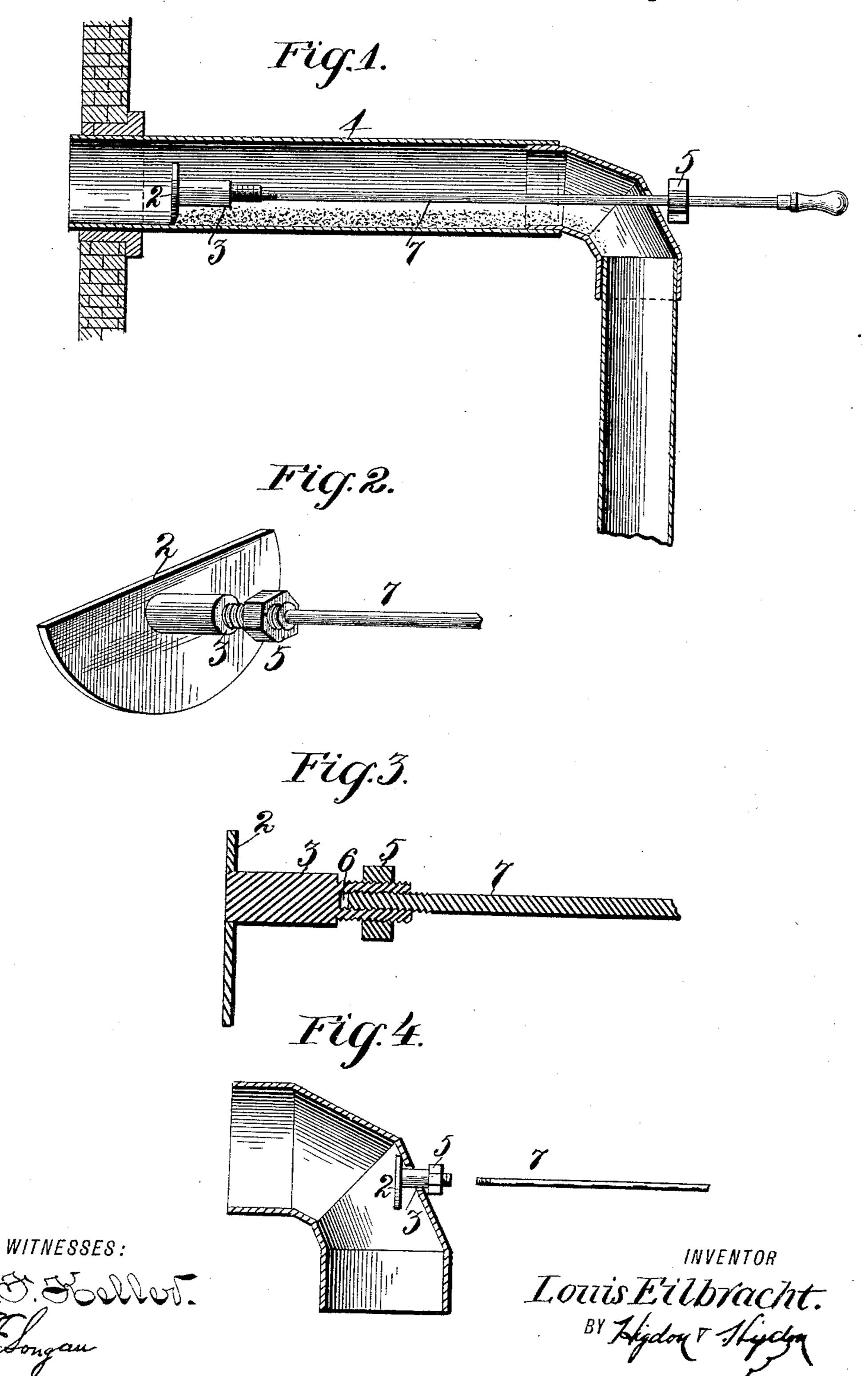
(No Model.)

L. EILBRACHT. 800T REMOVING DEVICE FOR STOVE PIPES.

No. 450,784.

Patented Apr. 21, 1891.



United States Patent Office.

LOUIS EILBRACHT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SOOT-REMOVING DEVICE FOR STOVE-PIPES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,784, dated April 21, 1891.

Application filed October 22, 1890. Serial No. 368,925. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Louis Eilbracht, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soot-Removing Devices for Stove-Pipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in soot-removing devices for stove-pipes; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described, and designated in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a stove-pipe with my invention in position to be operated applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my invention detached. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of a stove-pipe with my invention without the operating-rod applied thereto.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a stove-pipe located in proper normal position in the wall or otherwise, with my invention internally applied, showing the modus operandi.

The device, as is readily perceived by any one of inventive genius and mechanical skill, to be effective for the purpose for which it is constructed, should be located and attached in or about the arched portion of the stove-pipe or the angular or curved portion formed by joining the vertical and horizontal portions of said pipe.

The essential parts of the device, as can be readily seen in the different views, are to wit: 2 indicates a semicircular disk or plate with 40 a beveled or curved periphery of any suitable material. Said disk should be so constructed that the circular portion thereof should correspond to the inner circumference of the pipe. Said disk or plate has attached to it, in any suitable manner or formed integral therewith, a rod 3, which loosely fits in a perforation made in the stove-pipe. Said rod is provided with a shoulder which is adapted to fit against the inner surface of the pipe. The terminal portion of said rod is also provided with external screw-threads adapted to

receive the threads of the nut 5, and is also

provided with a small bore 6, which bore is provided with screw-threads and adapted to receive an operating-rod 7 of any suitable 55 material and dimensions. Said rod can be provided with a handle, as shown in Fig. 1, for the convenience of the operator, or its functional structure is complete without a handle—simply left to the option and taste 60 of the manufacturer.

Having given an explicit description of my invention, I will now proceed to describe its application and use. The device, as above stated, is situated in the arched portion of the 65 stove-pipe, so that it can be readily and effectively applied to the horizontal portion thereof, for, as is well known, most all the soot accumulates in the horizontal portion of said pipe or the portion where the pipe is in-70 serted in the wall or chimney.

As the particles of soot are carried upward in the pipe by the heated and rarefied condition of the air contained therein and strike the bended or arched portion of the pipe, 75 they are deflected and caused to settle and accumulate in said horizontal portion. The voluminous portions of soot frequently interfere with the draft of the stove, and also very frequently are set fire to and cause great con-80 flagrations. The rod 3 is inserted in the perforation made in the pipe, so that the disk formed on said rod or secured thereto comes on the inside of said pipe. A nut 5 is screwed on said rod on the outside of the pipe, there-85 by holding said device, when not in use, entirely out of the way, and does not interfere in the least with the draft of the stove.

When it is desired to operate the device in order to effectuate the removal of the soot 90 that has accumulated in the horizontal portion of the pipe, the operator should screw the operating-rod 7 in bore 6, unscrew the nut 5 and remove it from rod 3, and let it slide over the operating-rod. The device is then in position 95 for use and is free to move backward or forward in the horizontal portion of the pipe, and thereby all the soot can be scraped out of said portion and permitted to fall down in the vertical portion of the pipe, and can be 100 there received in a suitable receptacle formed in the stove or a soot-pan, as the case may be, and from thence removed wherever desired. It will be seen that the smooth cylindrical portion of the rod 3 fills the aperture in the elbow, preventing the escape of smoke, the threaded portion of the rod being reduced in order to prevent the engagement of threads thereon with the edges of the aperture.

I am aware that prior to my invention arcshaped plates have been used for cleaning flues, and that plates have had a smooth cylindrical or a threaded rod secured thereto, the said rod having a central threaded bore therein adapted to receive a handle, the said threaded rod being secured to the sides of the pipe, when not in use, by a nut; but I do not claim any of the said constructions by themselves; but,

What I do claim is—

The combination, with a smoke pipe having an apertured elbow therein, of a semicircular

plate 2, contained within the said pipe and having a smooth cylindrical rod 3 rigidly secured thereto, the free end of the said rod being reduced and having screw-threads thereon and a central threaded bore 6 therein, the smooth portion of the said rod being adapted to close the aperture in the said elbow, a handle inserted in the said central bore, and a nut upon the outside of the said elbow and disconnected therefrom, adapted to engage the threaded portion of the bar 3, as described.

Intestimony whereof Iaffix my signature in 30

presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS EILBRACHT.

Witnesses:

C. K. Jones, E. E. Longan.