

J. FAINT.  
Stove-Pipe Joint.

No. 84,736.

Patented Dec. 8, 1868.

Fig. 1

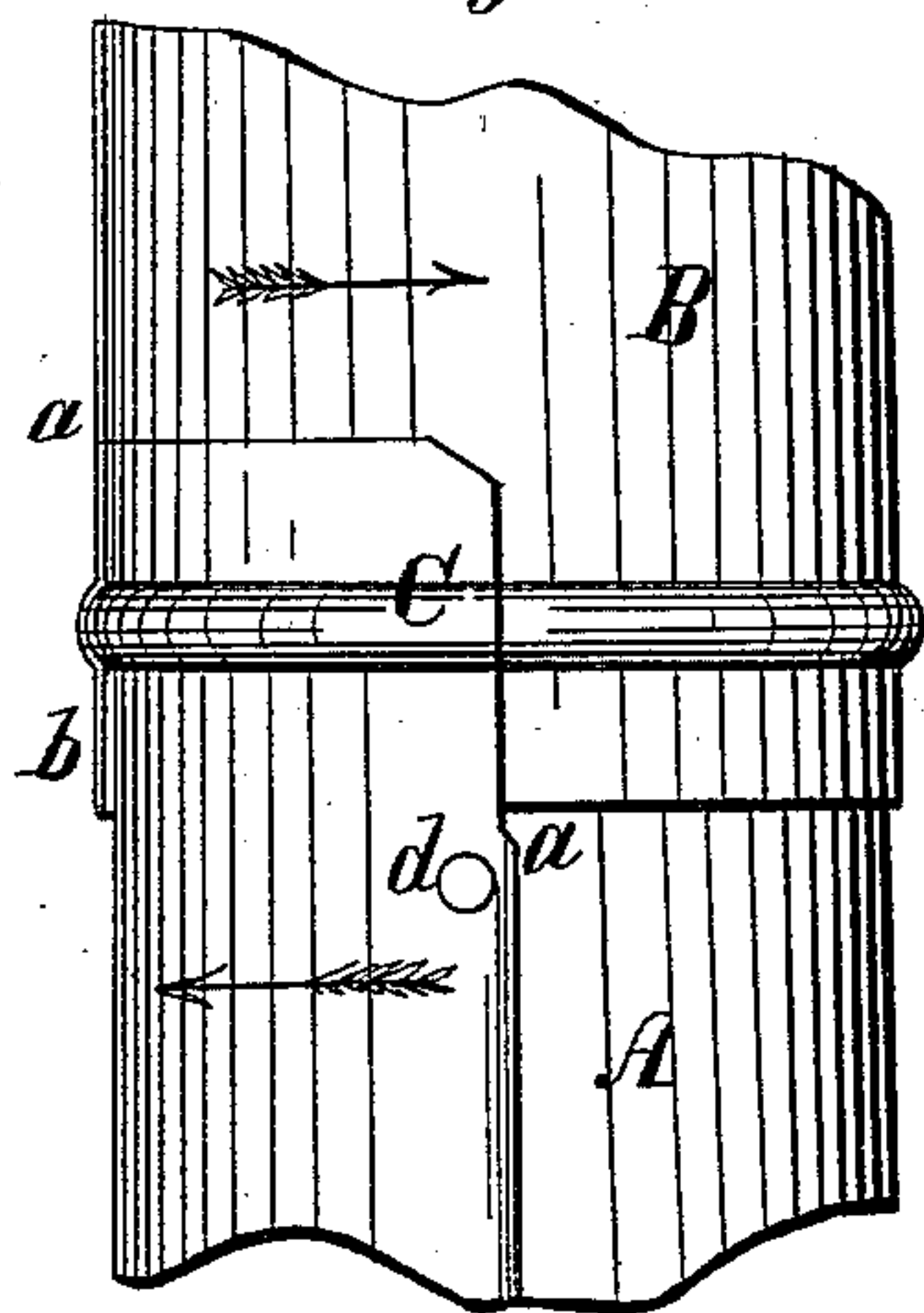


Fig. 2

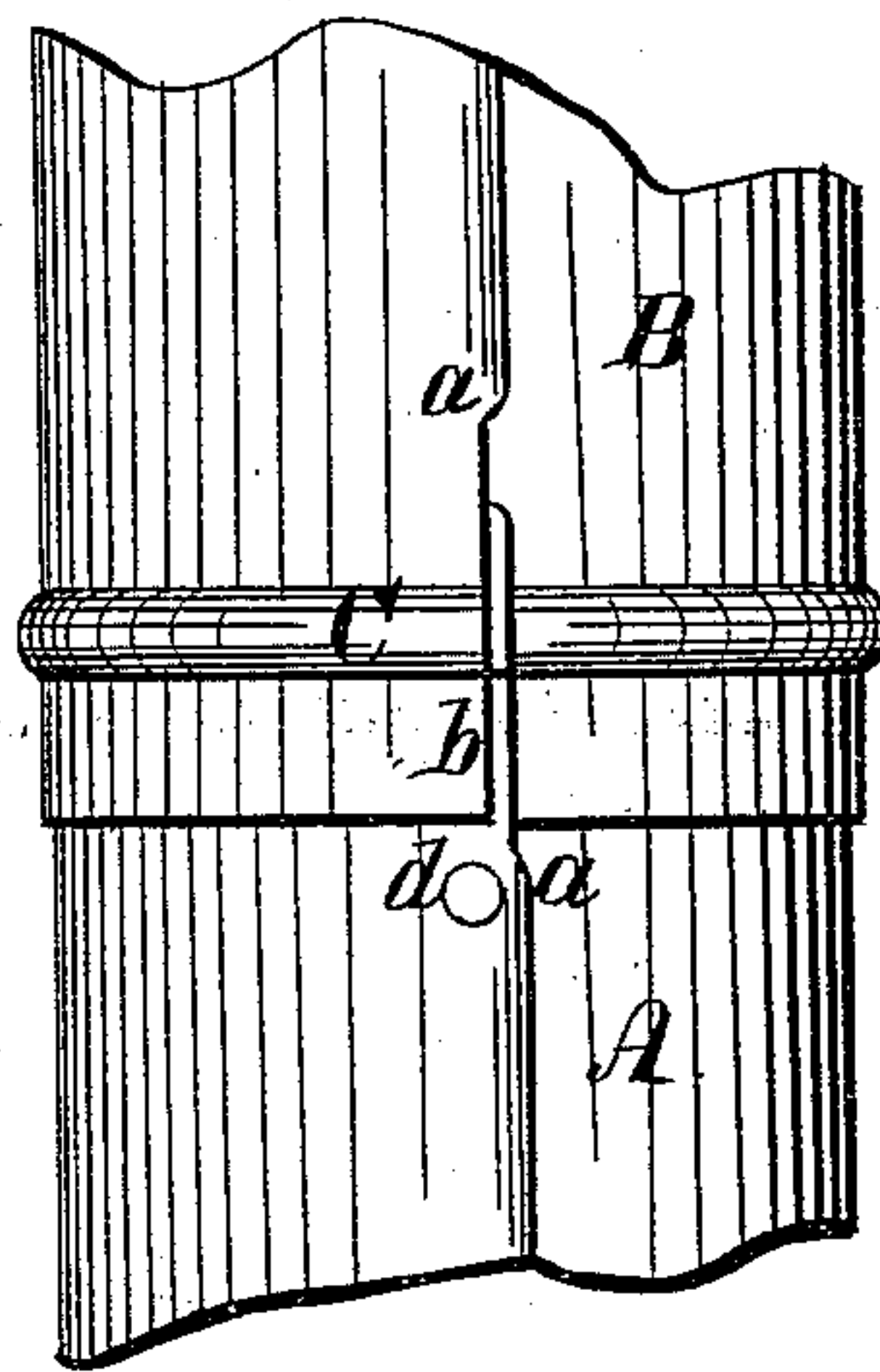


Fig. 3

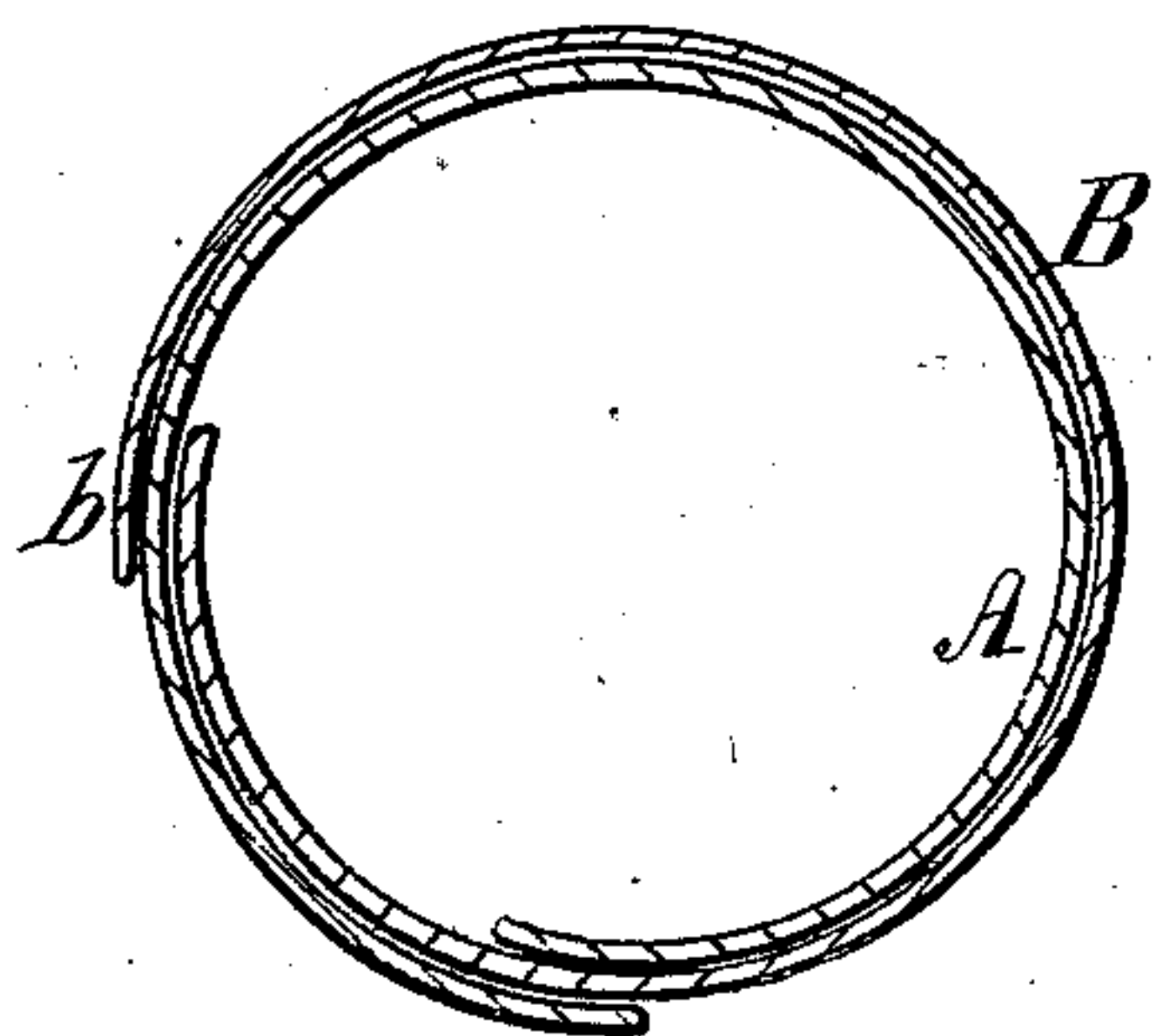
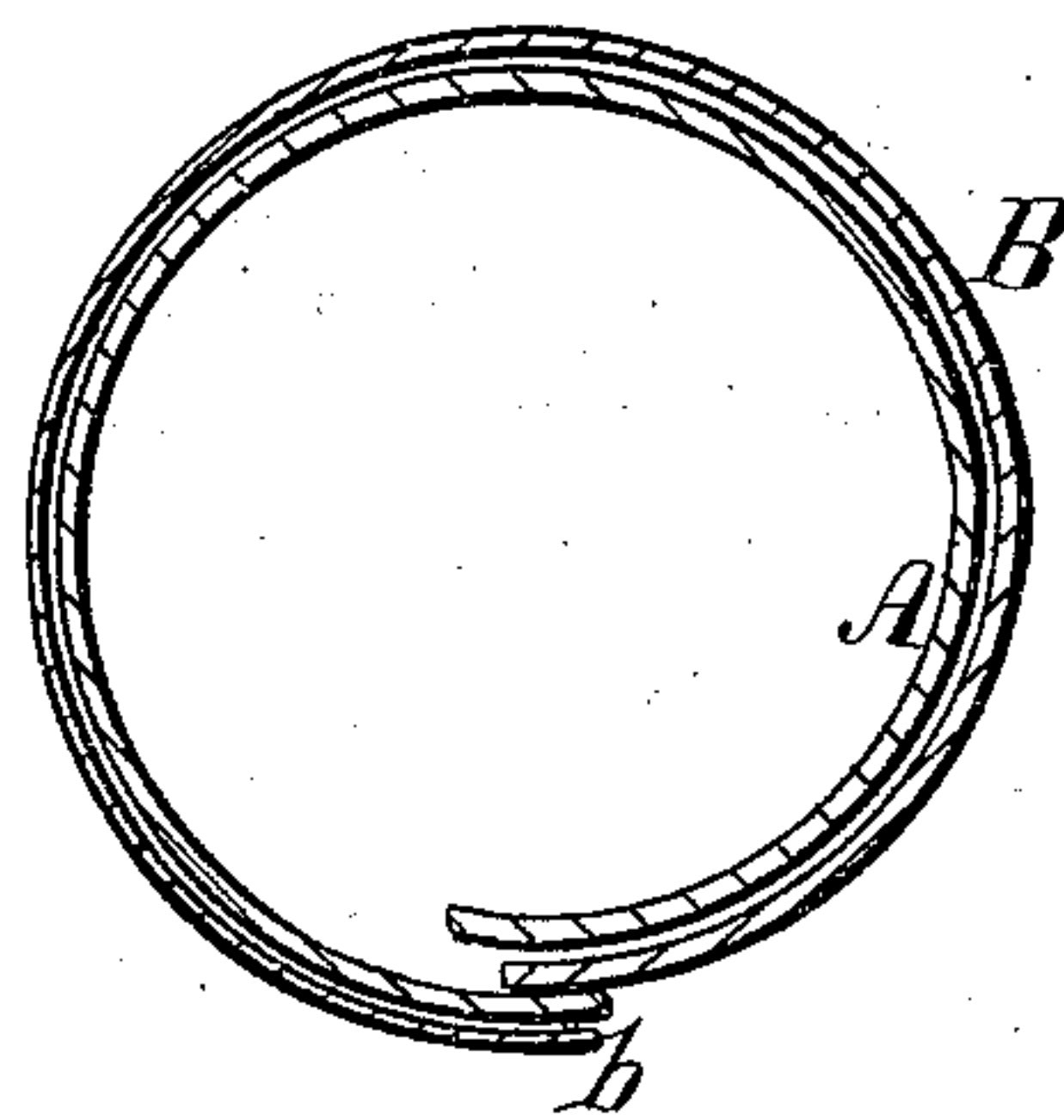


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

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# United States Patent Office.

JOHN FAINT, OF COLUMBUS, CANADA.

Letters Patent No. 84,736, dated December 8, 1868.

## STOVE-PIPE JOINT.

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, JOHN FAINT, of Columbus, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in "Stove-Pipe Joints;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, through letters of reference marked thereon, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents parts of two joints of a stove-pipe in the position as slipped together;

Figure 2 represents the same when locked permanently together;

Figure 3 is a cross-section of the same, as represented in fig. 1; and

Figure 4, a cross-section of fig. 2, in which position the two parts are securely locked together.

The same letters of reference appearing on the several figures indicate like parts.

In the ordinary construction of stove-pipes, they are made slightly tapering, so that the smaller end of one length will enter the larger end of the next, and being rigidly seamed from end to end, they must necessarily be made very accurately, or, on the one hand, they will be very difficult to enter, or, on the other, they will slip too far, and thus cause a waste of pipe, and the measured length will, when put together, either be too short for the purpose required, or the joints will be so loosely connected as to be liable to fall apart, either from insufficient lap or from fitting too loosely.

To form a joint that will determine the exact length of each section of the pipe, that is easily put together, that when brought to its proper position cannot be pulled apart, and that will sustain its own weight, of ordinary length, in a horizontal position, without swagging, and without other support, is the object of my invention, which consists in forming an annular rib around and at a given distance from each end of each length of pipe, in combination with open lap-portions of the seam at each end thereof, as hereinafter set forth.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the drawings, in which—

A represents the end of one section of pipe, and B, the end of the adjoining section, which are seamed up the side in the usual manner, except that portion

from *a* to the end of each joint, and at each end thereof, which portions simply lap the width of the seam, or thereabouts.

About midway of the length of this lap-joint, from *a* to the end of the pipe, is formed a bead or rib, *c*, around each end of the joint, and the seam may be riveted at one or both ends of the folded part, as at *d*, if desired.

I prefer to rivet at that end of the pipe which enters the end of the next joint, as the seam is more liable to become loosened there.

In putting these joints together, about three-fourths of the circumference of the male end of the joint A should enter the end of the next joint B, the other portion passing through the lap *b* of the joint B, outside thereof, in which position it will be found that a slight endwise force applied to the two parts will cause them to yield sufficiently to allow the annular ribs *c* to slip one within the other, into the position represented in figs. 1 and 3, when, by turning the two parts in the direction indicated by the arrow on each, or by turning one end and holding the other until the seams are in line, or nearly so, as represented in figs. 2 and 4, the joint will be so tightly locked as to be impossible to pull them apart without again twisting them or one of them into the position represented in figs. 1 and 3, and by the annular ribs *c* locking one within the other, a uniform length of each joint of pipe is insured.

Having thus described my invention, I do not claim uniting joints of pipe by means of beads and narrow slits, as in the patent No. 63,797; but

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

A section of stove-pipe, seamed longitudinally, except that portion lapping the adjoining section, such portion being lapped the width of the seam, or thereabouts, as shown and described, for the purpose set forth.

JOHN FAINT.

Witnesses:

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of the City of Toronto,  
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and Dominion of Canada,  
Barrister and Notary Public.

HARRY E. GASTON,  
of same place, Student-at-Law.