(No Model.)

C. C. LEMLEY.

FLUE THIMBLE.

No. 384,918. Patented June 19, 1888.

Fig. 1.

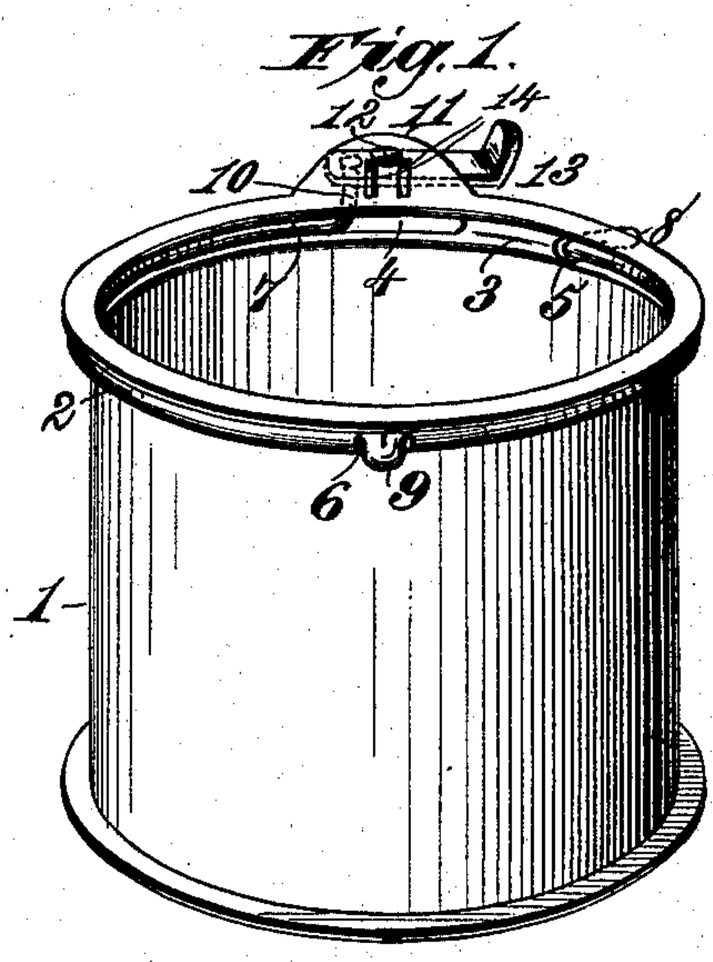


Fig. 2.

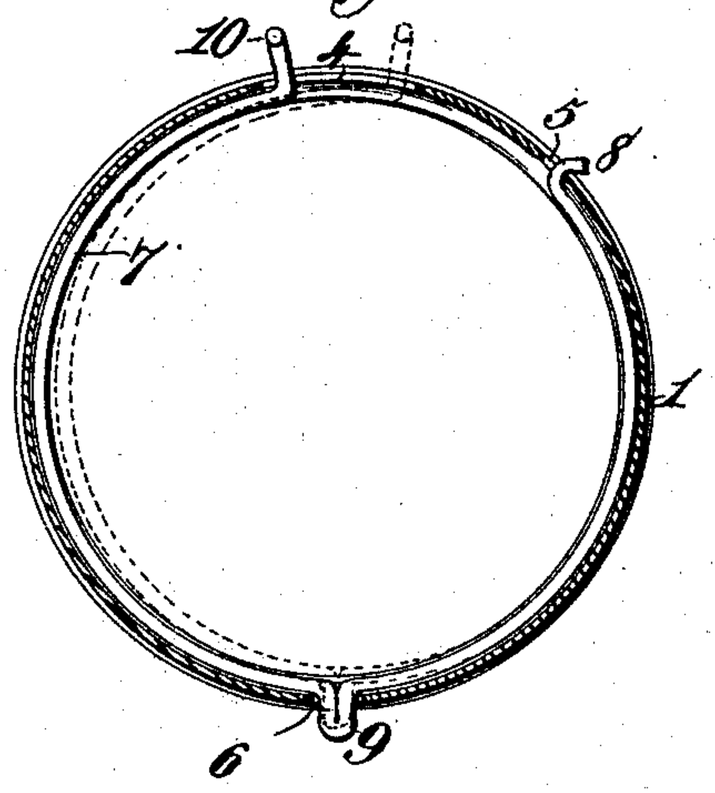
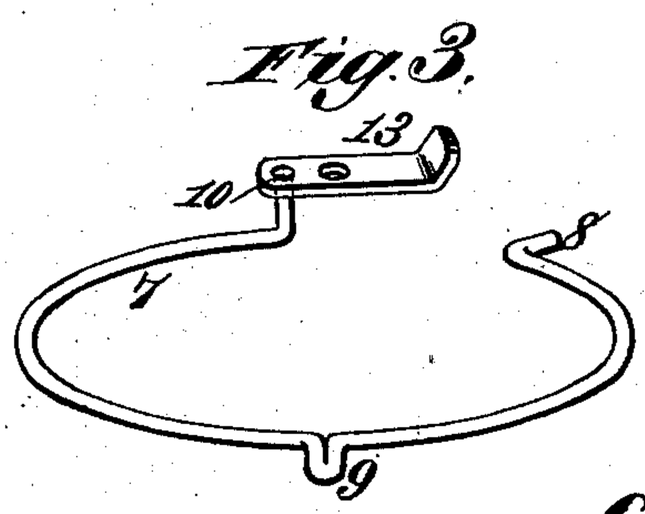


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Robt Everett,
Percy B. Hills.

Inventor:
Charles C. Lemley.
By James L. Norris.
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. LEMLEY, OF MERRILL, WISCONSIN.

FLUE-THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,918, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed July 16, 1887. Renewed May 24, 1888. Serial No. 274,946. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. LEMLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flue-Thimbles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide novel means for securing smoke-pipes in flue-thimbles; and to such end the invention consists, essentially, in the combination of a flue-thimble having its outer end provided with an internal circular groove having lateral slot, a spring-wire arranged in said groove with one part secured in a stationary position and one end extending laterally through the aforesaid slot as a crank-arm, and means—such as a pivoted lever—eccentrically connected with the end of the crank-arm extending through said slot, so that the spring-wire can be drawn and tightened against the external surface of a stove-pipe inserted in the thimble.

The invention also consists of certain other features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flue-thimble illustrating my invention; Fig. 2, a transverse sectional view taken centrally through the groove at the outer end of the thimble, the spring being shown by dotted lines in position to bear upon a stove-pipe inserted in the thimble; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the spring-wire and its operating-lever detached from the thimble.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, where the numeral 1 indicates a cylindrical flue-thimble having its outer end rolled or otherwise provided with an outwardly-pressed annular bead, 2, forming an internal annular groove, 3, said bead being punched or pressed, with a slot, 4, and orifices 5 and 6, arranged at different points in the bead. The spring pipe-holding wire 7 is located in the groove, and one end is bent laterally to form a lug, 8, which engages the orifice 5, and a leg, 9, which engages the orifice 6, while the other end of the wire extends through the slot 4 and is bent laterally into a crank-arm, 10, located outside the thimble. The lug 8 and leg 9 hold the wire in place in the groove and prevent the wire from moving circularly in said groove. The thimble is provided at its outer end with a laterally-projecting flange, 11, to which is secured by a pivot, 12, a swinging lever, 13, which is eccentrically connected with the crank-arm by the end of the crank-arm loosely engaging the lever at one side of the pivot 12, the portion of the lever at the other side of the pivot comprising a handle by which to swing the lever. If a stove-pipe be inserted in the thimble while the wire is entirely within the groove and the lever be swung outward, the crank-arm is moved inward and drawn in the slot 4 toward the lug 8, and with such crank-arm the greater portion of the wire between the crank-arm and the leg 9 is moved inward, (see dotted lines, Fig. 2,) thereby pressing upon the stove-pipe with sufficient spring-pressure to securely hold the pipe in the thimble. A reverse movement of the lever will release the pressure of the spring-wire on the pipe and the latter can be easily removed from the thimble. I prefer to employ in connection with the thimble a stove-pipe having an annular depression into which the spring-wire can be clamped, but do not confine myself thereto. When the lever 13 is drawn around to press the wire 7 upon a stove-pipe, the lever must be moved until it bears against the flue-thimble 1. This movement throws the upper end of the crank 10 to one side of the pivot 12 and in a plane, or substantially so, with a line taken lengthwise through the center of the lever 13 and its pivot 12. By this means the lever is practically locked, and the resiliency of the spring-wire cannot move the lever until the latter is swung outward from the flue-thimble.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with a flue-thimble having at its outer end an internal groove and a lateral slot, of a circular spring-wire arranged in said groove, with one part secured in a stationary position and one end having an arm extending through the lateral slot to the exterior of the thimble, and a device connected with said external arm for operating the spring-wire, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a flue-thimble hav-

ing at its outer end an internal circular groove, a lateral slot, and a lateral flange, of a circular spring-wire arranged in the groove, with one part secured in a stationary position, and one end extending through the slot and having a crank-arm, and a lever pivoted to said lateral flange and connected at one side of the pivot with the crank-arm, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a flue-thimble having at one end the lateral slot 4, orifices 5 and 6, and lateral flange 11, of the circular spring-wire 7, having the lug 8 and leg 9, respectively, engaging said orifices and extending through the lateral slot, and having a crank-arm, 10, and a lever, 13, pivoted to said lateral flange and loosely connected with the crank-arm of the wire, substantially as described.

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

CHAS. C. LEMLEY.

Witnesses:

W. H. CANNON,

JAS. A. VAN HOOPER.