

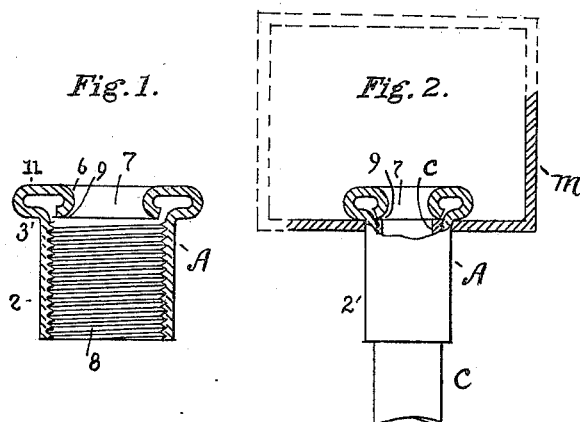
No. 676,976.

Patented June 25, 1901.

W. F. BOSSERT.
CONDUIT CAPPING OR THIMBLE.

(Application filed Mar. 29, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM F. BOSSERT, OF UTICA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE BOSSERT
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CONDUIT CAPPING OR THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,976, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed March 29, 1901. Serial No. 53,558. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. BOSSERT, residing at Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Conduit Cappings or Thimbles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to the interior conduit systems with which modern buildings are now commonly equipped. Such
10 conduits, consisting of iron pipes, are located in the partitions and floors of the building and are brought to central points in the walls thereof, where junction-boxes are provided, to which the ends of the pipes terminate. Pre-
15 viously these pipe ends extended into the boxes, and the conductors threaded into the same were brought out into the box. At the present time, however, the ends of the pipes are provided with cappings or outlet-thim-
20 bles, by means of which the pipes are secured to the walls of the box, and the cappings are made with smooth-orifice surfaces, so that the conductors can be drawn over them without injuring the insulation.

My invention relates to an improved specific form and construction of capping by means of which the ends of the conduits are secured to the walls of the junction-box, and the flanged end of the capping is made thin
30 as possible, so that it will occupy very little space within the box, which is a great desideratum, as in many boxes in which switches are located all the space that can be obtained is required, it being necessary for many reasons to make the boxes as small and as compact as may be. I construct this capping as
35 an integral whole and of a single ductile sheet of metal drawn up into a tubular portion, which is afterward internally threaded, provided at one end with a flange or shoulder
40 bent outwardly from the tubular portion, whose outer face is continued substantially straight to the central orifice, which is rounded outwardly and inwardly with a diameter
45 less than the internal diameter of the conduit or pipe onto which the capping is secured, the inner end of the orifice forming an abutment for the end of the conduit, and the flanged end is flattened, so that it projects
50 very slightly into the box interior, and that part which is of larger diameter than the said

internally-threaded tubular part forms a shoulder against the inside wall of the said box and locks the conduit to the same.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a
55 part of the specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved capping, and Fig. 2 is likewise a sectional view of the capping screwed upon the end of a conduit-pipe and upon the inside of a junction-box.

A represents the capping or thimble, made
60 from a single piece of ductile sheet metal, drawn up into a cylinder 2 and bent outward to form the flange or shoulder 3, then curved back and returned toward the center and bent inward with an outer and inward curve 6 and 9, respectively, so that the
65 inner curve 9 is on a plane substantially with the straight part of the shoulder 3 and is adapted to constitute an abutment for the
70 end of the conduit-pipe *c* when it is screwed thereon, and the orifice 7 is made somewhat smaller than the internal diameter of the conduit-pipe *c*. After the capping is thus shaped
75 an internal thread 8 is cut in the tubular part 2. The straight sections 3 and 11 are quite flat, comparatively, and a central hollow space is left between them, preferably. This, however, is not essential, as the said
80 sections may be brought into contact with each other, if desirable and if by so doing the integrity of the curved surfaces 6 and 9 is preserved.

Fig. 2 shows the capping screwed upon the
85 end of a conduit *c* after the same has been passed through a hole in the side of the junction-box *m* and shows the flange of the capping bearing upon the inner surface of the wall of the box and the end of the conduit
90 bearing against the inner curved surface 9 of the capping.

I claim as my invention—

1. A capping for interior conduits consisting of an internally-threaded straight tube which bends outwardly at one end to form a
95 flange or shoulder whose outer face is continued substantially straight to the central orifice which is rounded outwardly and inwardly with a diameter less than the internal diameter of the conduit, the inner end of the
100 orifice forming an abutment for the end of the conduit, as set forth.

2. The combination of a capping or thimble, a junction-box, and a conduit or pipe, the conduit extending through a hole in the wall of the box, and the capping consisting
5 of an interiorly-threaded straight tube which bends outwardly at one end to form a flange or shoulder whose outer face is continued substantially to the central orifice which is rounded outwardly and inwardly with a di-
10 ameter less than the internal diameter of the conduit, the inner end of the orifice forming

an abutment for the end of the conduit, and the flange locking the conduit to the box, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of
15 two subscribing witnesses, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1901.

WILLIAM F. BOSSERT.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. SCOFIELD,
FRED. T. FOXENBERGER.