

H. GOSS.

Cement Stove Pipe Thimble.

N^o 71380

Patented Nov. 26, 1867.

Fig. 1

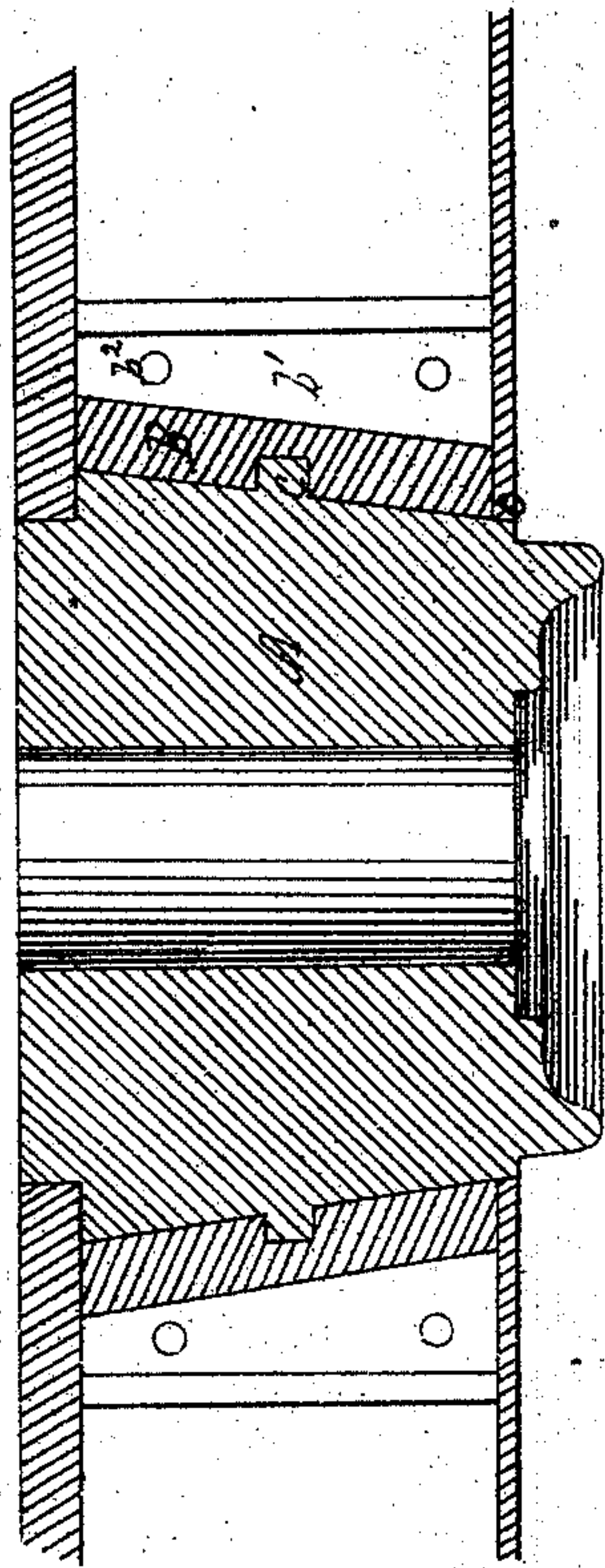


Fig. 2

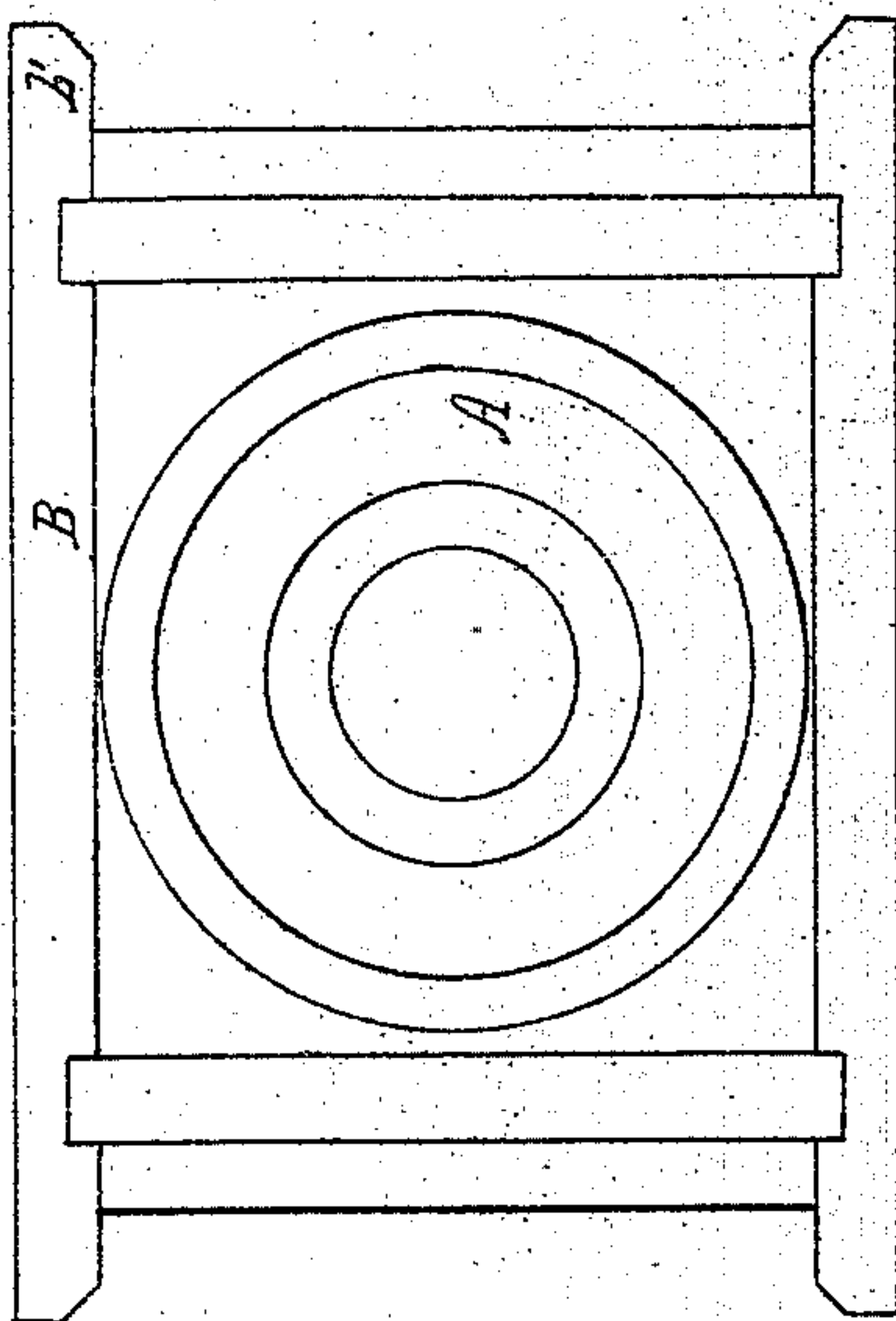
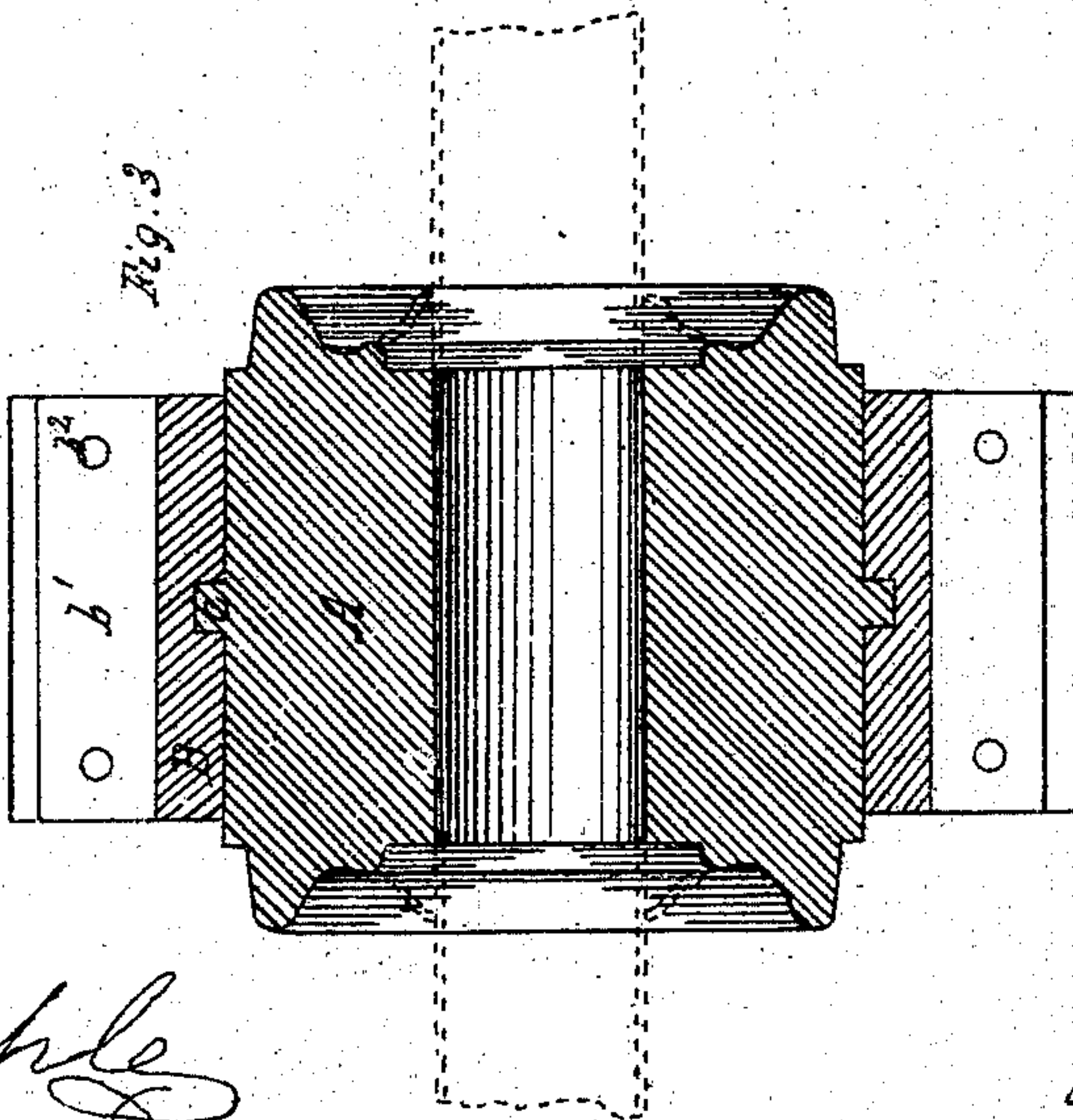


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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HENRY GOSS, OF UNION MILLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 71,380, dated November 26, 1867.

CEMENT STOVE-PIPE THIMBLE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HENRY GOSS, of Union Mills, in the county of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and improved Stove-Pipe Thimble; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a vertical section of my improved thimble when applied to floors.

Figure II is a bottom plan view of the same.

Figure III is a vertical section of my improvement when applied to walls.

The nature of this invention consists in making a composition or cement stove-pipe thimble cast in a permanent mould or frame, as a new article of manufacture.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents a stove-pipe thimble, made of cement, or other equivalent composition, which is a non-conductor of heat. By preference I use a mixture of two parts of sand, two parts of refined stucco or plaster of Paris, one part of quicklime, and enough water to reduce the whole to a proper consistency for casting in a mould. B represents a rectangular frame or box, which is made of wood, open at the top and bottom, and two sides of which project beyond the ends of the box, as shown at *b*¹. These projecting flanges are for the purpose of connecting the box firmly to the framework of a building, as shown by the screw or nail-holes *b*², Figs. I and III. The inner sides of the box are made inclined, so that the top of the box or frame is larger than its bottom. When the frame and thimble are secured between the joists of a floor, the cement-thimble will not be liable to be disengaged from the box by any weight that may rest upon its surface, but will wedge in to the inclined sides of the box the tighter the greater the weight is upon it. The inner sides of the box or frame B are also provided with holes, or notches, or projections, of any desired shape, into which or around which, the cement will form, while being cast, and, when hard, will be firmly held thereby within the frame. This mode of fastening is represented at C.

When the box is constructed as above described, and the composition ready for casting, the box is placed upon a temporary bottom, in which may be carved any desired ornamental design. The cement, being poured into the box, will fill up all the corners, crevices, or holes formed in the box. The top is then levelled with a trowel, the cement being allowed to project above the edge of the box sufficient to bring it level with the flooring. The projecting part of the cement is made smaller in circumference, as shown at *d*, so that the flooring may lap over the cement, forming a tight joint. The cement should also project slightly below the bottom of the box or frame, as shown at *e*, so as to be level with the lathing covering the bottom of the joists.

When my improved thimble is used in walls or partitions, its form and general construction may be the same, but the ornamental design should be formed upon both sides of the box, as shown in Fig. III, and it is unnecessary to make the inside of the box inclined or converging, there being no strain upon the cement from either side.

The permanent mould or box B need not be used in every case. Where cheapness of construction is an object, a temporary mould may be formed between the joists of a floor or standards of a wall, which, as soon as the cement has hardened sufficiently to be self-sustaining, may be removed.

In places where the stove-pipe is often taken out, replaced, or changed, I prefer to provide the central opening through the cement with a lining of zinc or sheet iron for protection.

The cement in time becomes as hard as stone, and being a non-conductor of heat is fire-proof, and therefore admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A composition or cement stove-pipe thimble, A, cast in a permanent mould or frame, B, as a new article of manufacture, substantially as described.

HENRY GOSS.

Witnesses:

B. H. MUEHLE,

EDW. WILHELM.