

C. B. SISLER & J. M. DEAVENPORT.
STOVEPIPE JOINT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1912.

1,052,288.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

Fig. 1.

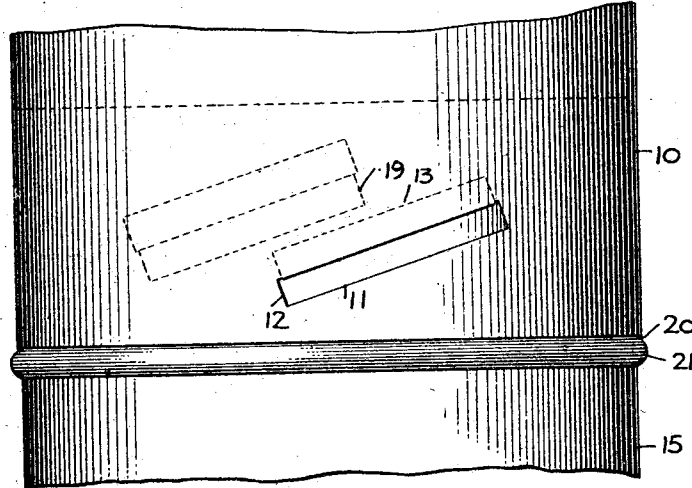


Fig. 2.

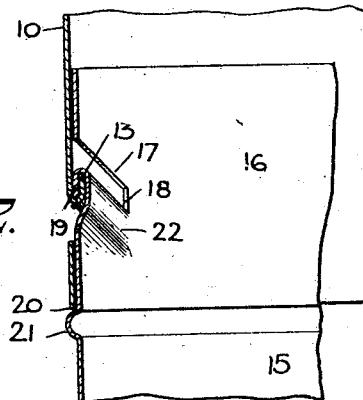


Fig. 3.

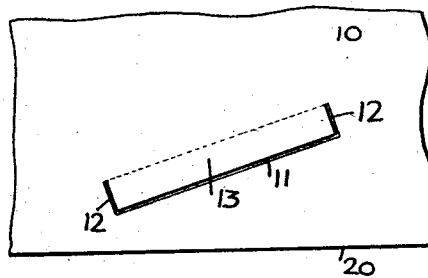
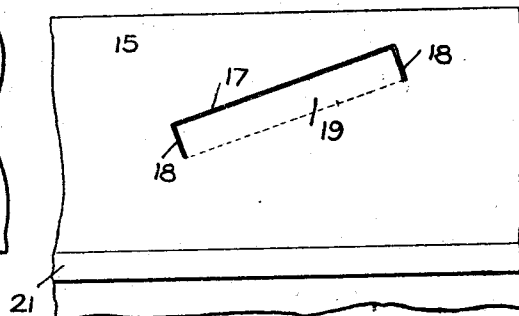


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. SISLER AND JAMES M. DEAVENPORT, OF TIMBERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI.

STOVEPIPE-JOINT.

1,052,288.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

Application filed April 12, 1912. Serial No. 690,329.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES B. SISLER and JAMES M. DEAVENPORT, both citizens of the United States, and residents of Timber-
ville, in the county of Calhoun and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and Improved Stovepipe-Joint, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of our invention is to provide
10 a stove pipe joint to permit of the firm coupling of the pipe sections and which will be particularly advantageous in the case of stove pipes running horizontally, the joint in such a case serving to make a self-sup-
15 porting connection between the pipe sections that will prevent sagging or accidental disconnection of the sections.

The invention consists of the novel form and arrangement of interlocking flanges, as
20 hereinafter particularly described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all
25 the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of portions of two pipe sections, provided with our improved joint; Fig. 2 is a vertical section; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view showing a portion of the blank from which the outer section of the joint is formed; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the blank from which the inner section of the joint is formed.

In carrying out the invention, the outer
35 pipe section 10 or that section which receives an adjacent section within an end thereof, is formed with an elongated slit 11 and short parallel slits 12 at the ends of the slit 11, thereby producing a U-
40 shaped cut in the blank, leaving a tongue which is bent inward and upward parallel with the section 10 forming an oblong return flange 13 which desirably is rectangular, the said flange being spaced
45 from the body 10 sufficiently to receive a similar flange formed on the adjacent section 15. The said section 15 is adapted to enter the end of the section 10, and the blank from which the section 16 is produced is formed with an elongated slit 17
50 and short parallel slits 18 at the ends there-

of, presenting a U-shaped cut, as in the other section, thereby producing a tongue 19. The tongue 19 is bent outwardly and returned parallel with the section 16 to form an elongated flange, as shown clearly in 55 Fig. 2, which is received between the flange 13 of the companion section and the body 10 of said section. The tongues 13, 19 are inclined to the length of the pipe, and when the two sections are assembled, the flanges 60 are parallel with each other, the one being bent downwardly and the other upwardly to interlock. In connecting the sections, the one is moved into the other, with the respective flanges 13, 19 out of longitudinal 65 alinement, and the sections are then turned relatively to each other to bring the flanges against each other, and as the flanges are inclined the end 20 of the outer section will be brought up against the bead 21 on the 70 inner section. The positive interlocking of the flanges makes a firm inter-engagement between the sections, and it will be obvious that with our improved joint, when the stove pipe is projected horizontally, the 75 flanges hold the sections in place to prevent sagging or accidental separation of the sections. One or both of the sections adjacent to the flange portion thereof are shouldered or offset, as at 22, so that the re- 80 turned flange of the section so bent will be in line with the remainder of the section. By striking up the tongues to form flanges, the joint is produced at minimum expense.

Having thus described our invention, we 85 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A pipe joint comprising flanges on the respective sections, the adjacent ends of the sections being adapted to fit one within the 90 other, said flanges being formed of tongues struck up from the respective sections and return bent, the flanges being inclined to the length of the sections and parallel with each other, and engaging and disengaging 95 by a relative turning movement of the sections, one of the sections being offset adjacent to the flange.

2. A pipe joint, comprising an inclined flange on each pipe section, the sections be- 100 ing adapted to fit one within the other, said

flanges being struck up from the respective sections and return-bent, the flanges furthermore being located inward from the edges of the sections and inclined to the direction of length of the sections and engaging and disengaging by a relative turning movement of the sections.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our

names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES B. SISLER.
JAMES M. DEAVENPORT.

Witnesses:

EZEKIEL E. ENOCHS,
SUE A. GAINES.