(No Model.)

L. BANNISTER & L. BLODGET.

CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

No. 301,203. Patented July 1, 1884.

Fig. 1.

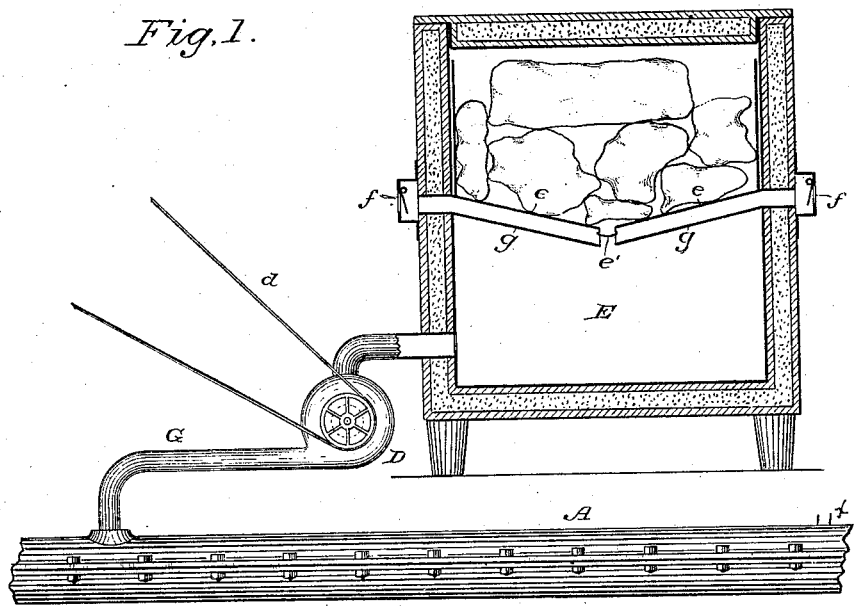
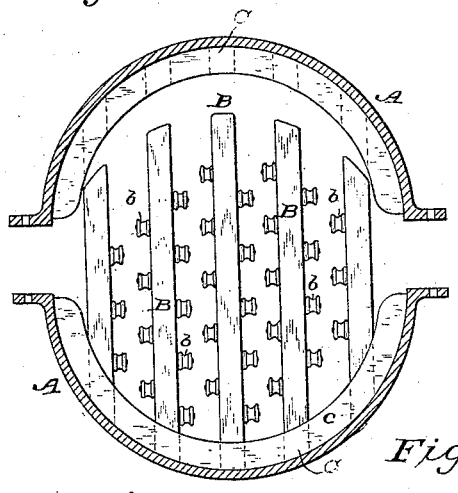


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.



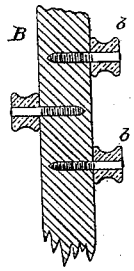


Fig. 3.

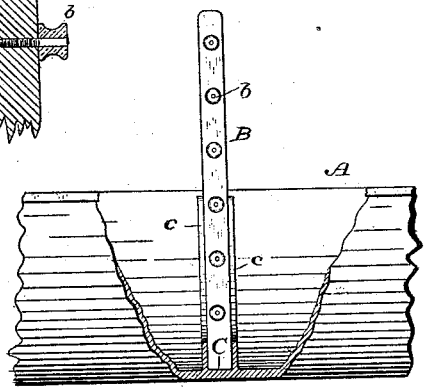
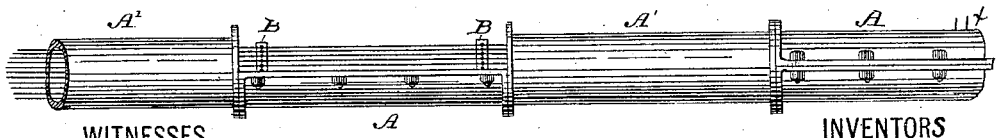


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEMUEL BANNISTER AND LORIN BLODGET, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; SAID BLODGET ASSIGNOR TO SAID BANNISTER.

CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,203, dated July 1, 1884.

Application filed December 26, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEMUEL BANNISTER and LORIN BLODGET, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have jointly invented certain Improvements in Conduits for Electric Conductors, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a section of conduit, and a transverse sectional view of an ice-box or refrigerator, with which the interior of the conduit is connected. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are views illustrating the manner in which the wires are supported within the pipes, and Fig. 5 a view illustrating the arrangement of the conduit-sections.

In Letters Patent No. 282,833, granted August 7, 1883, to Lemuel Bannister, an electric conduit is shown and described, the construction of which we prefer to employ in our present system—that is to say, the conduit-pipe is formed in sections, and each alternate section is divided longitudinally, so that by the removal of its upper half ready access may be had to the wires. The lateral connections with the conduit are also preferably made at a divided section, all of which details are fully set forth in the patent above mentioned, to which reference is made.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide an economical and practical way of supporting the wires within the large pipe-sections of the conduit. In the prior patent above mentioned this is done by inclosing them within tubes which are supported in partitions contained in the large pipe-sections. Under the present invention each divided section A of the conduit is provided with one or more series of posts, B, on which the wires are hung. Each post is provided with a series of insulators, *b*, which are bolted or otherwise secured to the post, and which may be formed of any suitable material, though we prefer to use some vitreous substance, both on account of its good insulating qualities and its non-liability to be affected by destructive influences. These posts are supported at the top and bottom in a transverse series of sockets, C, in the upper and lower sections of the pipe, which sockets are formed by flanges *c c*, projecting inwardly from the wall of the pipe. With such a construction each post may readily be removed and replaced, if desired, without disturbing the other posts, and all the posts are at the same time held rigidly against any lateral strain. Though we prefer to employ an upper and lower socket, as shown, a single socket in the lower half of the pipe-section only may be employed, as the strain of the wire will be sufficient to maintain the posts in a vertical position.

The intermediate sectionless pipe-sections A′ may be provided with suitable wire-supporting devices, or the strain on the wires may hold them sufficiently taut so that no support will be required between the posts in one sectional pipe and the posts in the adjoining sectional pipes.

With such an organization as has been described any wire may readily be reached without difficulty by removing the upper half of one of the pipe-sections. The length of these sections may, of course, be varied as will be found most convenient in putting them in place in the ground.

It is desirable to provide some means for securing a dry absorbent atmosphere in the conduit, and we preferably employ an arrangement, such as illustrated in Fig. 1, in which is shown an ice-box or refrigerator, E, having inclined hollow shelves *e*, on which the ice is placed, and a gutter, *e′*, that carries off the drippings. The air is drawn into the refrigerator through valves *f* by the pump D, and is passed through the pipe G into the conduit, and may be allowed to escape through exits X.

We do not herein claim any method of securing a dry absorbent atmosphere in the conduit; but we deem it desirable to employ the method herein shown and described.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, substantially as set forth, of an electric conduit, and the independently-supported and independently-removable posts or wire-supports, arranged in a transverse series across the conduit.

2. The combination, substantially as set

forth, of an electric conduit, a transverse series of sockets formed in the conduit, and independently-removable wire-sustaining posts seated in said sockets.

3. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the conduit-sections formed in two parts, a transverse series of independently-removable wire-sustaining posts, and sockets for supporting said posts formed in both the lower and upper half of said section.

4. The combination, substantially as set forth, of a series of sections which form an electric conduit, each alternate section being divided or formed in two parts, and a transverse series of independently-removable wire-sustaining posts or supports mounted in the divided conduit-sections.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 22d day of December, A. D. 1883.

LEMUEL BANNISTER.
LORIN BLODGET.

Witnesses:
WM. LARZELERE,
C. E. LARZELERE.