

(No Model.)

J. D. SEAGRAVE & F. W. LEWIS.

CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN PIPES.

No. 256,060.

Patented Apr. 4, 1882.

Fig. 1

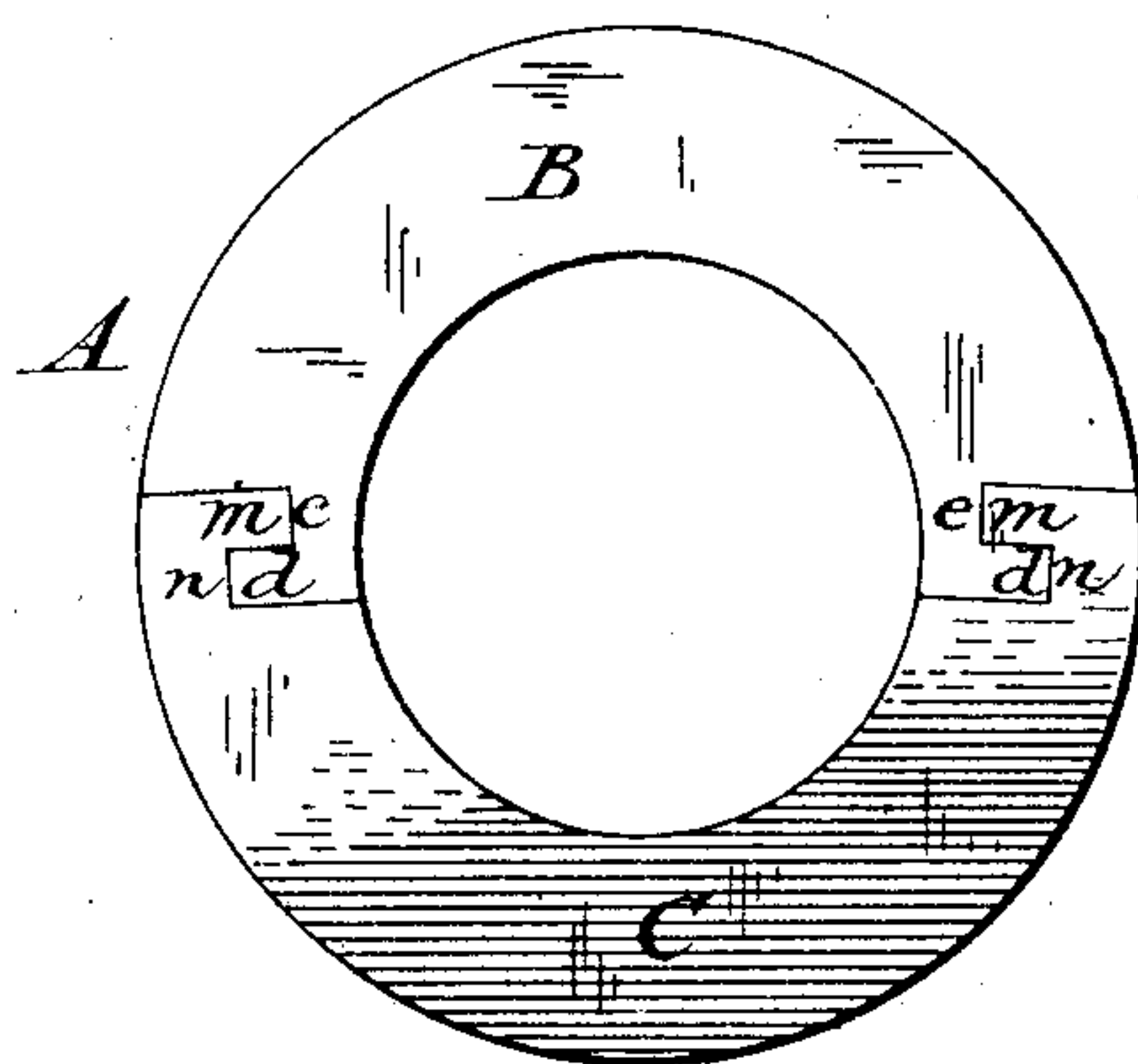
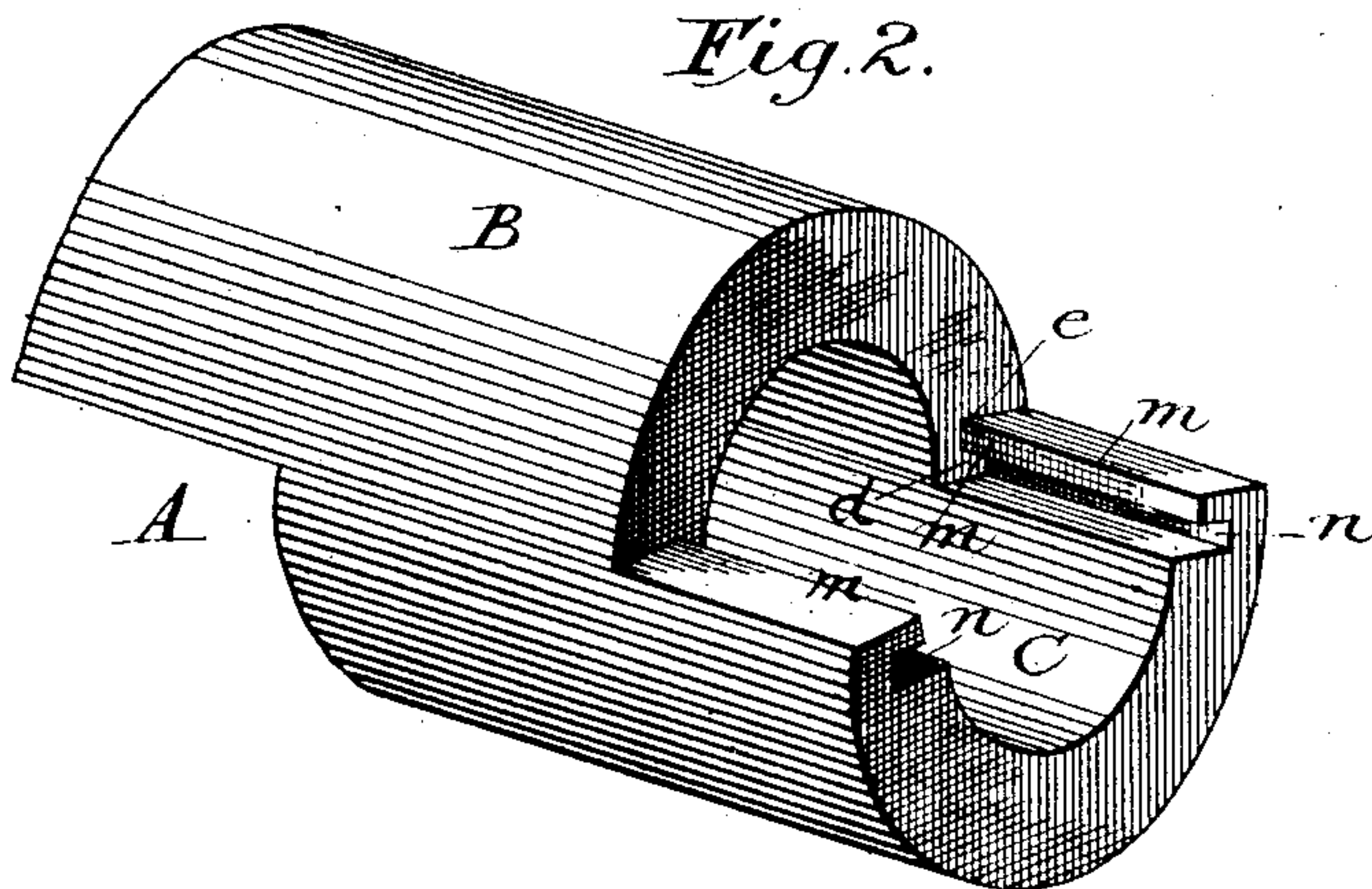


Fig. 2.



Attest.

Sidney P. Hollingsworth.
Walter S. Dodge.

Inventors.

John D. Seagrave,
Frank W. Lewis,
by Rodgerson,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. SEAGRAVE AND FRANK W. LEWIS, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

CONSTRUCTION OF WOODEN PIPES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,060, dated April 4, 1882.

Application filed August 10, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN D. SEAGRAVE and FRANK W. LEWIS, of the city and county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Wooden Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the construction of wooden pipe; and it consists in forming the
10 same of segmental sections, each provided with overhanging longitudinal ribs adapted to engage with similar ribs on the adjoining section or sections, and thus to hold the parts firmly together, as hereinafter explained.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an end view, and Fig. 2 a perspective view, of the improved pipe.

Wooden pipes have hitherto generally been made of segmental sections tongued and
20 grooved in the same manner as flooring-boards; but such construction has involved the necessity of special means for securing the parts or sections together and retaining them permanently in place. To overcome the necessity of
25 such fastening or binding devices we construct our pipe as shown in the drawings, in which A represents the pipe entire, composed in the present instance of two sections, B C, though it is apparent that a greater number of sections may be used, if desired. The sections
30 B C are arc-shaped in cross-section, and each is formed or furnished on the edges or faces which are brought into contact with the edges or faces of adjoining sections with overhanging ribs *d* and *m*, the overhang being formed
35 by cutting grooves *n* and *e* in the sides of the ribs *d* and *m*, respectively, as shown.

In the drawings, the groove is represented as rectangular; but it is obvious that its form
40 is immaterial, provided the ribs be made wider at their outer face than at a point back of said face, or, in other words, provided the ribs be made to overhang.

The ribs being constructed in the manner explained, it will be seen that the sections may
45 be put together by placing them end to end and sliding them one upon the other, the ribs interlocking in the manner shown, and thereby guiding the parts to place and holding them firmly in position.

50 It will also be seen that while no other means are employed for securing or binding together the segmental sections they can only be separated by moving them longitudinally, one in relation to the other or others.

55 We are aware that boxes have been provided with sliding covers, the box and cover being respectively provided with interlocking longitudinal ribs; but we are not aware that any one has ever heretofore constructed a pipe of
60 segmental sections provided with longitudinal interlocking ribs.

The essential feature of our invention, therefore, consists in forming interlocking ribs upon the segmental sections, in contradistinction to
65 the tongue and groove hitherto employed, which did not interlock, and hence failed to hold the sections together; hence

What we claim is—

1. The pipe consisting of section B, provided with ribs *d* and grooves *e*, and section C, provided with ribs *m* and grooves *n*, combined and united as shown.

2. As an article of manufacture, a wooden pipe composed of segmental sections, each
75 provided with longitudinal ribs on each edge, said ribs being interlocked, substantially as set forth.

JOHN D. SEAGRAVE.
FRANK W. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

HIRAM THOMPSON,
J. G. DREW.