(No Model.)

J. REILLY.

CASING FOR STEAM PIPES, &c.

No. 282,368. Patented July 31, 1883.

Fig. 1.

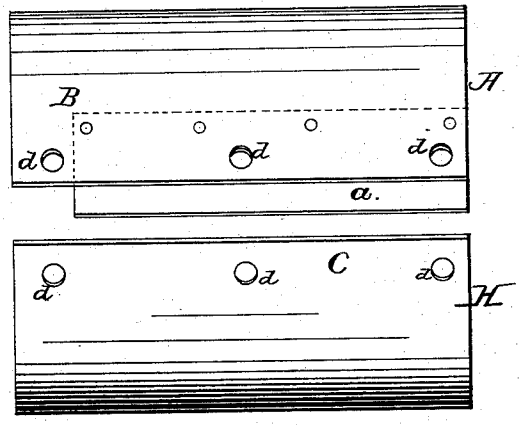


Fig. 2.

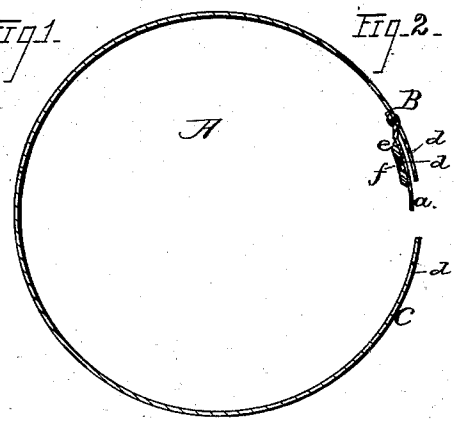


Fig. 3.

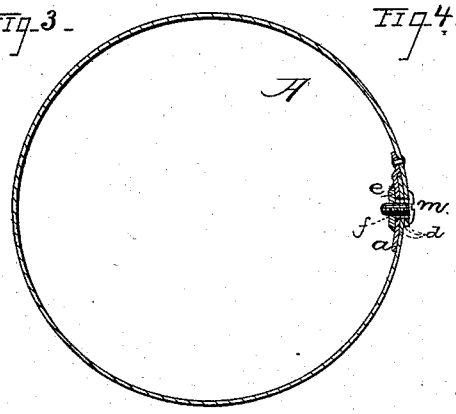


Fig. 4.

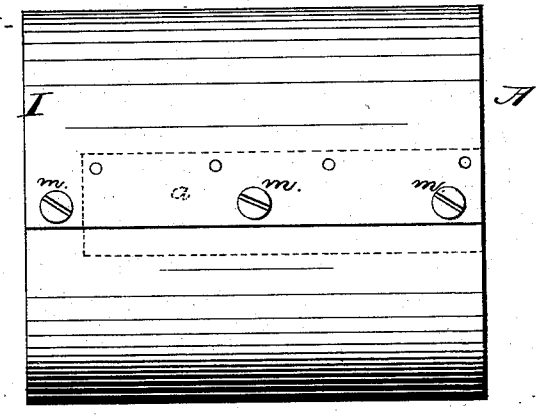
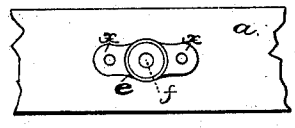


Fig. 5.



Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES REILLY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CASING FOR STEAM-PIPES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,368, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed March 22, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES REILLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Casings for Steam-Pipes, Boilers, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to improvements in casings for steam-pipes, boilers, and conduits for steam and other heating agents, the object of the casing being to prevent condensation or the cooling of the agent from the action of the air upon the pipe or conduit.

The invention consists, essentially, in the construction of the joint formed at the edges of the material of which the casing is composed when the same are brought together, the object being to provide a convenient method of applying the casing and securing it in position in such manner that it may be effectually secured, and at the same time may be readily removed or opened for examination when necessary.

The details of the invention and its method of operation will be understood from the description hereinafter presented, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the casing with its edges separated. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 1 through the central apertures, *d*. Fig. 3 is a vertical section, and Fig. 4 is a side view, showing the casing closed. Fig. 5 is a detached view of a portion of the lip *a*, showing the block *e*.

A denotes the casing, which will usually be cylindrical in form, and is composed of sheet metal or other approved material, and which in respect of its general construction and operation, with the exception of my improved joint, does not differ essentially from the casings now in use. The joint is formed by attaching a supplemental piece or lip, *a*, upon the interior surface of one side of the casing, so as to form a pocket to receive the other side, C, of the casing, as indicated in Fig. 1. The lip or projecting piece *a* is secured at one end by rivets or otherwise back from the edge of the side B of the casing to which it is applied, its outer end, by preference, extending beyond the said edge of the casing, and being slightly bowed, so as to form, when the casing is completed, a close-fitting joint.

In the sides B C of the casing, and in the lip or supplemental piece *a*, the apertures or series of apertures *d* are formed, the aperture in the side C being arranged to come directly between the apertures in the side B and supplemental piece *a* when the sides of the casing are brought together, and when the apertures are in this position the joints may be effectually secured by passing a screw, *m*, through them. The supplemental piece *a* has attached to its under side, below the aperture *d*, the blocks *e*, having threaded apertures *f*, corresponding with the apertures in the piece *a*, the blocks constituting, when in position, fixed nuts for the screws *m*. The preferred form of the blocks *e* is illustrated in Fig. 5, and in the present instance the blocks are secured to the lip *a* by rivets passing through the ears *x x*. The casing will be made in sections of any desired length, the ends of the sections being slipped one in the other, and there secured by the screws *m*, which are adjacent to the ends of the sections. When the casing is to consist of sections connected as described, the lip *a* will not extend quite to the end of the section which is to receive the end of the adjoining section, as indicated in Fig. 1, and hence when the end of the section lettered H is inserted in the end of the section I it will strike the edge of the lip *a*, and the apertures *d* will come opposite to each other and receive the screw *m*. The internal pressure on the casing is so slight that about four screws, *m*, will snugly secure a section of casing, say, about thirty inches long.

When it is desired to examine the interior of the casing, it is plain that it will only be necessary to remove the screws *m* and spread the sides B C apart.

The joint constructed as above described is effectual, durable, and very simple, and the fact that it is neat in appearance and will permit of an inspection of the interior of the casing are advantages which should not be overlooked.

It is apparent that, if desired, the parts constituting the joint may be made in the nature of an attachment and attached to the casing in any convenient way. I do not therefore limit myself to the exact construction which I have described; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The steam-pipe casing having on one of its sides the supplemental piece, forming a pocket to receive the other side thereof, and carrying the internally-threaded blocks, the casing and supplemental piece having apertures in line with the blocks to permit of the joint being secured by screws, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the sides of the steam-pipe casing having apertures *d*, the supplemental piece *a*, also having apertures *d*, and carrying the internally-threaded blocks *e*, secured thereto by rivets passing through the ears *x x*, and the screws *m*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES REILLY.

Witnesses:
CHAS. C. GILL,
HERMAN GUSTOW.