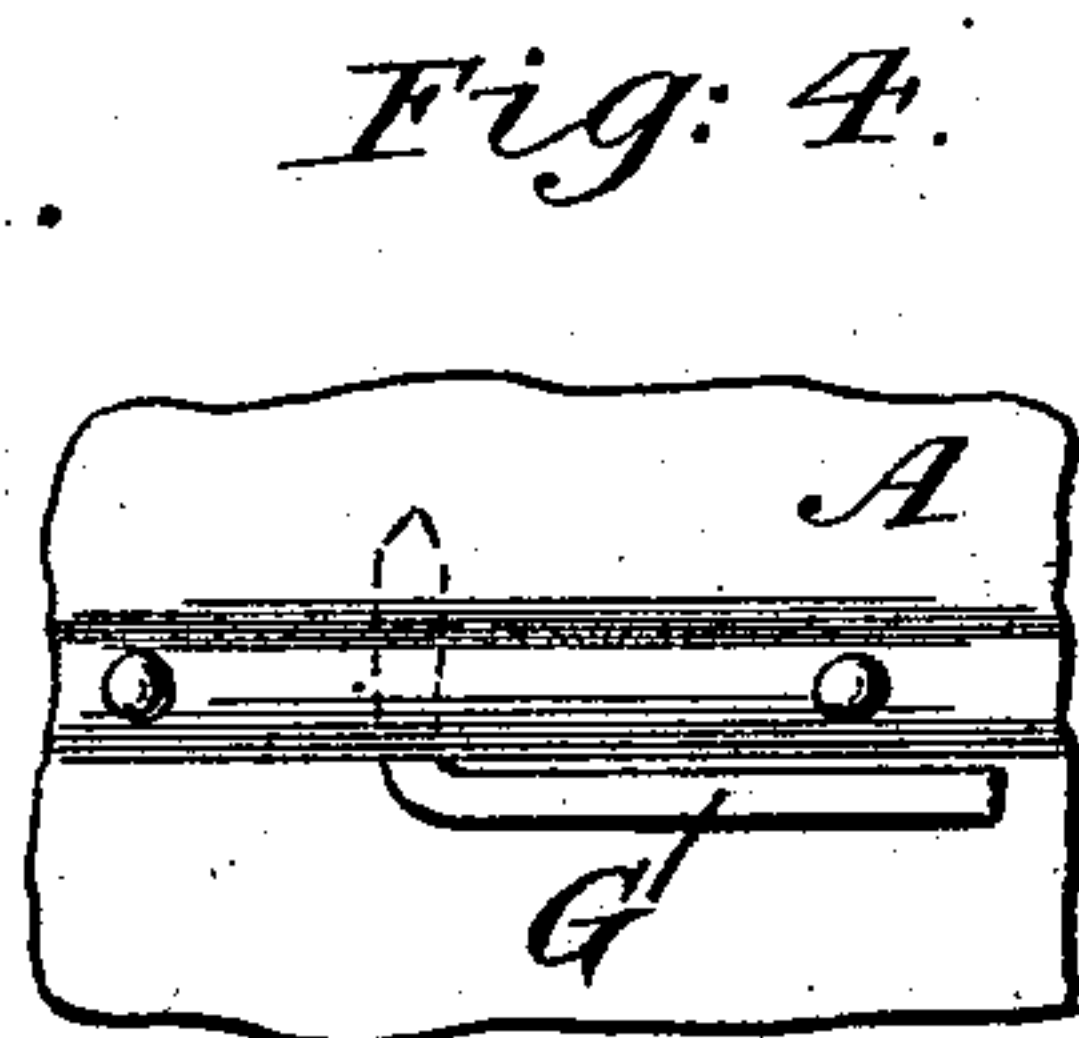
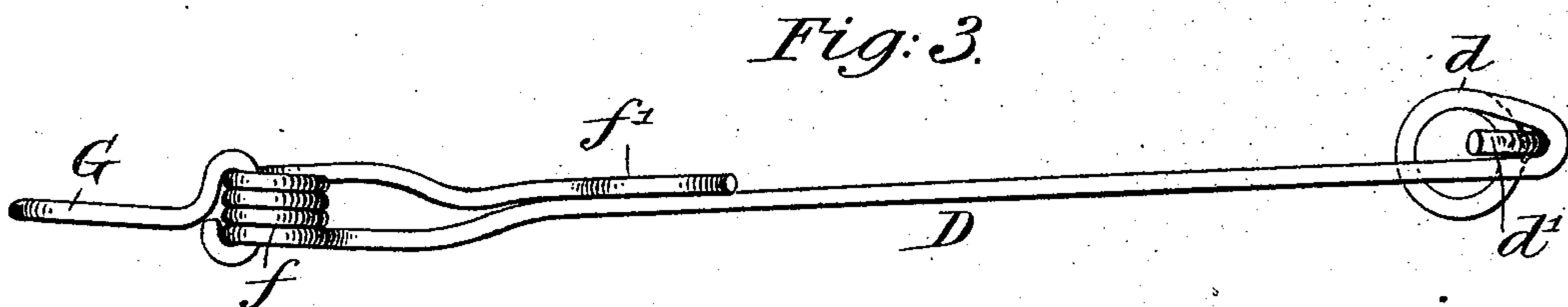
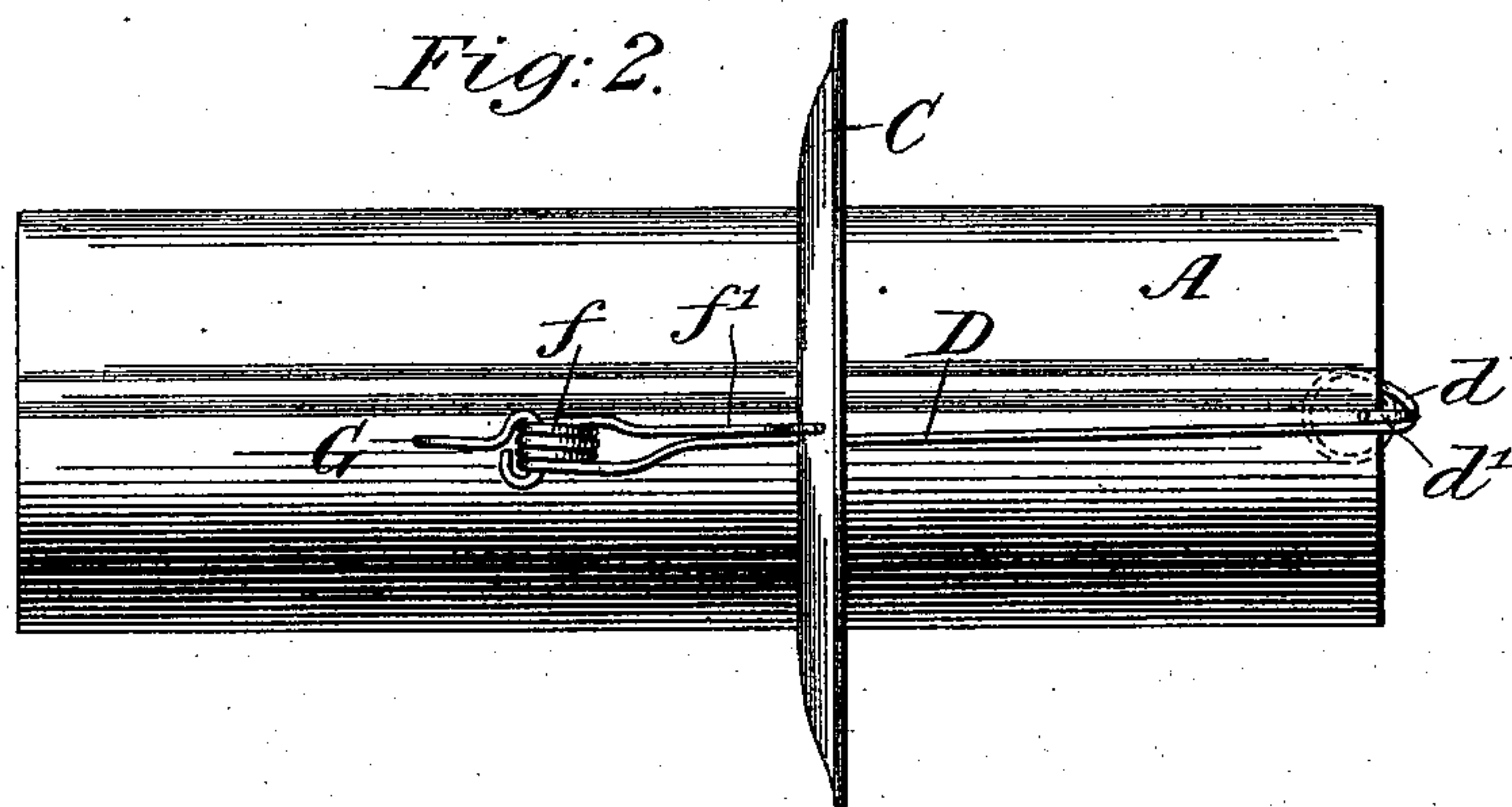
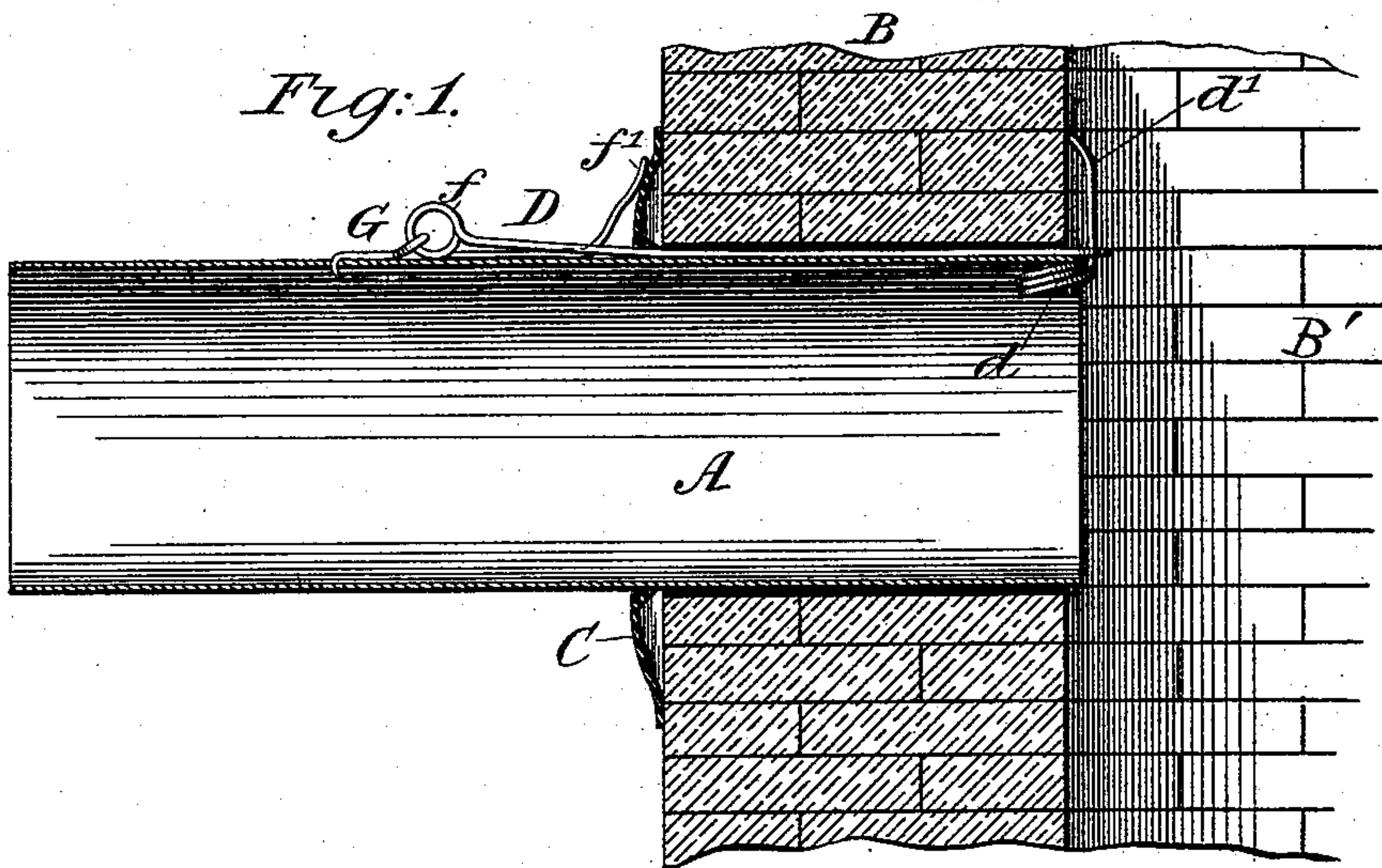


(No Model.)

W. WILSON.
STOVEPIPE ATTACHMENT.

No. 528,408.

Patented Oct. 30, 1894.



WITNESSES:
John A. Rennie
& Sedgwick

INVENTOR
Wellington Wilson
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WELLINGTON WILSON, OF BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

STOVEPIPE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,408, dated October 30, 1894.

Application filed December 1, 1893. Serial No. 492,507. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WELLINGTON WILSON, of Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Stovepipe Attachments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to means for attaching stove pipes to chimneys, also which may
10 serve to hold in place the usual slip collar on the stove pipe that closes the marginal portion of the opening in the chimney wall through which said pipe enters.

The invention consists in a device or attachment of novel construction for such purpose or purposes, substantially as hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,
20 in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal sectional elevation of the chimney end portion or section of a stove pipe, and sectional view of the chimney, in part, into which said pipe is fitted, together with a longitudinal view of my improved stove pipe attachment applied. Fig. 2 is an upper longitudinal view of said stove pipe piece or section removed from the
30 chimney and with the improved attachment in place on the stove pipe. Fig. 3 is a top view of said attachment detached from the pipe; and Fig. 4 is a broken plan view of a stove pipe, showing a slight modification in the construction and arrangement of one of
35 the details of the attachment.

A indicates a piece of stove pipe the one end of which is designed to enter a hole in the wall B of the chimney B', and C is the
40 usual slip collar that fits over the pipe A, to close the marginal portion of the hole in the chimney wall through which said pipe enters, and to give a finish to the stove pipe connection with the chimney.

45 D is the stove pipe attachment which holds said pipe to its place in the chimney, and which may also hold the slip collar C in place. This attachment, it is preferred to arrange, for convenience sake, on the top of the stove
50 pipe A, but it might be on any other side thereof. It virtually consists of a longitudinal piece of spring wire anchored to the pipe and

constructed to form, by a coil or otherwise, a spring *d*, at its inner end which may partly lie within the pipe, and terminates in a spring
55 arm or branch *d'*, projecting upward or laterally from and outside of the pipe at the inner end of the latter, to spring out and bear against the inside surface of the chimney wall B when the pipe is in place. It is also constructed with
60 a loop or spring coil *f*, at its outer end terminating in a spring arm or branch *f'*, which when the pipe is in place serves to bear against the slip collar C to hold it in place. The loop or spring coil *f* serves to receive the head or
65 loop end of a spike G, to anchor the attaching device to the stove pipe A. The point of the said spike may either be pressed or projected into the body of the pipe, and bent more or less, as shown in Fig. 1, or the point may be
70 inserted between the edges of the pipe, at the seam, as shown in Fig. 4. The anchor G is separate from the main wire or part D and its loop *g*, embraces the coil *f* and is free to swing thereon, and this connection leaves
75 the anchor no tendency to release itself from the pipe when driven into the same and permits it to be readily disengaged from the pipe (by the insertion of any convenient tool or device), as the anchor will rise bodily in-
80 stead of being bent from its point of connection which would offer more resistance. It will be observed that the spring coils *d* and *f* are disposed, at right angles to each other, and that the inner coil *d* is substan-
85 tially parallel with the longitudinal axis of the pipe thereby receiving the inner end of the pipe between the coil and the main length of wire D. The coil *f* with the returned arm *f'* has a spring action from its connection
90 with the said coil *f'*, and the arm thereby is self adjusting to the thickness of the chimney and the extent of this adjustment is limited only by the length of this arm. The end spring or arm *d'* at the inner end of the pipe
95 is pulled over on top or outside of the inner end of the pipe to enter the hole in the chimney wall B which said end of the pipe enters, the small spike or anchor G at the other end of the fastening being driven through
100 the pipe. After this has been done, the slip collar C is passed on and over the pipe and the pipe with its attachment driven into the wall B of the chimney. This will, as soon

as the spring arm *d'* has been driven into the chimney in fitting the pipe to its place, cause said spring or arm *d'* to spring outward and assume an upright or lateral position on the inside surface of the chimney wall 5 B, to lock or hold the inner end of the pipe thoroughly fast. During the latter part of the inward movement of the pipe and its attachment, the collar C having contacted with 10 the chimney will be arrested, and as the pipe is forced inward the spring arm *f'* will yield until the inner arm *d'* can spring upward, and thereby the said inner spring arm will engage the inner surface of the wall while the outer 15 spring arm *f'* will press forward against the collar C, so that no vibration will allow the pipe to work out of the chimney or out of place until, when required, the spike or anchor G is lifted out of the pipe, which is necessary 20 to be done to enable the pipe to be drawn out of the chimney.

With this chimney and stove pipe attachment, as shown and described, no specially constructed pipe is necessary and it is adapted 25 to all chimneys. It is not liable to get out of order and its cost is small, both to the trade and public, while its little bulk and weight makes the expense of shipment inconsiderable. It is also so simple in adjustment that 30 even an inexperienced person or child, able to give a light blow on the spike or anchor, will be competent to adjust it and make it firm to the pipe. It also prevents the pipe from being put too far into the chimney.

35 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a stove

pipe attachment, consisting of an elongated main member or body having at its inner end 40 a spring coil and an arm projecting from said coil, the coil serving to receive the inner end of a pipe between itself and the main length or body and serving also to give the spring 45 action to the arm, and a returned spring arm on the outer end of the main member, the attachment further having a fastening device at its outer end for fastening the same to the stove-pipe substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a stove 50 pipe attachment, consisting of an elongated main member or body having a laterally projecting spring arm at its inner end, a spring coil at its outer end and a returned spring arm extending from said coil, said arm being yield- 55 ing from its connection with the coil for adjusting itself to the thickness of a chimney wall, the attachment further having a fastening device at its outer end for fastening the same to the stove-pipe substantially as de- 60 scribed.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a stove pipe attachment consisting of an elongated member or body having a spring arm at its inner end, a spring coil at its outer end and 65 an arm returned on the main member from said coil and yielding from its connection with the latter, and a separate anchor having a loop loosely embracing such outer coil to move thereon, the free end of the anchor having a 70 bent, pointed termination, substantially as described.

WELLINGTON WILSON.

Witnesses:

W. A. PETER,
FRANK F. J. MANN.