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PATENTED APR. 28, 1908.

H. DITCHBURN.
STOVEPIPE CONNECTOR FOR NESTING PIPES.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1907.

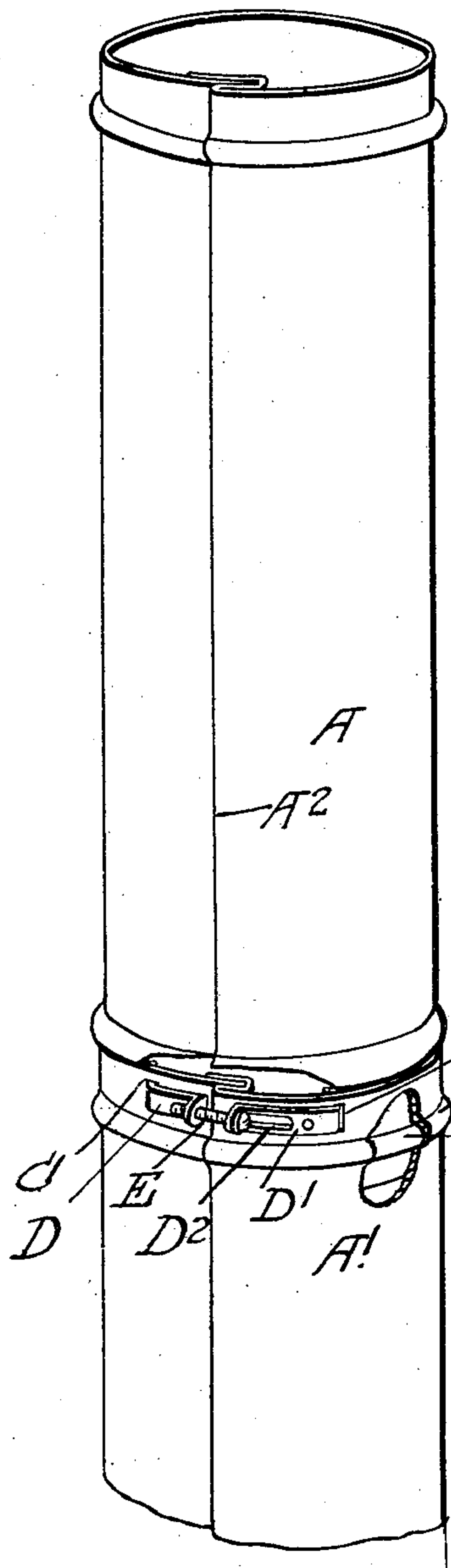


FIG. 1.

WITNESSES

H. G. Loring.
Robert L. Vahney

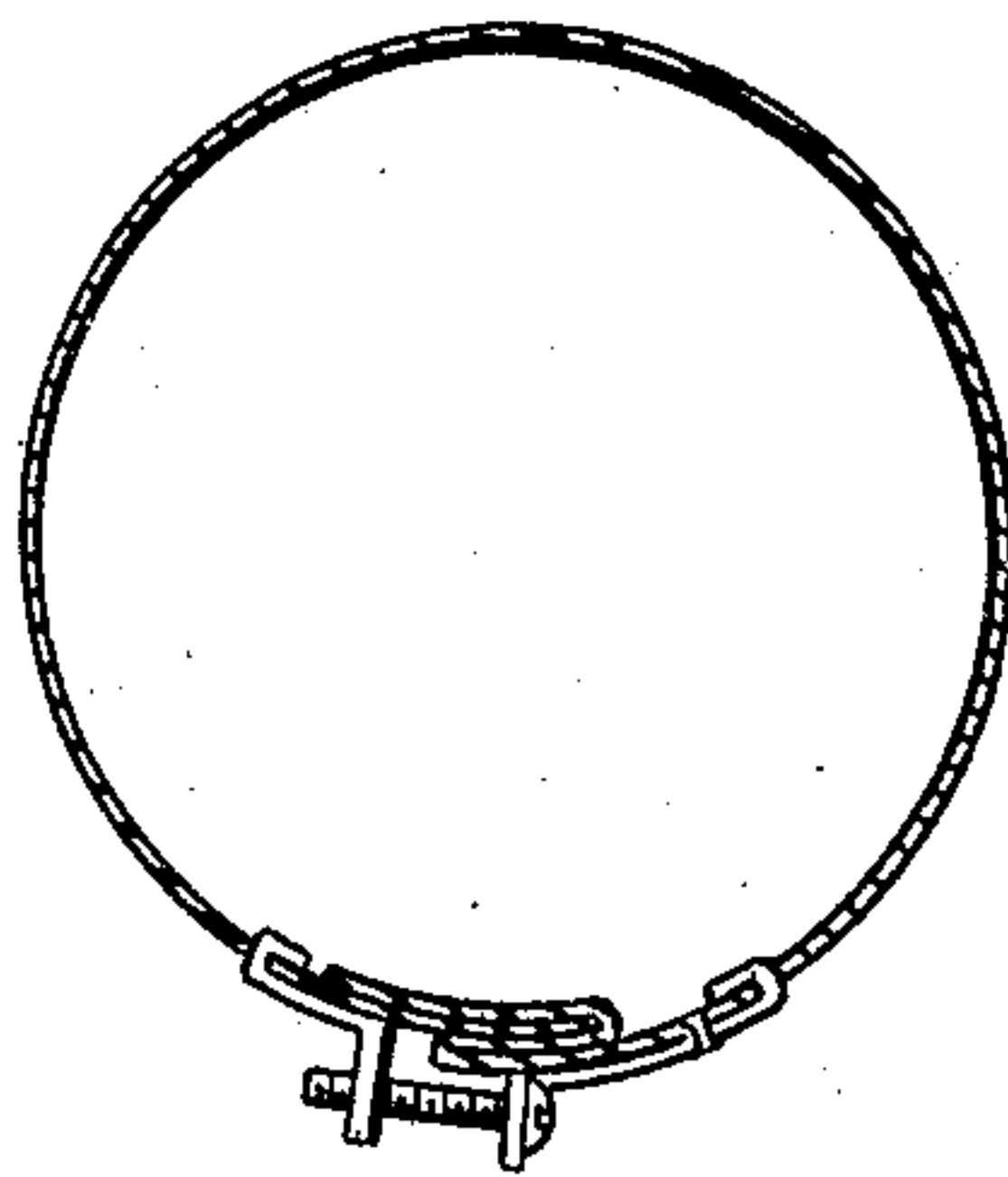


FIG. 2.

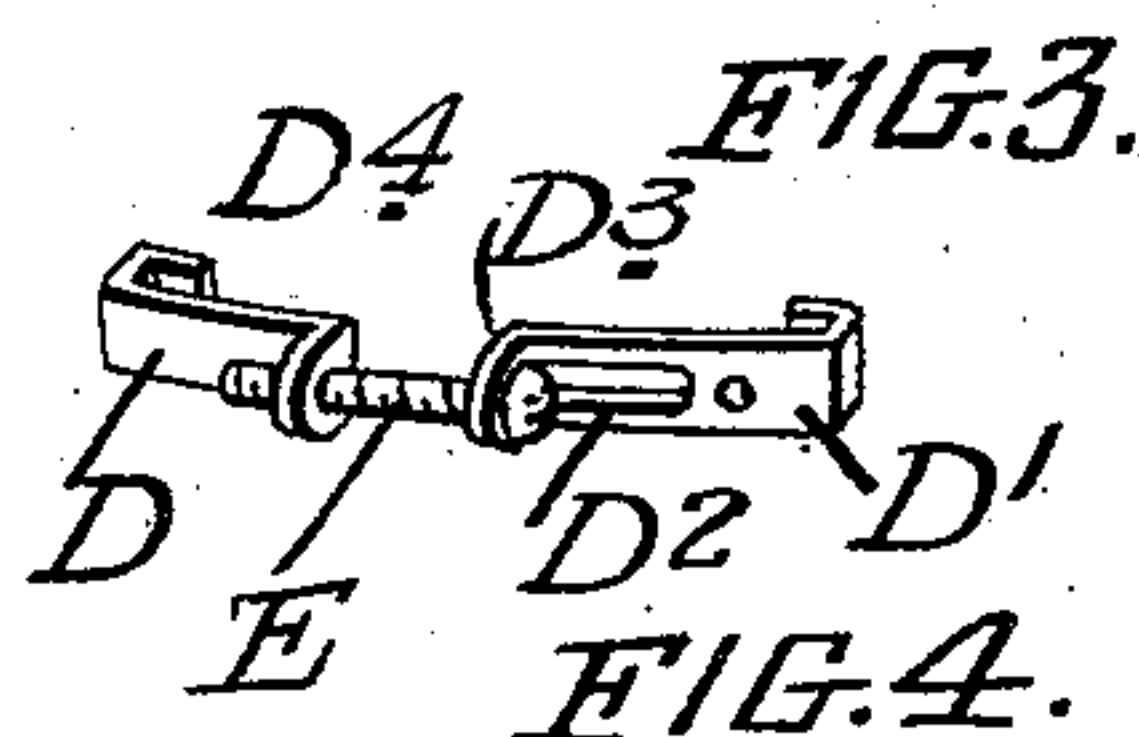
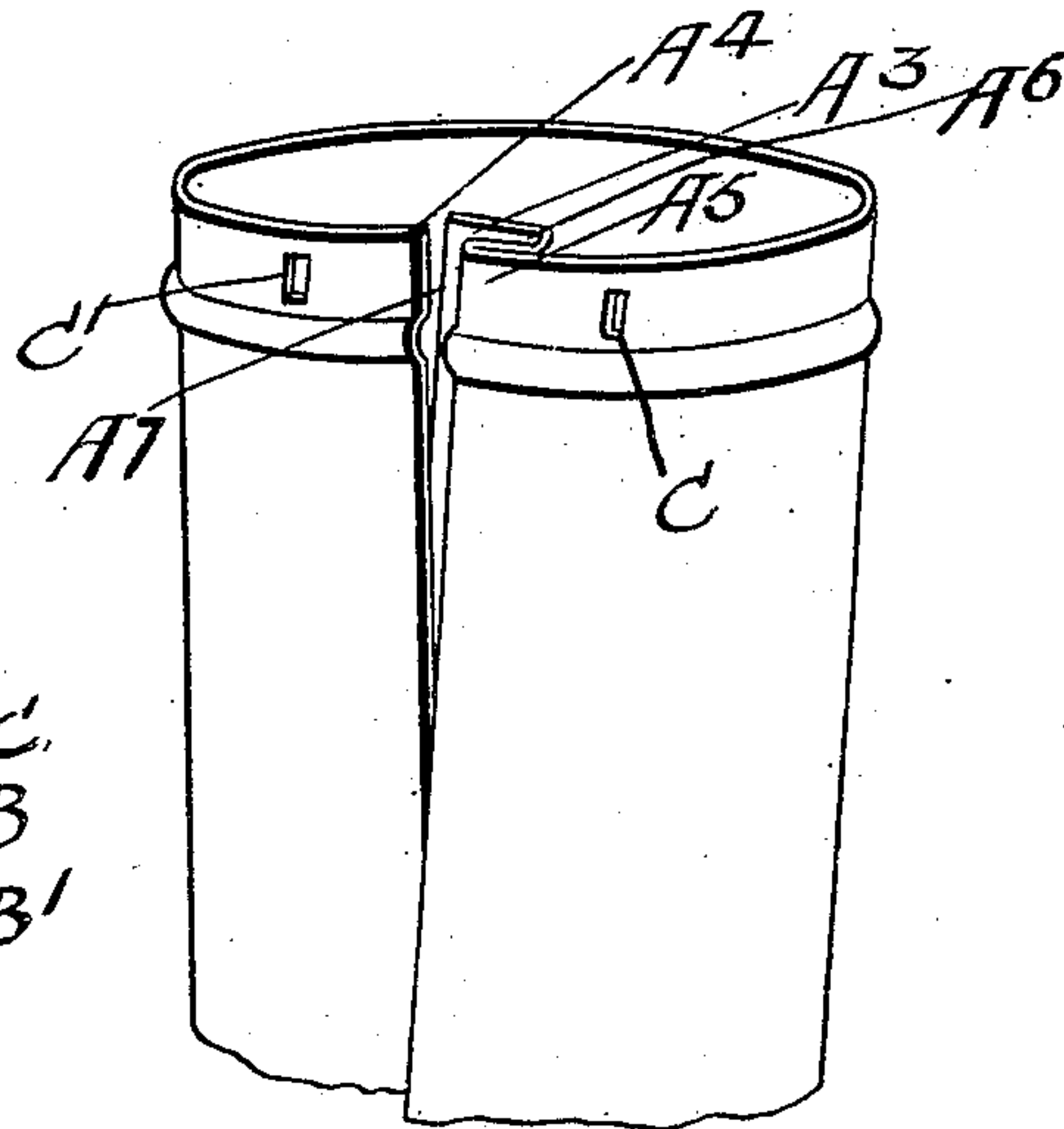


FIG. 4.

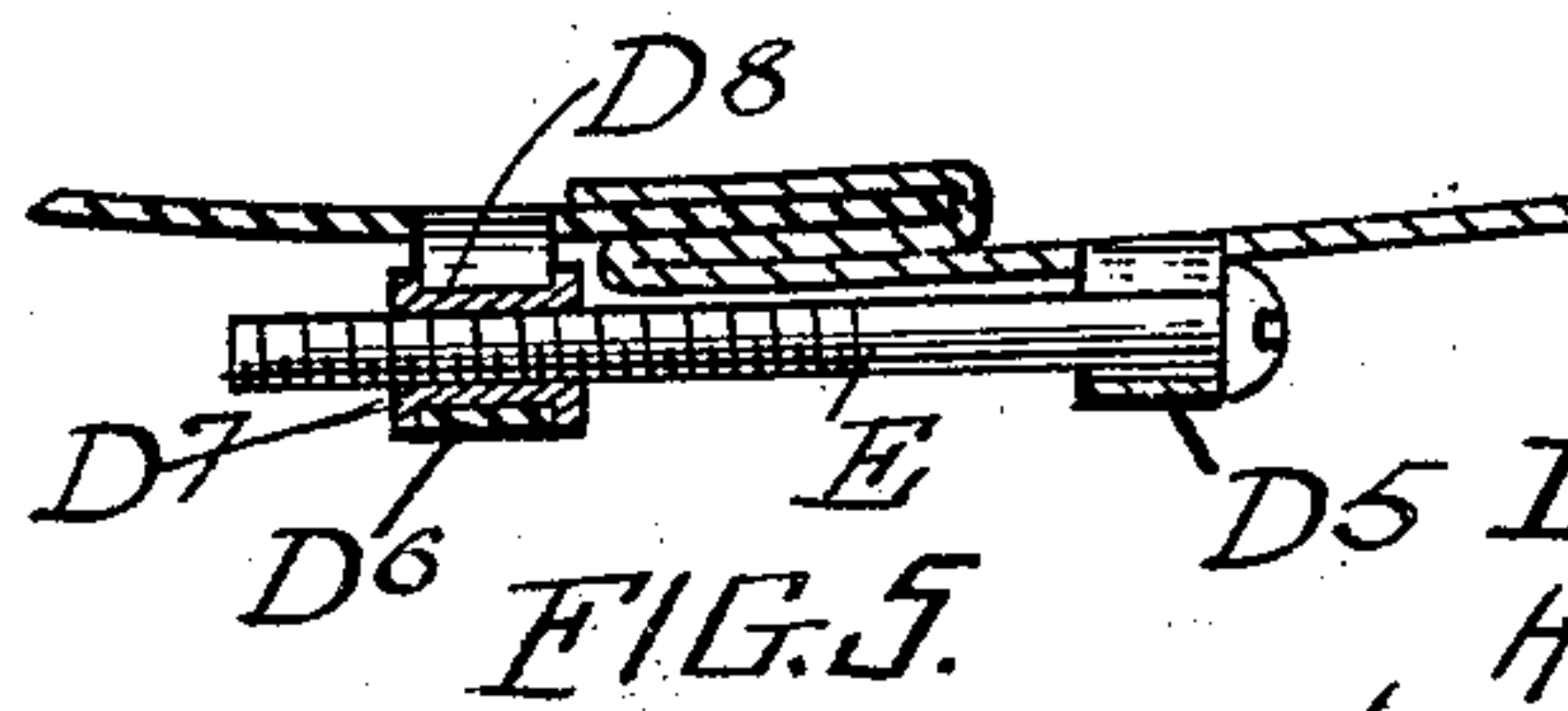


FIG. 5.

INVENTOR

H. Ditchburn.

by *W. B. H. H. H. H. H.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY DITCHBURN, OF ROSSEAU, ONTARIO, CANADA.

STOVEPIPE-CONNECTOR FOR NESTING PIPES.

No. 886,043.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 28, 1908.

Application filed May 21, 1907. Serial No. 374,818.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY DITCHBURN, of the village of Rosseau, in the district of Parry Sound, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipe-Connectors for Nesting Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in stove pipe connectors for nesting pipes; and the object of the invention is to devise a readily detachable connection, which will hold the pipes when connected securely from parting laterally and longitudinally, and the length itself from longitudinal displacement at the connected edge and it consists essentially of a longitudinally divided pipe, one of the overlapping edges being provided with a double fold forming a groove in which the other edge fits, an outwardly extending bead formed in proximity to each end and designed to have the bead of one length fit into the bead of the length connected to it and a detachable connection for holding the afore-said beads one within the other as herein-after more particularly explained.

Figure 1, is a perspective view showing two sections of pipe connected together in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2, is a sectional plan. Fig. 3, is a view of the upper portion of the length showing the slots in which the ends of the detachable connection are inserted. Fig. 4, is a perspective detail of the detachable connection. Fig. 5, is an enlarged sectional plan showing an alternative form of detachable connection.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A and A' are two pipe sections divided vertically at A² and forming the two edges A³ and A⁴. The edge A³ is formed by the double fold A⁵, thereby forming a groove A⁶. The edge A⁷ of the fold projects past the edge A³ of the section, thereby forming a guide for the opposing edge A⁴ when entering the groove A⁶.

B and B' are beads formed in proximity to the ends of the sections A and A' and designed when the sections are fitted together to be located one within the other.

In order to prevent the sections being drawn longitudinally or laterally apart, I provide as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 slots C, and C' at each side of the connected edges. Into each of these slots I insert hooked plates D and D'. I may as shown rivet one of the

plates D' to the edge of the pipe in which the slot C is located.

The plates D and D' are slightly arc-shaped, so as to fit the contour of the pipe, and the plate D' is preferably slotted at D², so as to permit of the ready insertion of the screw E through the bent end D³ of the plate D' into the threaded bent end D⁴ of the plate D.

By driving the screw through the threaded bent end D⁴ the edges A³ and A⁴ are drawn together and the beads B and B', thereby closely drawn one within the other, thus serving to effectually prevent the longitudinal displacement of the edges of the pipe as well as the longitudinal displacement of the pipes in relation to each other and the lateral displacement of the connected edges.

In Fig. 5 I show hollow projecting portions D⁵ and D⁶, which are stamped or formed up out of the pipe itself instead of the bent ends or projections D³ and D⁴ respectively and the slots C and C' respectively. The screw E is inserted through the hollow projection D⁵ into the threaded sleeve D⁷ inserted in the sleeve D⁶, the sleeve D⁷ being provided with an annular groove D⁸, whereby it is held securely in the hollow projection D⁶. It will thus be seen that this modification also may be utilized instead of the plates D and D' hereinbefore referred to, and especially in large pipes.

In order to insure the pipes being readily fitted together end to end, that is so that the beads B and B' will readily register one with the other, I provide a supplemental bead B², which forms a stop for the edge of the outer end of the pipe. This bead B² also serves as a finish in order to cover any inequalities at the end caused by the formation, which I have hereinbefore described.

Although I have described the plates D D' and connecting screw E as extending circumferentially on the pipe it will also be understood that I might extend them longitudinally with the pipe over the joint, the one plate being on one length and the other plate being on the opposite length, and the screw connecting them over the bead or beads, and thereby any liability of the withdrawal of one length from the other obviated. In fact in this case the beads would not be essential.

What I claim as my invention is:

A nesting stove pipe comprising a longitudinally divided pipe, one of the edges of the divided pipe being formed into a double fold

forming a groove into which the opposing edge fits, beads formed at each end of the length and designed to fit within the corresponding bead of the connected length, said pipe having slots made at each side of the connected edges and plates connected to the pipe through the slots and having outwardly extending bent ends or projections, one of

which is threaded and a screw extending through one of the aforesaid projections as 10 and for the purpose specified.

HENRY DITCHBURN.

Witnesses:

B. BOYD,

A. M. CRIGHTON.