L. B. SMITH.

LOCK SEAM FOR PIPE SECTIONS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 17, 1919.

1,356,022. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

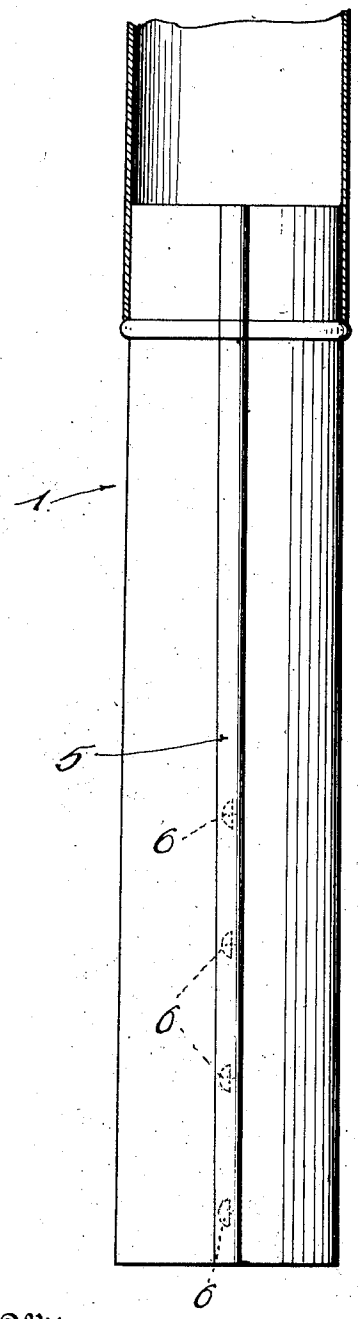


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

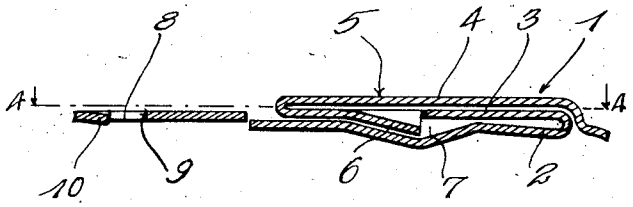


FIG. 4

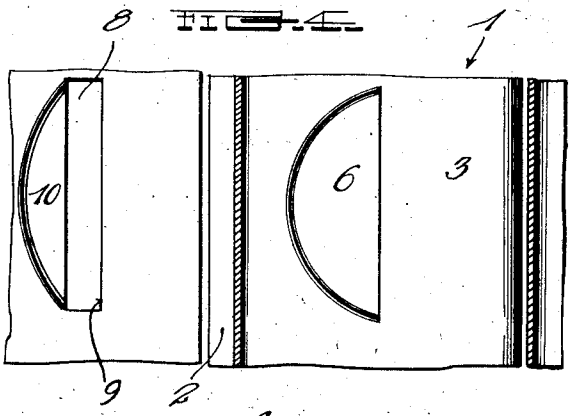


FIG. 3

Witness

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LOCK-SEAM FOR PIPE-SECTIONS.

1,356,022. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONZO BAXTER SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richwood, in the county of Nicholas and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Seams for Pipe-Sections; and I do 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 relates to improvements in pipes broadly, and it has more particular reference to a novel lock seam for pipe sections.

The primary object of the invention is to generally improve upon devices of the above named class and to provide a simple and practical lock seam for pipe sections which is extremely easy to make use of and is very effective and reliable in use.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, and the combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and claimed.

I attain these objects by constructing the lock as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is an elevation showing the preferred disposition of the locking devices;

Fig. 2, is a transverse section of the channel and opposite edge about to be inserted;

Fig. 3, is a sectional view showing the edges in locked position; and

Fig. 4, is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Similar reference numerals designate similar parts throughout the several views.

Reference is now had to the drawings in which is shown a stove-pipe section 1 formed of a single sheet of metal having its edges brought together and locked, the locking devices being provided from one end to a point approximately midway the length of the pipe section. The remainder of the pipe edges are free to move relatively and provide means for readily inserting the end into another pipe section.

In providing a reliable locking connection between the longitudinal edges of the sheet of metal, one edge is bent upon itself twice, forming three walls, the inner and intermediate walls 2 and 3 respectively being spaced apart to provide a channel. The outer wall 4 may or may not be spaced from the intermediate wall 3 and provides a cover or protecting plate 5 for a locking tongue to be described. The intermediate wall 3 is slit, and the metal between the slit and the adjacent edge of the sheet of metal, is stamped toward the inner wall to form a locking tongue 6, said tongue being received in and spaced slightly from the bottom of a recess 7 which is formed in the inner wall 2. The free edge of the wall 2 projects beyond the adjacent wall edge to provide a convenient means for guiding into the channel, the opposite edge of the metal sheet.

The metal adjacent the opposite edge of the pipe section 1 is slotted at 8 to provide a shoulder 9 which takes over the locking tongue 6 when the edge is inserted in said channel as illustrated in Fig. 3. The metal forming the edge opposite the shoulder is stamped inwardly to form a tongue 10 adapted to be received with the locking tongue 6 in the recess 7, when the parts are in locked position.

It is understood that these pipe sections are shipped in knock-down form and when they are to be used the edges are brought together as shown in Fig. 2 and the slotted edge is inserted in the adjacent channel, the locking tongue or tongues 6 and the opposing shoulders being automatically locked together as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to, without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the claimed invention.

I claim:—

A pipe section provided with a longitudinal seam formed of overlapping edges, the intermediate wall of the fold on one overlapping edge having a series of cut out locking tongues projecting outward from the metal, and the outer wall of the same fold having a series of depressions formed therein, the other overlapping edge having a series of slots through which said tongues extend, one edge of the slots being depressed, forming other tongues against which the first tongues bear, said tongues being receivable in the aforesaid depressions.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

LONZO BAXTER SMITH.