

(No Model.)

S. C. HUTCHINS & E. F. MACOMBER.
STOVE PIPE THIMBLE.

No. 364,651.

Patented June 14, 1887.

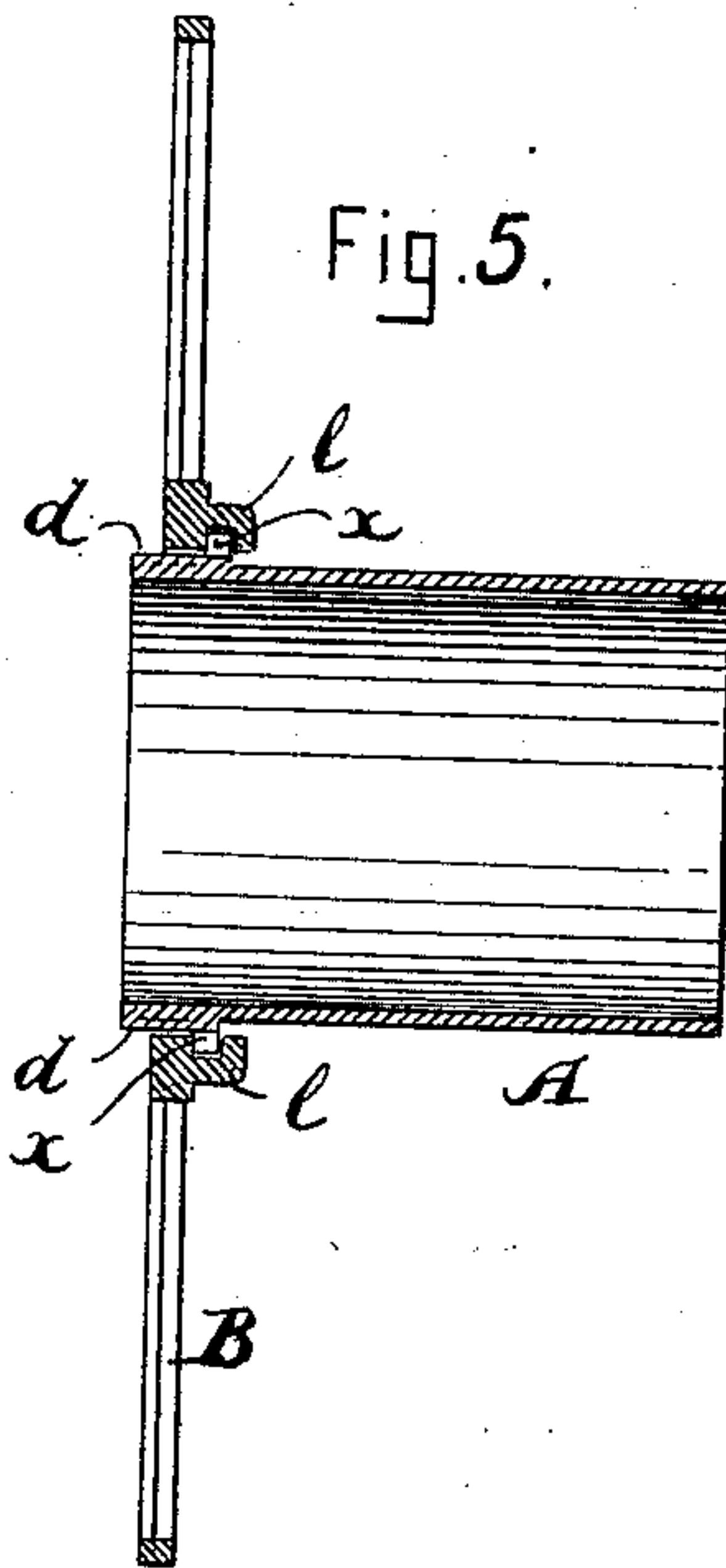
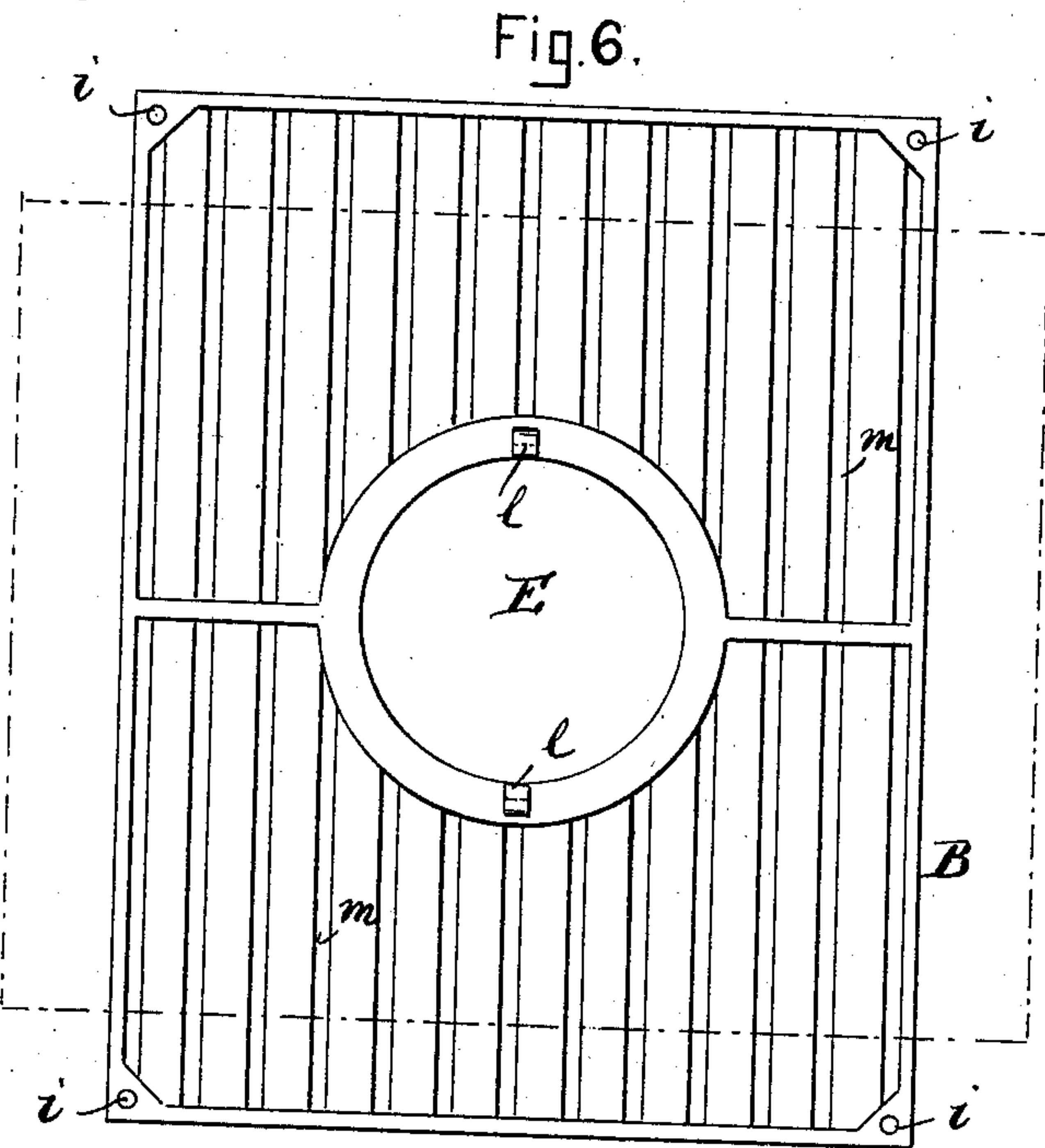
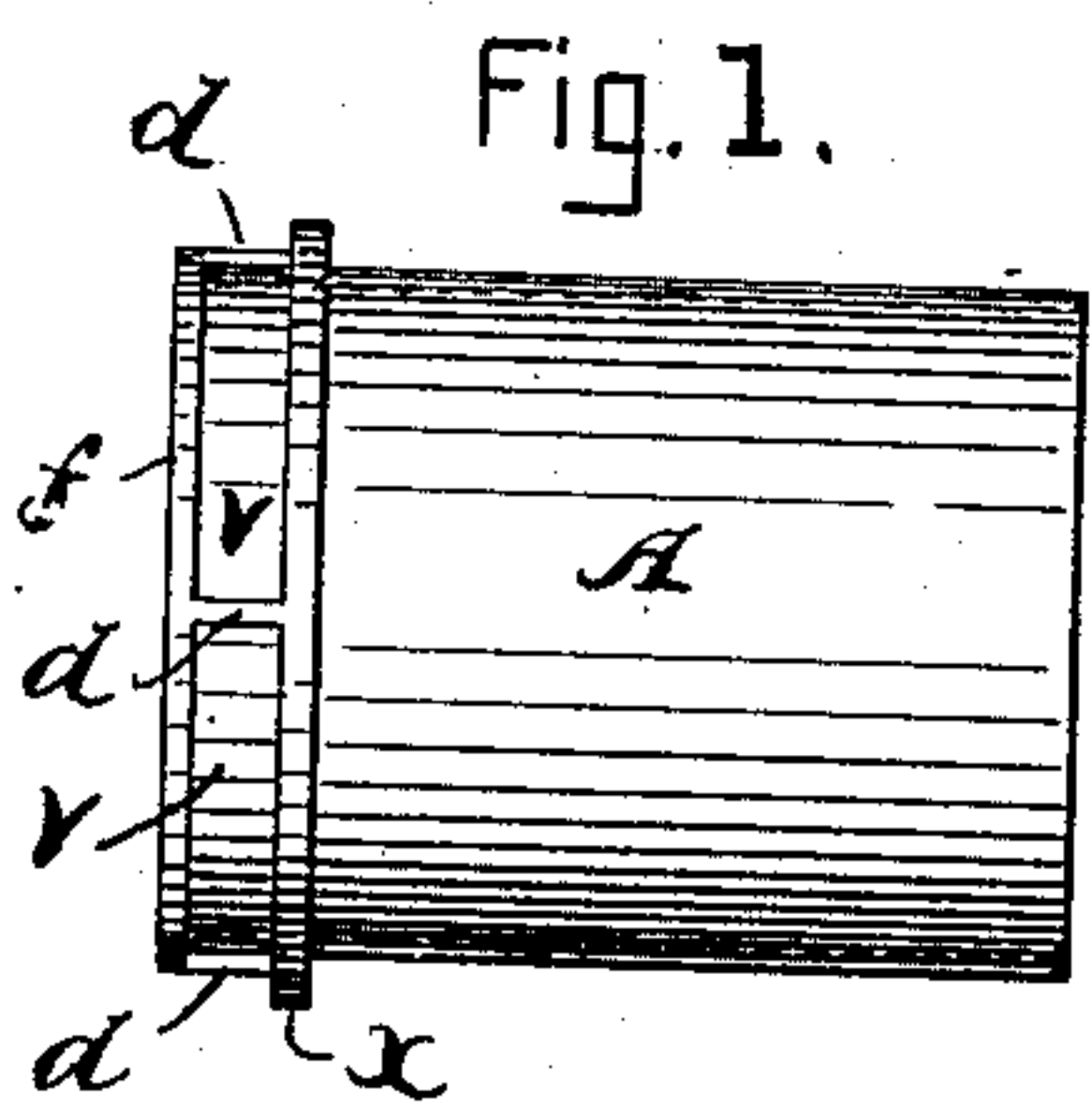
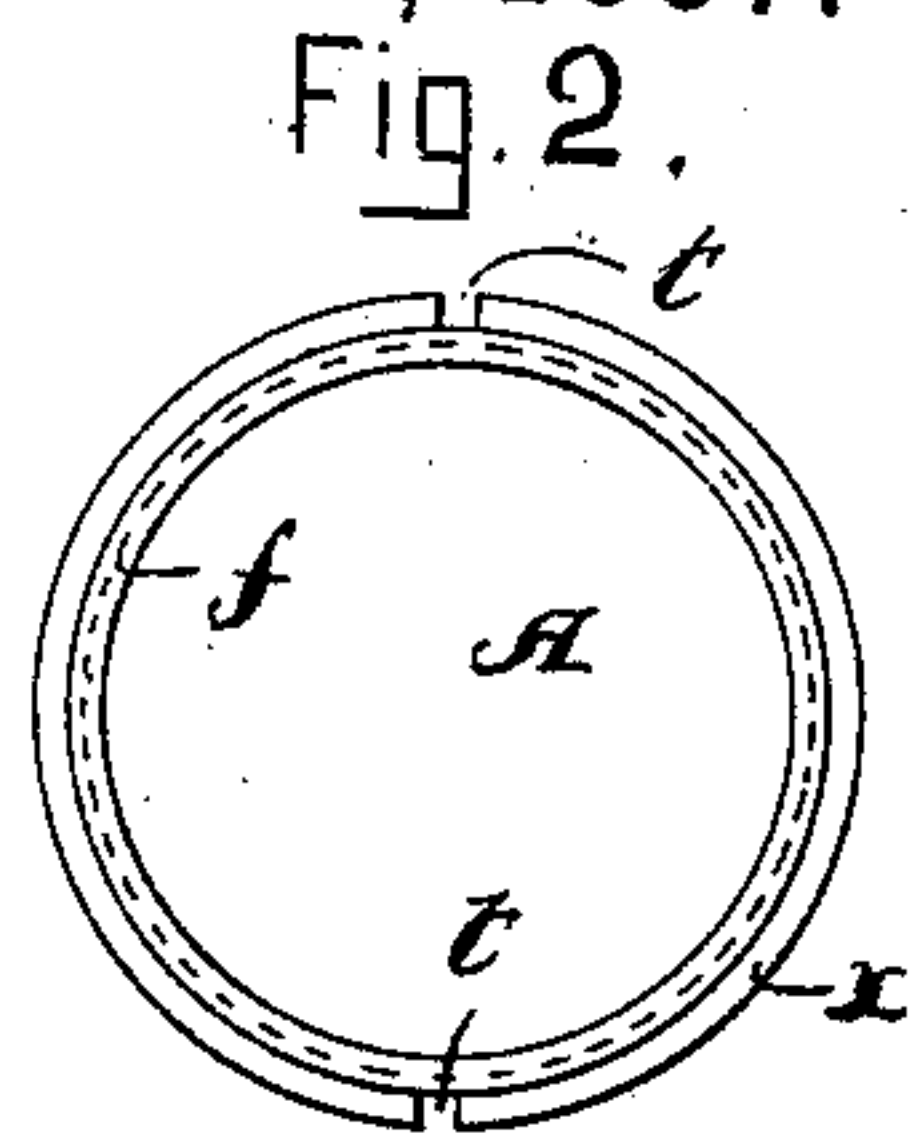
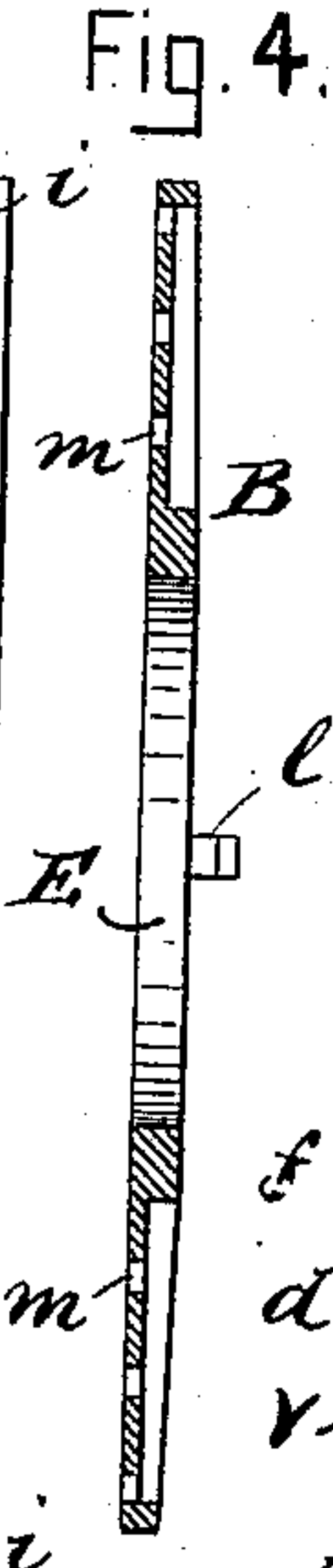
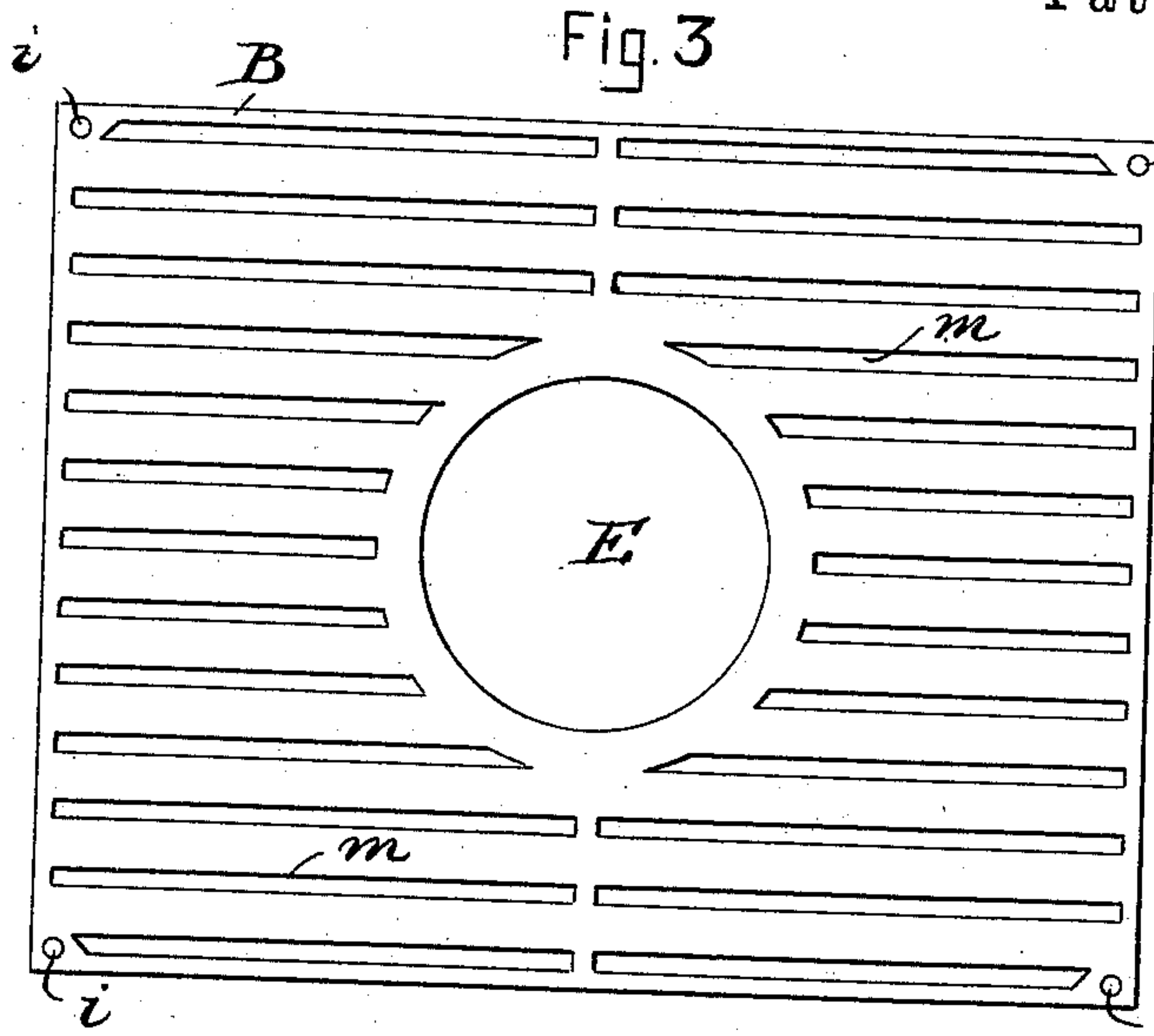
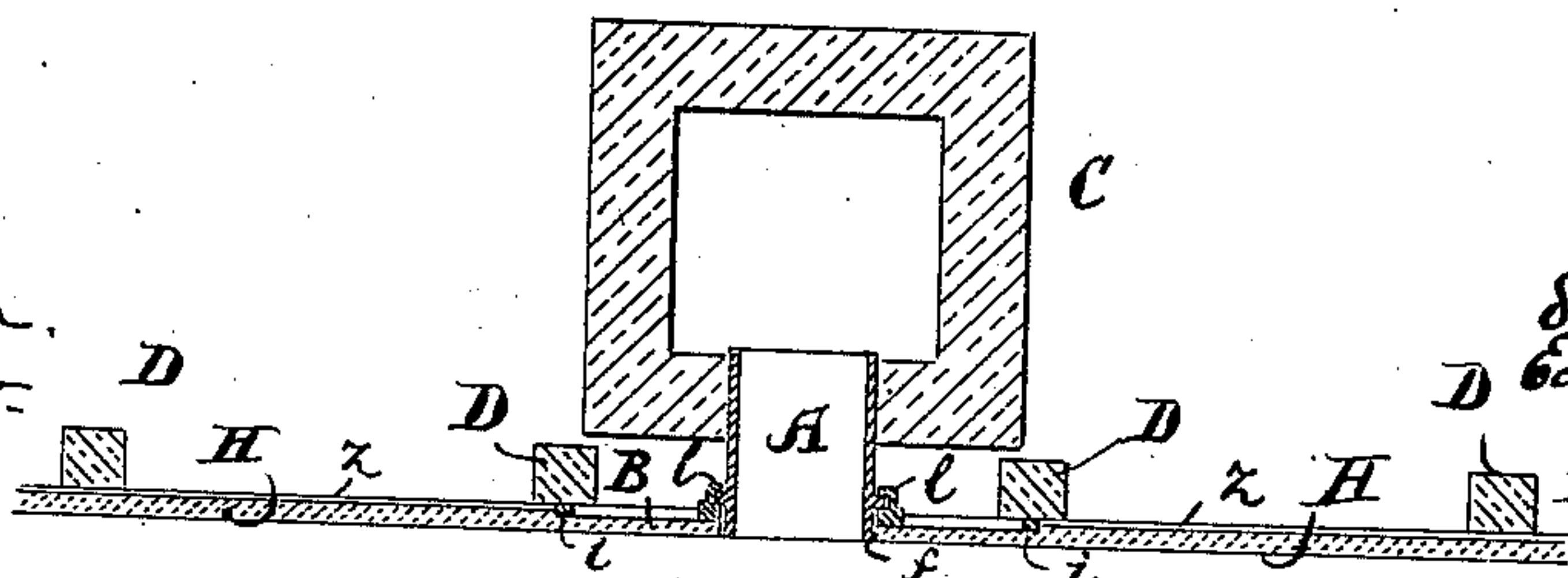


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STOVE-PIPE THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,651, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed July 17, 1886. Serial No. 208,341. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SHERMAN C. HUTCHINS, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, and EDWARD F. MACOMBER, of Revere, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Stove-Pipe Thimbles, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the stove-pipe thimble proper; Fig. 2, a front end elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a front elevation of the guard; Fig. 4, a vertical transverse section of the same; Fig. 5, a vertical section showing the thimble and guard united; Fig. 6, a rear elevation of the guard represented as in position to be placed on the thimble, and Fig. 7 a horizontal section showing the thimble and guard in position for use.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

In the construction of dwelling-houses and similar buildings having wooden partitions, it is usual to erect the studding to which the laths are attached at some distance from the brick-work of the chimney, and to build a horizontally-arranged branch flue leading into the same, the outer end of said flue being flush with the lathing and the funnel-thimble inserted therein.

As the branch flue is composed of brick and mortar, and usually supported in a framework of wood which rests on the studding and chimney, it is comparatively expensive to construct and very liable to get out of order, the operation of inserting the stove-pipe in and removing it from the thimble in the outer end of the chimney-flue tending to loosen the materials of which it is formed, and consequently tending to endanger the building from fire.

Our invention, which consists in certain details of construction hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claims, is designed to obviate these objections; and to that end we make

use of means which will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the thimble proper, B the guard, and C the chimney. 55

The thimble, which is cylindrical in form, is preferably composed of cast-iron, and is provided near its outer end with an annular flange, *x*, and at its extreme outer end with an annular lip or flange, *f*, the latter projecting from the body of the thimble about half the distance of the former, and the two flanges being connected at intervals by longitudinally-arranged ribs *d*. 60

The guard B is preferably composed of cast-iron, and is provided with a series of elongated slots or perforations, *m*, for receiving and holding the plaster, and with a centrally-disposed hole, E, of proper size to permit the outer end of the thimble to be inserted therein. It is also provided with holes *i*, for receiving the nails by which it is secured to the studs. 65

Projecting from the rear side of the guard, near the thimble-hole E, there are two hooks, *l*, which are adapted to engage the flange *x*, said flange being provided at opposite sides of the thimble with notches *t*, through which said hooks pass when the guard is placed on the thimble. 75

In the use of our improvement the inner end of the thimble is inserted and properly secured in the chimney C, its outer end being so arranged as to be flush with the plastering when it is applied, as shown in Fig. 7. The guard B is then arranged vertically, as shown in Fig. 6, and passed on over the outer end of the thimble until it strikes the flange *x*, its hooks *l* passing through the notches *t*, after which it is turned until brought into a horizontal position, as shown in Figs. 3 and 7, thereby causing the hooks to engage the flange and lock it to the thimble. The guard is then secured to the studs *d d* by nails passing through the holes *i* and the plastering H applied to the guard and lathing *z*. 80

It will be obvious that the guard B serves to firmly support the outer end of the thimble, and also subserves the purpose of metallic lathing in the vicinity of the thimble, there- 85 90 100

by preventing the surrounding wood-work from becoming overheated or taking fire from the stove-pipe.

Any suitable stopper or cover may be employed to close the outer end of the thimble when it is not in use or when a stove-pipe is not inserted therein.

The ribs *d* serve to "center" the guard B and support it in proper position on the thimble after it has passed over the outer flange, *f*. The flange or lip *f* serves to hold the plaster, which as it is applied to the guard is pressed into the pockets *v*, formed between the flanges *x* and *f* and bars *d*. By locking the guard to the thimble these parts are prevented from being separated by the springing or shrinkage of the wood-work or settling of the chimney, although the guard will usually keep its place without being locked to the thimble.

It will also be obvious that instead of the flange *x* extending entirely around the thimble, one or more shorter flanges or projections adapted to engage the hooks *l* may be employed, if preferred.

The hole E in the guard is sufficiently large to permit the outer end of the thimble to be readily inserted, but not large enough to permit the flange *x* to pass through it.

Instead of the hooks *l* and flange *x*, any other suitable means may be employed for locking the thimble and guard together.

We do not confine ourselves to the use of the ribs *d*, as they may be omitted, if desired. Neither do we confine ourselves to the use of the flange *f*; nor to providing the body of the guard with the elongated slots *m*, as instead of said slots any other suitable openings for receiving the plaster may be employed; nor to locking the guard to the thimble; nor to extending the flange *x* entirely around the thimble; nor to the use of the hooks *l*.

It will be understood that the thimble A may be made of any desired length and diameter, in accordance with the distance of the studding from the chimney and the size of the stove-pipe to be used in connection therewith; also, that the guard may be of any desired size or shape, the rectangular form shown being deemed preferable.

Having thus explained our invention, what we claim is—

1. A stove-pipe-thimble guard consisting of a flat metallic plate having a central opening for the stove-pipe, said plate being solid around said opening and provided with perforations

between its solid portion and its outer margin for receiving plastering, substantially as described.

2. A stove-pipe-thimble guard consisting of a flat metallic plate having a central opening for the stove-pipe, said plate being solid around said opening and provided with perforations between its solid portion and its outer margin, and with nail-holes for receiving the fastening-nails, substantially as described.

3. A stove-pipe-thimble guard consisting of a flat metallic plate having a central opening, said plate comprising a solid annular inner rim surrounding said opening and a solid outer rim at the margin of the plate, said plate being perforated between its inner and outer rims for receiving plastering, substantially as described.

4. A stove-pipe-thimble guard consisting of a flat metallic plate having a central opening for a stove-pipe, said plate comprising a solid inner rim surrounding said opening and a solid outer rim at the margin of the plate, said plate being perforated between its inner and outer rim, and said inner rim being provided with hooked lugs for connection with the stove-pipe thimble, substantially as described.

5. A stove-pipe thimble provided with a peripheral flange near its outer end and with a narrower flange at its outer end, the space between said flanges being adapted for holding plastering, in combination with a stove-pipe-thimble guard provided with a locking device for engaging the wider flange of said thimble, substantially as described.

6. A stove-pipe thimble provided with a flange near its outer end and with longitudinal ribs extending outward from said flange, in combination with a stove-pipe-thimble guard locked to said flange and centered by said ribs, substantially as described.

7. The thimble A, having the flange *x*, provided with the notches *t*, in combination with the guard B, having the hole E, hooks *l*, and slots *m*, substantially as set forth.

8. The thimble A, having the flanges *x* *f* and bars *d*, in combination with the guard B, having the hooks *l*, slots *m*, and hole E, the flange *x* being provided with notches *t*, substantially as described.

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