

No. 684,156.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

M. F. WILCOX.
WOODEN PIPE.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

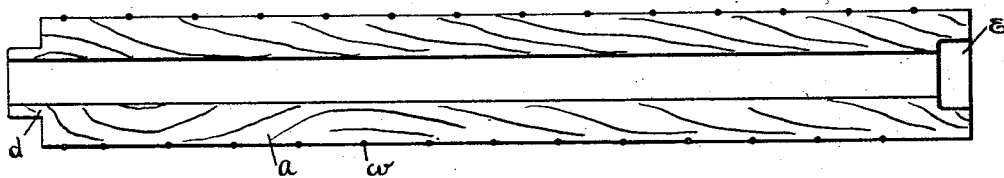


Fig. 2.

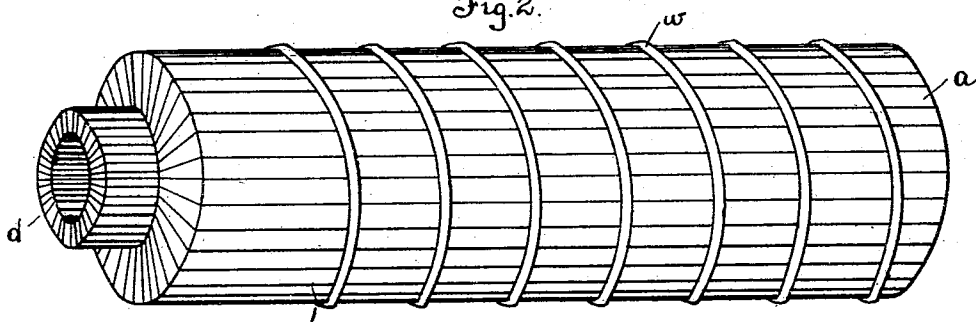


Fig. 3.

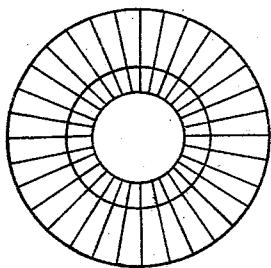
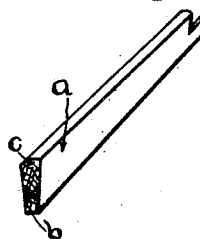


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MERRILL F. WILCOX, OF BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO MICHIGAN PIPE CO., OF SAME PLACE.

WOODEN PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,156, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed December 22, 1900. Serial No. 40,782. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MERRILL F. WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wooden Pipe; 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.

This invention is a wooden pipe, and pertains to pipes that are built up or formed from a number of wooden strips bound together and held in place by a metallic fastening.

The improvements consist in the construction and arrangement of the parts of a wooden pipe suitable for conveying water or for protecting steam or hot-water pipes, as will be fully set forth hereinafter.

The objects of the improvement are, first, to produce a pipe which can be constructed of a large number of comparatively thin strips, which are cheaper in first cost and involve less waste of material than large pieces; second, to bind the sections together in the form of a pipe by a continuous wire that can be applied rapidly under heavy tension, producing uniform pressure upon the pipe; third, to so construct a sectional pipe that its ends can be properly shaped, so as to make tight joints as easily as a solid pipe can be turned, and, fourth, to produce a pipe which by its construction is especially adapted to be impregnated by creosote or other wood preservative.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, throughout the several views of which similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a length of pipe. Fig. 2 is a side view, and Fig. 3 is an end view, of a length of pipe. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a single unit or strip.

As is clearly shown in the drawings, the pipe consists, essentially, in a cylinder built up of strips *a*, each of which is equal in length to the length of the pipe-section and is equal in width to the thickness of the shell. The inner edge *b* and the outer edge *c* may be curved to conform, respectively, with the inside and outside circles of the pipe; but in large pipes where comparatively thin strips

are used it is not necessary to curve the edges. In practice I prefer to thoroughly dry the lumber and then shape the strips *a*, after which their sides are coated with creosote or other wood preservative. The strips are then assembled in cylindrical form upon a suitable machine, after which the pipe is tightly bound by galvanized wire, which is run on spirally from end to end of the pipe-section. The wire being under heavy tension rigidly binds the pipe together with uniform pressure throughout its length. The ends of the wire are preferably fastened by bending them over and driving them into the wood. After the pipe is thus bound its ends may be turned, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the projecting end *d* of one section will engage the recessed end *e* of the next section when the lengths are assembled. After the ends are turned the outside of the pipe may be coated with tar and sawdust in the same way that wooden pipes are ordinarily treated.

By the means above described I have produced a built-up pipe-section that is almost as strong and can be as easily shipped as an equal section turned from a solid log. By treating the sides of each strip with wood preservative the entire pipe becomes impregnated, greatly increasing its durability.

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

A section of built-up pipe comprising a plurality of thin wooden strips the side faces of each strip being coated with creosote or other wood preservative, each strip being equal in length to the length of a pipe-section; tapered in the direction of its width and arranged with the width of the strip extending radially; said strips being bound together by a continuous wire run from end to end on the circumference of the pipe under uniform tension, the ends of said pipe being respectively recessed and provided with a projection whereby a tight joint can be made between the adjacent sections, substantially as described.

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

MERRILL F. WILCOX.

Witnesses:

I. GOULD,
W. A. STEPHENS.