J. POTTERTON.

HOOD FOR ELECTRICAL WIRING ON STAND PIPES.

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939,165. Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

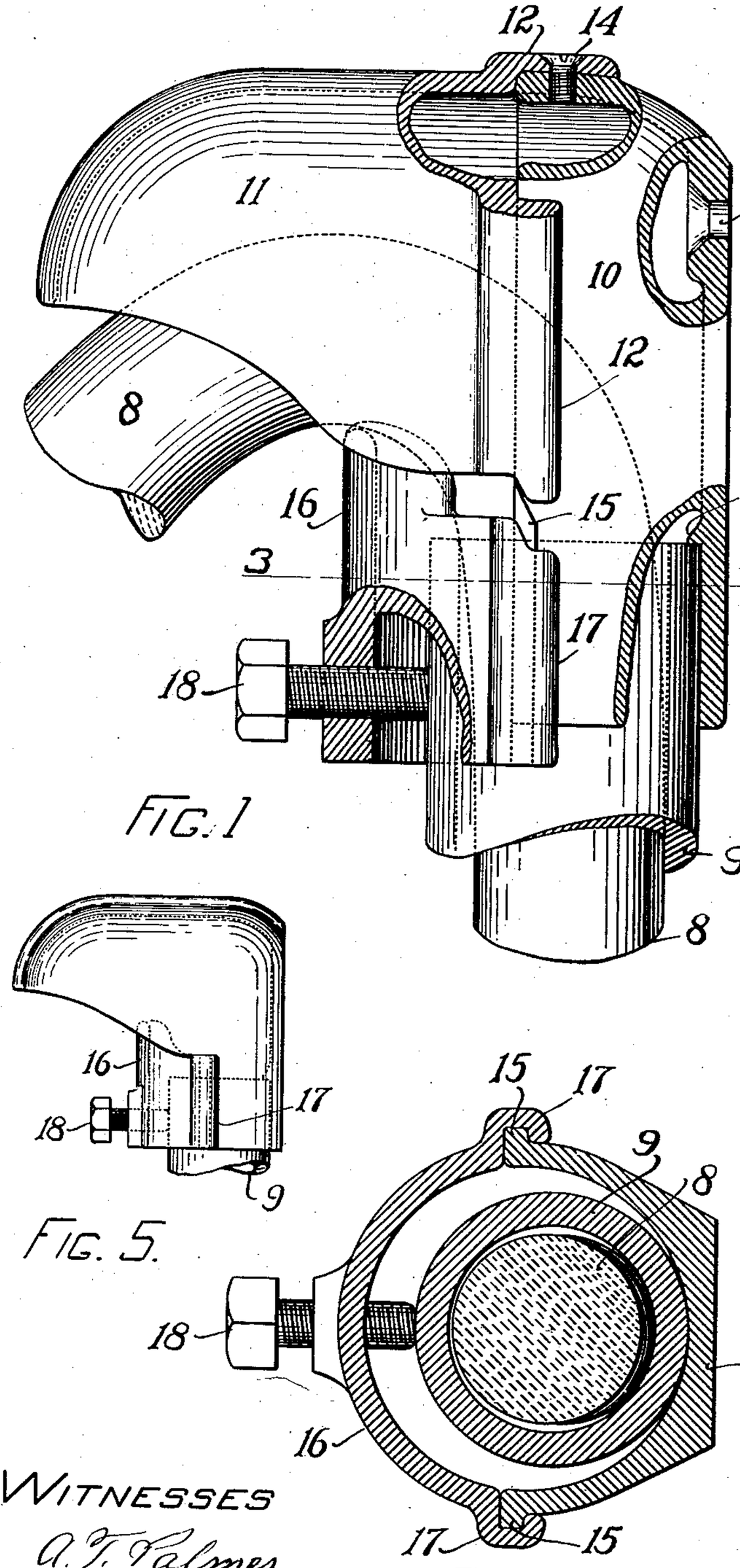

FIG. 1

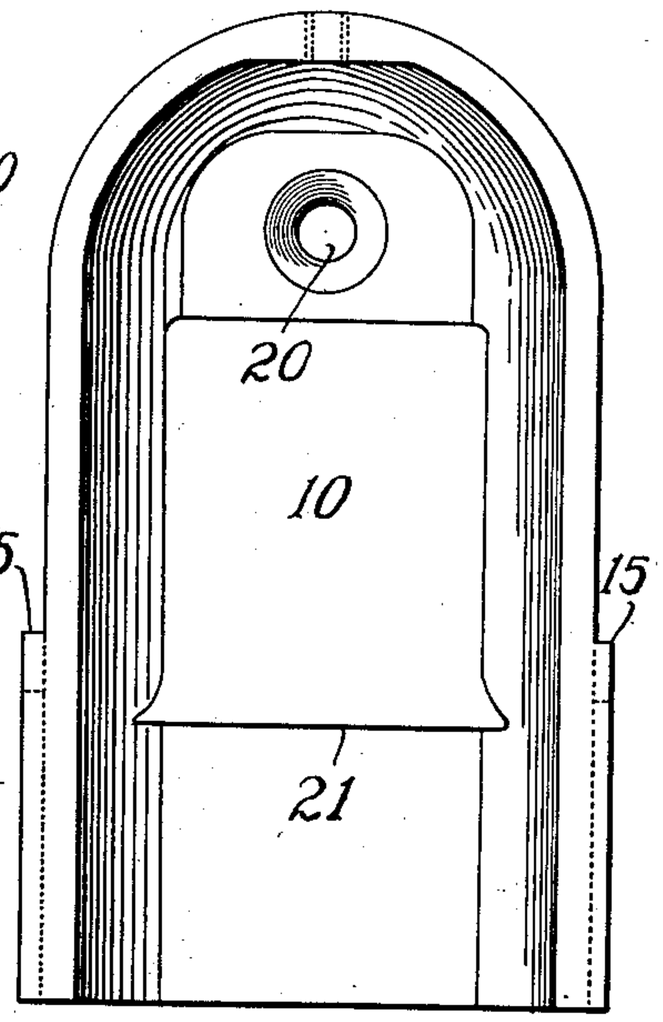

FIG. 2

FIG. 5.

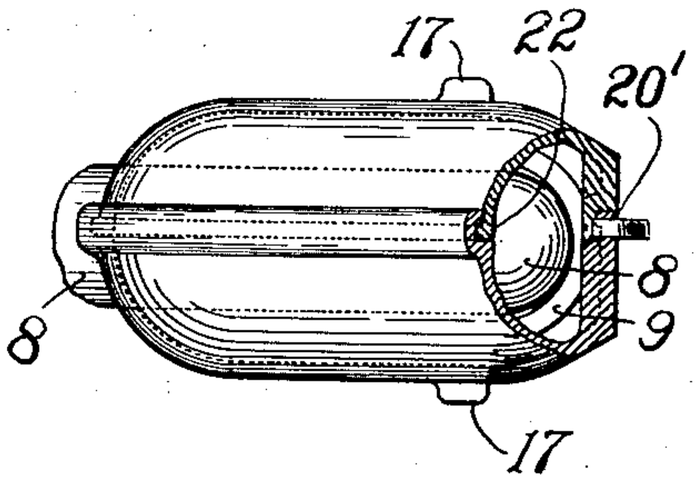

FIG. 4

FIG. 3

WITNESSES

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HOOD FOR ELECTRICAL WIRING ON STAND-PIPES.

939,165. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

Application filed January 21, 1908. Serial No. 411,906.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN POTTERTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hoods for Electrical Wiring on Stand-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to storm hoods for electrical standpipes, being sometimes known as pipe caps. More particularly it relates to hoods adapted to cover the tops of stand pipes which are set out of doors to furnish an outlet for an underground electric cable, the hoods being placed over the tops of the pipes to prevent the entrance of water, snow, etc., at the same time leaving an opening out of which the cable may be led, and formed into a storm loop in the customary manner.

The objects of the invention are to provide a hood which can be conveniently put in position without interfering with the manipulation of the cable in shaping it into the desired course, and in which the various parts are fastened together by an improved method.

The objects of the invention are accomplished in the manner hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation representing the hood applied to the top of a stand pipe containing a cable, parts of the hood being broken away to disclose the structure; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the rear part of the hood; Fig. 3 is a plan in section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a plan of a modified form of the invention with parts broken away showing the structure; and Fig. 5 is an elevation of the same, with the screw 20′ omitted.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings, 10 represents a rear vertical portion of the hood adapted to be set on the top of a stand pipe 9, partially inclosing it, and 11 represents a top portion set horizontally and projecting forward from the portion 10. The former covers the rear half and the latter the front half of the pipe-end, and the latter projects still farther to cover a portion of the cable 8 when that is in place. In the structure represented in the drawings, to which however the invention is not limited, the top horizontal portion has a flange 12, embracing and covering the front of the portion 10. At the top the flange projects more than elsewhere and has a perforation adapted to receive a pin or screw 14 which, passing also through the horizontal top part of the rear portion 10, binds the portions 10 and 11 together at the top. The lower front of the rear portion 10 has lateral vertical flanges 15, and the lower ends of the flange 12 engage behind the tops of these flanges 15 when the portion 11 is in its proper place. Thus the single screw 14 holds these two parts rigidly together.

The hood is completed by a throat piece 16 which goes around the front of the stand pipe and has lateral flanges 17 with internal grooves or rabbets adapted to fit the flanges 15 thus forming a tongue and groove joint between the portions 16 and 10. This piece projects upward somewhat above the top of the stand pipe, furnishing a raised barrier to prevent such water and snow as may be blown under the part 11 from entering the pipe. A set screw 18, mounted in this piece bears against the stand pipe. Tightening the screw tends to expand or force apart the portions 10 and 16 of the hood, making the tongue or flange 15 tight against the rear side of the groove or rabbet in flange 17.

A hole 20 is provided at the upper part of the back or portion 10 through which a screw may be put to hold said portion against the side of a building or other vertical support adjacent to the stand pipe if desired. Lower down in the portion 10 is a projecting ledge 21 faced downward, forming a lug adapted to rest on the top of the stand pipe.

In use, the cable projecting through the top of the stand pipe is bent forward and downward and the rear portion 10 is put in place on the top of the stand pipe; and is fastened to the building as above explained if desired. The cable may then be shaped into a storm loop and covered by the horizontal portion 11. This piece engages behind the flanges 15 of the vertical portion, and is fastened by a single screw 14. The throat piece 16 is then put in place by pushing it upward with the flanges 15 engaging in rabbets 17, and is pushed upward as far as it will go. It is not necessary to push it to any predetermined point. If the cable has been shaped high enough it will go till its side flange 17 abuts against the lower end of the flange 12; but if the cable happens to be shaped too low it can be fastened at whatever place it encounters the cable, by

tightening the set screw 18. There may be considerable saving of time in not having to re-shape the cable, in order to get the throat piece into place.

By making the set screw 18 of sufficient length this hood will fit the top of any one of several sizes of stand pipe and it is not necessary as in some forms that have been heretofore proposed to have a screw within the hood to fit a screw thread on the top of the stand pipe; nor need the diameter of the bottom of the hood and the top of the stand pipe coincide, as the parts will be held together by the set screw 18.

If preferred the cleft or division in the upper portion may run from front to back in the manner represented in Fig. 4, the right hand portions being in one piece and left hand portions being in one piece; these two pieces having overlapping edges as shown at 22 in Fig. 4. They may be held together by a top screw (not shown) passing through the two lapped portions as in Fig. 1. The hole 20′ corresponding to 20 may pass through the lapped portions. The throat portion 16 will bind together these right and left portions owing to the engagement of its flanges 17 on the outside of the tongues 15; and when this is drawn tight by screw 18 no other screw or fastening is needed, and both screws 14 and 20 may be dispensed with for holding the hood in place on the pipe. Such a hood has the appearance of Fig. 5, or of Fig. 4, with screw 20′ and its hole omitted, and has no opening above the top of the pipe except the mouth whence the cable issues.

The hooded tongue and groove fitting of the side parts together, shown clearly in Fig. 4 at 22, effectually prevents entrance of snow and rain through the cleft between the two parts.

I claim:—

1. A pipe cap, including a hood adapted to cover the top and embrace the rear of a stand pipe, in combination with a piece separable therefrom, embracing the front of the pipe under said top portion and having a vertical tongue and groove engagement with said part embracing the rear, in which the front piece engages behind a part of the rear piece.

2. A pipe cap, comprising a hood adapted to cover the top and embrace the rear of a stand pipe, in combination with a piece separable therefrom, embracing the front of the pipe under said top portion and having a vertical tongue and groove engagement with said part embracing the rear, and means for forcing one of these last mentioned parts away from the stand pipe, thereby locking all together.

3. A pipe cap, including a hood adapted to cover the top and to embrace the rear of a stand pipe; the hood being cleft from front to rear, the two portions thus constituted having a tongue and groove joint between them, in combination with a piece separable from both and embracing the front of the pipe under said hood, fastening the two said portions together.

4. A pipe cap, comprising a hood adapted to cover the top and to embrace the rear of a stand pipe; the hood being cleft from front to rear, the two portions thus constituted having a tongue and groove joint between them, in combination with a piece separable from both and embracing the front of the pipe under said hood, having a vertical tongue and groove engagement with the parts embracing the rear, thus fastening the two said parts together, and a screw set in the front portion and adapted to operate against the stand pipe.

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

JOHN POTTERTON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH T. BRENNAN,

EVERETT E. KENT.