

(No Model.)

N. LINSLEY.
STOVE PIPE SHELF.

No. 359,574.

Patented Mar. 15, 1887.

Fig. 1.

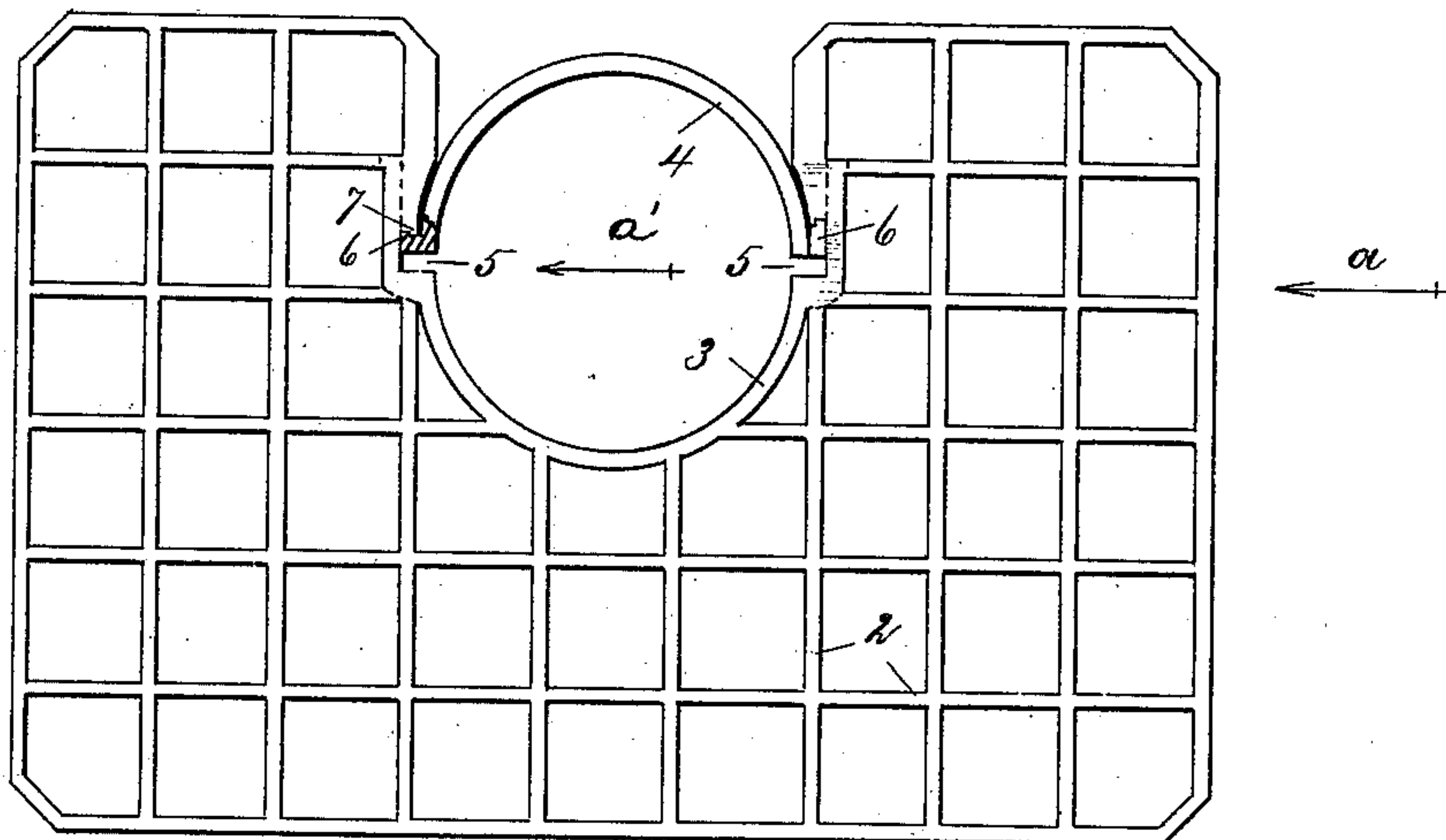


Fig. 2.

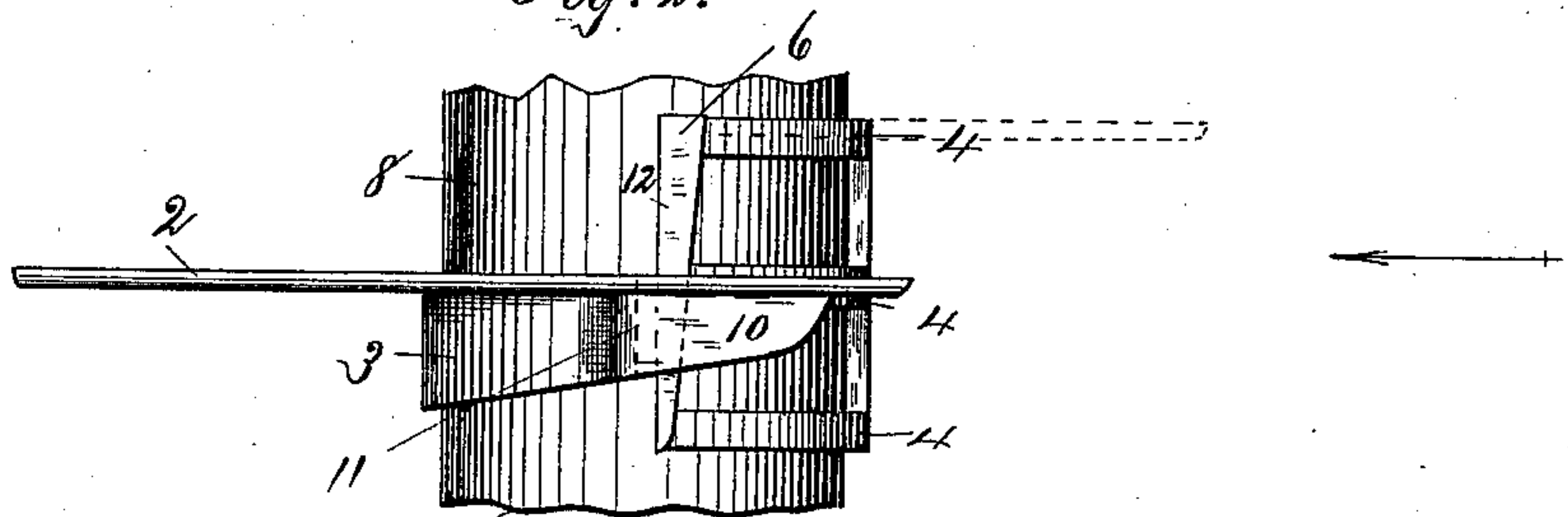


Fig. 3.

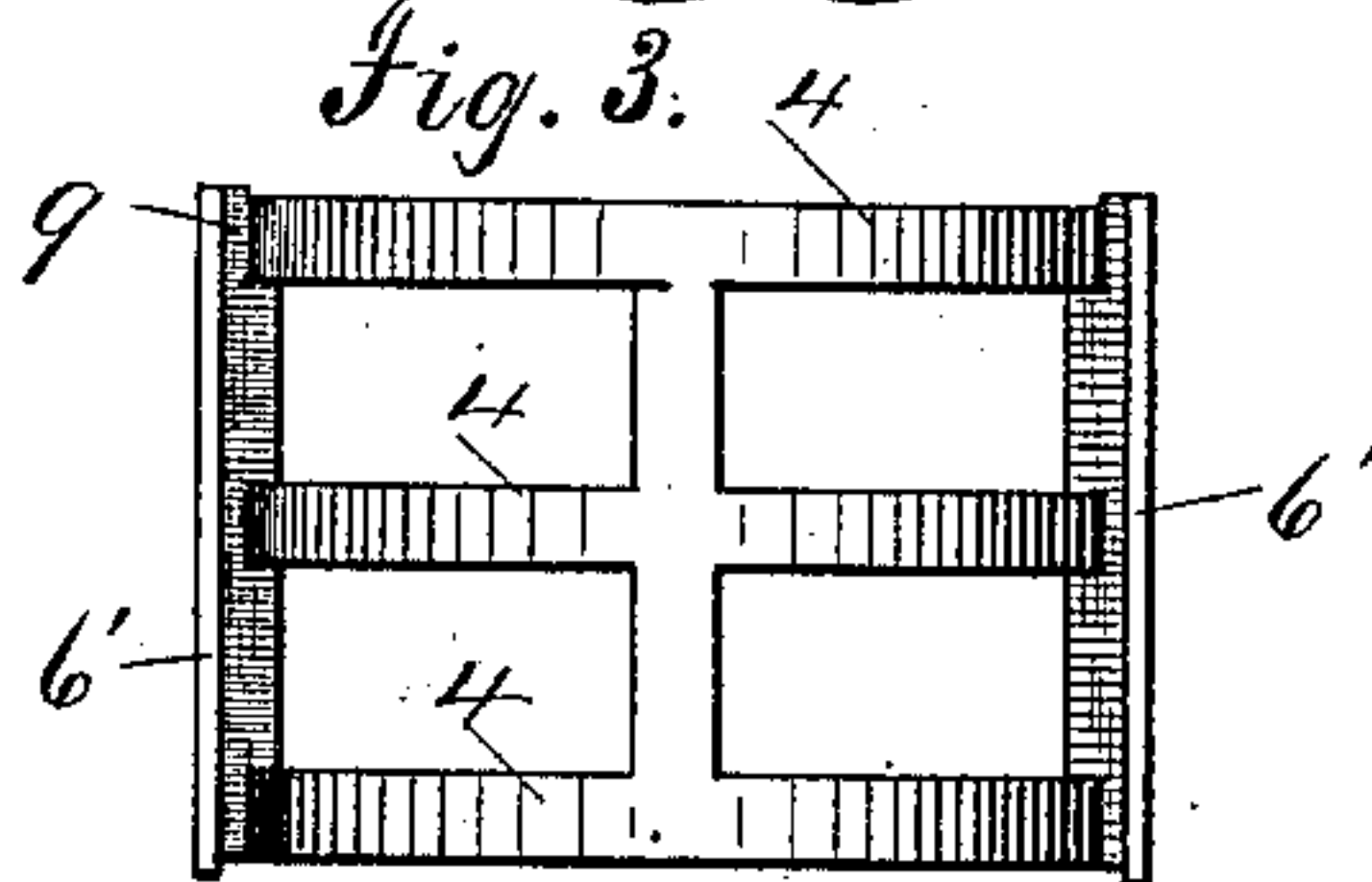


Fig. 5.

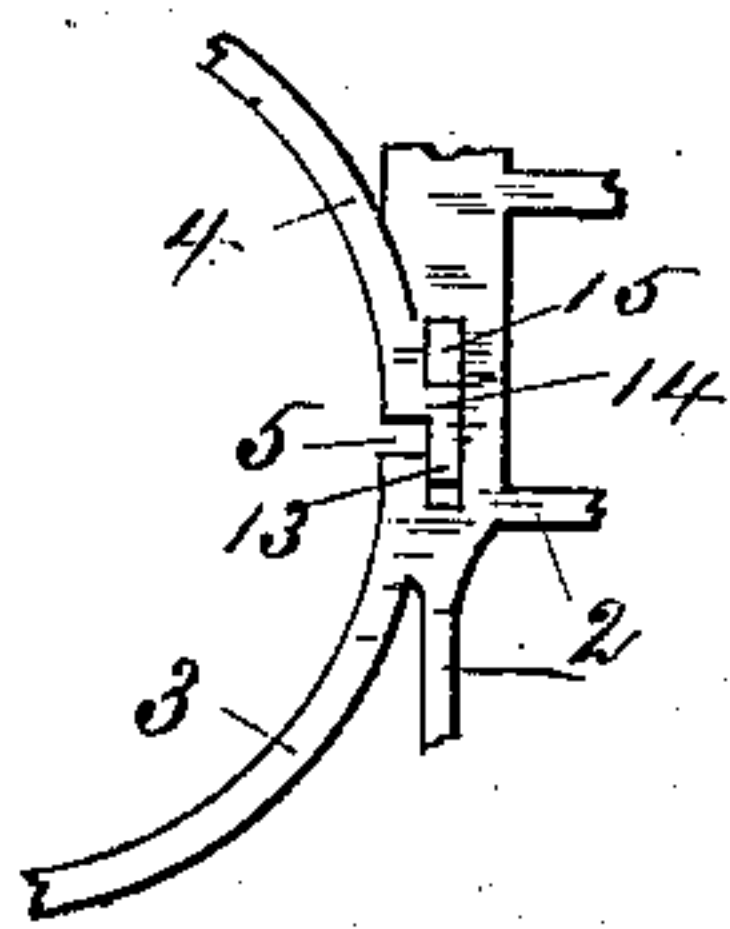
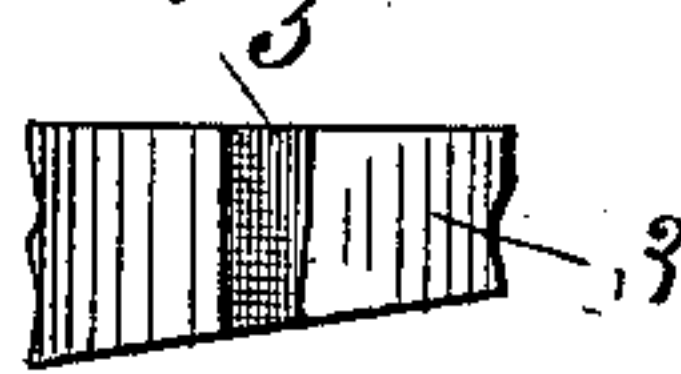


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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NEWTON LINSLEY, OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

STOVE-PIPE SHELF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,574, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed June 1, 1886. Serial No. 203,730. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWTON LINSLEY, a resident of Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Pipe Shelves; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My improvement relates to the matter of the construction of stove-pipe shelves and the means for attaching them to pipes. Its object is to provide a shelf that may be easily and securely attached without tools, and that may as readily be removed when desired.

It consists of a two-part band surrounding the pipe, one part bearing an integrally-formed shelf and the other provided with integrally-formed wedges adapted to engage corresponding hooks upon the shelf-bearing part and to draw the two parts together, compressing the pipe which they surround.

In the accompanying drawings, to which this specification refers, Figure 1 is a plan of the devices in the same relation as if upon the pipe. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same, seen in the direction of the arrow *a*, Fig. 1, in position on the pipe. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail views, hereinafter described.

In Figs. 1 and 2 is shown the two-part band 3 4 for encircling the pipe. It consists of two distinct parts, 3 and 4, each being as to its internal surface nearly, but not quite, the half of a cylinder whose radius equals that of the pipe. A shelf, 2, is formed integrally with the part 3, and has its upper surface nearly or quite in the same plane with the upper edge of that part. Wings 10, formed integrally on the ends of the semi-cylindrical band 3, and approximately parallel with each other, extend backward nearly to the rear end of the shelf 2, their position being shown in elevation in Fig. 2 and in plan by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. The skeleton semi-cylinder 4 is of somewhat greater length than the other and has a long downwardly-diminishing wedge or key, 6, formed integrally upon its outer surface at each vertical edge. The front edge, 12, of this key is normally vertical when upon the pipe, and its rear edge is inclined and pro-

vided with a lip, 6', extending its whole length, as is seen in Fig. 3, which is a view of the semi-cylinder 4, seen in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 shows the internal surface of a portion of the cylinder 3 and wing 10, seen in the direction of the arrow *a'*. In the inner surface of the semi-cylinder 3 is a groove, 5, Figs. 1, 3, in general direction parallel to the axis of the cylinder. Its rear wall is inclined to correspond with the slope of the key 6, and channeled for the reception of the lip 6'. On the left in Fig. 1 a small portion of the cylinder 4 is removed, being cut by the plane of the shelf-surface to show the interlocking of the two parts. Now, if the parts 3 and 4 be disengaged, the shelf and part 3 may be pressed against the pipe 8, in the position illustrated in Fig. 2, and if the part 4 be raised slightly above the shelf and brought into contact with the other half of the pipe the keys 6 may be inserted in the grooves 5, and any desired degree of rigidity for the shelf be secured by forcing the keys downward. At the same time the lips 6' engage with their respective grooves and prevent undue lateral strain upon one part alone. A second shelf may be formed upon the part 4 of the band encircling the pipe, at its upper edge, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. The segments being long, distribute the strain over a large pipe surface, and thus allow the shelf to be fixed very firmly, without injury to the pipe.

Fig. 5 shows a modified form of construction in which the key is separate from both segments and inserted behind a rectangular-faced lug, 14, having a lip, 13, upon its front edge, but otherwise corresponding to the lug or wedge 6. In this case the segment 4 may be fixed at any height desired; and if it bears a shelf, as indicated in Fig. 2, such shelf may be brought down to the plane of the shelf 2 upon the segment 3.

What I claim is—

1. In a stove-pipe shelf, the combination of two cylindrical segments, one provided with keys formed near its edges and the other with parts adapted to interlock with said keys, one or both of said keys being tapered, whereby the longitudinal movement of one of said segments on the other, when the two are so inter-

locked, expands or contracts the ring formed by the segments.

2. The combination, with a suitable shelf, of two cylindrical segments, one formed integrally with the shelf and the other provided with keys adapted to engage and interlock with corresponding parts on the shelf, said keys being tapered, whereby the longitudinal movement of one of said interlocked segments on the other expands or contracts the ring formed by the segments.

3. The combination of the shelf 2, having

the segmental flange 3, formed with the groove 5, and the segment 4, having the tapered keys 6, adapted to enter the grooves 5 and by longitudinal movement therein to expand or contract the ring formed by the segments 3 4.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NEWTON LINSLEY.

Witnesses:

C. W. GRAHAM,
J. A. CRAIN.