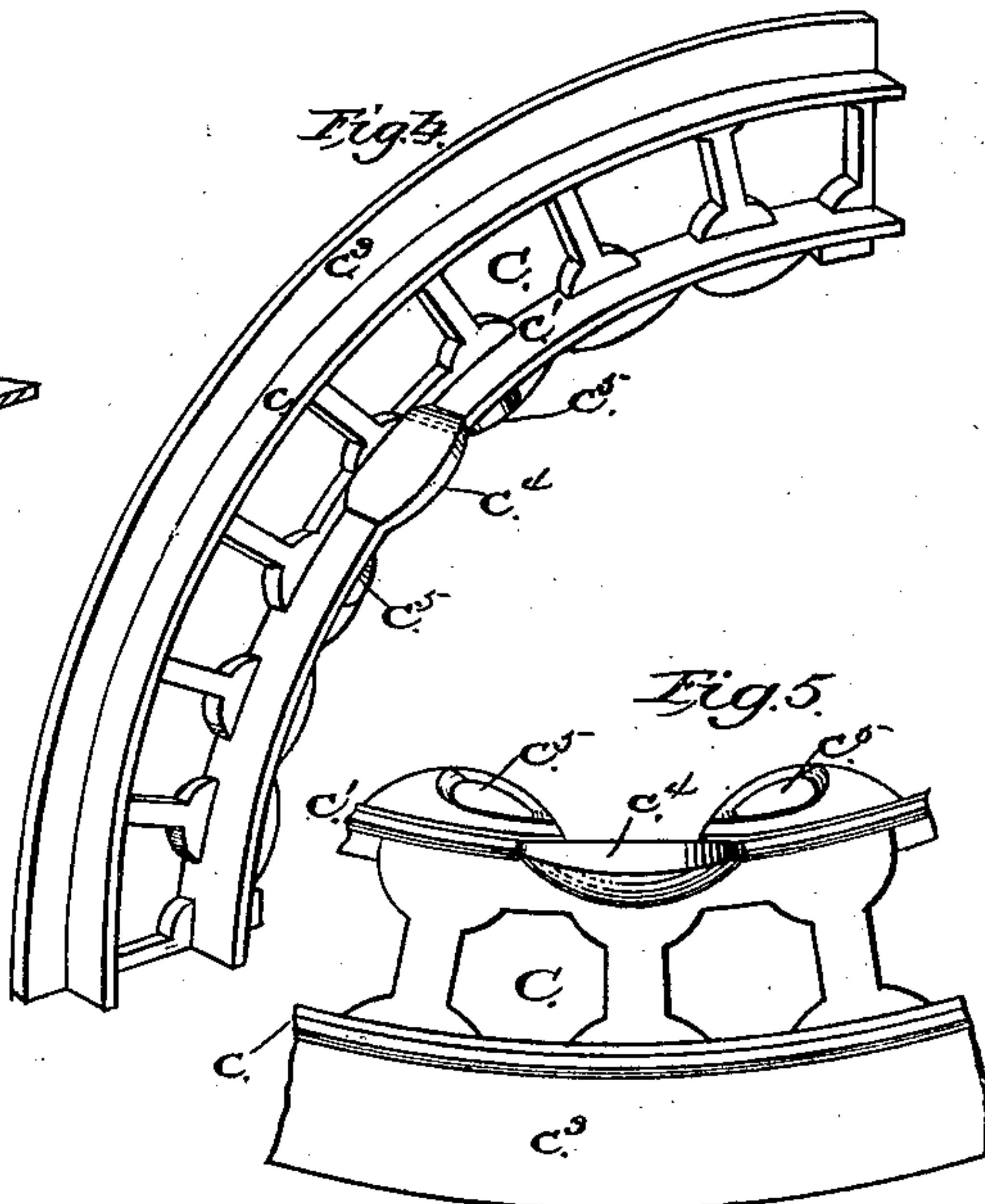
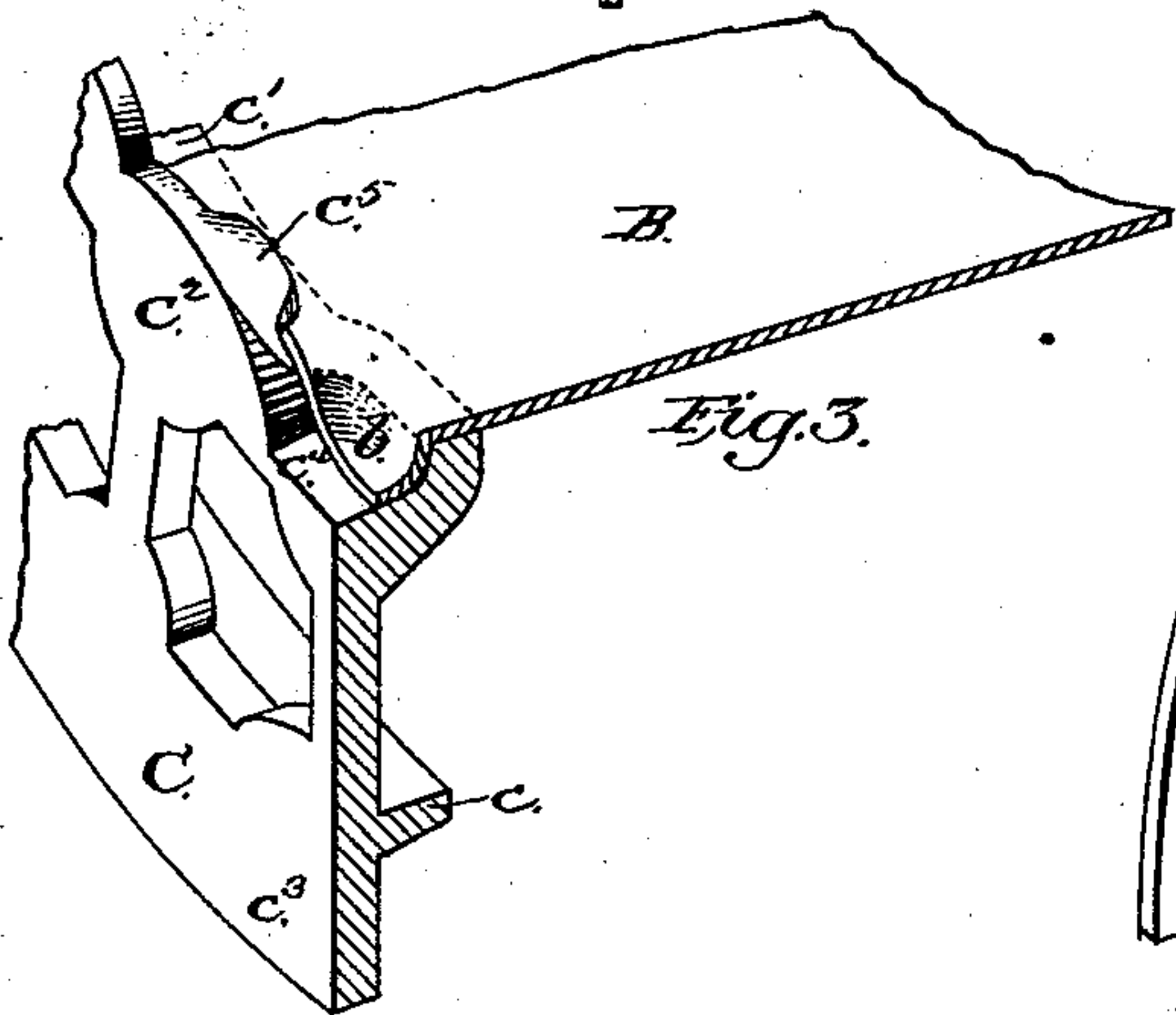
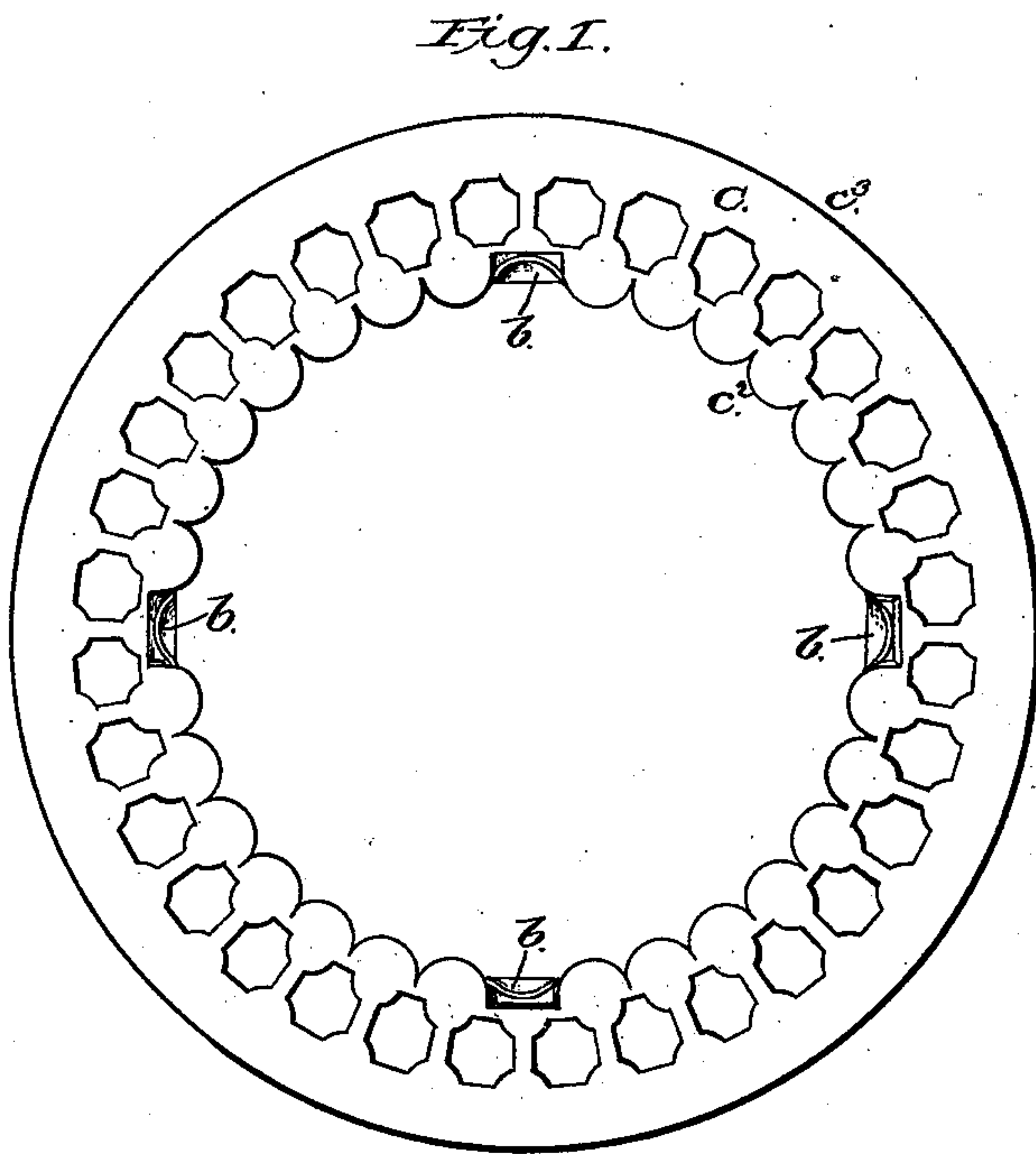
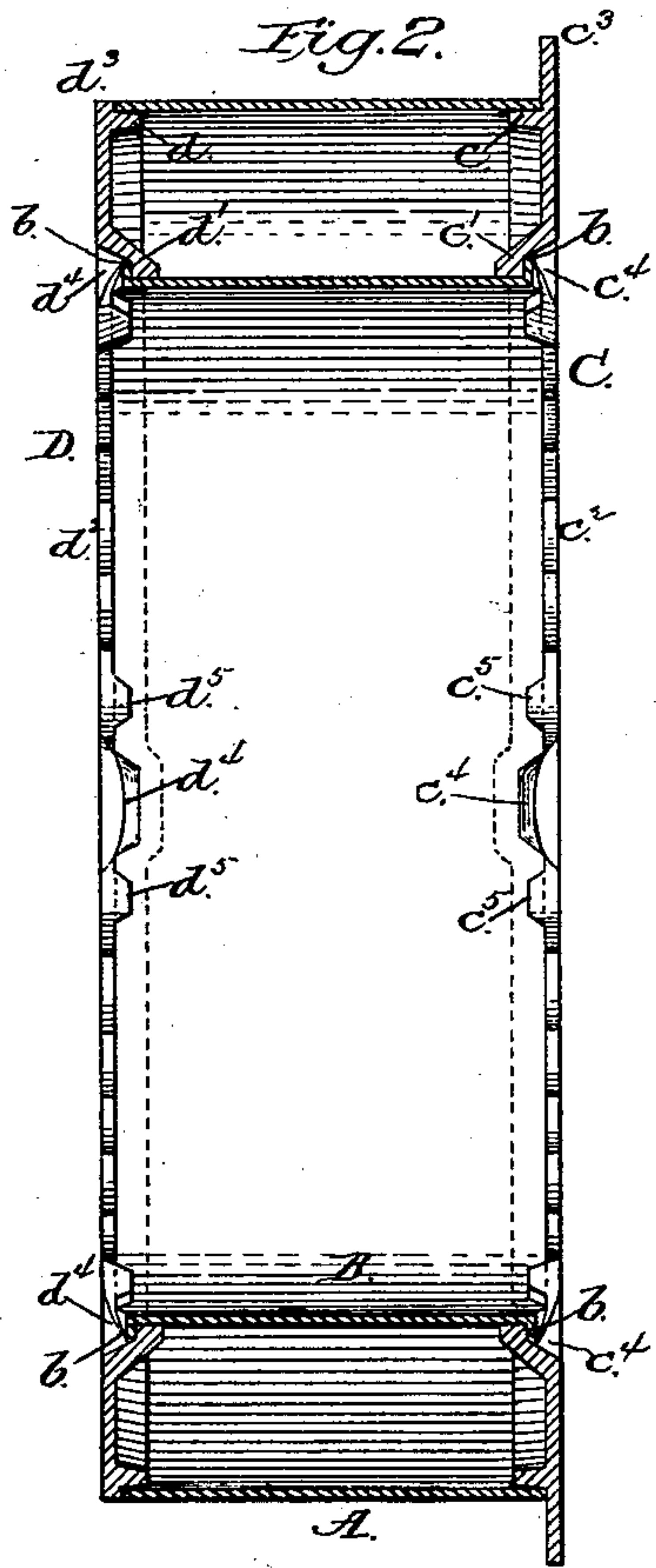


(Model.)

U. B. WINCHELL.
Stove Pipe Collar.

No. 243,337.

Patented June 21, 1881.



WITNESSES

Villette Anderson
John A. Ellis

INVENTOR

U. B. Winchell,
by Anderson & Smith
his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

URIAH B. WINCHELL, OF OAK HILL, NEW YORK.

STOVE-PIPE COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,337, dated June 21, 1881.

Application filed March 10, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, URIAH B. WINCHELL, a citizen of the United States, resident at Oak Hill, in the county of Greene and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Pipe Collars or Wall Safe Heads; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a representation of a face view. Fig. 2 is a sectional view; and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are enlarged details, showing various views of the parts.

This invention relates to improvements in collars for stove-pipes.

In the annexed drawings, A and B are two cylinders of the same length, and made preferably of tin.

C D are two annuli, perforated as shown, one somewhat larger than the other. Annulus C has the ribs $c\ c'$ and flanges $c^2\ c^3$. Annulus D has similar ribs $d\ d'$ and flanges $d^2\ d^3$. In the inner flanges, $c^2\ d^2$, are cut recesses $c^4\ d^4$, on each side of which recesses are made lugs $c^5\ d^5$, the object of which recesses and lugs is, that the metal of the inner cylinder may be caught under the lugs and be forced down into the recesses between.

Cylinder A is placed between annuli C D, bearing on the outside of ribs $c\ d$ between flanges $c^3\ d^3$, the latter nearly flush with the exterior of the cylinder, the former extending somewhat beyond. Cylinder B is placed between the annuli, inside of the ribs $c'\ d'$, between the flanges $c^2\ d^2$, these latter projecting all around beyond the interior of said cylinder. The edges of this cylinder B are forced down at b into the recesses $c^4\ d^4$ in the inner flanges of the annuli, holding the parts together and forming a simple means of securing the various parts. This collar is placed in the hole in the chimney and the pipe run through the collar. The double cylinder and perforated annuli permit a free flow of air, and the inner flanges holding the pipe off make another air space.

What I claim is—

The combination of annulus C, having ribs $c\ c'$ and flanges $c^2\ c^3$, the former, c^2 , with recesses c^4 , and annulus D, having ribs $d\ d'$ and flanges $d^2\ d^3$, the former, d^2 , with recesses d^4 , with the cylinder A held against ribs $c\ d$, and cylinder B against ribs $c'\ d'$, and forced in at b into recesses $c^4\ d^4$, whereby the whole is held together, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

URIAH B. WINCHELL.

Witnesses:

FRANK HISERT,
P. B. HISERT.