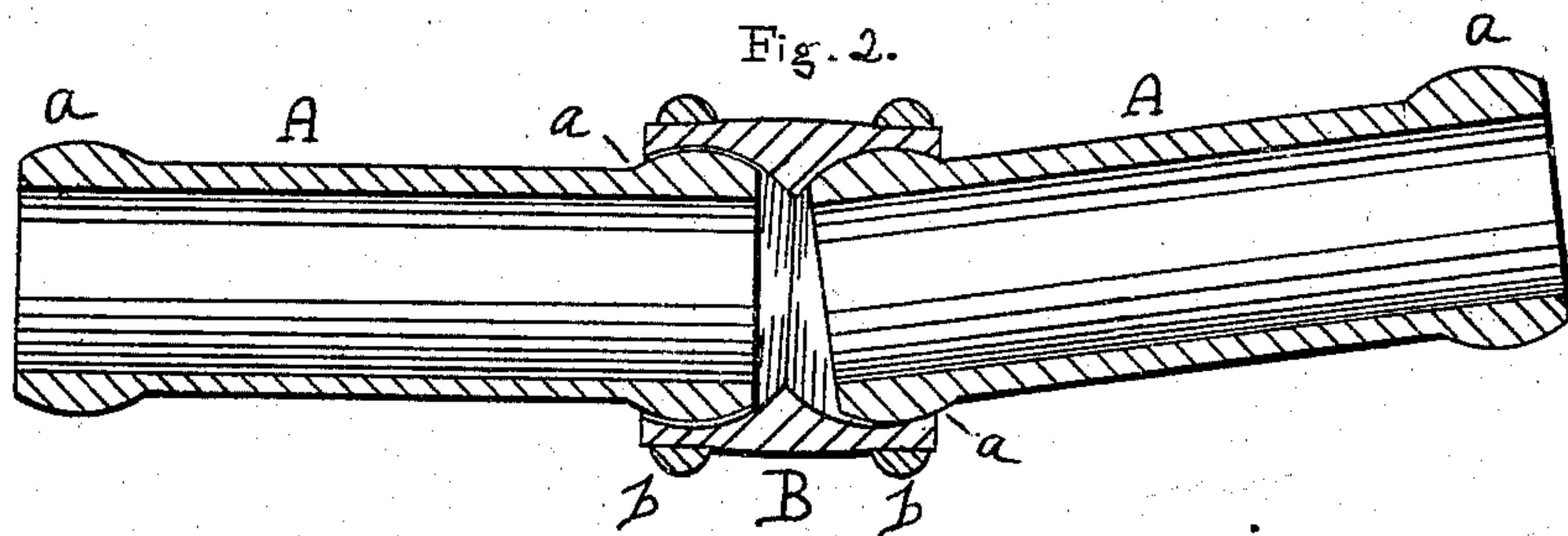
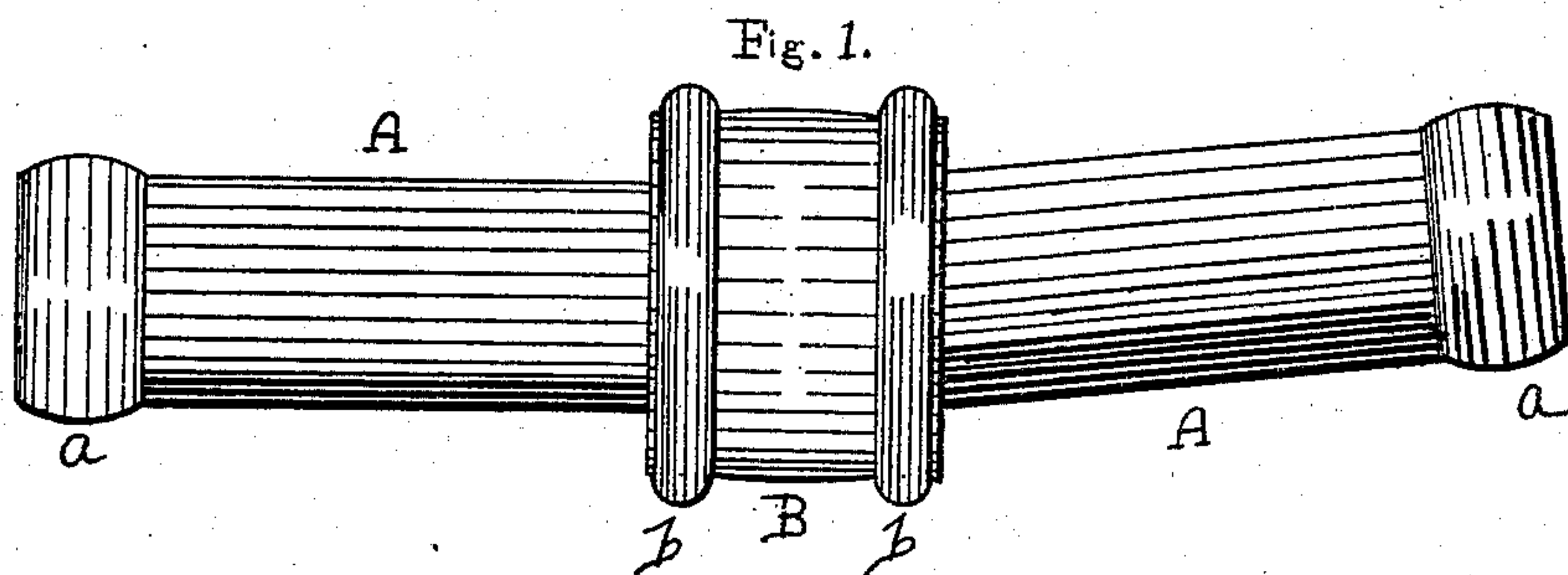


T. T. PROSSER & G. C. MORGAN.

Pipe-Joints.

No. 137,717.

Patented April 8, 1873.



Witnesses:

*E. A. West*  
*O. W. Bond*

Inventor:

*T. T. Prosser*  
*George C. Morgan*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TREAT T. PROSSER AND GEORGE C. MORGAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PIPE-JOINTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,717**, dated April 8, 1873; application filed February 24, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, TREAT T. PROSSER and GEORGE C. MORGAN, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Joints for Pipes, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal section.

The object of our invention is to connect the sections of pipes which are to be laid in the ground or water by means of a joint which shall be cheap, durable, tight, and flexible, and this we accomplish by enlarging the ends of the pipes, as represented in the drawing, and inclosing them in a barrel or casing of wood, the interior of which is formed so as to conform exactly to the ends of the pipes, which casing is made in sections and held in place by metallic rings.

In the drawing, *a a* represent two sections of pipe, the ends *a* of which are globular, as represented; *B*, the barrel or casing, the interior of which is cut out so that the pipe will fit accurately therein. This barrel is made of two or more sections. The exterior tapers a little from the center to each end. The several sections necessary to form the complete barrel or casing are placed over the ends of the pipes, and iron rings *b* are then driven thereon.

This construction permits the pipe to conform itself to inequalities of the surface, where laid, and when laid in the ground or water this

wood barrel swells and renders the joint perfectly tight, and, so long as it is under the ground or water, will not be liable to rot.

If it should be necessary to remove pipes connected in this manner, it can be very easily done, and if, in so doing, the barrel *B* should be destroyed, it can be replaced with trifling expense; and if at any time the joint should be found to leak it may be tightened by driving the bands *b*, or a new barrel can be put on, rendering repairs to the joint exceedingly easy.

We are aware that joints have been made by driving a single band on over the joint, and that such joints are slightly flexible; but they require a lead band, and it is exceedingly difficult to make and keep them tight. We are also aware that leaded joints of other forms somewhat flexible have been used, and also that metallic boxes bolted together have been used over the ends of the pipes, having a form similar to that shown in the drawing; but we are not aware that the ends of pipes so formed have ever been surrounded by a wooden barrel or casing formed of two or more sections and held together by two or more metal rings.

What we claim as new is as follows:

The pipes *A*, having globular ends *a*, in combination with the wood case *B* held in place by rings *b*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

T. T. PROSSER.  
GEORGE C. MORGAN.

Witnesses:

E. A. WEST,  
O. W. BOND.