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PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

J. L. KRUGER.
SECTIONAL OUTLET CONDUIT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1906.

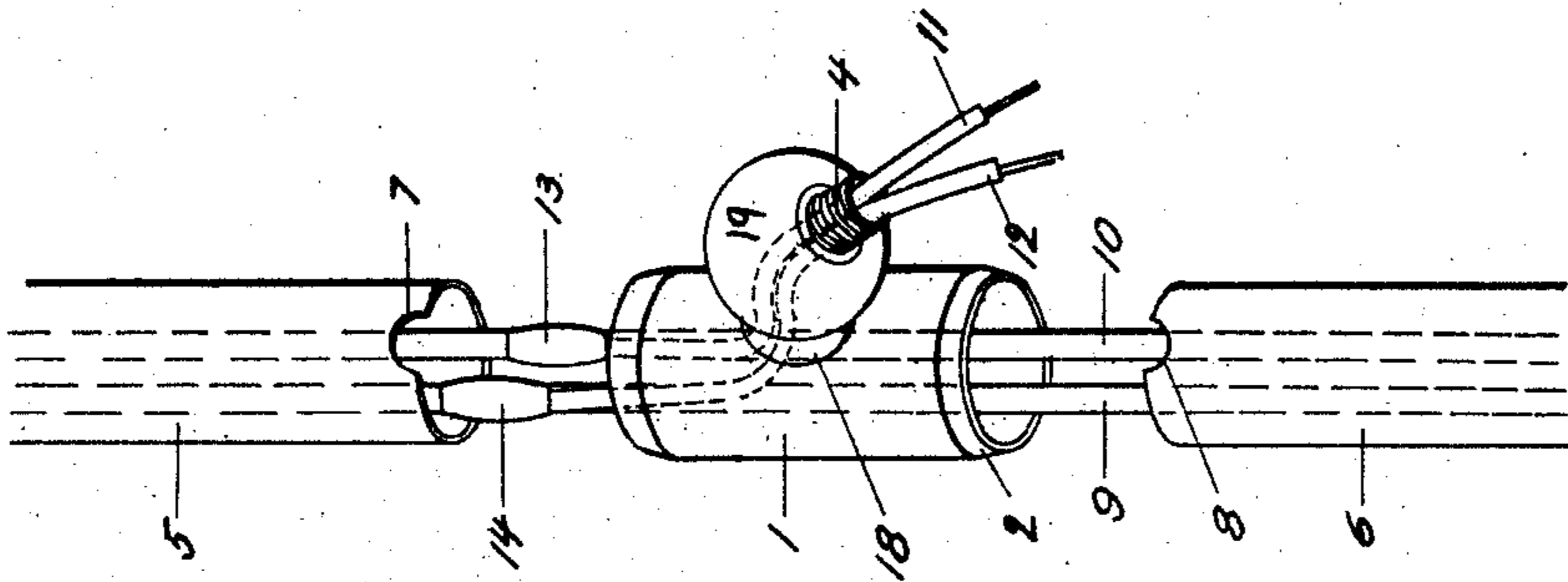


Fig. 3.

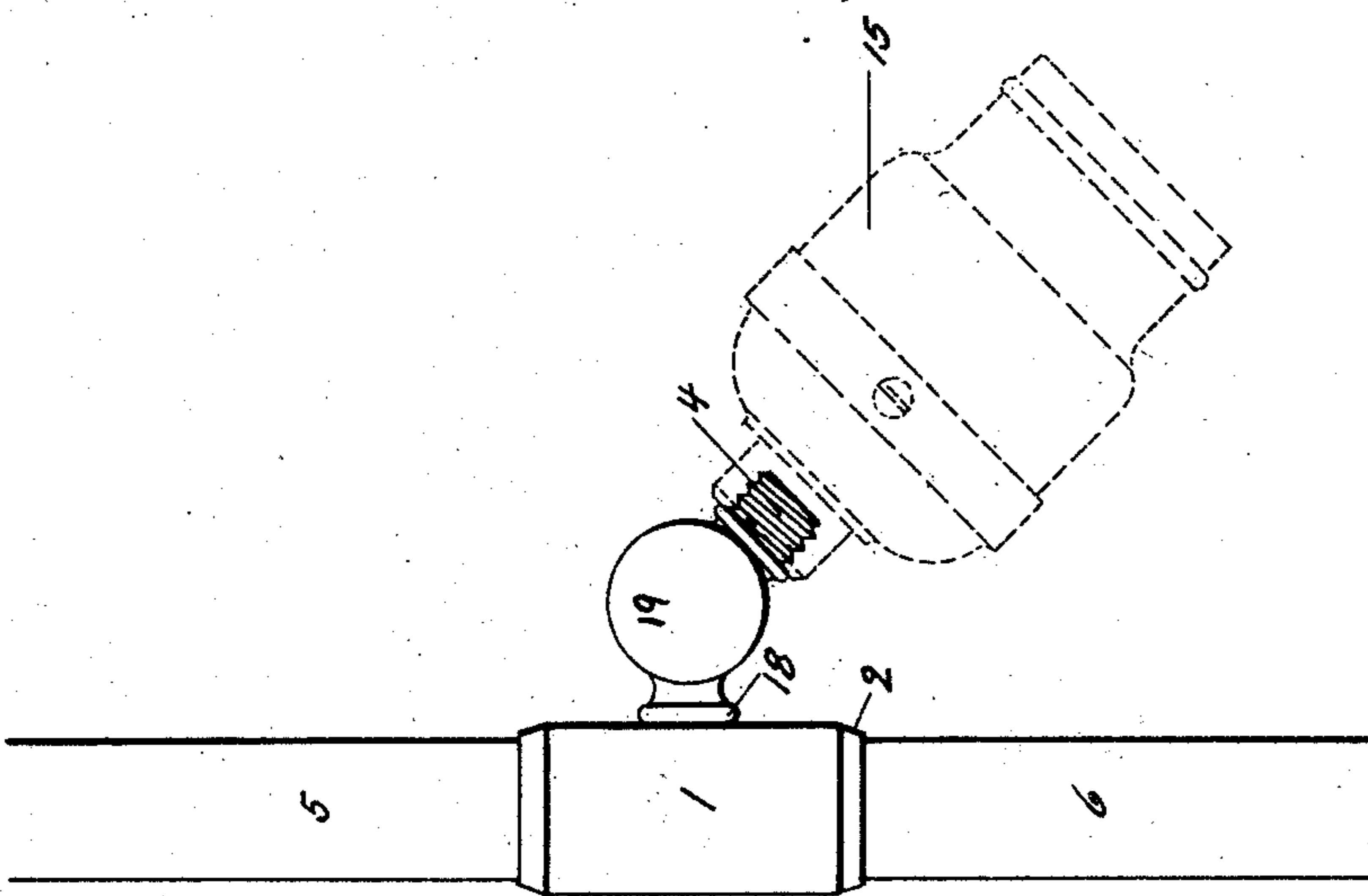


Fig. 2.

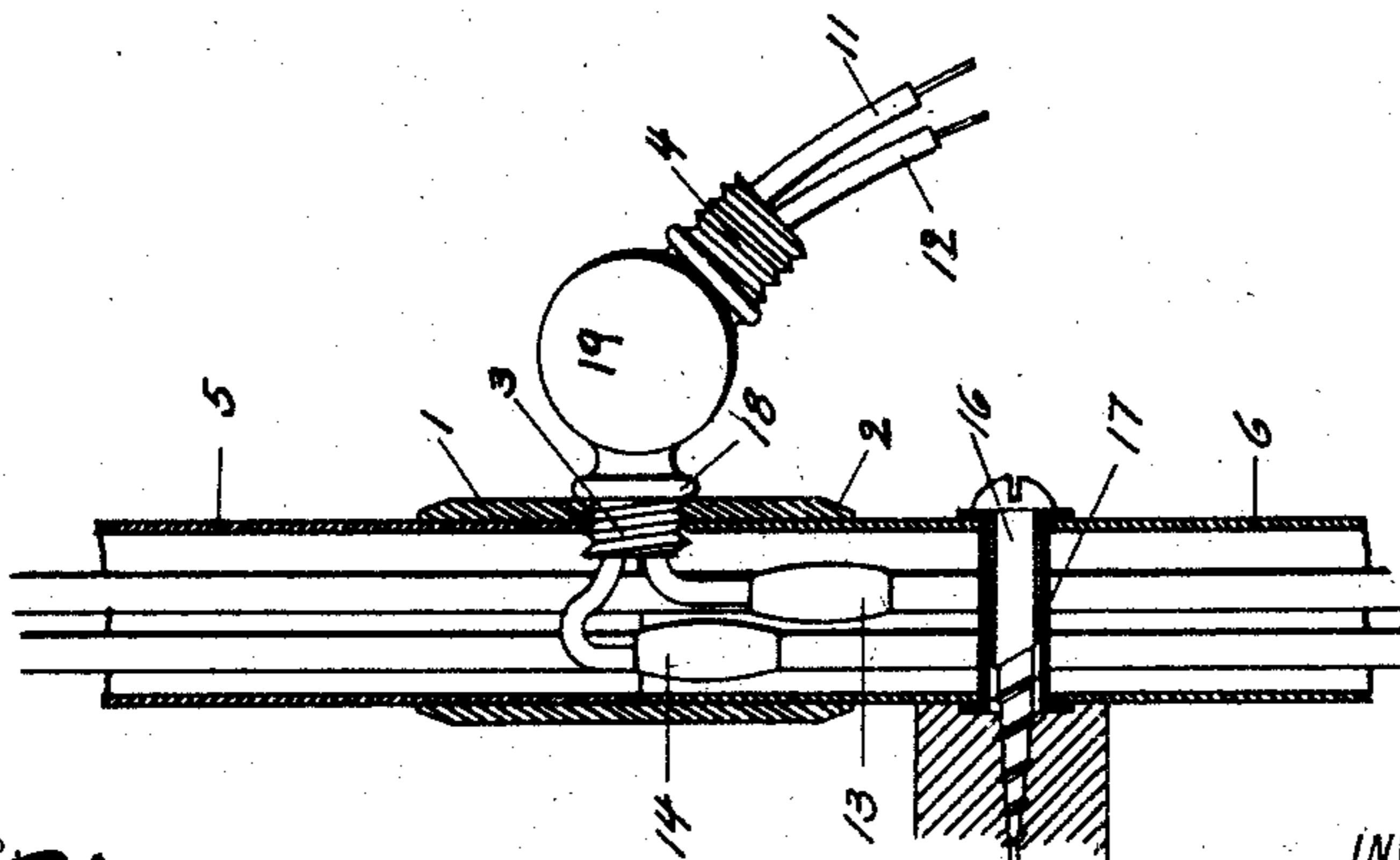


Fig. 1.

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SECTIONAL OUTLET-CONDUIT.

No. 883,409.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed March 27, 1906. Serial No. 308,205.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. KRUGER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sectional Outlet-Conduits, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction, simplify and cheapen sectional conduits for electrical conductors which have to be tapped for the passage of wires to various translating devices at one or many points in the length of the conduit.

It is to some extent my object to provide a substitute for outlet boxes and what is of great importance is that I secure a conduit which may be wired or rewired to translating devices at many points throughout its length with little waste of time, patience and labor on the part of the installing electrician or repair man.

In carrying out this invention I make use of a sleeve preferably with a smooth internal surface and preferably provided at its mid-portion with an outlet member which may be an ordinary nipple with a threaded shank at each end. One shank of the nipple may protrude through the sleeve, and in the case illustrated herein the other shank may be threaded into the end bushing of an ordinary lamp socket.

The sectional tubes for the main conductors are preferably formed of such an outer diameter that they will tightly fit within the bore of the sleeve and upon sufficient pressure being applied, longitudinally slipped into the sleeve. It will be apparent in the case herein illustrated that the shank which protrudes into the sleeve will act as a stop means to prevent the tubes from closing the outlet opening, though I do not limit myself to such stop means. I prefer that the tubes may abut one upon the other within the sleeve, all burs being first removed from their ends so as to present a smooth practically continuous passage through the tube for the conductors, in which case each tube is formed with a notch in its upper end, each notch, in the form herein illustrated, adapted to engage the shank of the nipple. In such case the added effect will be produced of preventing the axial turning of one section relatively to another. This is of great advantage when lamp sockets are mounted in numbers around a window casing as for in-

stance in store window illuminating, for it enables one to determine positively what the alinement of the tubes and sleeve shall be.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention as it would be applied to a conduit for carrying the lamps directly upon the tube itself. Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the same, the section being taken through the center of the outlet member; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of two sections of my conduit and a coupling sleeve shown as carrying an ordinary lamp socket; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the method of wiring and assembly.

As specifically illustrated herein and described hereinafter the sleeve 1 is formed of a thickness which will take a substantial thread, and it is tapped and threaded to receive a nipple 19 having a shank 3 and a shoulder 18 and provided at its outer end with a threaded shank 4 to which may be secured the ordinary lamp socket 15. The interior of the sleeve 1 is formed with a smooth surface throughout and may be tapered on its outside at each end at 2 to make a slightly jointure with the tubes.

The tubes 5 and 6 are formed of the usual conduit material or of material which may in view of this invention be very much lighter in weight, for it may be much thinner than heretofore used. Each tube is preferably a tight fit for the interior of the sleeve 1 and they are each provided with a semi-circular notch 7 and 8 at the one edge of each.

Main conductors 9 and 10 are passed through tubes 5 and 6 and sleeve 1 and branch wires 11, 12 connected thereto at 13 and 14 are passed through the nipple 19 to the lamp socket 15.

To secure the sectional conduit in place, one or all of the tubes may be provided with openings diametrically opposite and an insulating sheath or tube 17 inserted so as to occupy a position across the tube 1 and a wood screw 16 passed through and secured into the material which is to support the conduit.

What I claim is:

1. In a sectional outlet conduit in combination, a sleeve having a plain internal surface, an outlet member provided with a shank threaded into and through the wall of the sleeve, conduit tubes one entering one end of the sleeve and another entering the

other end and adapted to be slid longitudinally into place, conductors in the tubes and passing through the member.

2. In a sectional outlet conduit in combination, a sleeve having an outlet member in its wall and protruding within the sleeve to act as a stop, tubes entering said sleeve from opposite ends and limited by said stop in their position, said tubes adapted to be slid longitudinally into place.

3. In a sectional outlet conduit in combination, a sleeve having an outlet member in its wall and protruding within the sleeve to act as a stop, tubes entering said sleeve from opposite ends and limited by said stop in their position, said tubes being cut away to embrace the stop at at least one point with their ends substantially abutting.

4. In a sectional outlet conduit in combination, a sleeve having an outlet member threaded therein, tubes within the sleeve and longitudinally insertible therein, stop means for preventing the closure of the outlet member by said tubes, said stop means comprising a protruding end of the outlet member and said tubes having cut away portions adapted to surround said protruding end when the ends of the tubes are substantially abutting.

Signed at New York city this 24th day of March, 1906.

JOHN L. KRUGER.

Witnesses:

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