(No Model.)

M. DELAFOR.

CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC CABLES.

No. 456,376. Patented July 21, 1891.

Fig. 1.

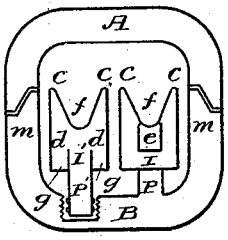
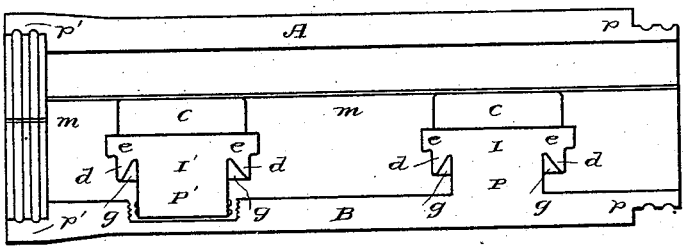


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAURICE DELAFOR, OF PARIS, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO JACOB FRÉRES & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC CABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,376, dated July 21, 1891.

Application filed August 15, 1890. Serial No. 362,132. (No model.) Patented in France March 29, 1890, No. 204,711; in England May 30, 1890, No. 8,392, and in Belgium June 4, 1890.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAURICE DELAFOR, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at 14 Quai de la Rapée, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tubes or Conduits for Electric Cables, (for which I have applied for Letters Patent in Belgium, dated June 4, 1890; in France, dated March 29, 1890, No. 204,711, and in England, dated May 30, 1890, No. 8,392,) of which the following is a specification.

The conduit herein described is intended to remove the disadvantages inherent in conduits in use hitherto for central stations for electric lighting or for transmission of motive force.

Its advantages consist, among others, in its affording a simple conduit as little cumbersome as possible, easily laid, solid, absolutely tight, having perfect insulation, capable of being easily inspected, allowing without any difficulty of the current being tapped, and of secondary ramifications. The conduit is made of any suitable insulating material, so long as by its composition it allows of the construction and arrangement hereinafter described to be carried out. It allows with advantage and security of naked electric cables being used.

This conduit is operculated, preferably rectangular in shape, having the corners slightly rounded. The upper part fits on the lower part, the joint following a broken line, the shape of which is shown in the drawings and forms a covering completely joined. This lower part is fitted with insulating-supports, which have a longitudinal groove for receiving the cable, a circular fluting (or neck) for insuring the insulation, and fastening-tenons for insuring the fixity of the cables. These supports can be fixed or movable. Each conduit, the length of which varies according to requirements, has a male screw at one end and a female screw at the other, so that the conduits may be easily connected with one another.

To overcome absolutely the disadvantages inherent in all subterranean passages—namely, damp, absorption of gas, and loss of electricity—the following arrangements are employed.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a section of the conduit; and Fig. 2 is a side view, part of the exterior covering being removed to show the construction of conductor-supports.

Referring now particularly to Fig. 1, A is the cover; *m*, the joint following a broken line; B, the base or lower part of the conduit. I is an end view of an insulator. I′ is a cross-section of the same. *e* is the fixing-tenon, to which the conductor is adapted to be connected in any suitable way so as to hold it firmly and prevent slipping. *f f* are the grooves in which the cables are placed. *c* and *c* are the lateral walls of the groove; *g*, the insulating neck or fluting. *d d* is the lower part of the insulator, forming a flange. P is the insulator-foot, which may be primarily made one with the conduit (as is the case with P) or fitted in afterward, as P′.

In Fig. 2, A is the lid; B, the bottom or lower part of the conduit; I and I′, the insulating-supports; C, the lateral parts of the groove; *e*, the attaching-tenon; *d*, the lower part of the insulator, forming a flange; *g*, the neck of the insulator; P and P′, the feet of the insulator; *p*, the male screw at the end; *p′*, the female screw at the other end, the upper part forming the lid, which fits on by a broken line (the shape of which is shown as an illustration in the drawings, Fig. 1, letter *m*) in place of a straight one. Any other form of broken or curved line so as to avoid a straight one can equally well be employed. The worm at the end is also made in a broken line, like the arrangement, Fig. 2, making the same reservations as in the preceding case, the arrangement of the joint of the lid and the connection of the extremities allowing, if required, a crossing (or breaking) of the joints, which insures a perfect water-tightness by means of any suitable impermeable material, cement, insulating mastic, clay, &c.

It is stated above that a rectangular form is preferable, but with the suitable insulators, as described before, a circular, oval, or any other form can be used.

I declare that what I claim is—

1. A conduit of suitable insulating material having a removable cover, the joint between the cover and conduit following a broken line, whereby tightness of the conduit

is assured, said conduit being also provided with a series of insulators, each having a groove *f*, an insulating-neck *g*, flanges *d d*, and a lower support or foot attached to the body of the conduit, substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, a conduit composed of sections, each section provided with a removable cover and fitted with insulators made integral with the body of the conduit, substantially as described.

3. In a conduit, an insulator for carrying the conductors, said insulator being provided with a groove *f*, an insulating neck or fluting, as *g*, flanges *d d*, and a lower support or foot attached to the body of the conduit, substantially as described.

4. In a conduit, an insulator for carrying the conductors, said insulator being provided with a groove *f*, having lateral walls *c*, an insulating neck or fluting *g*, flanges *d d*, tenons *e*, and a lower support or foot attached to the body of the conduit, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MAURICE DELAFOR.

Witnesses:

C. DE MOSENTHAL,

JEAN CHALY.