

(No Model.)

T. S. EVANS.
STOVEPIPE.

No. 481,856.

Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

Fig. 1.

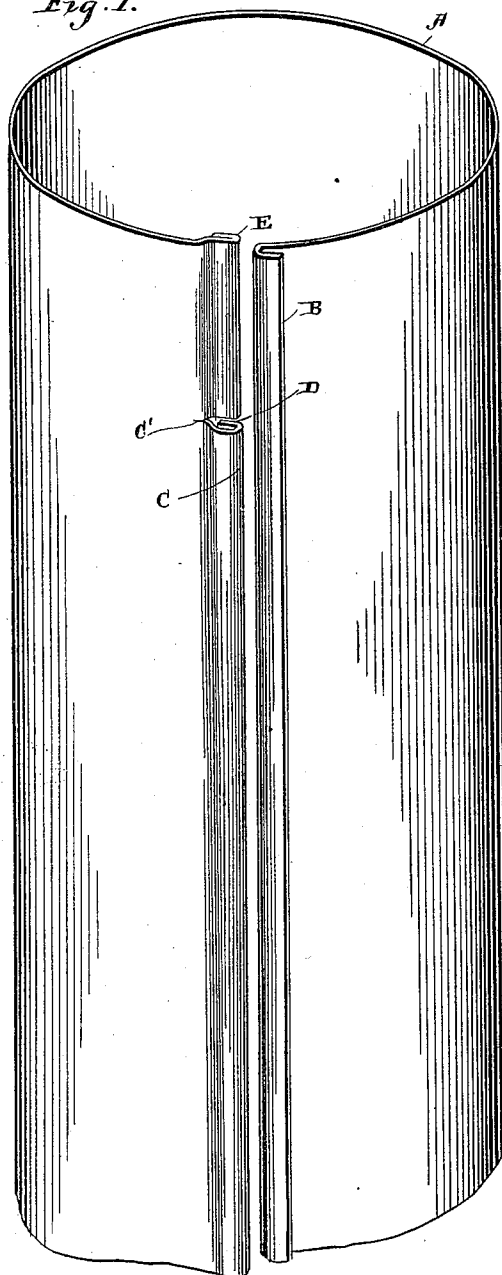
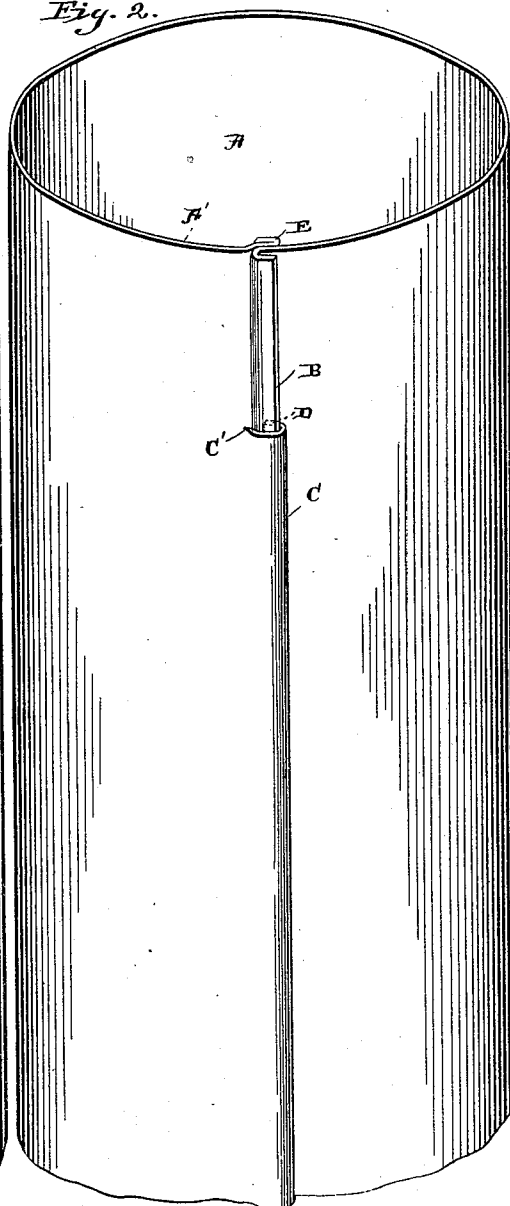


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES—

Geo. E. French

Robt. A. Fitzgerald

INVENTOR—

Thomas S. Evans

By Lehman & Allison, Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. EVANS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

STOVEPIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,856, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed February 2, 1892. Serial No. 420,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. EVANS, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipes; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in stovepipes; and it consists in certain novel features of construction, which will be fully described hereinafter, and more particularly referred to in the claim at the end of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved lock for the engaging edges of stovepipe-joints, whereby when the ends of the same are compressed, so as to fit within the adjacent joints, the said edges will not become disengaged, but will be more securely fastened together by the pressure exerted thereon.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a joint of pipe provided with my improved lock. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the edges being in engagement.

A represents the pipe-blank, one edge of which is overturned its whole length to form the lip B, as shown. The opposite edge is bent slightly outward, as shown at C, the said outward bulge beginning at a slot cut into the said edge a short distance from the end of the joint and extending to the opposite end thereof. This bulged portion is then formed with an inwardly-turned lip D, which engages the lip B in the usual manner. The portion of the edge E between the slit C' and the end

of the pipe is bent inward, as shown, so that when the lips B and D are in engagement the end of the former will rest upon the portion E, as shown in Fig. 2. Portions of the edge C being on both sides of the edge B, as shown in Fig. 2, it will be seen that a stop is formed at the point C', thus rendering it impossible for the edges of the end A' of the pipe to become disengaged when contracted for the purpose of coupling it with another pipe-section. By this means a very secure lock is formed and there is no danger of the edges becoming disengaged from pressure in joining the sections. The opposite end of the pipe-section being the one to overlap, the next adjacent section is prevented from spreading by the engagement of the lips B and C.

In order to engage the section edges it is necessary to slightly twist the edge B until it is pushed back sufficiently far to clear the point C', so as to pass over the depressed portion E.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a stovepipe, the combination, with a blank, of an outturned lip formed on one edge of the same, the opposite edge of the blank being formed with a transverse slot, an inturned lip formed on said edge between the slot and one end of the pipe, and the portion of the said edge between the slot and the opposite end of the pipe bulged inward, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

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

THOMAS S. EVANS.

Witnesses:

FRANKLIN R. JACKES,
A. R. WILCOX.