(No Model.)

R. W. LYSLE.

SECTIONAL PIPE COVERING.

No. 589,903. Patented Sept. 14, 1897.

Fig. 1.

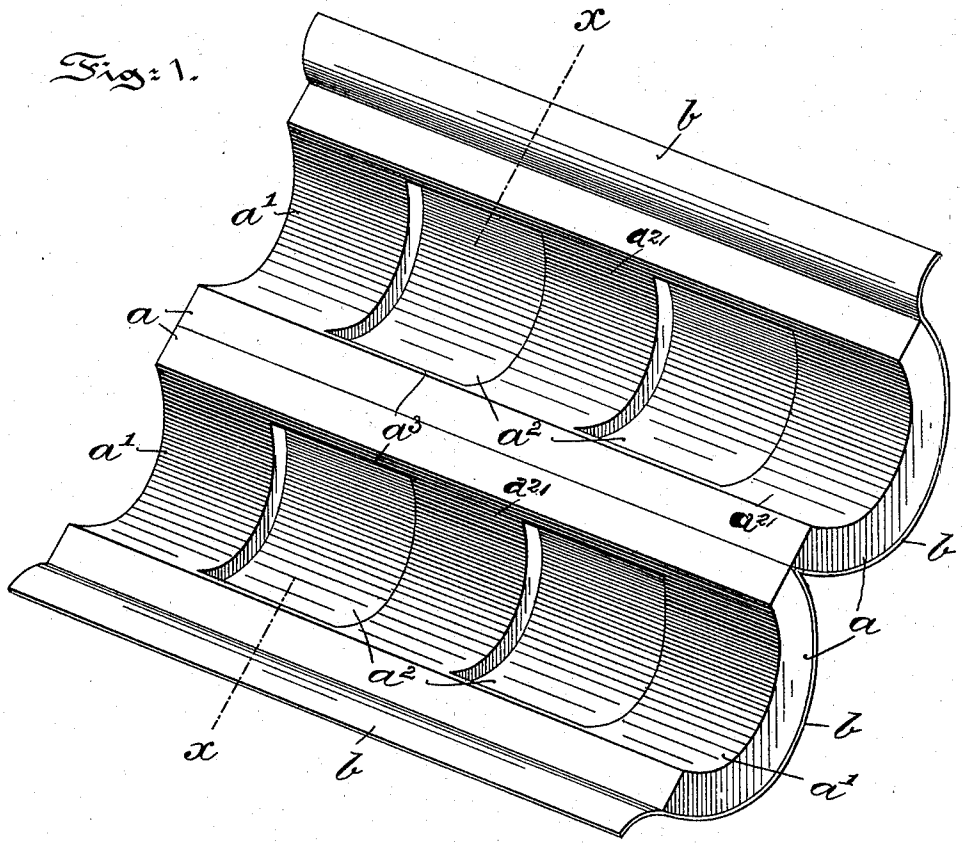
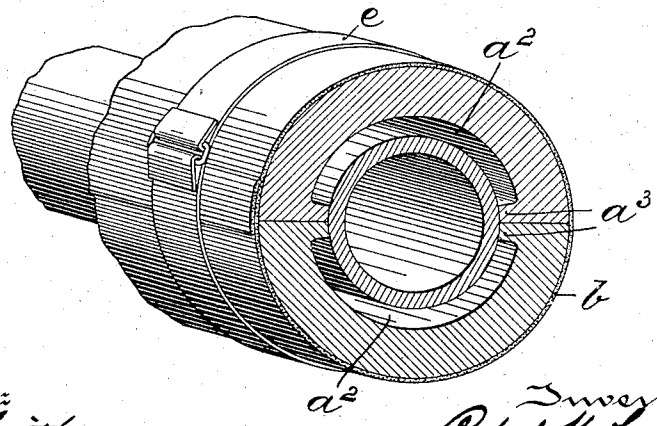


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. LYSLE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SECTIONAL PIPE-COVERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,903, dated September 14, 1897.

Application filed February 24, 1897. Serial No. 624,861. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. LYSLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sectional Pipe-Coverings, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to a pipe-covering formed of two or more sections of plastic non-conducting material—such as magnesia, plaster-of-paris, or infusorial earth—combined or mixed with asbestos; and in such connection it relates particularly to the construction and arrangement of such covering for pipes or somewhat analogous purposes.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a sectional pipe-covering of plastic non-conducting material having a substantially tubular form to fit closely and surround the pipe to be insulated, the interior of the sections of said covering being recessed, grooved, or indented, so as to form a series of air chambers or boxes interposed between the pipe and the covering to assist the insulating properties of the covering and to decrease the amount of material used in the formation of said covering.

My invention, stated in general terms, consists of a sectional pipe-covering constructed and arranged in substantially the manner hereinafter described and claimed.

The nature and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sectional pipe-covering embodying the main features of my invention, the covering being shown in open position ready for application to a pipe; and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the covering in closed position when surrounding a pipe, the end of the covering being shown as sectioned through the line $x\,x$ of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, a represents the sections of the covering, being preferably two in number, the material of the covering being preferably a plastic composition, such as plaster-of-paris with, asbestos, cork, or fibrous material. Each section is semicylindrical, and the inner periphery a' is provided with a series of annularly-arranged recesses or grooves a^2, separated from each other by wide ridges a^{21}, forming firm bearing-surfaces for the covering upon the pipe. The grooves a^2 of one section do not extend entirely around the periphery of the section and do not form with the corresponding grooves of the other section a continuous ring-shaped box, but the grooves are separated from each other by longitudinally-arranged ridges a^3. The recesses a^2 may also be arranged so that those of one section do not occupy a position opposite to those of the other. On the outside of the sections a is placed a layer of fabric b, adapted to be wrapped around the sections to bind the same into circular or tubular form when the sections surround or jacket the pipe d. Bands e of metal are preferably used to secure the fabric b and the sections a in closed position, as illustrated in Fig. 2. By thus recessing, indenting, channeling, or grooving the interior of each section a a series of air boxes or spaces are formed, which assist in the insulating properties of the covering and at the same time decrease the amount of composition used in the covering. Hence my improved covering is lighter, cheaper, and more efficient than a covering not having such recesses formed therein for constituting air-cells, entrapped air being known to be the fundamental principle of an efficient non-conductor of heat. Then by the reduction in the quantity of material employed due to the formation of the intervening air-entrapping spaces or recesses therein a saving of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the cost of such a covering is effected without sacrificing in the least the efficiency of such covering in application.

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A sectional covering, consisting of two semicylindrical sections of molded non-conducting material, each section having on its interior a series of annularly-arranged grooves separated from each other by a series of annularly-arranged relatively wide ridges, said grooves extending only partly through the interior periphery of each section, and corre-

sponding grooves of the two sections being separated from each other by longitudinally-arranged ridges, the arrangement being such that when the two sections inclose a pipe the grooves of one section are wholly separated or disconnected from the grooves of the other section, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT W. LYSLE.

Witnesses:
J. WALTER DOUGLASS,
THOMAS M. SMITH.