

No. 632,818.

Patented Sept. 12, 1899.

F. S. LINCH.
STOVEPIPE THIMBLE.

(Application filed Aug. 27, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

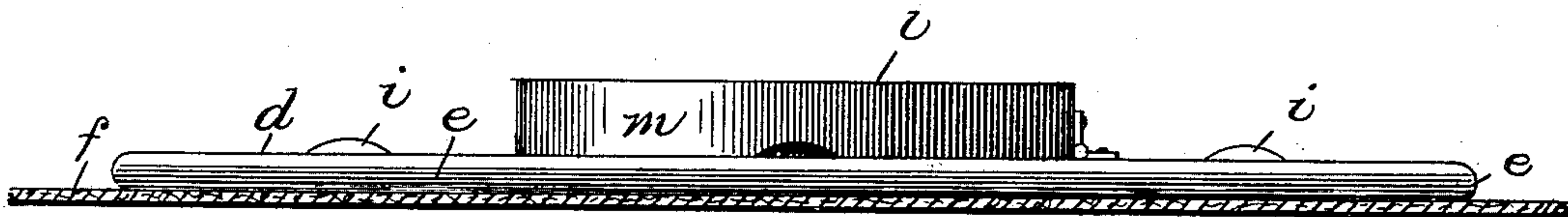
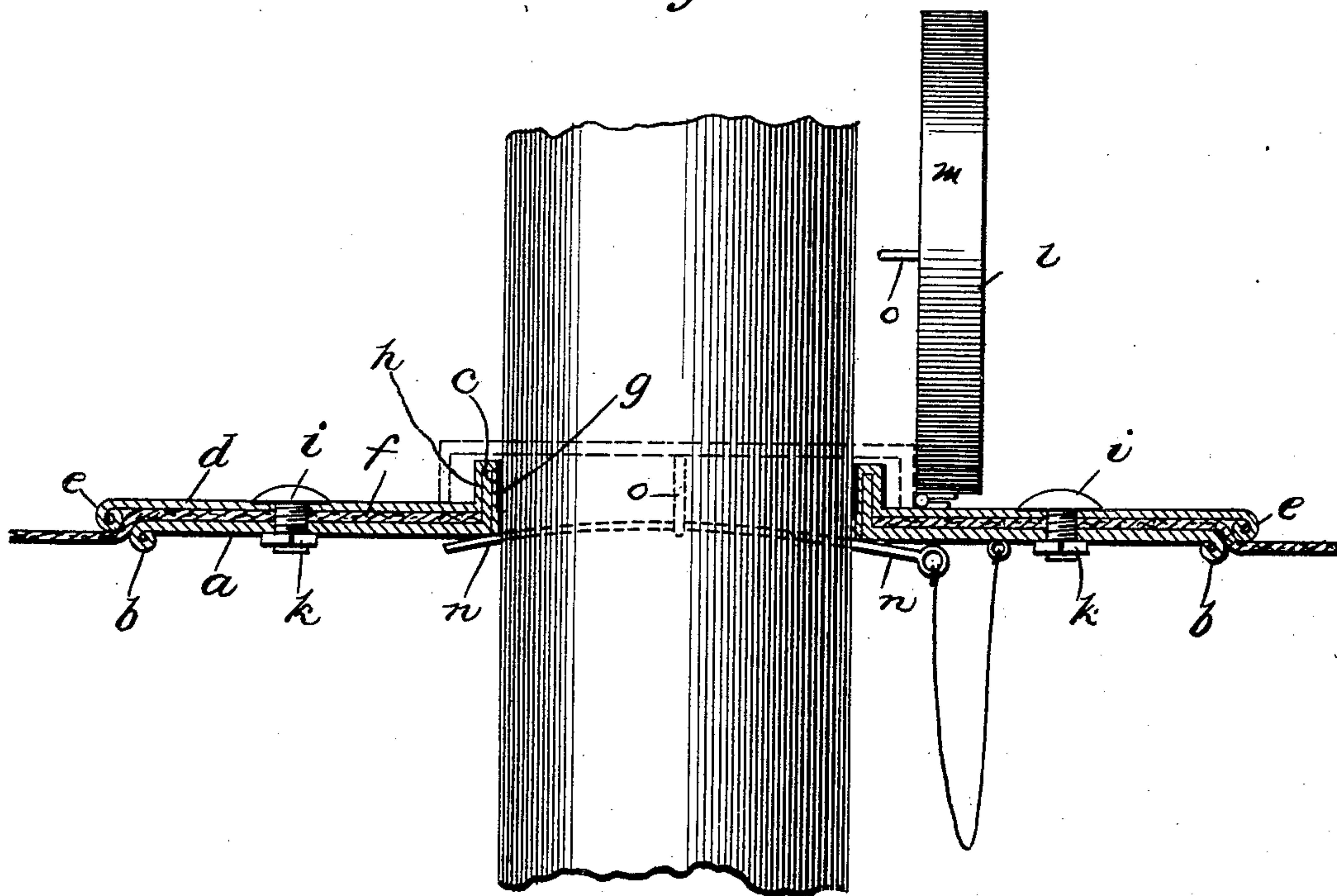


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. LINCH, OF PARIS, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO
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STOVEPIPE-THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,818, dated September 12, 1899.

Application filed August 27, 1898. Serial No. 689,677. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK S. LINCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paris, in the county of Lamar, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipe-Thimbles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to stovepipe-thimbles, and has for its object to provide a thimble for a tent, whereby a stovepipe may be passed through the canvas of the tent and may yet not burn or otherwise injure the fabric.

A further object of my invention is to so construct the thimble that it may be closed when the pipe is not in use and which, moreover, when in use will prevent the passing of rain between its parts, with consequent rusting of the metal and injury to the fabric of the tent.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an edge view of my invention, showing the cover of the thimble-opening in place. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, the thimble-cover being raised and a stovepipe being shown in position.

Referring now to the drawings, in operating in accordance with my invention I form a disk *a* of tin, brass, or other suitable metal, which disk has a bead *b* at its periphery, and which bead projects at one side of the disk only. At the center of the disk is formed a circular opening, the edge of said opening being turned upwardly to form a flange *c*, as shown. Coöperating with the disk *a* is a second disk *d*, which latter has also a bead *e* at its periphery, the bead extending from one side of the disk only. The diameter of the second disk is slightly greater than that of the first-named disk, whereby the first-named disk will lie within the disk *d*, the beads of the two disks being separated by a slight interspace sufficient to receive a thickness of canvas *f*, as shown. At the center of disk *d* is likewise formed a circular opening, the edge of which opening is bent upwardly and then inwardly and downwardly, as shown,

whereby when the disks are assembled, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the edge or flange *h* of opening *g* will inclose the flange *c* for a purpose which will be presently explained.

In practice an opening is cut in the fabric of the tent corresponding to the openings in the two disks, the disk *a* being then placed on the inner face of the fabric and the disk *d* on the outer face, with the fabric between them and with their openings registering with the opening in the tent fabric. Bolts *i* are then passed through registering openings in the disks and tent fabric, and by screwing up their nuts *k* the disks are brought together upon the fabric, with the result that the latter is held tightly between the disks and is bent downwardly over the bead *b* of disk *a*. Thus when rain falls upon the disk *d* it will run off over the bead onto the canvas and will not leak through at the edge of the disk.

In order to close the opening *g*, a lid comprising a disk *l*, having a depending flange *m* at its periphery, is hinged to the upper face of disk *d* in a position to be swung down to inclose the edge or flange *h*, the lid being held down by means of a spring-wire *n*, passed through an eye *o*, projecting from the under side of the lid, the ends of the wire impinging the under side of disk *a*.

As shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the method of operation of my device is to lift the lid and pass the smoke-pipe through the openings in the disks and tent fabric, the said openings being made to receive snugly the standard size of pipe.

It will be readily understood that I may vary the specific construction and arrangement herein shown and described without departing in any manner from the spirit of my invention and that any material may be used in the construction of the device that may be deemed expedient.

A thickness of asbestos may be placed on the exposed side of the downturned portion of the disk *d*, as shown at *g*, in such a manner as to prevent engagement of the stovepipe with the said downturned portion.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A stovepipe-thimble, consisting of a disk

having a central opening having its edge projecting at right angles to the face of the disk, a second disk having a central opening, the edge of the opening being projected at right
5 angles to the face of the disk, and a peripheral bead on the second disk inclosing the first-named disk.

2. A stovepipe-thimble comprising a disk having a central opening, the edge of the opening being projected at an angle to the disk,
10 said disk having also a peripheral bead projecting at one side of the disk only, a second disk having a central opening, the edge of

the opening being projected from the disk outwardly and then downwardly to inclose the
15 edge of the opening in the first-named disk, a bead on the second disk projecting at one side thereof to encircle the first-named disk, and means for fastening the disks together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
20 in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK S. LINCH.

Witnesses:

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J. S. STONE.