(No Model.)

R. HAMMILL.

MANUFACTURE OF COVERINGS FOR STEAM PIPES, &c.

No. 326,865. Patented Sept. 22, 1885.

Fig. 1.

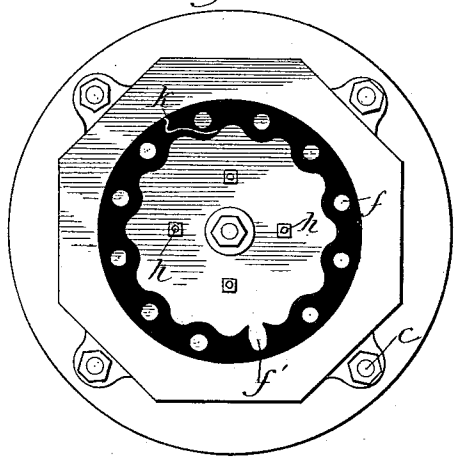


Fig. 2.

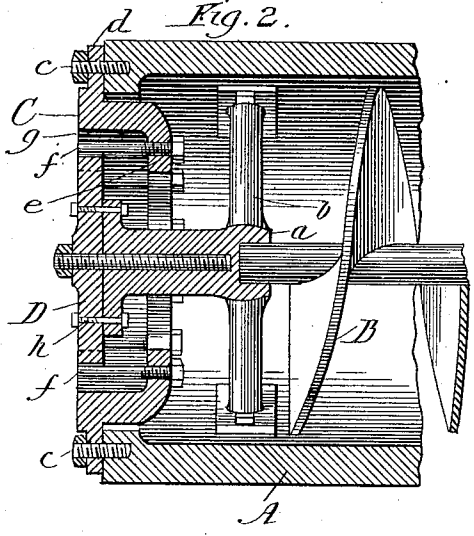


Fig. 3.

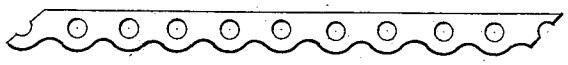


Fig. 4.

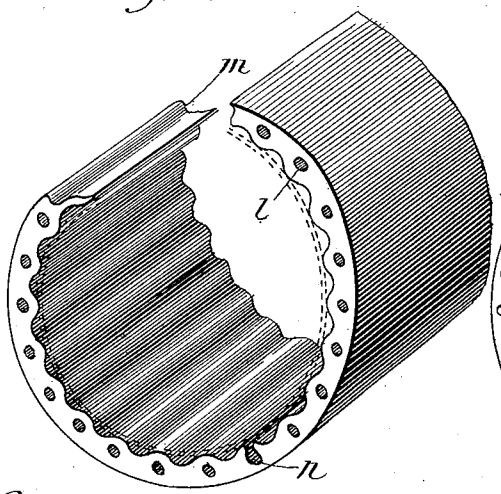
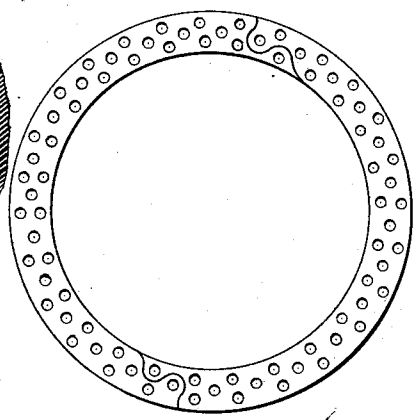


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD HAMMILL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MANUFACTURE OF COVERINGS FOR STEAM-PIPES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,865, dated September 22, 1885.

Application filed October 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD HAMMILL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Coverings for Steam-Pipes, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improved apparatus for forming coverings for steam-pipes.

The object of the invention is to obtain simple and effective means for the manufacture of such articles, and thereby greatly lessen the cost of such manufacture, and at the same time produce an article more durable and beneficial.

To the accomplishment of the above the invention consists of the novel devices and combination of devices, as will be described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the apparatus; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section thereof; and Figs. 3, 4, and 5, views in detail of different styles of covering produced.

Like letters refer to like parts in each view.

It will be understood that the coverings designed to be made by the apparatus to be described are designed to be composed of pulp or some other suitable plastic material.

In the drawings, A represents a suitable cylinder of any desired dimensions, and B a suitable screw-conveyer mounted therein and adapted to force the material to one end of said cylinder. The conveyer-shaft has suitable bearing at one end (not shown) in the head of the cylinder, if desired, and at the opposite or front end it has bearing in a suitable hub, *a*, said hub being held in position by a series of radiating arms, *b*, as shown in Fig. 2.

A ring, C, is secured to the front end of the cylinder through the medium of series of bolts, *c*, passed through ears or lugs *d*, formed with such ring. Ring C is bent inwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to extend a short distance into the cylinder, and at its inner end is bent again, so as to cause the central opening to be of smaller circumference than when the ring is parallel to the end of the cylinder.

Supported in the flange *e*, formed by the last bend in the ring, are a series of pins or bolts, *f*, held in position by suitable nuts, and with their outer ends free and situated in a space, *g*, left between a ring, C, and a disk, D, now to be referred to. Disk D is supported in the position shown by any suitable means, preferably through the medium of a series of bolts, *h*, passed through it into the hub *a*, hereinbefore referred to.

At a suitable point between the outer circumference of disk D and the ring C there is situated a cutter, *k*, preferably consisting of a knife formed in a zigzag shape, as shown in Fig. 1.

The bolt *f'* of the series of bolts *f*, which is situated diametrically opposite cutter *k*, is of such a size and shape that it will contact with the edge of disk D. The outer edge of disk D may be corrugated, as shown in Fig. 1, or it may be perfectly plain, if desired, the construction being determined by the style of covering desired.

The operation of the device is as follows: The material from which the covering is to be formed is placed in cylinder A, and through the medium of conveyer B is fed to the front end of the cylinder. By the pressure thus brought to bear upon the material it is forced through the opening left between disk D and ring C. In passing through this opening the material is formed into the covering, and through the medium of the pins or bolts *f* a series of openings, *l*, are formed in it, which constitute air-spaces. If the edge of disk D is corrugated, the inner face of the covering when completed is also corrugated, as will be understood. In its passage through the space between the disk and ring the covering is cut to form the edges shown at *m*, Fig. 4, and through the medium of bolt *f'* is cut to form a hinge, as at *n*, same figure.

As before indicated, the inner edge of the covering may be formed plain, as shown in Fig. 5, by simply changing the style of disk used; and, if desired, two cutters may be employed to form the covering in two separate pieces, as shown in the same figure.

A strip, *e*, is placed between the covering and pipe, and air-spaces thereby formed. The coverings may be used on boilers, &c.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with receptacle A and

conveyer B, of ring C, disk D, and knife *k*, as set forth.

2. The combination, with receptacle A and conveyer B, of ring C, disk D, knife *k*, and bolts *f*, as set forth.

3. The combination, with receptacle A and conveyer B, of ring C, disk D, knife *k*, and bolts *f* and *f'*, as set forth.

4. The combination, with a receptacle and a conveyer for forcing the material from one end thereof, of a bent ring, and a disk situated at the discharge end of the receptacle, and a knife adapted to cut the material longitudinally, situated within the discharge-orifice formed by said ring and disk, as set forth.

5. The combination, with a receptacle and a conveyer for forcing the material from one end thereof, of a bent ring, and a disk situated at the discharge end of the receptacle, and bolts and a knife adapted to cut the material longitudinally, situated in the discharge-orifice formed by said ring and disk, as set forth.

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

RICHARD HAMMILL.

Witnesses:
M. J. CLAGETT,
LOUIS NOLTING.