

No. 839,297.

PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

C. H. KENNEDY & J. W. LAWRENCE.

PIPE JOINT.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1906.

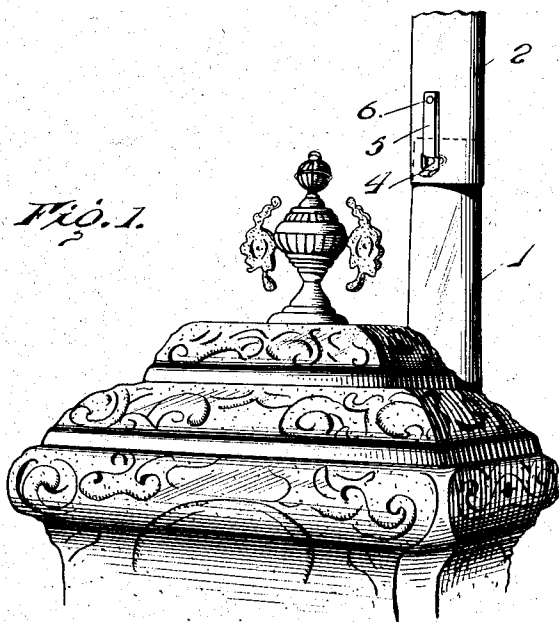


FIG. 2.

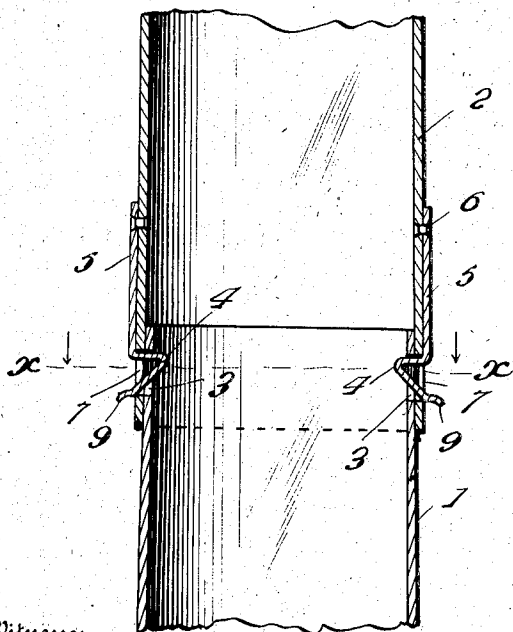


FIG. 3.

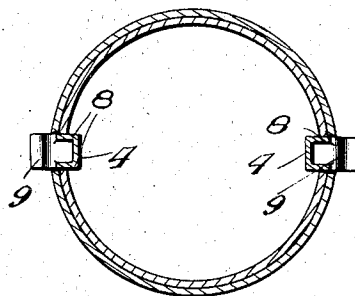
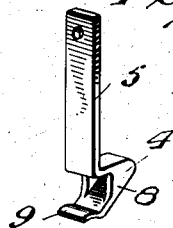


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. KENNEDY AND JAMES W. LAWRENCE, OF DAHLGREN,
ILLINOIS.

PIPE-JOINT.

No. 839,297.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 25, 1908.

Application filed March 30, 1908. Serial No. 309,017.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. KENNEDY and JAMES W. LAWRENCE, citizens of the United States, residing at Dahlgren, in the county of Hamilton and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pipe-Joints, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide novel means for joining pipes, the essential feature of the invention residing in a special interlocking connection which is established between the sections of pipe and which obviates all likelihood of separation thereof, which gives rise to disadvantages of obvious import to those versed in the art to which this invention appertains.

Simplicity and cheapness of construction are essentially desirable in means such as above mentioned and are secured in the practical embodiment of the invention.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing sections of a pipe partially broken away and the invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional view bringing out more clearly the arrangement of the spring-catches by which the sections of the pipe are connected. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line XX of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the catches.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

In the drawings the numerals 1 and 2 designate two pipe-sections which are joined together by means of the invention. The section 1 is provided at opposite sides thereof and near its ends with openings 3 of a suitable form to receive noses 4, constituting the engaging portions of catches 5, applied to the section 2 of the pipe. The catches 5 are spring-catches made from metal and are attached at one end, as shown at 6, to the pipe-section 2 by means of rivets or any suitable fastenings. The opposite ends of the catches 5 are provided with the noses 4, which engage the pipe-section 1 by entering the openings 3

above mentioned. It will be observed that when the spring-catches 5 coact with the section 1 the two sections of the pipe will be connected by a positive interlocking connection, which will obviate all likelihood of separation thereof.

The noses of the catches 5 project through openings 7 in the section 2, which openings 7 are adapted to register with the openings 3 in the section 1. The noses 4 of the catches are preferably beveled, so that as the pipe-section 1 enters the pipe-section 2 in joining the ends with the usual telescopic action the section 1 will engage the noses of the catches and spring the same outwardly preparatory to engaging with the openings 3. It is desirable that the noses 4 of the catches be provided with side flanges 8 to effectively close the openings 3 and 7 to prevent escape of smoke, sparks, or any products of combustion. Furthermore, the free extremities of the catches 5 are turned outwardly slightly to form finger-pieces 9 to admit of ready manipulation of the catches.

It will of course be understood that all of the sections in the length of the pipe will be connected by the interlocking sections hereinbefore set forth, such being located at the ends thereof. It will of course be understood that the springs 5 are to be secured to the elbow.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a pipe-joint, the combination of meeting ends of pipe-sections, one section telescoping in the other section at the adjacent end portions, said sections being provided with registering openings, catches secured at one end to the end of the outermost sections, the opposite end portions of said catches being provided with suitable noses to pass through the registering openings in the sections and secure the latter together, the free ends of the catches being formed with outwardly-bent extensions to provide finger-pieces by which to manipulate said catches, and flanges integrally formed with the catches at opposite edges of the spring-noses to effectively close the registering openings in the pipe-sections, for the purpose described.

2. In a pipe-joint, the combination of pipe-sections having telescoping end portions, one of said pipe-sections being provided with

openings at opposite sides thereof, spring-catches applied to the other of said sections provided with noses to enter the openings of the first-mentioned section, the noses of the
5 spring-catches aforesaid being formed with side or edge flanges to effectively close the openings in the first-mentioned section as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. KENNEDY. [L. s.]
JAMES W. LAWRENCE. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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