(No Model.)

C. F. BEAMAN.

Machine for Grooving Loose Jointed Stove Pipe.

No. 243,352. Patented June 28, 1881.

Fig. 1

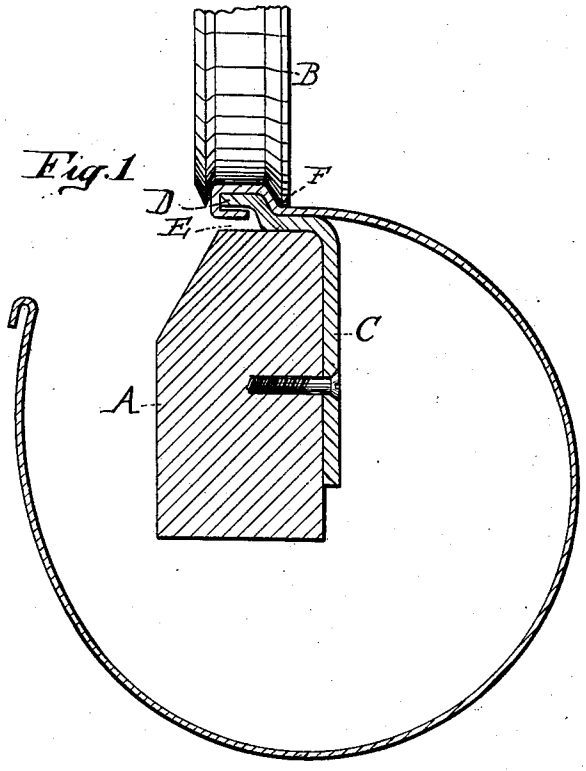
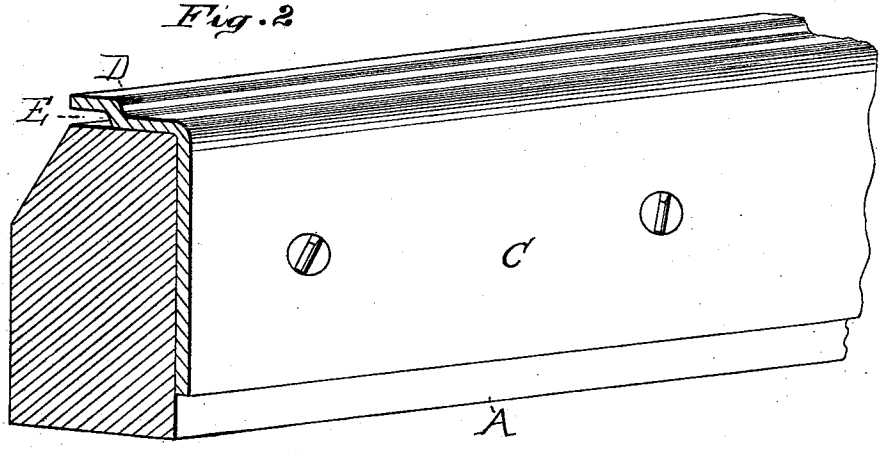


Fig. 2



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. BEAMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CRAGIN BROTHERS & CHANDLER, OF SAME PLACE.

MACHINE FOR GROOVING LOOSE-JOINTED STOVE-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,352, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed December 1, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAS. F. BEAMAN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Machines for Grooving Loose-Jointed Stove-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

The object I have in view is to produce a machine for grooving the loose-jointed stove-pipe upon which I propose to apply for Letters Patent, which machine will be simple in construction and efficient in operation; and my invention consists in the peculiar devices employed by me for this purpose, as fully hereinafter explained.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a cross-section of the supporting bar and plate of the grooving-machine, the lower part of the grooving-wheel being shown in elevation; and Fig. 2, a perspective view of a portion of the supporting bar and plate.

Like letters denote corresponding parts in both figures.

A is the supporting-bar of a stove-pipe-grooving machine, which is mounted in a frame, as usual, and B is the traveling grooving-wheel. This wheel ordinarily travels directly on the upper surface of the supporting-bar, and grooves and mashes rigidly together the parts of the joint or seam of the pipe.

The mechanism for moving the grooving-wheel may be that shown in the patent of Bigelow, dated June 9, 1857, and numbered 17,482, or any other devices suitable for the purpose may be used.

To produce my loose-jointed pipe, however, the inwardly-turned edge must be grooved before being hooked to the other edge, and this must be done without mashing the inwardly-folded edge together, so that the other edge can be afterward hooked with it, or unhooked from it at pleasure. To accomplish this I employ a supporting-plate, C, which is preferably made of steel, and is secured to one side of the supporting-bar A and projects over the top of said bar. The upper edge of the supporting-plate is offset, and is raised above the bar A, so as to form a raised lip, D, which conforms to the shape of the grooving-wheel. A space, E, is left between the raised lip D and the upper surface of the supporting-bar, which receives the inwardly-turned edge of the pipe, as shown in Fig. 1. After the edges of the blank are turned, one inwardly and the other outwardly, and the blank is bent into cylindrical form, the inwardly-bent edge is hooked over the lip D, and the groove F is formed by the grooving-wheel. The edge is then removed from the lip, the spring of the metal allowing this to be done, when the pipe is ready for shipment.

Loose-jointed stove-pipes made in this manner are packed for shipment in small compass by sliding a number of lengths together, one inside of the other. When set up for use the turned edges are hooked together and the joint or seam hammered down, when the pipe will be exactly like the ordinary stove-pipe.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a pipe-grooving machine for grooving loose-jointed pipes, a supporting-bar provided with a raised lip, over which the turned or doubled edge of the pipe-blank may be hooked, for the purpose of supporting such turned or doubled edge, so that the groove can be formed without mashing the parts of the edge together, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a pipe-grooving machine, the combination, with the supporting-bar A and traveling grooving-wheel B, of the plate C, secured to such bar, and having raised lip D, upon which the wheel travels, substantially as described and shown, for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES F. BEAMAN.

Witnesses:

F. W. KASEHAGEN,

OLIVER W. MARBLE.