

METHOD OF MAKING AN INNERDUCT FOR A CONDUIT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent
5 Application Serial No. 62/683,755 filed on June 12, 2018, which is incorporated
herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a method of making an innerduct for a
10 communications conduit. More particularly, this invention relates to the use of an
adhesive to attach fabric ducts together to form a multiple cell innerduct.

BACKGROUND ART

Positioning cables in underground communication conduits which extend
15 for several thousand feet has long been a problem. Such is particularly true when it
is desired to position an additional cable or cables into a conduit that already has a
cable in it. That cable, particularly because of its plastic jacket, provides a great
deal of friction to the new cable as it is being inserted into the conduit. As a result,
the new or the existing cable may be damaged due to that friction. Such is
20 particularly true when the cable in the conduit is undulating which causes the cable
being introduced to take a sinuous, friction-laden path.

An extremely successful solution to this problem is a fabric innerduct sold
under the trademark MAXCELL® by TVC Communications, LLC and shown in U.S.
Patent No. 6,262,371 which is incorporated herein by reference for whatever details
25 may be necessary to understand the present invention. This innerduct is first
positioned in a conduit and divides the conduit into longitudinally extending
compartments. A cable can be positioned in one of the compartments, and a pull
tape or rope can be positioned in another compartment which can later be utilized to
pull a second cable into that compartment. Because there is fabric between the
30 cables, the friction is not on the cable jacket but on the fabric which makes
installation easier.

The compartments of these innerducts are typically connected to each other to provide a multi-compartment innerduct by stitching them together. While such a connection is normally sufficient, at times the stitching could come loose resulting in a possible loss of integrity of the compartments of the innerduct.

5 Thus, the need exists for an alternative manner in which to connect and form the compartments of an innerduct.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is thus an object of one aspect of the present invention to fabricate a conduit innerduct without the use of stitching.

10 It is an object of another aspect of the present invention to fabricate an innerduct, as above, by using an adhesive.

These and other objects of the present invention, as well as the advantages thereof over existing prior art forms, which will become apparent from the description to follow, are accomplished by the improvements hereinafter described and claimed.

15 In general, a method of fabricating an innerduct includes the steps of positioning a plurality of longitudinally extending laterally spaced strips of adhesive on a longitudinally extending sheet of fabric material, and connecting at least two of the strips together to form at least one compartment.

20 A preferred method of fabricating an innerduct is shown by way of example in the accompanying drawings without attempting to show all the various forms and modifications in which the invention might be embodied, the invention being measured by the appended claims and not by the details of the specification.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a fragmented top plan view of a fabric material used to make an innerduct.

30 Fig. 2 is a somewhat schematic sectional view taken substantially along line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a somewhat schematic view of the fabric material of Fig. 2 having been folded in preparation for the formation of a multi-compartment innerduct.

Fig. 4 is a somewhat schematic sectional view of the completed innerduct.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

A sheet of a pliant material, preferably a low friction fabric material, is indicated generally by the numeral 10. The sheet of fabric 10 typically extends longitudinally for 2500 feet for example and the innerduct 11 (Fig. 4) made therefrom can be stored on a reel for use at a construction site where it would be installed in a conduit, typically found underground.

If three innerduct compartments are to be provided, fabric sheet 10 would be provided with a plurality of laterally spaced, longitudinally extending, adhesive strips 12A, 12B, 12C, 12D, 12E and 12F. These strips 12 can be made of any suitable fabric adhesive, and are laterally positioned on sheet 10 so that when the sheet is folded, as schematically shown in Fig. 3, the strips 12 are at the top of potential innerduct compartments 13, 14 and 15. Thus, strips 12A and 12B are at the top of potential compartment 13, strips 12C and 12D are at the top of potential compartment 14, and strips 12E and 12F are at the top of potential compartment 15. Of course, more or less than three compartments can be formed by providing more or less strips of adhesive.

In order to construct the multi-compartment innerduct 11 shown in Fig. 4, the pair of strips 12A and 12B are attached to each other to form compartment 13, the pair of strips 12C and 12D are attached to each other to form compartment 14, and the pair of strips 12E and 12F are attached to each other to form compartment 15. All of the adhesive strips can also be attached to each other, at 12 in Fig. 4, to form innerduct 11.

It is also contemplated by the invention that adhesive strips 12B, 12D and 12E could be eliminated with strips 12A, 12C and 12F being attached to each other to form compartments 13, 14 and 15 and thus innerduct 11.

It should thus be evident that an innerduct constructed as described herein substantially improves the art.