(No Model.)

A. J. & C. LINDEMANN.

STOVE PIPE.

No. 261,004. Patented July 11, 1882.

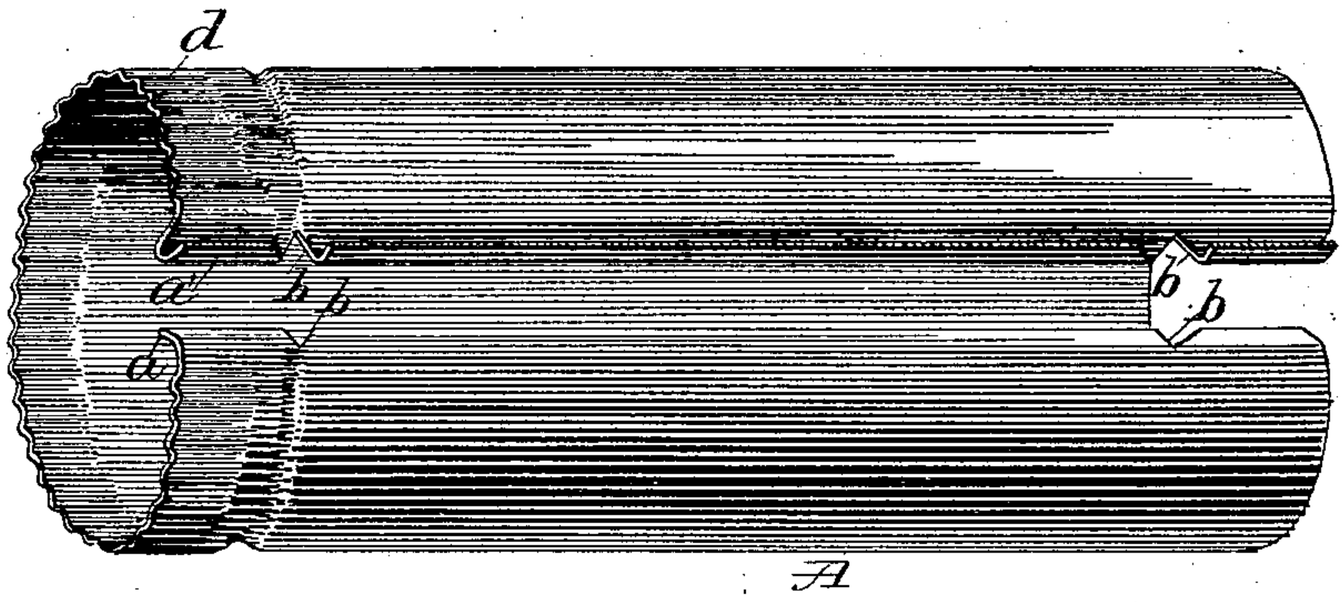

Fig. 1.

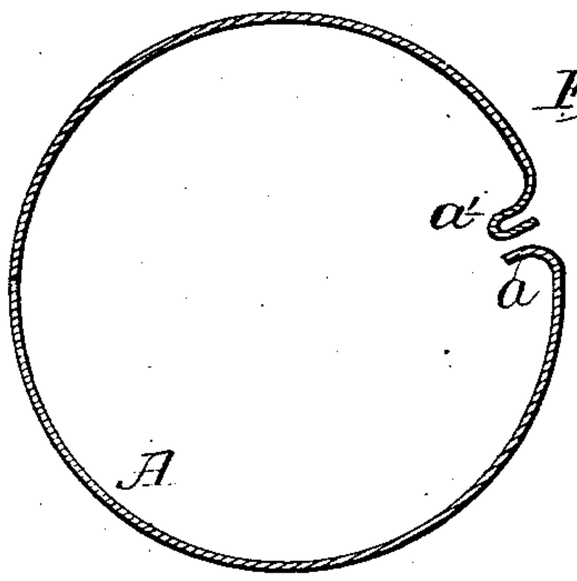

Fig. 2.

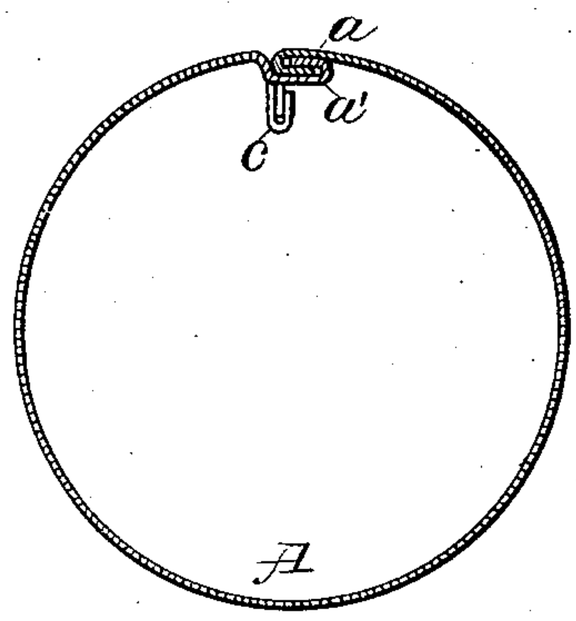

Fig. 3.

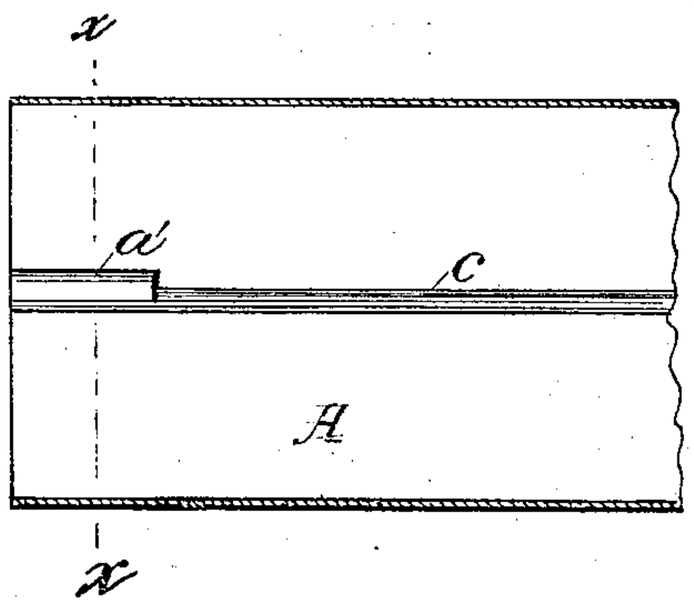

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
E. G. Clemens
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT J. LINDEMANN AND CHARLES LINDEMANN, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

STOVE-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,004, dated July 11, 1882.

Application filed March 30, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT J. LINDEMANN and CHARLES LINDEMANN, both of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Pipes; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to that class of stove-pipes the sections of which are adapted for being nested one within the other to facilitate shipment; and it consists in peculiar means for locking the edges of the sections together, as will be fully described hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective our improved stove-pipe, and Fig. 2 is an end view of the same before the edges are united. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 4, showing the lock; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of a pipe-section, showing the united edges in plan.

A is a pipe-section embodying our invention. It has the usual interlocking flanges—that is, on one edge a straight flange that points toward the axis of the section and on the other a hooked flange to receive the straight flange. These flanges are notched, as at *b b*, so as to form end portions, *a a'*, and middle or intermediate portion, *c*.

Now, to lock the edges of a pipe-section together, we compress the section until the straight flange catches into the grooved flange. We then, by means of a hammer, flatten the end portions, *a a'*, down upon the inside of the section at right angles to the intermediate portion, *c*, and thus form a rigid lock, the end portions holding the intermediate portion securely between them, while the intermediate portion holds against any pressure that would tend to collapse the section, and thus the open sections can be made into complete pipe-sections by a simple hammer-stroke and by an unskilled person. Therefore we may ship the open sections in nests to points remote from the place of manufacture to be put up by the purchaser, and in consequence we can ship at much lower rates than we can ship closed sections of pipes.

It is immaterial which longitudinal edge of the pipe is doubled into a groove or which edge simply bent, so long as a tongue-and-groove connection is formed, and it is also immaterial whether the seam is on the out or inside of the pipe, though it is preferable to have it inside and out of sight.

We are aware that stove-pipe sections have been made with intermediate interlocking flanges and plain end portions, the edges of the sections being notched to permit the plain portions to remain after the intermediate portions have been bent in in making the flanges; but by this device the edges of the section cannot be locked in the sense that ours can be, and we disclaim such construction; but

What we do claim is—

A stove-pipe section having bent flanges that are divided by notches *b b* into an intermediate portion and end portions, to admit of the end portions being easily turned down at right angles to the intermediate portion after the flanges have been interlocked to secure the edges of the section together, as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands, on this 24th day of March, 1882, in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT J. LINDEMANN.
CHARLES LINDEMANN.

Witnesses:
STANLEY SINGLETON STOUT,
HAROLD G. UNDERWOOD.