(No Model.)

T. HOLLAND.

STOVEPIPE COUPLING.

No. 578,638. Patented Mar. 9, 1897.

Fig. 1.

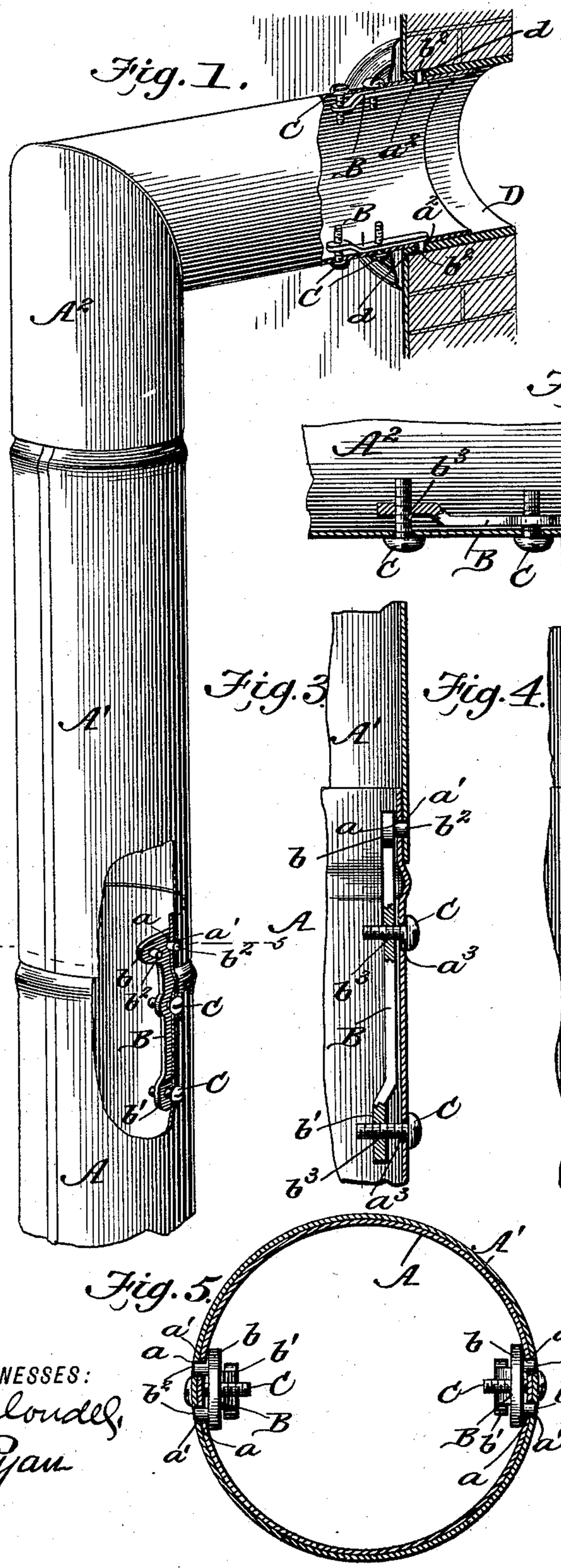

Fig. 2.

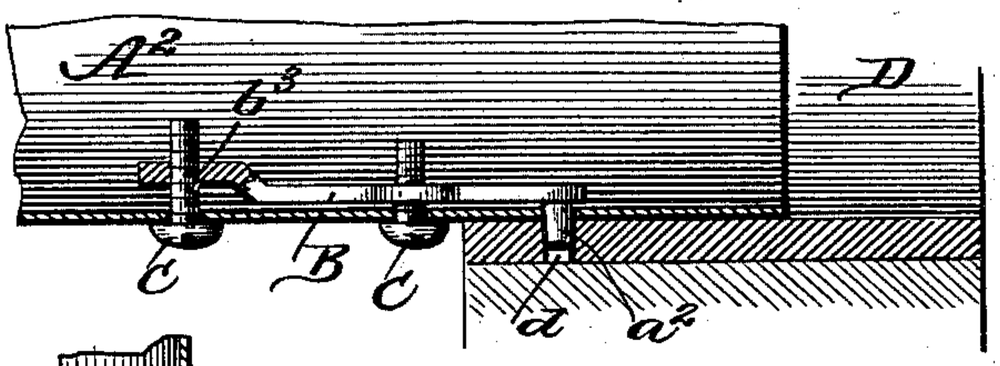

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

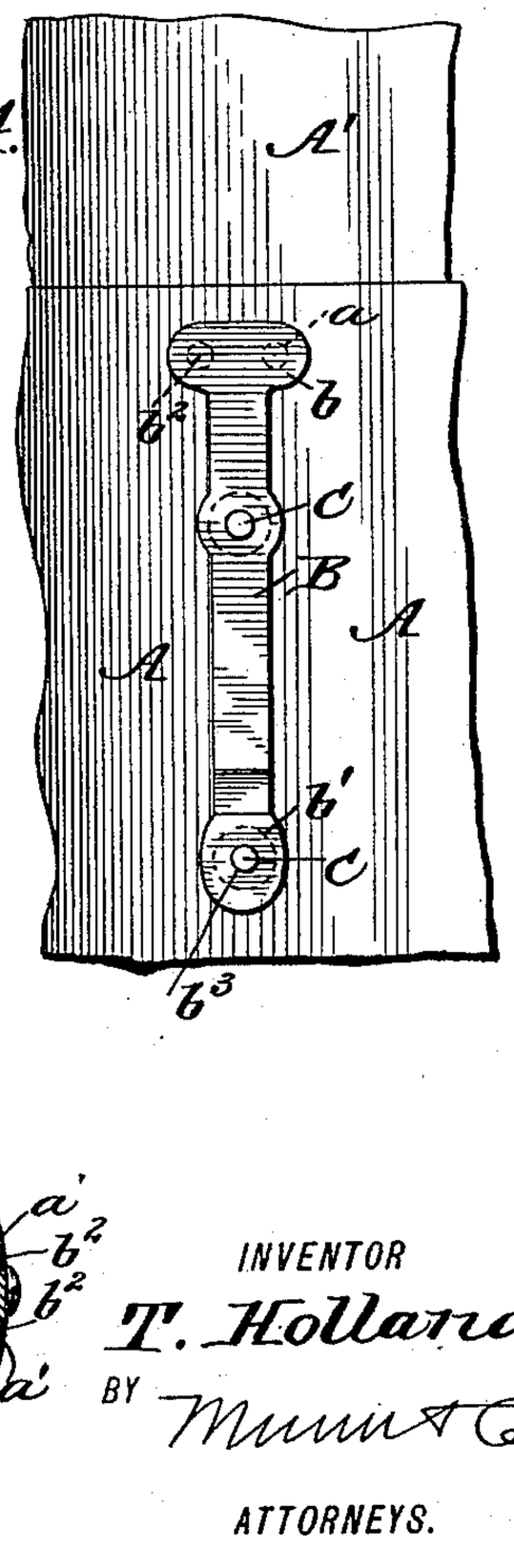

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

W. A. Goodell.

J. A. Ryan

INVENTOR

T. Holland.

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS HOLLAND, OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

STOVEPIPE-COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,638, dated March 9, 1897.

Application filed March 26, 1896. Serial No. 584,972. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS HOLLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipe-Couplings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stovepipe, partially broken away, showing my improved coupling applied. Fig. 2 is a sectional side view of one of the couplings which enters the flue. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail side and face views, respectively, of one of the couplings; and Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view on the line 5 5, Fig. 1.

My invention relates to a coupling for positively locking together the ends of stovepipe-sections and also for locking the upper or farthest section to the flue.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive coupling of the class referred to which will positively lock the pipe-sections and prevent them from uncoupling and from sagging at the joints, also to constructing the coupling so that the uppermost or outer pipe-section may be locked in the flue.

The invention will first be described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

A A′ represent two stovepipe-sections telescoped at their adjacent ends and there provided at opposite points with pairs of apertures a a a' a', and A^2 represents the farthest pipe-section, which enters the flue and which also has an aperture a^2.

B B represent the couplings, each formed of a plate having a head or widened upper end b and an offset lower end b'. From the upper end b project two horizontally-alined pins b^2, which register with the apertures a in the pipe-section A and which also enter the apertures a' in the section A′ when the latter section is slipped into position. The coupling plates or bars B are provided with screw-threaded apertures b^3, both in their offset ends and at a point intermediate of their ends, and the pipe-section A has apertures a^3, through which are passed the two adjusting-screws C C, which enter the said screw-threaded apertures b^3. These screws C C prevent the couplings B from swinging in a manner to throw their pins b^2 out of register with the apertures a, and by means of these screws the couplings may be drawn toward the inner walls of the pipe, which will cause the pins b^2 to project through the registering apertures a a' in the two pipe-sections A A′ and firmly lock the sections from being pulled apart and also from sagging at the joints. Owing to the offset lower ends b' the upper ends of the couplings will be allowed sufficient inward movement to release the pins b^2 from the apertures a' in the section A′ when it is desired to uncouple the sections for cleaning, &c.

After the coupling-plate has been placed in position, with the pins b^2 projecting through the apertures in the pipes, it is brought perfectly flat against the inner side of the telescoped pipe-sections by adjusting the lower screw C in the offset b'. This is best seen in Figs. 2 and 3. It will now be apparent that any adjustment or movement of the coupling-plate is effected principally by the screw intermediate of the ends thereof. For instance, after the plate has been adjusted by the screws, as shown in Fig. 3, should it be desired to release the pins b^2 to uncouple the sections it will be only necessary to operate the upper screw, and it will be readily seen that the construction of the offset end b' permits of inward movement of the pins—that is, by using both screws the offset end may be drawn toward the pipe-section and the upper end from the same.

Only one pin b^2 will be necessary for the last coupling, and this pin will enter a recess d in the flue D.

It will be seen that the above coupling cannot be released accidentally, as a positive locking engagement between the parts is effected thereby.

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

1. The combination with a pipe-section having an aperture in one end, of a coupling-plate having a pin near one end registering with said aperture and an offset opposite end, a screw working through coincident apertures in the adjoined pipe-section and said offset, and a second screw arranged to enter coinci-

dent apertures in said latter section and said coupling-plate intermediate of its ends, substantially as set forth.

2. In a pipe-coupling, the coupling plate or bar having an outwardly-projecting locking-pin at or near its upper end arranged to enter an aperture in the pipe-section, and offset oppositely at its lower end, and adjusting means connected thereto at said offset end and a point intermediate of its ends, substantially as set forth.

3. In a pipe-coupling, the coupling-plate provided with outwardly-projecting, transversely-alined locking-pins at its upper end and with an offset lower end; a screw-threaded aperture being formed in the offset and in the coupling therebeyond, and the adjusting-screws entering said apertures, substantially as set forth.

THOMAS HOLLAND.

Witnesses:
L. L. WESTFALL,
GEO. A. TANNER.