

[Document Type] Specification

[Title of the Invention] Pipe Coupling Structure

[Technical Field]

[0001]

The present invention relates to a pipe coupling structure for coupling pipes together, particularly a pipe coupling structure capable of coupling pipes together without a tool.

[Background Art]

[0002]

For example, in connecting two air-conditioning ducts, conventionally, an end part of a cylindrical bayonet joint (nipple) is inserted into an end part of the one duct, and the other end part of the bayonet joint is inserted into an end part of the other duct. Then, both insertion parts are subjected to screw driving or the like using an electric power tool. However, in this method, a bayonet joint is indispensable separately in addition to ducts, thereby increasing the cost of component parts. Further, screw driving or the like needs to be given to the two insertion parts, thereby taking time and cost for the work.

[0003]

Therefore, a spiral pipe is known which has an end part smaller in outer diameter than the pipe itself, thereby dispensing with a bayonet joint (e.g., refer to Patent Document 1). This spiral pipe is formed by shrinking the outer diameter of an end part thereof, making a plurality of grooved concave portions in the shrunk part (the diameter-shrunk end part) and inserting the shrunk part into a spiral pipe to be connected thereto. Consequently, a bayonet joint becomes dispensable.

[Prior Art Documents]

[Patent Document]

[0004]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 06-066394

[Summary of the Invention]

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

[0005]

However, in the art of Patent Document 1, screw driving is still necessary for the connection part, even though a bayonet joint is dispensable. This requires the use of an electric power tool in a high place, a shrink place or the like, and thereby, a worker may bear a heavy burden and be kept unsafe. Besides, screw driving may be difficult in a work environment, an object of work or the like, thereby making the essential screw driving impossible (leading the execution of works inappropriate).

[0006]

In addition, in order to prevent air from leaking from a screw-driving part, the screw-driving part needs to undergo sealing, thereby taking labor and time. Further, screws may be corroded, thereby leading a duct or the like falling off.

[0007]

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a pipe coupling structure capable of coupling pipes together without driving a screw and using a tool.

[Means for solving the Problem]

[0008]

In order to accomplish the object, a pipe coupling structure according to claim 1 includes: a first engagement portion formed in an end part of a first pipe, the first engagement portion extending in the circumferential directions of the first pipe and protruding inside of the first pipe; and a second engagement portion formed in an end part of a second pipe, the second engagement portion extending in the circumferential directions of the second pipe and protruding outside of the second pipe, and the end part of the second pipe being insertable into the end part of the first pipe, in which the end part of the second pipe is inserted into the end part of the first pipe, the second engagement portion climbs over the first engagement portion, and thereby, the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion engage each other.

[0009]

In the pipe coupling structure of claim 1, the first

engagement portion and the second engagement portion are coupled together by inserting the end part of the second pipe into the end part of the first pipe, leading the second engagement portion to climb over the first engagement portion and engaging the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion.

[0010]

According to claim 2, in the pipe coupling structure of claim 1, the first engagement portion is shaped out of a metal plate forming the first pipe and the second engagement portion is shaped out of a metal plate forming the second pipe.

[0011]

According to claim 3, in the pipe coupling structure of claim 1 or 2, the first engagement portion has a protrusion becoming higher from the opening end side toward the other end side of the first pipe, and the second engagement portion has a protrusion becoming higher from the opening end side toward the other end side of the second pipe.

[0012]

According to claim 4, in the pipe coupling structure of claims 1 to 3, the second pipe is formed with a contact portion coming into contact with the opening end of the first pipe when the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion engage each other.

[0013]

According to claim 5, in the pipe coupling structure of claims 1 to 4, the end part of the second pipe has an outer diameter smaller than the second pipe and is formed with a plurality of grooved concave portions running in the axial directions of the second pipe, and the second engagement portion is arranged between the grooved concave portions.

[Advantages of the Invention]

[0014]

In the pipe coupling structure of claim 1, the end part of the second pipe is simply inserted into the end part of the first pipe, and thereby, the first engagement portion engages with the second engagement portion. Consequently,

the first engagement portion can be coupled to the second engagement portion without driving a screw and using a tool.

This lightens the burden on a worker, improves the safety of the worker and ensures appropriate execution of works.

[0015]

Furthermore, screw driving is dispensable and hence sealing is also unnecessary, thereby reducing the labor and time. Besides, without corrosion of a screw, a pipe can be prevented from falling off, thereby maintaining the appropriate pipe coupling.

[0016]

In the pipe coupling structure of claim 2, the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion are shaped out of a metal plate forming the first pipe and the second pipe respectively. In short, each engagement portion unites with the corresponding pipe, thereby simplifying the configuration and reducing the manufacturing cost. Further, the engagement portions become stronger and stouter, thereby strengthening the pipe coupling.

[0017]

In the pipe coupling structure of claim 3, the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion have a protrusion becoming higher from the opening end side (insertion side) toward the other end side (inside) of the pipe respectively. Therefore, the second pipe is smoothly inserted into the first pipe, and the first engagement portion easily engages with the second engagement portion. Besides, they will not easily disengage from each other. In short, the first pipe and the second pipe can be easily and strongly coupled together.

[0018]

In the pipe coupling structure of claim 4, when the first engagement portions engage with the second engagement portions, the opening end of the first pipe comes into contact with the contact portion of the second pipe. Hence, the end part of the first pipe is sandwiched between the second engagement portions and the contact portion of the second pipe, thereby strongly coupling the first pipe and the second

pipe.

[0019]

In the pipe coupling structure of claim 5, the second pipe is an end-part diameter- shrunk pipe an end part of which has an outer diameter smaller than the second pipe and which is formed with a plurality of grooved concave portions.

However, the second engagement portion is arranged between the grooved concave portions, thereby dispensing with screw driving and use of a tool.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0020]

Fig. 1 is a front view showing a pipe coupling structure before pipes are coupled according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front view showing the pipe coupling structure after the pipes have been coupled according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 3(a) is an A-A sectional view of Fig. 1 and Fig. 3(b) is a B-B sectional view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a C-C sectional view of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a front view showing a pipe coupling structure before pipes are coupled according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

[Mode for implementing the Invention]

[0021]

Embodiments of the present invention will be below described with reference to the drawings.

[0022]

(First Embodiment)

Fig. 1 is a front view showing a pipe coupling structure before pipes are coupled according to a first embodiment of the present invention and Fig. 2 is a front view showing the pipe coupling structure after the pipes have been coupled according to the first embodiment. The pipe coupling structure is a structure for coupling pipes together, and in this embodiment, a description will be given about coupling ducts 1 and 2 which have a cylindrical pipe shape and are used for air-conditioning.

[0023]

The first air-conditioning duct (first pipe) 1 is a cylindrical spiral pipe formed by spirally winding a belt-like metal plate (belt material) and is a straight pipe. In the figure, reference numeral 11 denotes a convex seam portion formed for joining the edges of the belt material in forming the spiral pipe.

[0024]

The first air-conditioning duct 1 is formed with a plurality of first engagement portions 12 interspersed in a one-end portion 1A thereof. The first engagement portions 12 extend in the circumferential directions (in the skew and vertical directions with respect to the axis) of the first air-conditioning duct 1 and protrude toward the inside thereof. The first engagement portions 12 are shaped (worked as one body) out of the metal plate forming the first air-conditioning duct 1. The first engagement portion 12 has a substantially quadrilateral shape in plan view and convexly extends inward, and the protrusion thereof becomes higher from the side of an opening end 1a (the edge of the one-end portion 1A) toward the other end side (the opposite side to the opening end 1a) of the first air-conditioning duct 1.

[0025]

Specifically, as shown in Fig. 3(a), the first engagement portion 12 has no communicating/penetrating opening to the inside of the first air-conditioning duct 1 and has a lead-in portion 12a and a vertical portion 12b. The lead-in portion 12a protrudes obliquely and slightly curvedly (like the dorsal fin of a shark) from the side of the opening end 1a (insertion side) toward the other end side (inside). The vertical portion 12b extends substantially vertically (substantially vertically to the axis of the first air-conditioning duct 1) from the other side of the lead-in portion 12a. The lead-in portion 12a and the vertical portion 12b are designed to have a shape and a depth suitable for inserting a second air-conditioning duct 2 described later therein and for securely and strongly

engaging the first engagement portion 12 and a second engagement portion 23 described later.

[0026]

The length in the circumferential directions, the arrangement position and the number of the first engagement portions 12 are designed so that the first engagement portions 12 engage more securely with the second engagement portions 23 described later, obtain a specified coupling strength therewith and are easily formed/worked. For example, the width is set to approximately 1-1.5 mm, the length in the circumferential directions approximately 4 mm and the arrangement pitch (interval) approximately 50-60 mm. Besides, the first engagement portion 12 is designed to have a size, as described later, suitable for working the first engagement portion 12 by a tool like cutting pliers.

[0027]

The second air-conditioning duct (second pipe) 2 is a cylindrical spiral pipe formed by spirally winding a belt-like metal plate (belt material) and is a straight pipe.

A primary pipe portion 2B except a one-end portion 2A thereof has an outer diameter equal to that of the first air-conditioning duct 1. In the figure, reference numeral 21 denotes a convex seam portion formed for joining the edges of the belt material in forming the spiral pipe. The second air-conditioning duct 2 is an end-part diameter-shrunk pipe which has the one-end portion (diameter-shrunk end portion) 2A having a shrink outer diameter. The one-end portion 2A is formed with a plurality of grooved concave portions 22 extending in the axial directions.

[0028]

The one-end portion 2A has an outer diameter slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the first air-conditioning duct 1 so that the one-end portion 2A can be inserted (fitted) into the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1. The shape/size and the number (four in this embodiment) of the grooved concave portions 22 are designed so that the outer diameter of the second air-conditioning duct 2 is shrunk to form the one-end portion 2A without deformation, wrinkles

or the like.

[0029]

The one-end portion 2A is formed with the second engagement portions 23 which extend in the circumferential directions (in the skew and vertical directions with respect to the axis) and protrude toward the outside thereof and each of which are arranged between the grooved concave portions 22. The second engagement portions 23 are shaped (worked as one body) out of the metal plate forming the second air-conditioning duct 2. The first engagement portion 12 has a long and substantially quadrilateral shape (cordlike rib) in plan view and protrudes outward in a convex shape, and the protrusion thereof becomes higher from the side of an opening end 2a (the edge of the one-end portion 2A) toward the other end side (the opposite side to the opening end 2a) of the second air-conditioning duct 2.

[0030]

Specifically, as shown in Fig. 3(b), the second engagement portion 23 has no communicating/penetrating opening to the inside of the second air-conditioning duct 2 and has a lead-in portion 23a and a vertical portion 23b.

The lead-in portion 23a protrudes obliquely and slightly curvedly (like the dorsal fin of a shark) from the side of the opening end 2a (insertion side) toward the other end side (inside). The vertical portion 23b extends substantially vertically (substantially vertically to the axis of the second air-conditioning duct 2) from the other side of the lead-in portion 23a. The lead-in portion 23a and the vertical portion 23b are designed to have a shape and a height suitable for inserting the second air-conditioning duct 2 into the first air-conditioning duct 1 and for securely and strongly engaging the first engagement portion 12 and the second engagement portion 23.

[0031]

The second engagement portion 23 stretches over between the adjoining grooved concave portions 22 and is long enough to engage more securely with the first engagement portion 12. The second engagement portion 23 is formed simultaneously

by a die for shrinking the outer diameter of the one-end portion 2A and forming/shaping the grooved concave portions 22.

[0032]

The one-end portion 2A of the second air-conditioning duct 2 is inserted into the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1. Then, the second engagement portion 23 climbs over the first engagement portion 12, and thereby, as shown in Fig. 4, the first engagement portion 12 engages with the second engagement portion 23. Specifically, the air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 are fitted and thrust, and thereby, the lead-in portion 12a of the first engagement portion 12 comes into contact with the lead-in portion 23a of the second engagement portion 23. Then, both advance in the axial directions with kept in contact, and thereby, the first air-conditioning duct 1 is pressed in the diameter-expanding directions while the second air-conditioning duct 2 is pressed in the diameter-shrinking directions. When the lead-in portion 12a and 23a have passed through each other, the pressing is released (the diameter of the air-conditioning duct 1, 2 returns to the diameter before pressed), and thereby, the vertical portion 12b and 23b come into contact with/engage each other.

[0033]

The second air-conditioning duct 2 is formed with a contact portion 2b coming into contact with the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 when the first engagement portion 12 engages with the second engagement portion 23. Specifically, the contact portion 2b corresponds to the boundary part/stepped part between the one-end portion 2A having a shrunk outer diameter and the primary pipe portion (non-diameter- shrunk portion) 2B. The air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 are fitted and thrust, and the engagement portions 12 and 23 engage each other. At this time, as shown in Fig. 2, the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 comes into contact with the contact portion 2b. Consequently, the one-end portion 1A (ranging from the first engagement portion 12 up to the opening end 1a) of the first

air-conditioning duct 1 is sandwiched between the second engagement portion 23 and the contact portion 2b. In other words, the position of the engagement portion 12, 23 and the position, height and the like of the contact portion 2b are designed so that the one-end portion 1A is held between them.

[0034]

In the thus-configured pipe coupling structure, in order to couple/connect the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the second air-conditioning duct 2, the one-end portion 2A of the second air-conditioning duct 2 is thrust into the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1, and as described above, the first engagement portion 12 engages with the second engagement portion 23. As a result, the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 comes into contact with the contact portion 2b, and as shown in Fig. 2, the two air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 are coupled together without a gap and a step. Then, sealing (an airtight process) is conducted in between the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the contact portion 2b.

[0035]

In an execution site of works, in order to adjust the length of the coupled air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2, before they are coupled together, a desired part on the opening end 1a side of the first air-conditioning duct 1 is cut off to set the first air-conditioning duct 1 to a desired length.

Next, in the positions a predetermined distance apart from the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1, using a tool like cutting pliers, the first air-conditioning duct 1 is worked to form a predetermined number of the first engagement portions 12.

[0036]

As described above, in the pipe coupling structure, the one-end portion 2A of the second air-conditioning duct 2 is simply inserted into the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1, and thereby, the first engagement portion 12 engages with the second engagement portion 23.

Consequently, the two air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 are

coupled together without driving a screw and using a tool.

This lightens the burden on a worker, improves the safety of the worker and ensures appropriate execution of works.

Conventionally, screw driving might not have conducted in a shrink place or the like where screw driving is difficult.

However, the pipe coupling structure clears up the trouble, thereby ensuring appropriate execution of works.

[0037]

Furthermore, screw driving is dispensable and hence sealing is also unnecessary around a screw, thereby reducing the labor and time. Besides, without corrosion of a screw, the air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 can be prevented from falling off, thereby maintaining the appropriate pipe coupling.

[0038]

In addition, the first engagement portion 12 and the second engagement portion 23 are shaped out of a metal plate forming the air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 respectively. In short, each engagement portion 12, 23 unites with the corresponding air-conditioning duct 1, 2, thereby simplifying the configuration and reducing the manufacturing cost. Further, the engagement portions 12 and 23 become stronger and stouter, thereby strengthening the pipe coupling.

[0039]

Furthermore, the first engagement portion 12 and the second engagement portion 23 have a protrusion becoming higher from the opening end 1a, 2a side (insertion side) toward the other end side (inside) of the air-conditioning duct 1, 2 respectively. Therefore, the second air-conditioning duct 2 is smoothly inserted into the first air-conditioning duct 1, and the first engagement portion 12 easily engages with the second engagement portion 23. Besides, they will not easily disengage from each other (the air-conditioning duct 1, 2 is hard to draw from each other). In short, the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the second air-conditioning duct 2 can be easily/smoothly and strongly coupled together.

[0040]

Moreover, when the first engagement portions 12 engage

with the second engagement portions 23, the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 comes into contact with the contact portion 2b of the second air-conditioning duct 2. Hence, the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1 is sandwiched between the second engagement portions 23 and the contact portion 2b of the second air-conditioning duct 2. Therefore, the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the second air-conditioning duct 2 couple strongly (without disengaging from each other) and without slipping out of place.

[0041]

In addition, the second air-conditioning duct 2 is an end-part diameter- shrunk pipe the one-end portion 2A of which has an outer diameter smaller than the second air-conditioning duct 2 and which is formed with the plurality of grooved concave portions 22. However, the second engagement portion 23 is arranged between the grooved concave portions 22, thereby dispensing with screw driving and use of a tool.

[0042]

(Second Embodiment)

Fig. 5 is a front view showing a pipe coupling structure before pipes are coupled according to a second embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment is different from the first embodiment in the respect that the second pipe is a T-shaped pipe 3. Some component elements of the second embodiment are given the same reference characters and numerals as those of the first embodiment, as long as the former are identical to the latter. Thus, their description is omitted.

[0043]

The T-shaped pipe 3 is made of metal, has a substantially T-shape and has three connection end portions (end parts) 3A-3C. The connection end portions 3A-3C each have the same formation, and the first connection end portion 3A and the second connection end portion 3B have the same outer diameter.

The case where the first air-conditioning duct 1 is connected to the first connection end portion 3A will mainly be below described.

[0044]

The first connection end portion 3A has an outer diameter slightly smaller than the inner diameter of the first air-conditioning duct 1 and is formed with a second engagement portion 31 and a contact portion 32, both of which extend in the circumferential directions (in the skew and vertical directions with respect to the axis) and protrude toward the outside thereof. The second engagement portion 31 has a formation (a sectional shape, a size and the like) equivalent to the second engagement portions 23 of the first embodiment and extends over the full circumference of the first connection end portion 3A.

[0045]

The contact portion 32 corresponds to the contact portion 2b of the first embodiment, is shaped out of the metal plate forming the T-shaped pipe 3, protrudes outward in a convex shape (like a rib) and runs over the full circumference of the first connection end portion 3A. The contact portion 32 is formed and arranged so that when the first engagement portions 12 engage with the second engagement portion 31, the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 comes into contact with the contact portion 32. The thus-formed second engagement portion 31 and contact portion 32 are also formed in the second connection end portion 3B and the third connection end portion 3C.

[0046]

In this embodiment, in order to couple/connect the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the T-shaped pipe 3, in the same way as the first embodiment, the first connection end portion 3A of the T-shaped pipe 3 is thrust into the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1 to engage the first engagement portions 12 and the second engagement portion 31. As a result, the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 comes into contact with the contact portion 32, the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1 is sandwiched between the second engagement portion 31 and the contact portion 32, and the first air-conditioning duct 1 is coupled to the T-shaped

pipe 3. Then, sealing (an airtight process) is conducted in between the opening end 1a of the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the contact portion 32.

[0047]

As described above, according to this embodiment, in the same way as the first embodiment, the first air-conditioning duct 1 is coupled to the T-shaped pipe 3 without driving a screw and using a tool. This lightens the burden on a worker, improves the safety of the worker and ensures appropriate execution of works.

[0048]

Although the embodiments of the present invention have been above described, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments as specific configurations thereof. Without departing from the scope of the present invention, variations and the like in design should be included in the present invention. For example, in the above embodiments, the description is given of the coupling of the air-conditioning ducts 1 and 2 and the coupling of the first air-conditioning duct 1 and the T-shaped pipe 3. However, the first air-conditioning duct 1 may be coupled to an L-shaped elbow pipe, or alternatively, the first air-conditioning duct 1 may be coupled to a reducer pipe (gradually diameter-shrinking pipe). Further, the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1 is formed with the plurality of interspersed first engagement portions 12, but it may be formed with a single first engagement portion 12 running over the full circumstance.

[0049]

Moreover, the insertion of the second pipe into the first pipe may be conducted in the opposite direction. For example, in the second embodiment, the first air-conditioning duct 1 is the first pipe and the T-shaped pipe 3 is the second pipe, and the first connection end portion 3A of the T-shaped pipe 3 is inserted into the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1. In contrast, the first air-conditioning duct 1 may be the second pipe and the T-shaped pipe 3 may be the first pipe. In that configuration, the

one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1 is inserted into the first connection end portion 3A of the T-shaped pipe 3. In this case, the one-end portion 1A of the first air-conditioning duct 1 is formed with the second engagement portion protruding outside thereof and the first connection end portion 3A of the T-shaped pipe 3 is formed with the first engagement portion protruding inside thereof.

In short, the pipe the one-end portion of which is located outside of the other pipe corresponds to the first pipe, and the pipe the one-end portion of which is located inside of the other pipe corresponds to the second pipe.

[0050]

Furthermore, in the above embodiments, the first air-conditioning duct 1 is formed with the first engagement portions 12 arranged only in an end part thereof. However, the first engagement portions 12 may be formed in both end parts thereof. Similarly, the second air-conditioning duct 2 may be formed with the second engagement portions 23 arranged in both end parts thereof. Further, the first air-conditioning duct 1 may be formed with the first engagement portions 12 arranged in one end part thereof and with the second engagement portions 23 arranged in the other end part thereof. In other words, a single pipe may be: the first pipe formed with the first engagement portions arranged in one end part thereof; and at the same time, the second pipe formed with the second engagement portions arranged in the other end part thereof. Variations like this also apply similarly to the T-shaped pipe 3 and the like which have three or more end parts.

[Industrial Applicability]

[0051]

The present invention is not limited to an air-conditioning duct, and hence, is also applicable to other types of pipes such as an exhaust pipe and a drainpipe. Further, the present invention is also applicable to pipes other than a spiral pipe.

[Description of the Symbols]

[0052]

1 first air-conditioning duct (first pipe)
11 seam portion
12 first engagement portion
1A one-end portion (end part)
1a opening end
2 second air-conditioning duct (second pipe)
21 seam portion
22 grooved concave portion
23 second engagement portion
2A one-end portion (end part)
2a opening end
2b contact portion
3 T-shaped pipe (second pipe)
31 second engagement portion
32 contact portion
3A-3C connection end portions (one-end portions)

[Document Type] Claims

[Claim 1]

A pipe coupling structure, comprising:

a first engagement portion formed in an end part of a first pipe, the first engagement portion extending in the circumferential directions of the first pipe and protruding inside of the first pipe; and

a second engagement portion formed in an end part of a second pipe, the second engagement portion extending in the circumferential directions of the second pipe and protruding outside of the second pipe, and the end part of the second pipe being insertable into the end part of the first pipe,

wherein the end part of the second pipe is inserted into the end part of the first pipe, the second engagement portion climbs over the first engagement portion, and thereby, the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion engage each other.

[Claim 2]

The pipe coupling structure according to claim 1, wherein the first engagement portion is shaped out of a metal plate forming the first pipe and the second engagement portion is shaped out of a metal plate forming the second pipe.

[Claim 3]

The pipe coupling structure according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the first engagement portion has a protrusion becoming higher from the opening end side toward the other end side of the first pipe, and the second engagement portion has a protrusion becoming higher from the opening end side toward the other end side of the second pipe.

[Claim 4]

The pipe coupling structure according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the second pipe is formed with a contact portion coming into contact with the opening end of the first pipe when the first engagement portion and the second engagement portion engage each other.

[Claim 5]

The pipe coupling structure according to any one of

claims 1 to 4, wherein the end part of the second pipe has an outer diameter smaller than the second pipe and is formed with a plurality of grooved concave portions running in the axial directions of the second pipe, and the second engagement portion is arranged between the grooved concave portions.