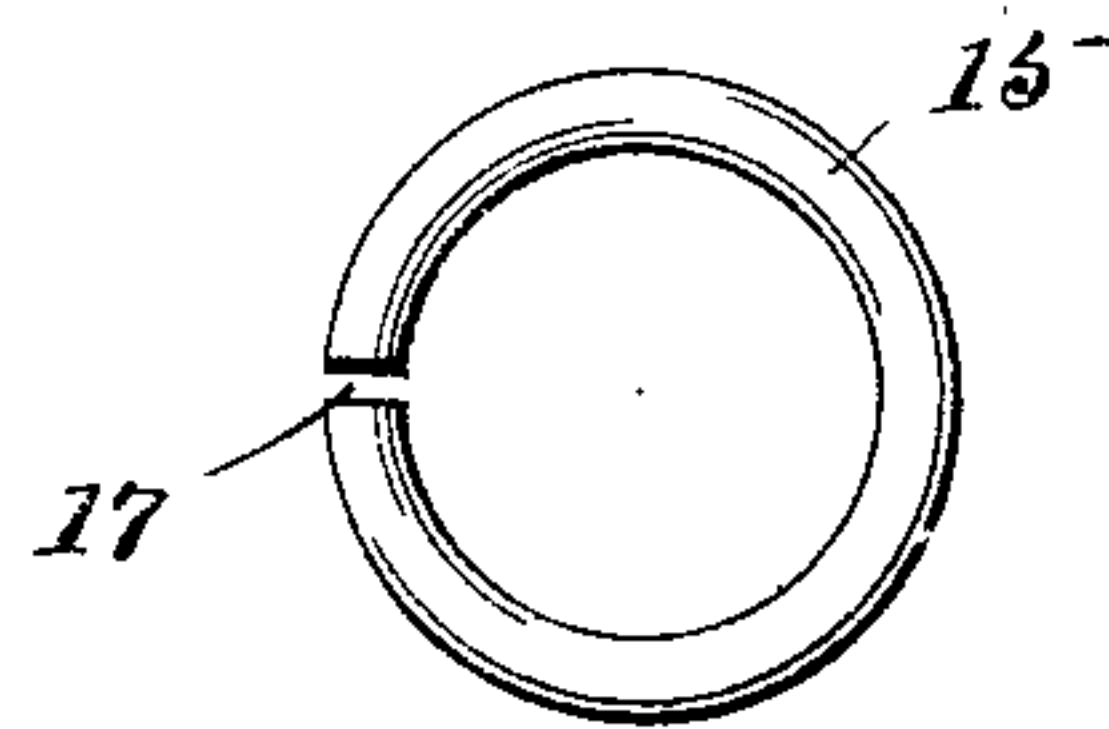
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER G. MORSE, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## PIPE-CAP.

No. 840,792.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed March 15, 1906. Serial No. 306,204.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER G. MORSE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Caps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in pipe-caps for covering the ends of wire service-pipes located out of doors.

It is the object of my invention to provide a simple and inexpensive device for covering the ends of pipes commonly used against buildings, poles, and the like through which wires are carried—as, for instance, in connecting from overhead to underground lines—to design the cap in such a way as will permit of its convenient attachment to either old or new pipes and lines without cutting or disturbing the wires, and, further, to design the cap in such a way that little or no machine-work will be required in its production, and whereby it may be used in its crude state as taken from the foundry, with the exception of the application of one or two binding-screws, thus materially reducing the cost of production and likewise allowing it to be sold at a price considerably less than others now upon the market.

With the above ends in view my invention resides and consists in a pipe-cap, as shown upon the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming a part of this specification, and upon which similar characters of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures, and of which—

Figure 1 shows a central vertical longitudinal section through a pipe containing a pair of insulated wires with my improved cap attached to the pipe and covering the wires. Fig. 2 is a detached central vertical longitudinal sectional view of the cap shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inverted bottom plan view of the same cap. Fig. 4 is a plan view of an open ring used intermediate of the cap and top of pipe and over which the wires are arranged to avoid injury of the wire by the sharp edges of the pipe. Fig. 5 is a further vertical sectional view of the pipe and cross-section of a modified form of ring for covering the end of the pipe, which latter may be struck up from sheet metal or cast, as preferred.

Referring in detail to my invention as herein shown, 7 indicates an ordinary pipe,

such as is commonly used to inclose and support telephone and other electric wires and which in practice is commonly formed of cast or wrought iron. These pipes are made in several different sizes, according to the uses to which they are to be put.

8 indicates the wires, which are generally covered with insulating material, as shown, and any number of these wires may be used, either individually or in the form of a cable, as it now more commonly used.

9 represents my cap as a whole, which in general formation is of a hood-like construction, having an oval-shaped pocket therein with an oblong-shaped opening across the bottom, through which pocket and opening the wires are led from the end of the pipe to the exterior. The opposite ends 11 and 12 of this pocket are rounded, as shown, to better conform to the shape of the pipe in one instance and to accommodate the wires in the other. The inner end 11 of the pocket of the cap is provided with an enlargement 13 and shoulder 14, extending around the end and two sides of that portion of the pocket forming a socket to receive the upper end of the pipe 7, together with the ring 15, seated upon the end of the pipe. This obviously permits of the cap being set over the pipe and it is held in such position by means of set-screws 16, shown upon the opposite sides of cap and are threaded to pass through said sides and abut against the side of the pipe. This means of fastening avoids the necessity of threading either the cap or pipe and likewise any labor of screwing the cap on the pipe, as is the case with some other forms of caps now found upon the market. I preferably employ an open ring 15 upon the upper end of the pipe and over which the wires are led, as shown in Fig. 1. The open feature of this ring permits of its attachment around wires already installed, whereas otherwise they would probably have to be cut or the wires threaded through the piece for more or less of a distance. I prefer to use a plain ring, as shown in Fig. 4, which may be formed from a round rod or wire, which is a cheap way of producing it and convenient, furnishing a round surface on its sides, upon which the wires may rest. It is also true that this ring may be attached with little care, since either side may be disposed upward with the same beneficial result. Care,



however, should be taken that the open side 17 of the ring be placed somewhere near opposite to the point over which the wires are drawn. (See Fig. 1.) If necessary, this 5 opening of the ring may be sufficiently large to take in the wire without expanding the ring, but may be expanded slightly to receive the wires and closed afterward, before the cap is placed over. The cap in question 10 obviously engages but three sides of the ring, and which, however, as will be clearly understood from Figs. 2 and 3, is ample to securely retain the parts in their respective positions.

15 In Fig. 5 I have shown a slightly-different form of ring 18, which is somewhat broader than the other ring and has an internal annular flange 19 to set into the pipe and an apron 20, that is deflected out and down over 20 the outside of the pipe, thus forming a broadened oval surface over which the wires are carried. In the placing of this ring in position the same would be adjusted so that the apron would lie in between the opening 25 of the pocket of the cap through which the wires are led out.

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

30 1. In a pipe-cap of the class described, the combination with a cap having a pocket therein, of an enlargement in one end thereof, a pipe-socket in such enlarged end having a shoulder extending around three sides of the 35 socket, set-screws passing through the walls of the socket of the cap and adapted to engage a pipe.

2. In a pipe-cap of the class described, the combination with a one-piece cap having a 40 single oblong opening therein, one end of said opening being enlarged and having a circular shoulder and smooth side wall to receive the end of pipe, and screws passing

through the cap to engage the pipe when seated within the enlargement. 45

3. In a pipe-cap of the class described, the combination of a cap having an oblong pocket therein, an enlargement of said pocket in one end of the cap to form a socket for a pipe, a ring with rounded sides to fit into the 50 bottom of the socket and against the end of pipe, and screws passing through the said cap for engagement with the pipe.

4. In a pipe-cap of the class described, the combination of a cap having an oblong 55 pocket therein, an enlargement of said pocket in one end of the cap to form a socket for the pipe, an open ring for attachment around the wires and intermediate the bottom of socket and end of pipe, and screws to engage 60 the pipe and secure the parts together.

5. In a pipe-cap of the class described, the combination of a cap having an oblong pocket therein, an enlargement of said pocket in one end of the cap, a ring with an oval top 65 surface and an extended apron and adapted to be engaged intermediate the bottom of socket and end of pipe, and a screw passing through the cap to engage the sides of the pipe. 70

6. The combination of an oblong cap having an oblong pocket therein, an enlarged circular socket in the side walls of one end of the cap to receive the pipe, set-screws 75 within the cap to engage the pipe, and a ring having a rounded side and adapted to fit intermediate the end of pipe and bottom wall of the socket.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, this 30 13th day of March, A. D. 1906.

WALTER G. MORSE.

Witnesses:

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