

(No Model.)

G. W. ALDRICH.
COLLAR FOR PIPES, RODS, &c.

No. 474,511.

Patented May 10, 1892.

Fig. 1.

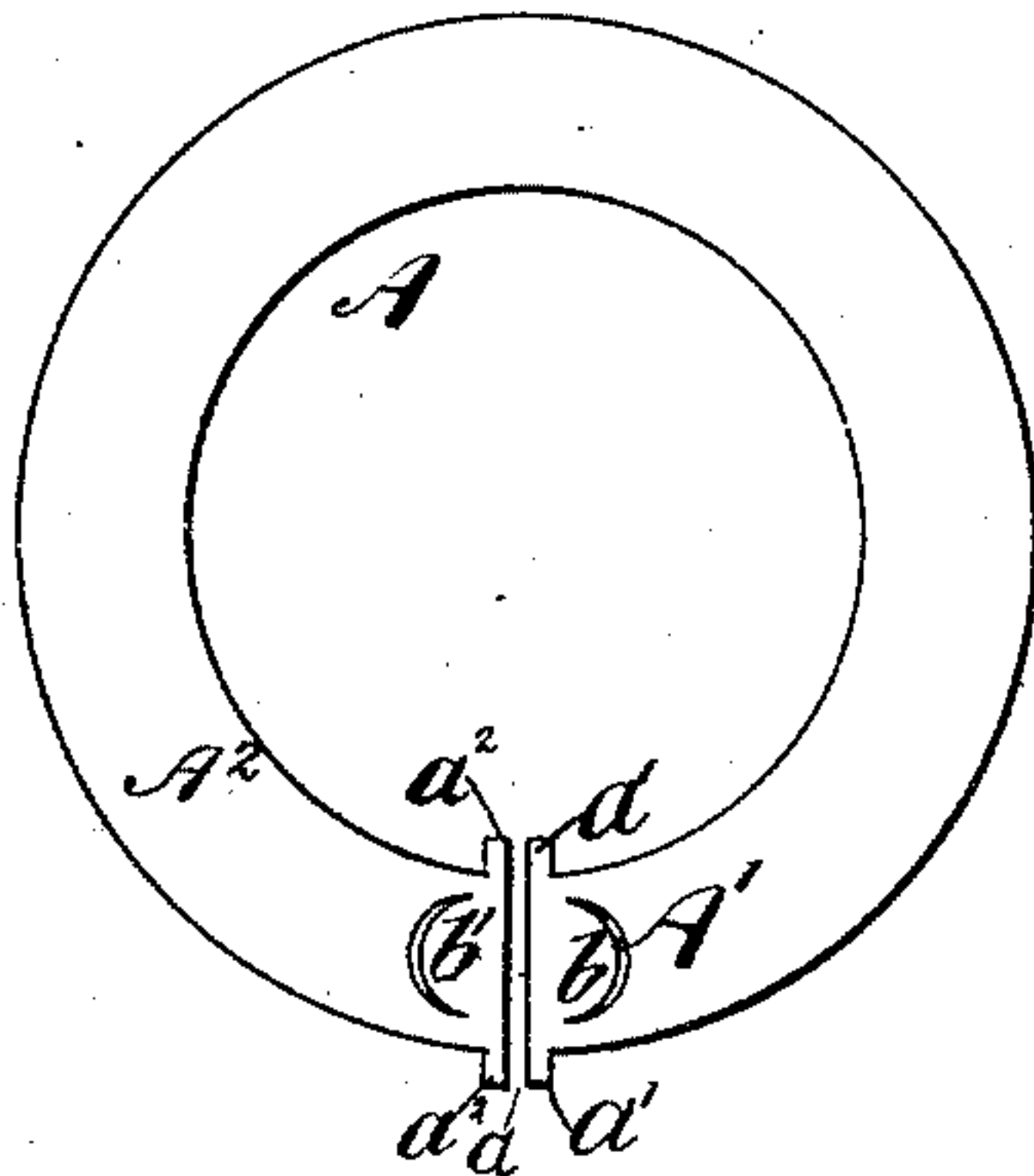


Fig. 2.

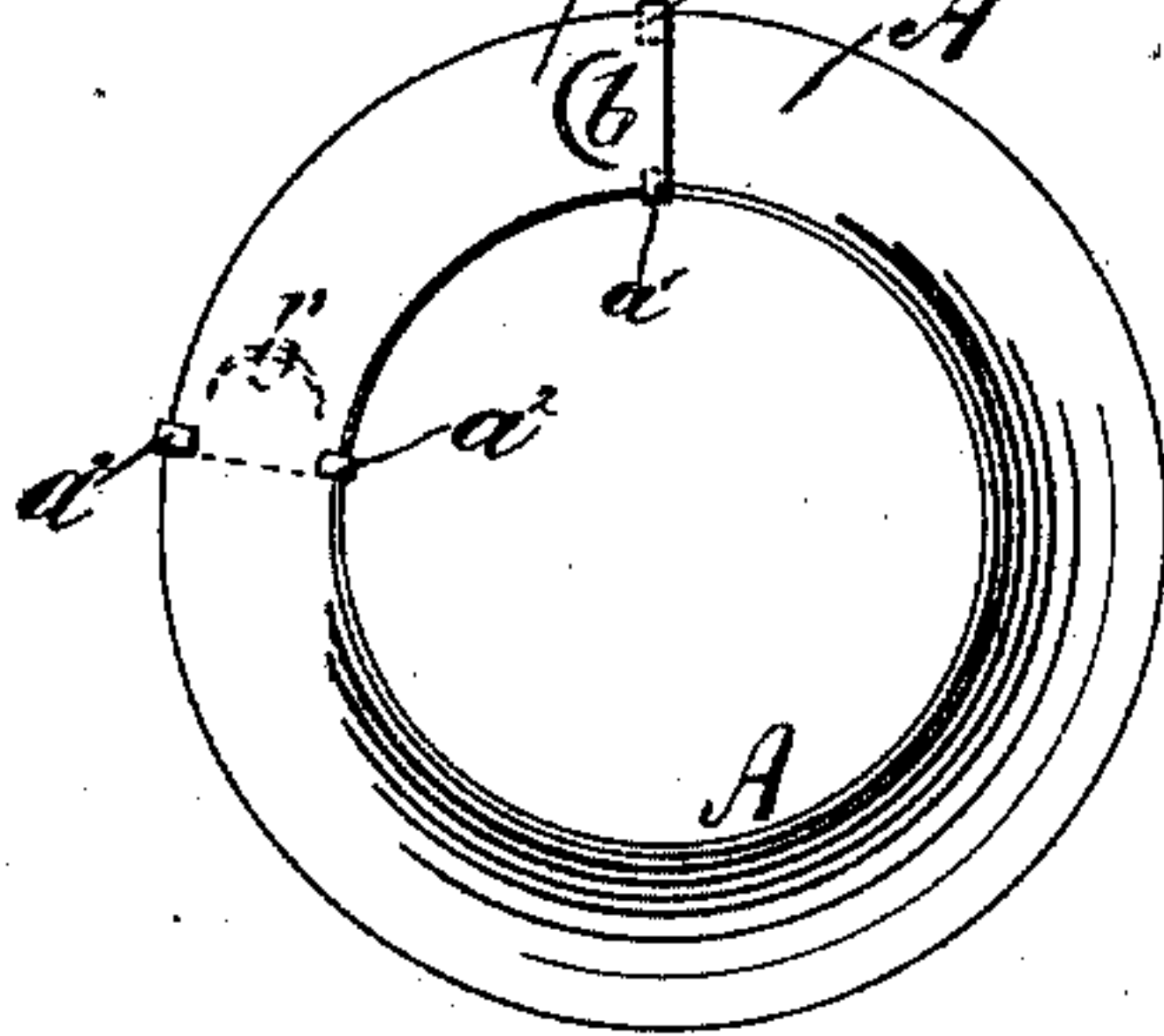


Fig. 4.

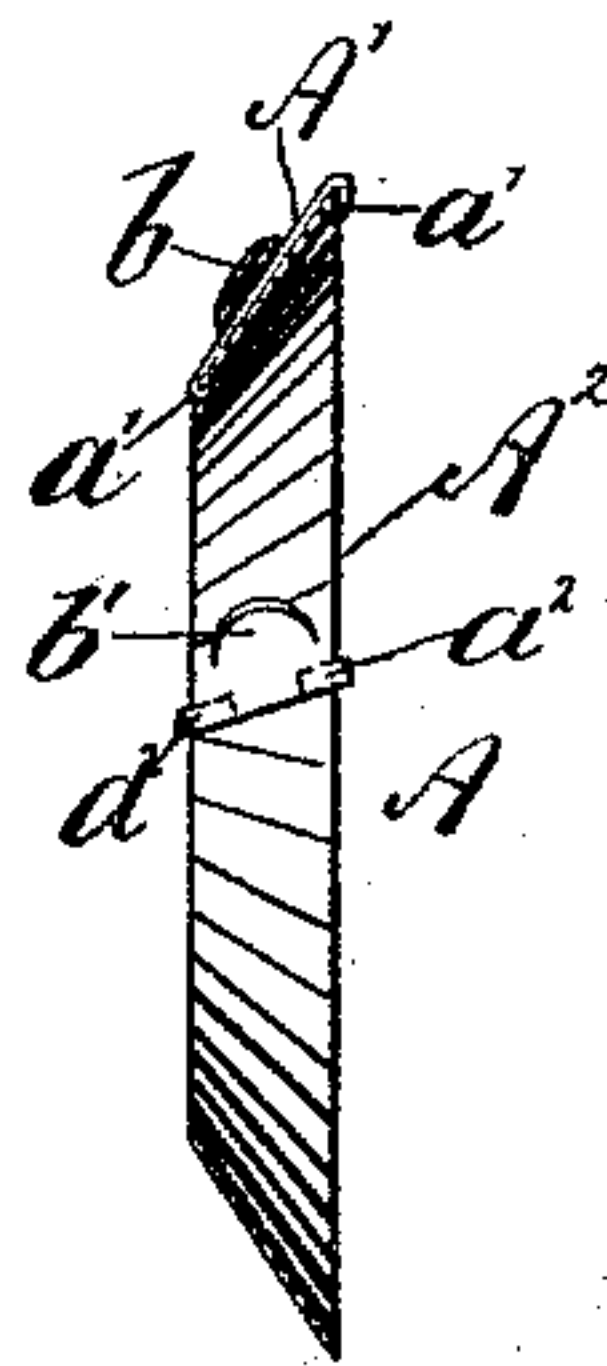


Fig. 3.

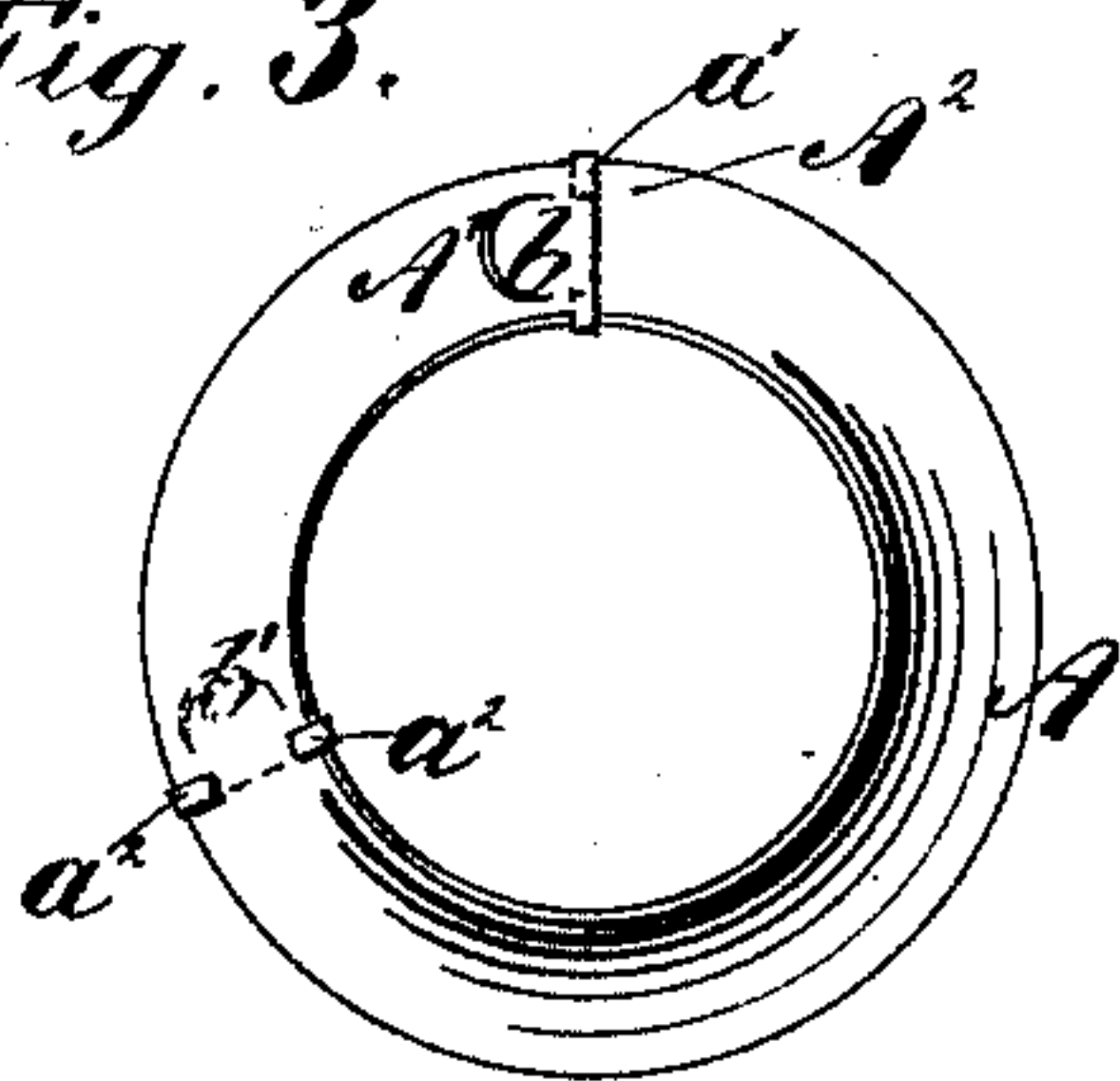


Fig. 5.

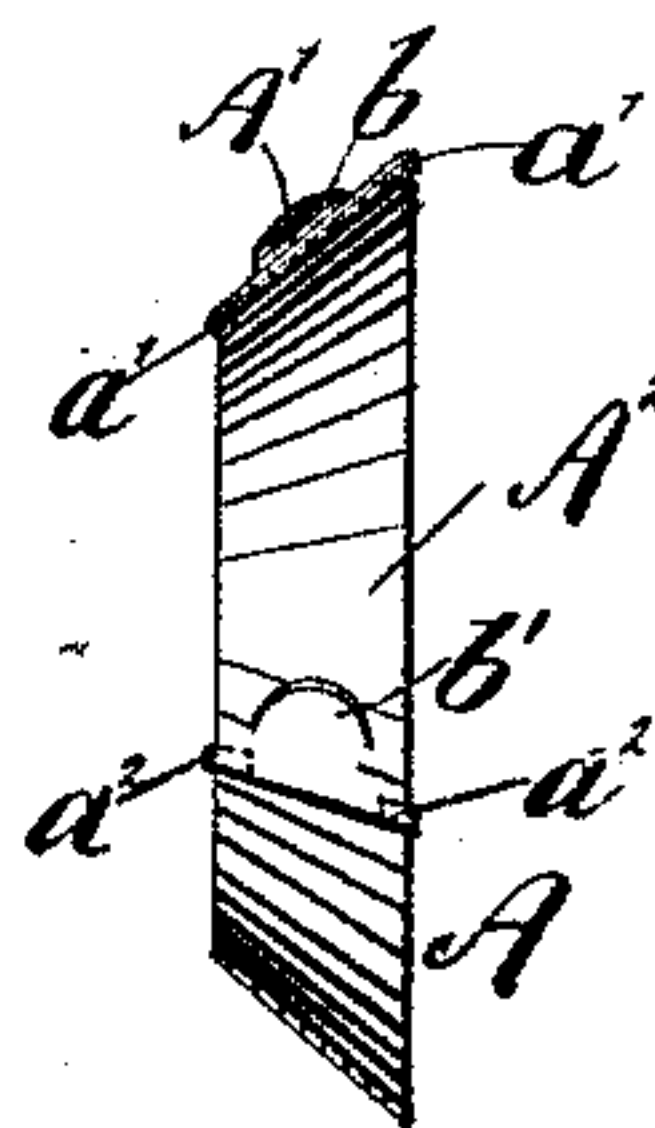
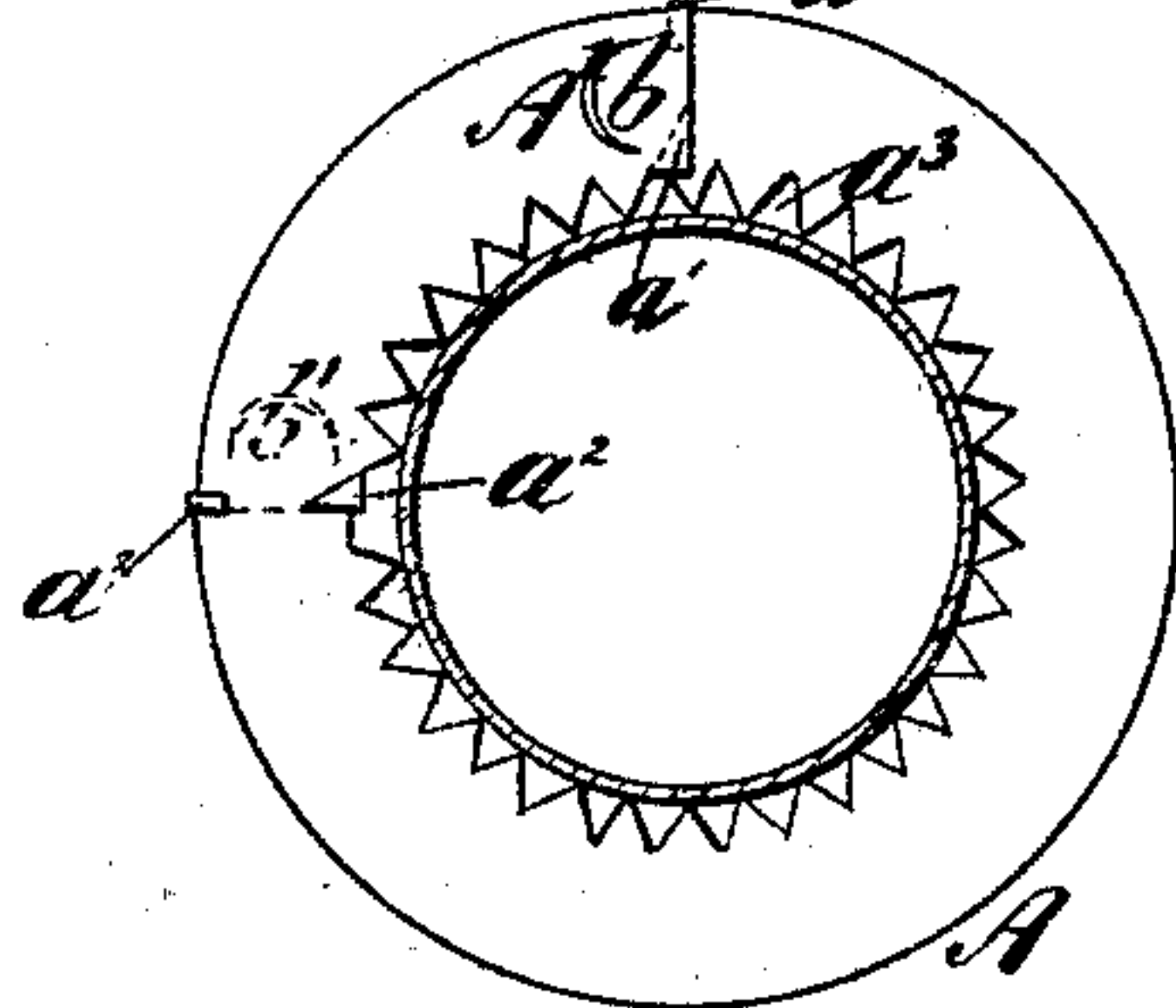


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
George Barry.
F. C. Fischer.

Inventor.
George W. Aldrich.
by attorneys
Brown & Seward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ALDRICH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,
JAMES CLAYTON, AND THOMAS HUDSON, OF SAME PLACE.

COLLAR FOR PIPES, RODS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,511, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed May 20, 1891. Serial No. 393,432. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ALDRICH, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Collars for Pipes, Rods, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to collars such as are commonly known as "stovepipe-collars" and placed around stovepipes at the points where they enter flues; but my improvement is applicable to collars for other pipes or to collars to be applied to braces where they enter walls.

The object of the invention is to provide such a collar which is variable in size within considerable limits and which can be put over a pipe or brace sidewise under conditions in which it is difficult to reach the ends.

I will proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawings and will afterward point out its novelty in the claims.

Figure 1 is a face view of a blank of which a collar embodying my invention is to be made. Figs. 2 and 3 are face views of the collar, illustrating it as adjusted for use on different-sized pipes. Figs. 4 and 5 are central sections corresponding with Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 6 is a face view of a collar which only differs from those shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 in having its inner edge serrated. This collar is shown on a pipe, to which it has been adjusted.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The blank of which my improved collar A is made consists of an annular disk or ring of moderately-flexible sheet metal, as represented by Fig. 1, cut or interrupted only at one point a in its circumference and provided at its ends, formed by the cut or interruption, with lips or lugs $a' a^2$, the lugs a' being on the end A' of the said blank and the lugs a^2 on the end A^2 thereof. To form this interrupted but undivided annular blank into a collar, its ends are lapped, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the lap being greater or less, according to the less or greater size of the collar required, and the lugs $a' a'$ and $a^2 a^2$ thereof are turned, respectively, over and under the edges of the contiguous parts of the ring and clamped thereon. The lugs $a' a'$ in the example represented are turned under and those $a^2 a^2$ are

turned over. In cases where the collar can be placed over the end of the pipe it is formed as above described before being put on, and after it is put on it may be adjusted to make it fit snugly around the pipe or other body by sliding the lapped ends one against the other. In cases where it is impossible or inconvenient to put the collar over the end of the pipe, one of the ends $A' A^2$ of the ring may be thrown forward and the other backward from the central plane and the collar be placed sidewise over the pipe or body and then turned to bring the face of the disk at right angles thereto. The ends are then lapped and the lugs turned over the edges and the collar adjusted according to the size of the pipe or body to fit it snugly.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of the collar, I provide it near its ends with lips b and b' , formed by punching the curvilinear openings and turning the convex edges of one of the said openings outward, as illustrated at $b b$, and turning the corresponding edge of the other inward, as illustrated at $b' b'$. These lips can be easily taken hold of by the thumb and fingers to adjust the lap and bring the ring to the proper size. One of them being turned inward and the other outward, they may pass each other without interference.

The internal edge of the collar may be serrated, as shown in Fig. 6, or smooth, as shown in the other figures. The face of the collar may be corrugated or ornamented in any suitable manner.

The adjustability of this collar, cut or interrupted at one point only in its circumference and remaining in one piece, is provided for solely by the flexibility of the metal, and the collar thus constructed, besides being of simpler construction than one made of two parts pivoted together, will better adapt itself to different parts of the circumferences of pipes of different sizes.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A collar for pipes or other round articles, consisting of an undivided ring or annular disk of flexible sheet metal cut or interrupted at one point only in its circumference and the opposite ends of which, formed by the cut or interruption, are adapted to lap over each

other and are provided with lugs to be turned in reverse directions over and under and clamped upon the inner and outer edges of the ring or disk, substantially as herein set forth.

5 2. The collar consisting of the ring or annular disk of sheet metal, having the lugs a' a^2 a^2 and having near its ends the cut lips b b' , one of which is turned outward and the other inward, substantially as herein set forth.

GEORGE W. ALDRICH.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
GEORGE BARRY.