(Model.)

G. BLAIR.

Stove Pipe Collar.

No. 235,729. Patented Dec. 21, 1880.

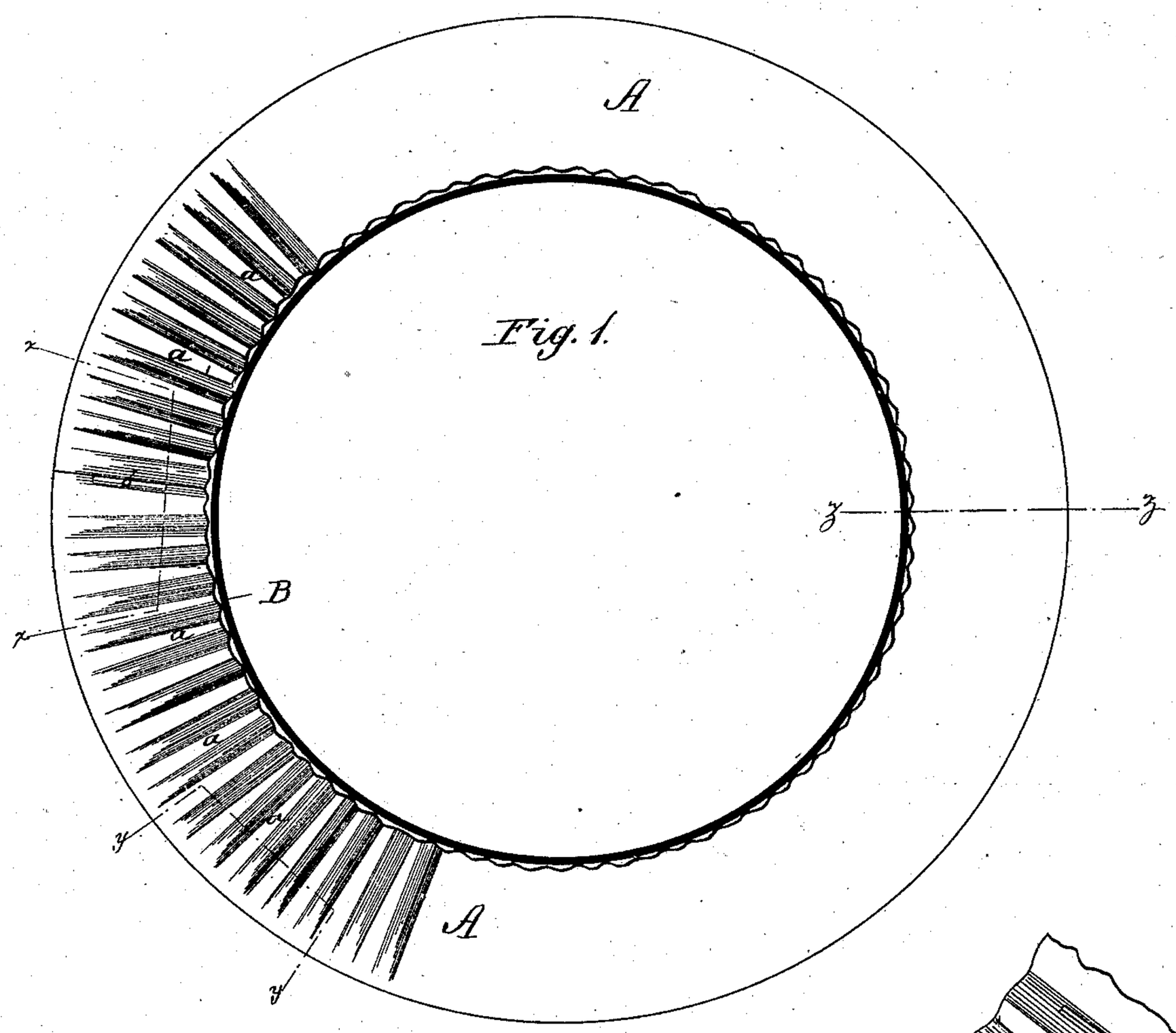


Fig. 1.

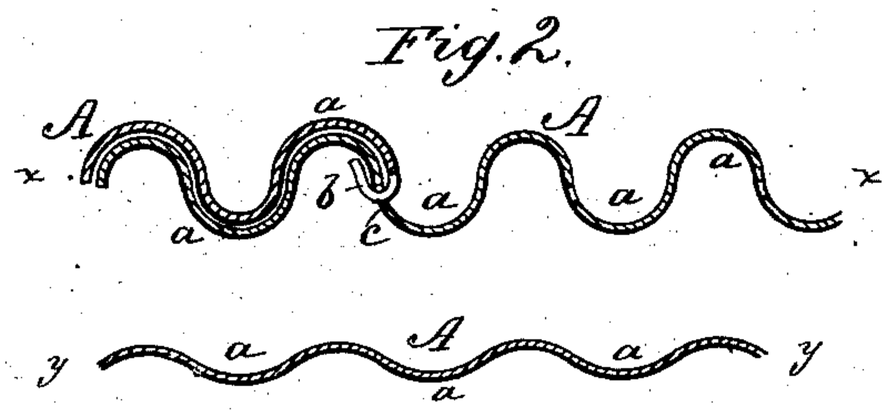
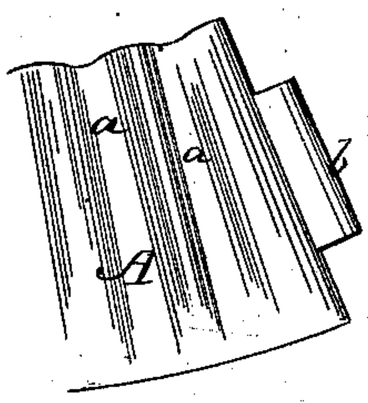


Fig. 2.



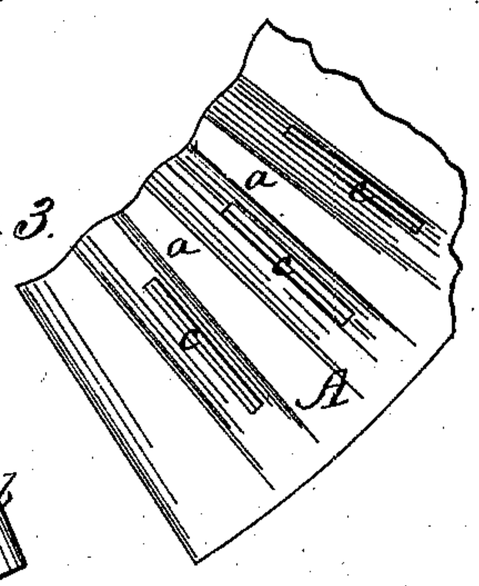


Fig. 3.

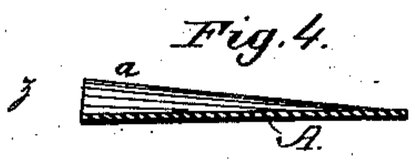


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BLAIR, OF PRESCOTT, ONTARIO, CANADA.

STOVE-PIPE COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,729, dated December 21, 1880.

Application filed November 8, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BLAIR, of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Stove-Pipe Collar; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention has for its object to economize material in the construction of a stove-pipe collar, and at the same time adapt the article for expansion or contraction, so that it will fit stove-pipes of different sizes. To do this I curve laterally into a circular form in the plane of its own surface a strip or ribbon of tin-plate, sheet-iron, sheet-brass, or any other suitable metallic sheet, by corrugating it transversely. The proper lateral curve may be imparted by passing the strip between two conical fluted iron, steel, or brass rollers, the grooves of which increase in depth from the wide to the narrow ends of the rollers. Another method is to pass the metallic strip between two cylindrical rollers fluted longitudinally with grooves of uniform depth, so as to produce a uniform transverse fluting crossing the strip at right angles along its whole length, and then to pass the same between two smooth conical or bevel-shaped rollers, the wide ends of which are placed so near each other as to compress and crush out the fluting on that side of the strip which passes between these ends, while the narrow ends of the rollers are adjusted so far apart by means of a regulating-screw as to allow just such a depth of fluting to pass on their side as is necessary to bend the strip laterally into the required circular form. The result of either of these methods is the production of a beautifully-radiated metallic circle, which can be made to assume any desired bevel angle by forming the circle larger than is required, and then drawing the ends together, so as, if necessary, to overlap each other until the circle is contracted to the required diameter.

The ends may be neatly joined and fastened together by shaping one of them into a hooked tongue, which shall pass into one or other of two or three narrow slits pierced in the grooves or flutes at or near the other extremity.

In accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face or plan view of my improved collar, showing it applied to a section of stove-pipe. Fig. 2 shows two enlarged cross-sections of the same on lines *x x* and *y y*, respectively, of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows the construction of the ends of the collar which adapts them for connection and disconnection. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *z z*, Fig. 1.

The letter A indicates the stove-pipe collar, and *a* its transverse corrugations, which, being gradually deepened from the outer edge of the collar strip or ribbon inward, cause the contraction of the length of such edge, and thereby produce the desired circular form of the collar, as well as impart a degree of elasticity that enables the diameter of the collar to be enlarged or contracted within certain limits, so that it will fit snugly on a stove-pipe, B, yet may be more easily applied to and removed from it. One end of the collar is constructed with a hook, *b*, and the other with one or more corresponding slits, *c*, to receive the same.

What I claim is—

1. The improved stove-pipe collar consisting of a sheet-metal strip having transverse corrugations which are deepest at the inner edge, substantially as shown and described.

2. The improved stove-pipe collar formed of a corrugated sheet-metal strip whose ends are respectively constructed with a hook and a slit, whereby they are adapted to be easily connected and disconnected, as shown and described.

GEORGE BLAIR, M. A.

In presence of—
ROBT. W. ROBERTSON,
ANDREW GREENHILL.