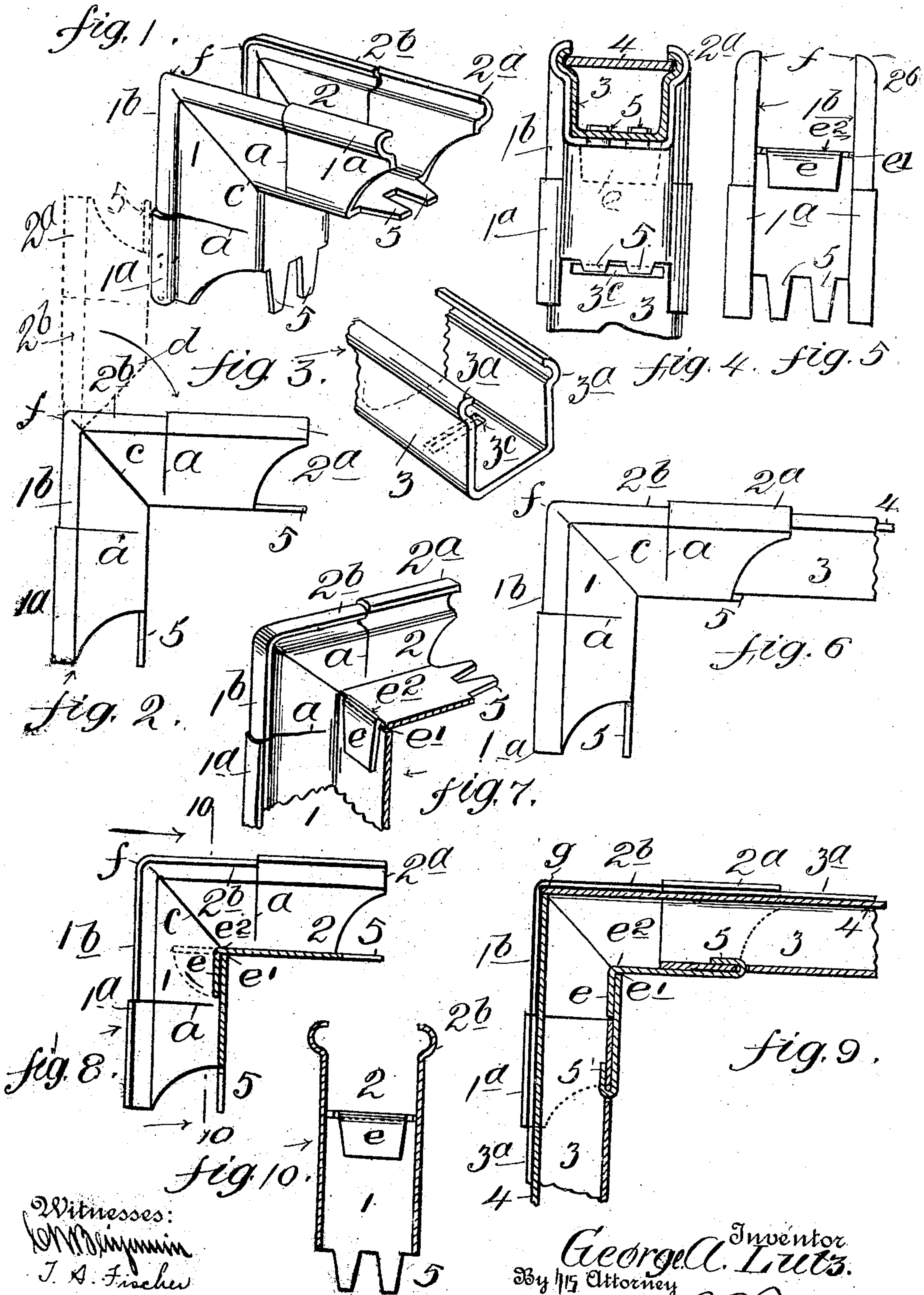


G. A. LUTZ.
ELBOW FOR CONDUITS.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1908.

962,774.

Patented June 28, 1910.



Witnesses:
J. A. Fischer

Inventor
George A. Lutz.
By 115 Attorney
T. F. Bourne

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. LUTZ, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

ELBOW FOR CONDUITS.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 28, 1910.

962,774.

Application filed August 13, 1908. Serial No. 448,285.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. LUTZ, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Elbows for Conduits, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an elbow for connection with conduits of the class having one side open or in channel form and wherein the conduits extend at an angle to each other in the same plane with their open sides facing outwardly in different directions.

My invention comprises the novel details of improvement and combinations of parts that will be more fully hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an elbow embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a side view thereof; Fig. 3 is a detail view of part of a conduit; Fig. 4 is an end view of the elbow showing the attached conduits; Fig. 5 is a reverse view of Fig. 4, the conduits being omitted; Fig. 6 is a side view showing one of the conduits in place; Fig. 7 is a partly sectional perspective view of the elbow; Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the elbow; Fig. 9 is a similar view showing the conduits and covers in place; and Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10, 10, in Fig. 8.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The elbow is shown formed of sheet metal comprising channel like members 1, 2, extending at an angle to each other, with the open sides of the channels in the same plane and facing externally in different directions, away from each other, so that the lines in which said open sides of the channels face do not cross each other, each of such members being adapted to receive or enter a suitable channel-like conduit 3. The conduit shown is provided with projecting portions 3^a forming grooves receiving the cover 4, and the members 1, 2, of the elbow are shown similarly shaped and provided with projecting portions 1^a, 2^a, receiving the corresponding portions of the conduits. The side walls of the elbow are shown split at *a* to permit the outer portions of the side walls of members 1, 2, to be wider apart than the inner

portions of said walls, so as to receive the conduits while the bent or grooved portions 1^b, 2^b of the elbow extend in position to receive the covers 4.

In forming the elbow I take a suitable piece of sheet metal and cut it out in a substantially central position, as indicated by the full and dotted lines *c*, *d*, in Fig. 2, at such angle that the sides may be folded together thereby also providing a tongue *e*, on one of the bottom walls of one of the members, and also bend the edges of the sheet or blank at 1^a, 1^b, 2^a, 2^b, and then fold the blank into channel form, as indicated in full and dotted lines in Fig. 2, and I next bend such channel piece at the corners *f* to bring the members in the angular positions shown in the various figures, and I then bend the tongue *e* over the edge *e'* (Fig. 7) of the bottom wall of the opposite member, whereby the members are held together by such tongue, and a smooth and rounded edge at the inner corner *e''* is provided.

With an elbow constructed as above described it will have its open sides facing outwardly externally of the inner angle of the members in the same plane but in different directions, so that when the conduits are connected with the elbow, as illustrated, the conduits will lie in substantially the same plane, but their open sides will face in opposite directions, away from each other, the lines of direction of the open sides of the elbow and conduits extending at right angles without crossing each other, and when the conduits are attached to the elbow the covers 4 of the conduits may extend within the corresponding members of the elbow and serve as closures for the open sides of the elbow, and may abut or overlap at the corner *g* as illustrated in Fig. 9. The conduits may be firmly connected with the corresponding members of the elbow by any suitable means. I have shown the ends of the bottom walls of the elbow as provided with prongs 5, adapted to pass through slots 3^c in the conduits, and be bent back to firmly secure the elbow to the conduits.

My improved elbow will be useful in connection with conduits having open sides and removable covers where an electrical conductor is to be run in different directions, as up along a wall and then through the wall, or up along a wall or shelving and then along the top of the shelving, and in other

positions where the open faces of the conduits are required to face outwardly and in different directions.

While I have shown a practical and useful means of forming an elbow, it will be understood that my invention is not limited to the particular details of construction shown as they may be varied within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:—

1. An elbow for conduits having open side members at an angle to each other, the open sides of said members facing externally in different directions away from each other.
2. An elbow in channel form having members at an angle to each other and extending in the same plane, with the open sides of said members facing away from each other in different directions at right angles to each other.
3. An elbow in channel form having members at an angle to each other and extending in the same plane, with the open sides of said members facing away from each other in directions at a right angle, the side walls of the elbow having bent portions, combined with conduits having bent walls engaging the bent portions of the members.
4. An elbow in channel form having members at an angle to each other and extending in the same plane, with the open sides of said members facing externally away from each other in different directions, the side walls of the elbow having bent portions, combined with conduits having bent walls engaging the bent portions of the members, and means to close the open sides of the elbow.
5. An elbow for conduits comprising material in channel form having members at a right angle to each other, the open sides of said members facing away from each other at right angles to each other, said walls of the members being bent to engage correspondingly shaped conduits.
6. An elbow for conduits comprising material in channel form having members at a right angle to each other, the open sides of said members facing away from each other at right angles to each other, said walls of the members being bent to engage correspondingly shaped conduits, and means for closing the open sides of the members.
7. An elbow for conduits comprising sheet material bent in channel form having rigid members at a right angle to each other, the open sides of said members facing externally at right angles to each other, and in directions away from each other, said walls of the members being bent to engage correspondingly shaped conduits, means for closing the open sides of the members, and means for securing the elbow to the adjacent ends of conduits.
8. An elbow in channel form having members at an angle to each other extending in the same plane and having their open sides facing externally in different directions away from each other, the side walls of the elbow being bent to receive the corresponding portions of conduits and covers.
9. An elbow having members rigidly connected at an angle to each other, and having open sides facing externally away from each other, in different directions, combined with conduits in channel form having their open sides facing externally in different directions, said conduits alining with said elbows, and means to close the open sides of the elbow.
10. An elbow having members at an angle to each other in the same plane and having open sides facing externally in different directions in lines away from each other, combined with conduits in channel form having their open sides facing externally in the same direction as the corresponding members of the elbow, said conduits alining with said elbows, and movable covers for the conduits.
11. An elbow for conduits comprising members in channel form having their bottom walls at an angle to each other in the same plane, and their open sides facing externally away from each other, in different directions in the same plane, the side walls of the members having grooved portions facing each other, combined with conduits having portions entering the grooved portions of the elbow members, and removable covers for the conduits.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1908.

GEORGE A. LUTZ.

Witnesses:

T. F. BOURNE,
T. A. FISCHER.