

(No Model.)

J. E. TURNER.
PIPE.

No. 419,803.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.

Fig. 1

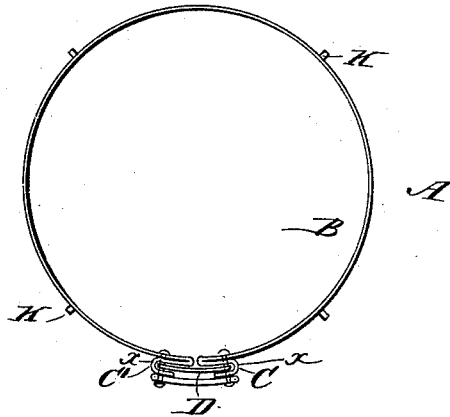


Fig. 2

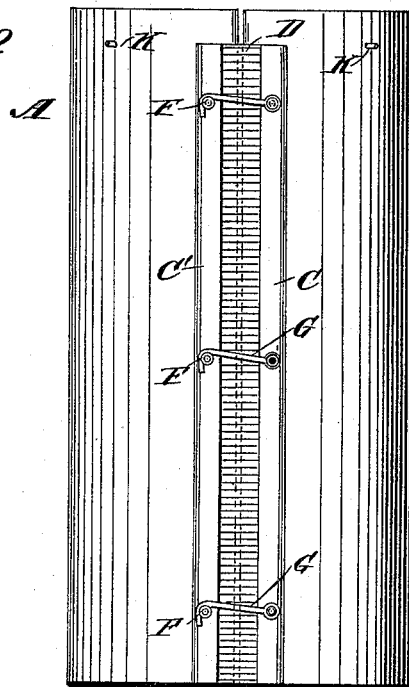


Fig. 4

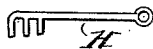


Fig. 3

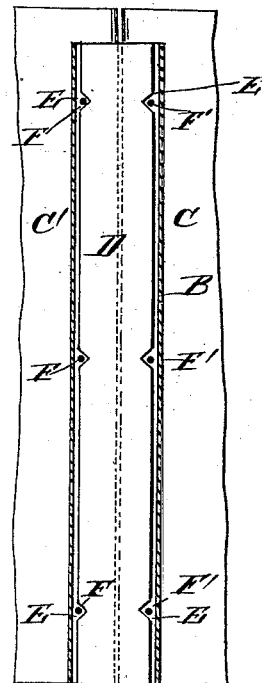
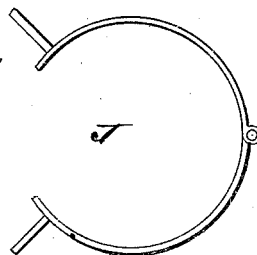


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

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JAMES E. TURNER, OF OXFORD, IDAHO TERRITORY.

PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,803, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed April 4, 1889. Serial No. 306,004. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. TURNER, of Oxford, in the county of Bingham and Territory of Idaho, have invented a new and Improved Pipe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved pipe which is simple and durable in construction and adapted to be conveniently and rapidly put together and easily opened without removing the pipe for cleaning or other purposes.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of hook, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a pipe-holder.

The improved pipe A consists of the section B, having its sides bent over to the outside, so as to form flanges C and C', into which is adapted to pass a break-joint plate D, for covering the joint of the sides of the pipe-section, as is plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The break-joint plate D is provided in each side with notches E, fitting onto rivets or pins F and F', respectively, secured to the sides of the pipe-section B and projecting through the flanges C and C' of the same. On the outer end of each rivet F' is fulcrumed a hook G, adapted to engage with its hook end the other rivet or pin F, located directly opposite the pin or rivet F'.

When the pipe-section B is open and the operator desires to close the same, he places the break-joint plate D in the flanges C and C' so that the notches E rest on the respective pins or rivets F or F'. The operator then moves the hooks G across the front of the break-joint plate D, so that the hook ends of the said hooks engage the opposite projecting pins or rivets F. The flanged sides of the pipe-section B are thus connected with each

other and the break-joint plate D is securely locked in place. The pipe is thus completed.

Instead of the hooks G above described, I may employ a hook H, (shown in Fig. 4,) and provided with two hooks, so that the flanges C and C' may be firmly drawn toward each other and either of the two hooks hooked over the pin or rivet F.

When the pipe is in place on a stove, for instance, and the operator desires to clean said pipe of soot, he disconnects the hooks G from the pins or rivets F, and then inserts in the opening between the sides of the pipe-section a pipe-cleaner similar to the one shown in Fig. 5. This pipe-cleaner I preferably consists of a handle, to which is secured a wire coiled into a spiral of about the same size as the diameter of the pipe-section B. The spiral is inserted edgewise through the opening in the pipe-section, and then turned at right angles, so that the spiral engages the inner surface of the pipe-section. The operator then moves the pipe-cleaner downward, moving the break-joint plate below it, so that all the soot on the inside of the pipe-section is scraped off and falls into the stove below. The break-joint plate prevents any soot from passing into the room. The break-joint plate may, however, be removed, if desired, before the pipe-cleaner is inserted.

It will be seen that the pipe does not need to be removed from the stove, and the fire may even be burning in the stove during the operation of cleaning, as the open spiral of the pipe-cleaner permits a free upward movement of the smoke and gases passing from the stove to the chimney through the pipe A.

When the operator desires to remove the pipe A from its place, he may employ a clamp J, formed of two sections hinged together, each provided on its free end with a handle to be taken hold of by the operator.

It will be seen that this pipe is adapted for use as a pipe for stoves, leaders, flues, &c. Near one end of the pipe-section B is arranged a number of lugs K, so as to prevent the next following pipe-section from slipping over the lower section.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A sheet-metal stove-pipe section open at its ends and having a longitudinal slit or opening throughout its entire length, and formed with integral flanges C C' along its longitudinal edges, hooks pivoted to one flange, pins therefor on the opposing flange, and a break-joint plate D in the groove formed by the flanges, substantially as set forth.
2. A pipe comprising a section provided on its sides with flanges, pins or rivets secured in the said flanges, a break-joint plate fitted between the said flanges and provided with notches engaging the said pins or rivets, and hooks fulcrumed on one of the said pins or rivets and adapted to hook over the opposite pin or rivet, substantially as shown and described.

JAMES E. TURNER.

Witnesses:

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JACOB LAWSON.