(No Model.)

W. S. SHIPE.

STOVE PIPE.

No. 366,515. Patented July 12, 1887.

Fig. 5.

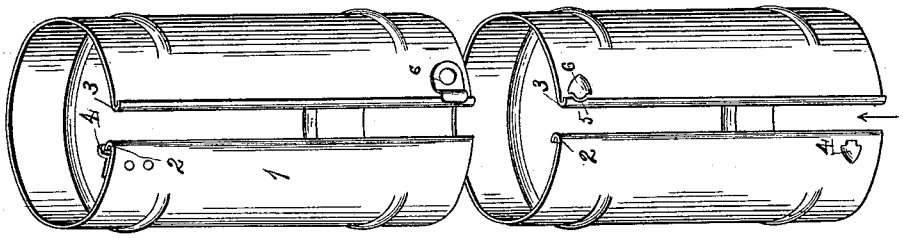


Fig. 6.

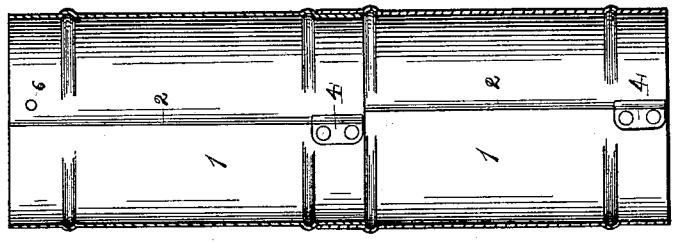


Fig. 7.

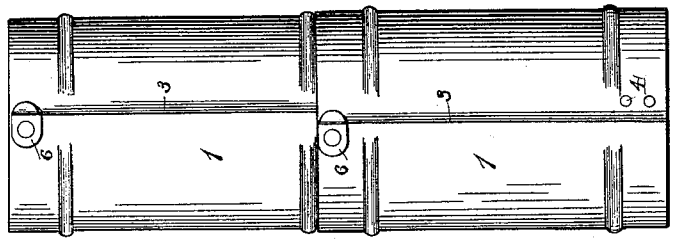


Fig. 2.

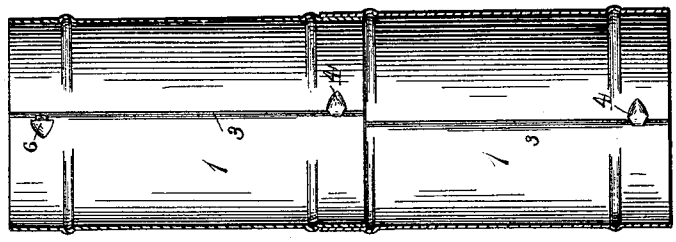
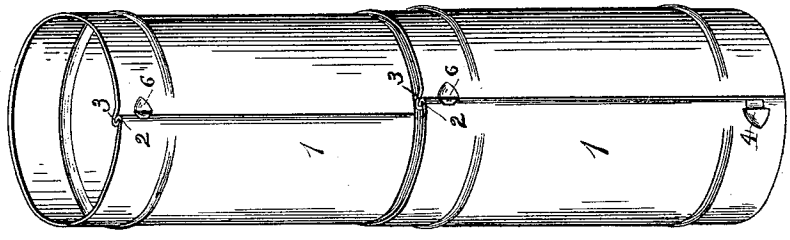


Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. SHIPE, OF MINERVA, OHIO.

STOVE-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,515, dated July 12, 1887.

Application filed January 24, 1887. Serial No. 225,292. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER S. SHIPE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Minerva, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of two lengths of my improved stove-pipe, showing the joint. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same, looking toward the seam. Fig. 3 is a view of two lengths of pipe of a slightly-modified form. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same, looking toward the seam. Fig. 5 is a view of the length of pipe with its edges disconnected, and Fig. 6 is a similar view of the modified form of pipe.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to that class of stove-pipes in which the seams of the lengths may be disengaged; and it consists in the improved construction and combination of parts of such a stove-pipe, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, the numerals 1 indicate the lengths of pipe, which are formed by rectangular sheets of metal having their side edges respectively bent or folded inward and outward to form flanges 2 and 3, the inwardly-bent flange of each sheet hooking over the outwardly-bent flange and forming a seam.

Near the ends of each section of pipe are the inwardly and outwardly extending lips or projections 4 and 6, one of which is nearer the end of the section than the other. One of these lips is near one end of one of said flanges, and the other lip is near the opposite end of the other flange, said lips being upon opposite ends of the section and struck up from the metal, so that each lip forms an abutment near the edge of the flange. As each end of the sheet of which the pipe is composed is thus provided with a lip, it will be seen that if the flanges can be hooked into each other the lip will prevent their coming apart. This could be done by forming the lips after the flanges have been hooked together; but as it is desirable to sell the sections complete in the flat, so that they can be shipped and stored in as compact a form as possible, it would not be desirable to thus form the lip after the sections are put together. By drawing the edges of the sheet in opposite directions until the ends of the flanges will not be obstructed by the lips the intermediate portions of the flanges can be hooked together, when, by forcing the flanges endwise upon each other in the opposite direction, or back into their original position, the flanges will slip in between each lip and its flange, thus making a complete pipe-section, and which it will be impossible to unloosen without sliding the flanges lengthwise until they pass the lips at each end. By placing one lip farther from the end than the other the pipe-section can be secured at that end, while the rest of the flanges are out of engagement, so that while the other ends of the flanges are being secured to the end those first secured cannot come apart. When these lips are struck up from the sheet metal, they can be made so as to project above and over the flange by cutting a nick or notch in the edge of the flange, as shown at 5 in Fig. 5. This construction will make a more secure joint than were the lip only as high as the flange and did not project over it. Instead of forming these lips by being struck up from the metal, they can be formed by separate pieces, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 6, and be riveted to the respective ends of the sheet or section. After the sections have been formed as above described they can be secured together to form pipe in the ordinary manner, one end of the section being slightly crimped or tapered, as in the ordinary pipe, to facilitate the fastening of the ends of the sections within each other.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A stove-pipe section consisting of a sheet of metal having two of its opposite edges provided with oppositely-turned flanges, and having a lip near one end of each of said flanges, said lips being upon opposite ends of the section, and extending, respectively, inwardly and outwardly.

2. A stove-pipe section consisting of a sheet of metal having two of its opposite edges provided with oppositely-turned flanges, and a lip near one end of each of said flanges, said lips extending, respectively, inwardly and outwardly, being upon opposite ends of said sections and struck up from the sheet of metal, and projecting over and above their respective flanges, and the flanges being provided with a nick or notch at one end.

3. A stove-pipe section consisting of a sheet of metal having two of its opposite edges provided with oppositely-turned flanges and a lip near one end of each of said flanges, said lips being upon opposite ends of said section, and one of them being nearer the end of the section than the other.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER S. SHIPE.

Witnesses:

JEREMIAH MCENDORFFER,

EDGAR F. SHIPE.