

(No Model.)

C. A. SMITH.
STOVEPIPE.

No. 572,076.

Patented Nov. 24, 1896.

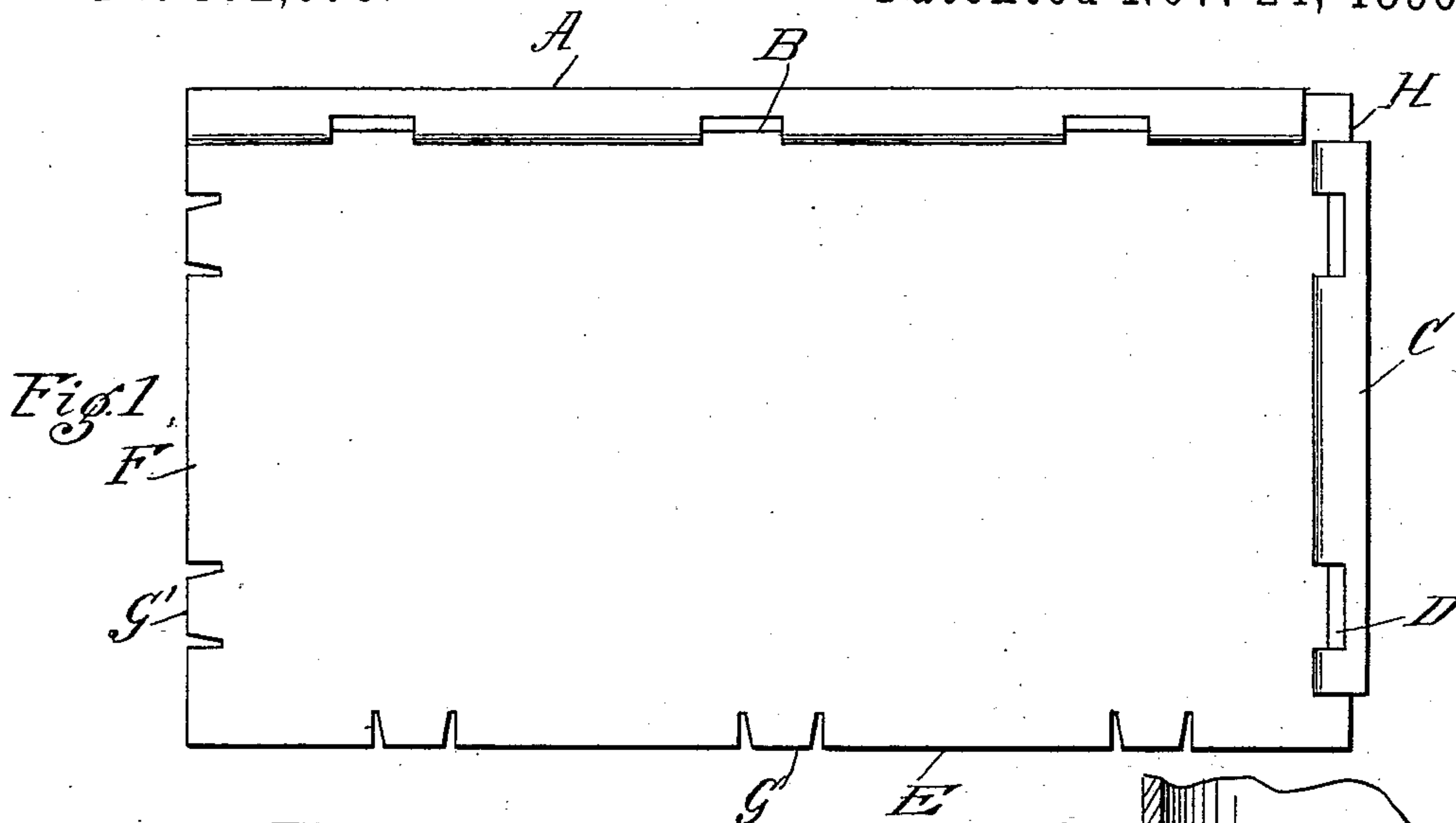


Fig. 2

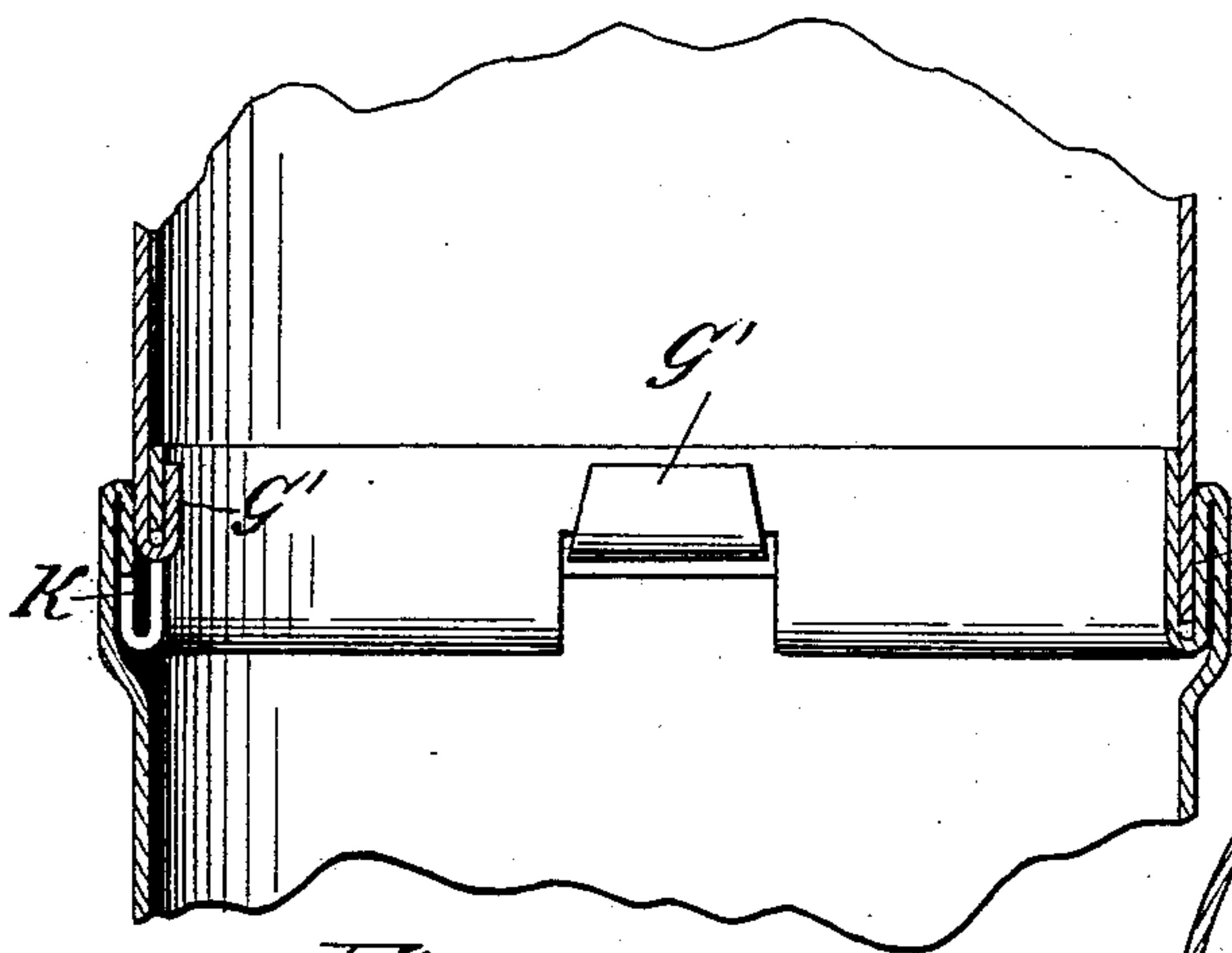


Fig. 3

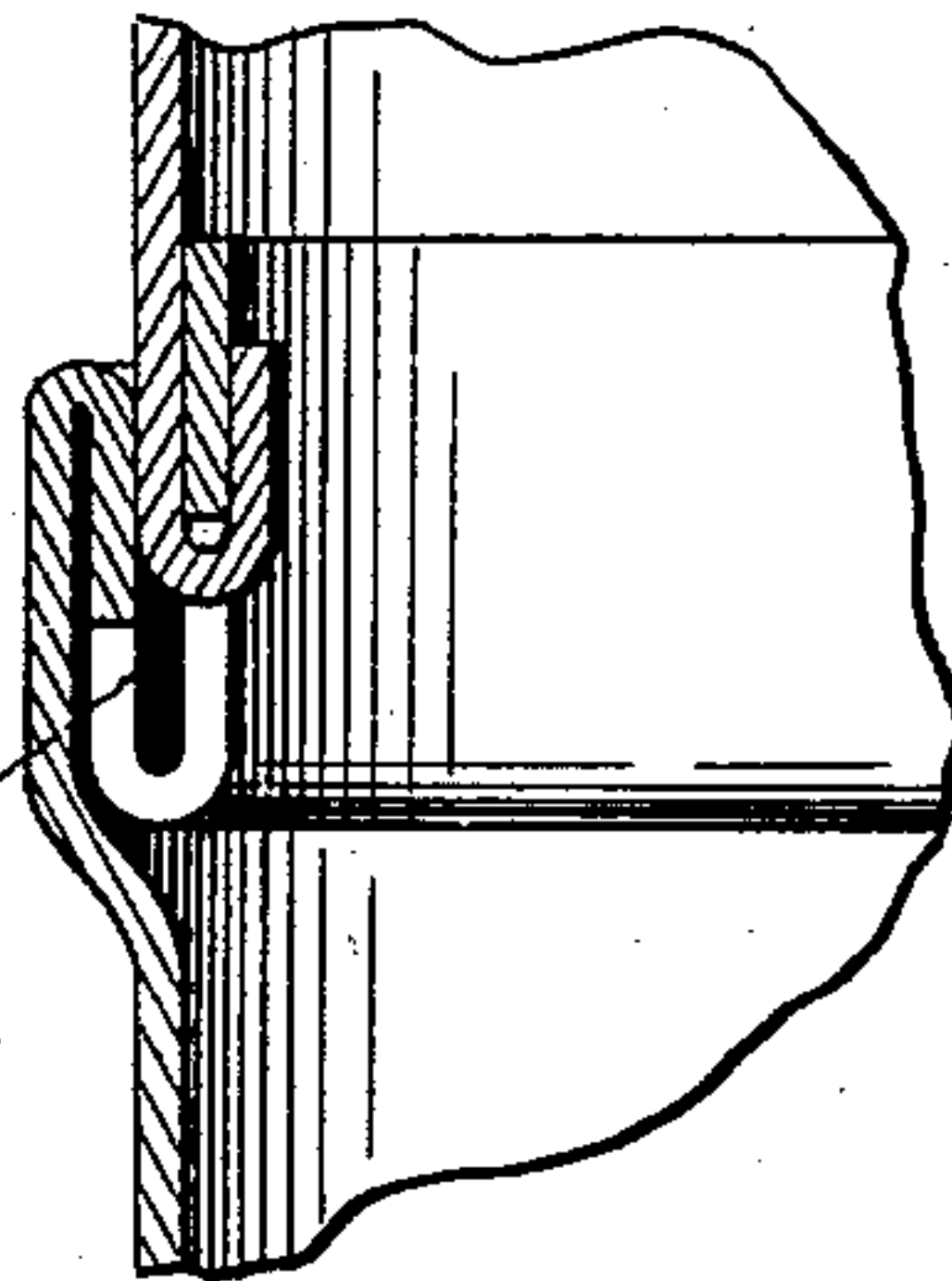


Fig. 5

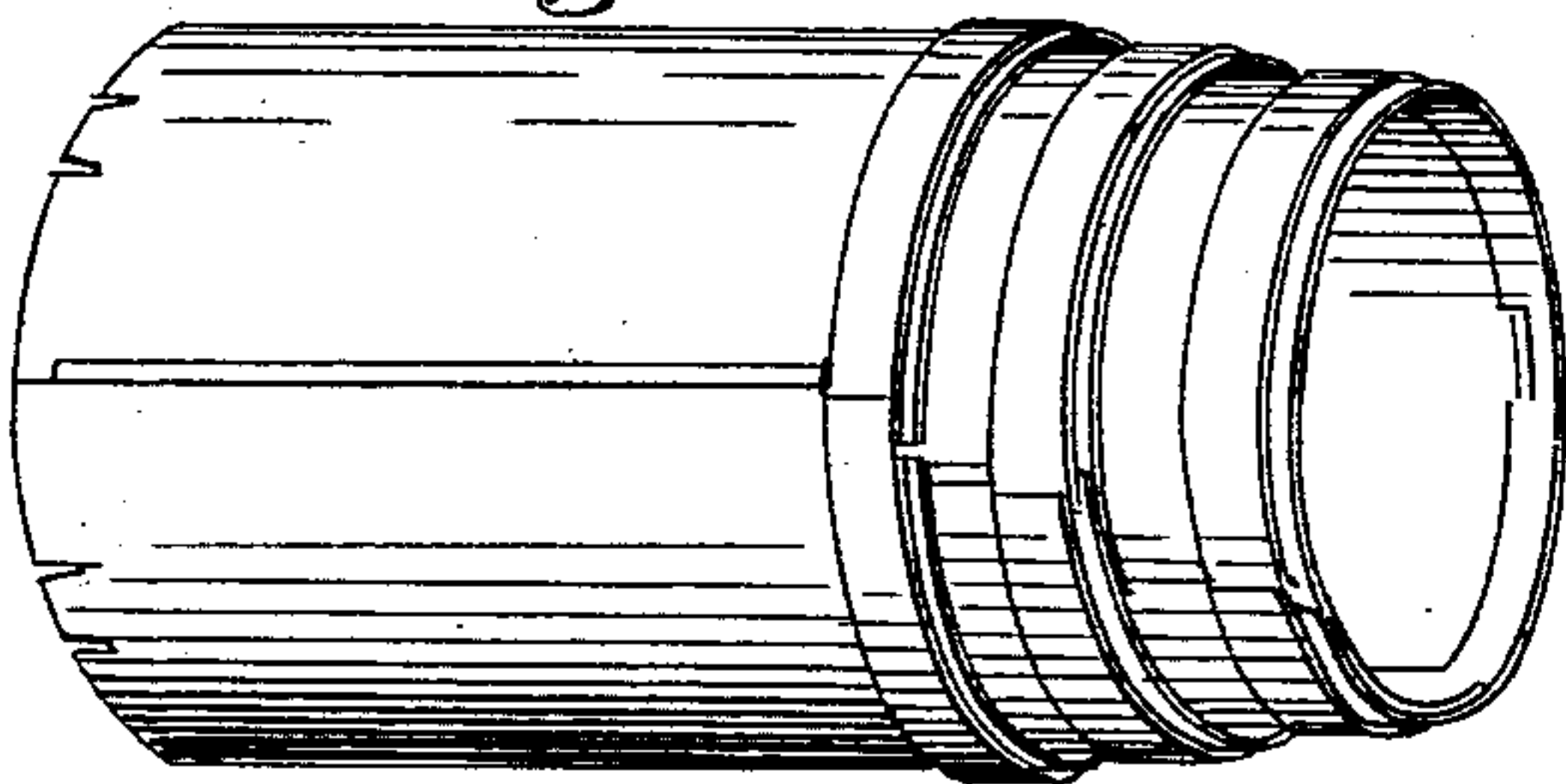
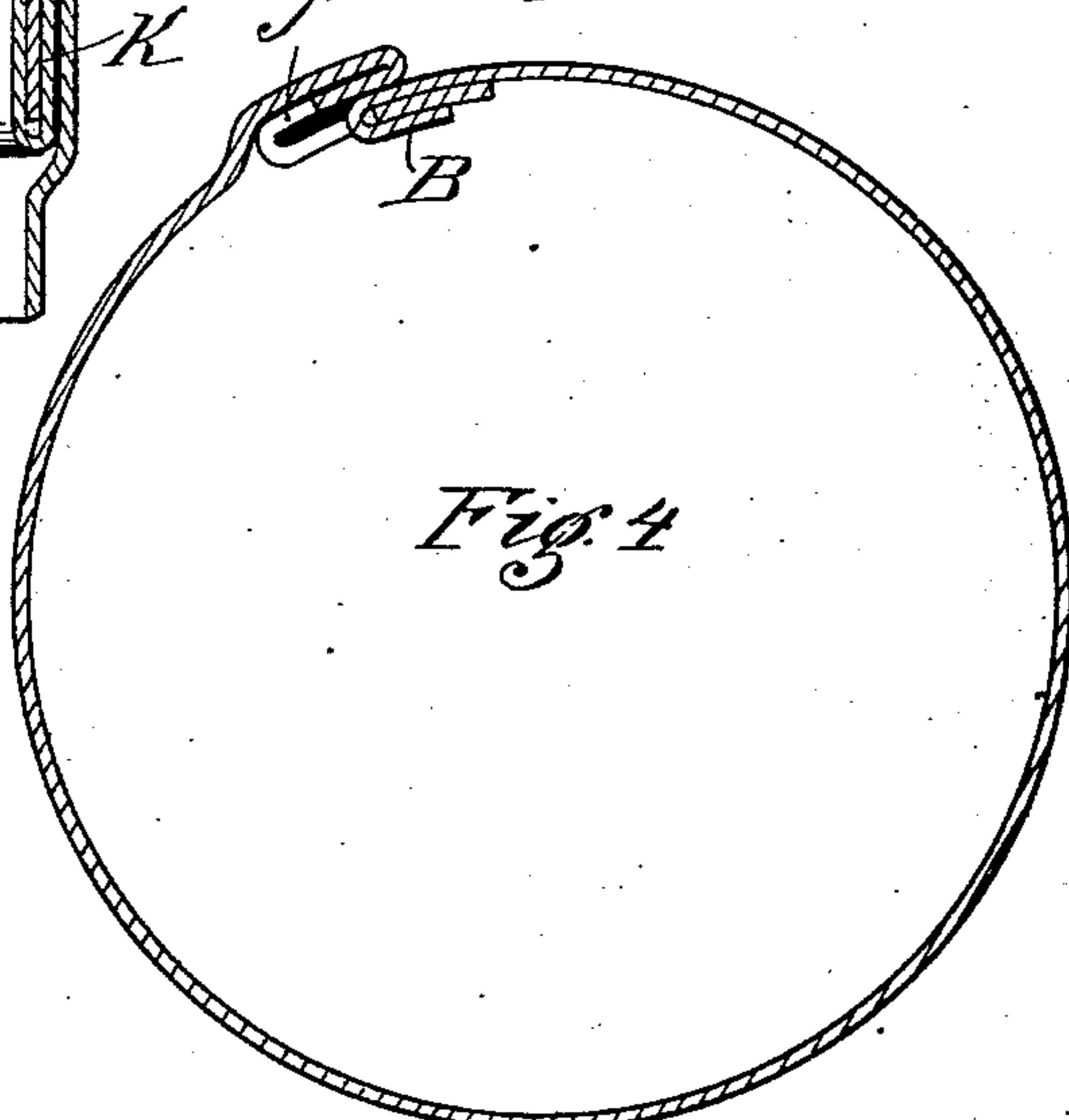


Fig. 4



WITNESSES

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STOVEPIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,076, dated November 24, 1896.

Application filed April 27, 1896. Serial No. 589,211. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Minerva, county of Carroll, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stovepipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of pipes, more particularly to pipes for conveying smoke or hot air, the object of which is to provide a construction of joints by which the joints may be readily packed, or nested for shipment.

With these ends in view my invention consists of certain features of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of a sheet of metal designed for a section of so-called "stovepipe," illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is an inside view of a longitudinal section of a fragment of two joints of pipe, illustrating the manner of connecting the ends of joints or sections. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a fragment of an end seam or fastening of two joints or sections together. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a joint, showing the side fastening for the edges of the sheet forming a joint of pipe. Fig. 5 is a perspective of a number of joints nested for shipment.

The pipe may be made of any suitable material, preferably sheet metal. To form a joint, a sheet of suitable size is provided, having on one side (designated as A) a series of apertures, as B, preferably of parallelogram form, and at one end C of the same sheet a series of similar apertures, as D, and at the opposite side E and end F are provided tongues, as G G'. The corner of the sheet is cut away, as shown at H. The perforated

edges A C are folded back on the sheet and then over and out on the first fold to form a groove J to receive the edge E of the sheet. When folded or turned to form a joint-pipe, as shown in cross-section in Fig. 4, the tongues G, passing through the aperture B, are turned back, as shown in Fig. 4, to secure the edge E in the groove J, thus forming a joint or section of pipe.

To secure joints or sections of pipe together, the edge F on the one edge of the joint is passed into the groove K, formed at the end of another section, as shown in Fig. 2, and to secure the joints in position by the tongue G'.

The manufactured sheets, as shown in Fig. 1, may be shipped flat for economy in crating and freight, or rolled and nested, as shown in Fig. 5.

In forming the ordinary stovepipe the perforated fold and the tongues on the end portions of the sheet may be omitted.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim is—

A pipe-joint consisting of two edges adapted to be united, one edge being slitted to form tongues, the other edge being provided with a double fold forming a groove and provided with perforations arranged at a distance from the bottom of the groove substantially equal to the length of the tongues, the edge with the tongues being adapted to rest against the bottom of the groove, and the tongues adapted to be passed through the perforations and be bent back upon themselves, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of April, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES A. SMITH.

Witnesses:

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BURT A. MILLER.