

W. H. ROOK, JR.
SEWER PIPE SECTION.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1912.

1,063,218.

Patented June 3, 1913.

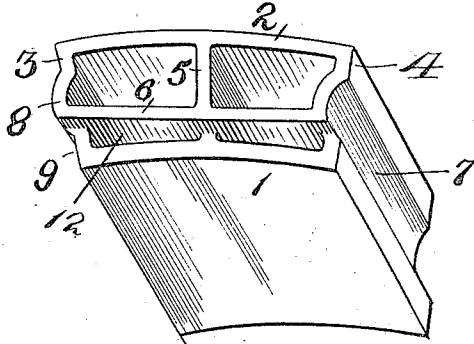


Fig. 1

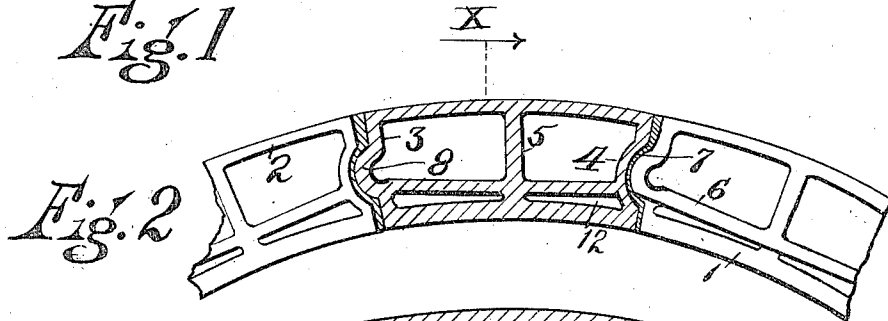


Fig. 2

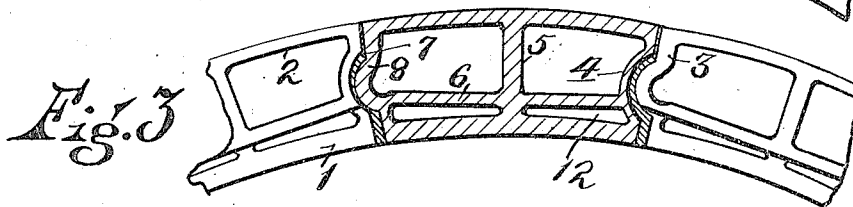


Fig. 3

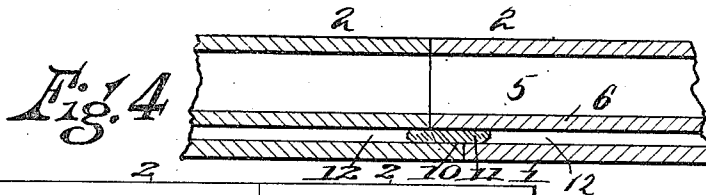


Fig. 4

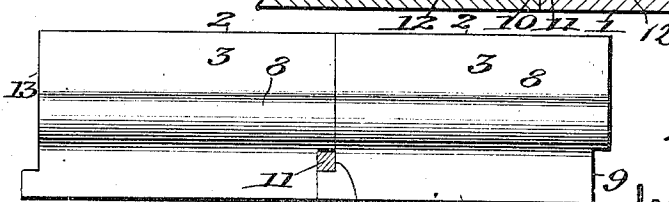


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SEWER-PIPE SECTION.

1,063,218.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 3, 1913.

Application filed October 4, 1912. Serial No. 723,983.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY ROOK, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sewer-Pipe Sections, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sewer pipe sections used for sewer building and other tubular conduits, and the object is to provide a sewer pipe section with the ends thereof cut away to provide reversely-arranged shoulders at opposite ends whereby when two sections are longitudinally abutted the projecting portions or shoulders of coadjacent sections will overlap and with the overlapping portions out of contact to form a transverse mortar groove for securing the sections together longitudinally for building up the sewer or conduit.

More specifically, the invention consists in providing each section with a longitudinally-extending transverse web which is adapted to project at one end of the section and to be cut away at the opposite end so as to form in connection with the inner wall of a coadjacent section a transverse mortar chamber; the chamber between the web and the inner wall of the section at the ends constituting a chamber communicating with the transverse mortar groove to provide a mortar clench.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts constituting the invention to be hereinafter specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof wherein is shown the preferred embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which come within the scope of the claim hereunto appended.

The present invention relates to a specific form of the device shown, described, and claimed in Patent 1,037,328 granted to me Sept. 3, 1912, and in this present construction, the inner wall of the section is utilized to form one of the walls of the chamber that receives the mortar forming the clench.

In the drawings in which similar reference numerals indicate like parts in the

different figures, Figure 1, is a perspective view of a sewer pipe section embodying this invention; Fig. 2, is a transverse sectional view of a portion of a sewer constructed of sections similar to the one shown in Fig. 1, with the sections assembled to form a sewer of a given diameter; Fig. 3, is a view similar to Fig. 2 with the sections assembled to form a sewer of greater diameter than the diameter of the sewer shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, is a longitudinal sectional view on line X of Fig. 2 showing two similarly-constructed sections longitudinally abutted, and Fig. 5 is a side elevation showing two sections longitudinally abutted.

Referring to the drawings in detail it will be stated that all sections embodying this invention will be similarly constructed and each section embodies an inner wall 1 and an outer wall 2 preferably formed in arcs of circles and parallel with each other and united at their sides by radial walls 3 and 4 and preferably by a central strengthening wall 5 usually arranged radially with respect to the axial line of the sewer. Extending between the lateral walls 3 and 4, is a transverse wall or web 6, connected to the central wall 5. The lateral wall 4 is preferably provided with a longitudinally-extending groove 7 and the lateral wall 3 with a laterally-projecting rib 8, the groove 7 and the rib 8 being constructed in arcs of circles with the radius of the arc described by the rib 8 preferably less than the radius of the arc described by the groove 7 so that when the sections are laterally juxtapositioned a radial movement of the sections is permitted to enable the constructing of sewers of various diameters as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

In constructing the sections one of the walls, say, by way of example, the inner wall 1 is cut away at 9 and at the opposite end 13 of the section the outer wall 2 and the transverse web 6 are cut away thereby providing reversely-arranged shoulders at opposite ends of each section, by this arrangement when two sections are abutted longitudinally the projecting transverse web 6 of one section will overlap and cooperate with the corresponding projecting portion of the inner wall 1 of a coadjacent section, thereby providing a transversely-extending groove 10 to receive a binding element 11 for locking the ends of coadjacent sec-

tions firmly together in building the sewers or conduits. The space between the web 6 and the wall 1 of the conduit constituting a longitudinally-extending chamber 12 which communicates with the transverse groove 10 formed between the ends of the web 6 and the wall of the coadjacent section and this chamber affords means for mortar to enter to form a mortar clench..
10 In laying up sewers, the sections will be assembled so as to break joints in the usual manner employed in building structures of this material with the ribs 8 of each section positioned within the grooves 7 of coadja-
15 cent sections.

I claim:

A hollow tile having inner and outer parallel walls united at their ends by lateral radial walls, said radial walls united by a
20 transverse wall or web spaced from the inner wall to provide a mortar chamber, the

outer wall and web cut away at one end of the section and the inner wall cut away at the opposite end of the section, the projecting or uncut portions constituting shoulders whereby when two tile are abutted longitudinally the transverse web of one tile overlaps the projecting inner wall of a coadjacent section and out of contact therewith to form a transverse mortar groove, the chamber existing between the inner wall and said transverse web constituting a mortar receiving recess communicating with the groove to provide a mortar clench.

In testimony whereof I have heretofore set
my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. ROOK, JR.

Witnesses:

C. E. HUMPHREY,
A. L. MCCLINTOCK.