No Model.)

N. B. CHILDS.

DRAIN TILE OR PIPE.

No. 267,326. Patented Nov. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1.

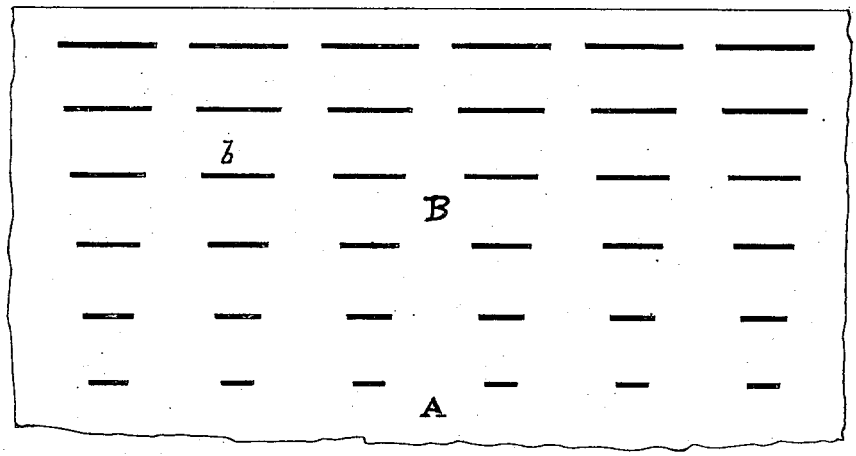
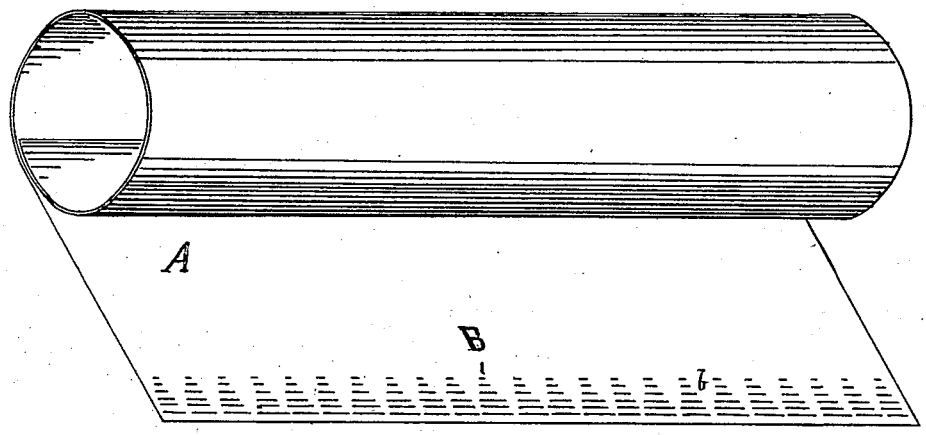


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
Lee Riley
T. S. Riley

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEWTON B. CHILDS, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

DRAIN TILE OR PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,326, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed September 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWTON B. CHILDS, of Kansas City, State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Drain Tiles or Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of pipe which is made of a roll of sheet metal, with a layer of cement or asphaltum between the layers of the metal roll; and the invention consists in making a strip along the finishing-edge of the metal sheet gradually more pliable or yielding toward the edge than the rest or principal part of the sheet, as hereinafter described.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 represents a portion of the metal sheet from along the edge referred to. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the metal sheet partially rolled, as in forming pipe.

A designates the metal sheet, usually made of wrought-iron. In forming pipe the sheet is wound around a mandrel and then upon itself, a layer of cement or asphaltum being interposed between the layers of metal.

In the manufacture of pipe of this class sheets of metal of uniform thickness and strength have been used, and a difficulty is experienced in the tendency of the finishing-edge of the sheet to straighten or spring back off the roll from elasticity. I overcome this difficulty by forming slots or perforations through a part of the sheet along the finishing-edge, so as to weaken its strength or elasticity as compared to the rest of the sheet.

B designates the punctured part, and *b* the slots or perforations, which are commenced back some distance from the edge, where they may be made scattering, and as they near the edge they may be increased in length or number, thereby gradually lessening the elasticity, and finally substantially destroying it entirely near the extreme edge, so that it will have no tendency to spring off when the roll is completed.

I am aware that perforated metal sheets have been used heretofore in the manufacture of pipe of the class mentioned; but the perforations have not been made in a relative part, as compared with the rest of the sheet, with a view to effect the result secured by my invention, nor has such result been effected in this manner, to my knowledge.

What I claim is—

In the manufacture of cement or asphaltum pipe, the sheet of metal having a portion along its edge provided with slots or perforations, whereby such perforated portion, as compared with the rest, is gradually rendered non-elastic, for the purpose specified.

NEWTON B. CHILDS.

Witnesses:
S. F. SCOTT,
W. H. WHITESIDE.