No. 632,852. Patented Sept. 12, 1899.

H. W. SMITH.

STOVEPIPE.

(Application filed Jan. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

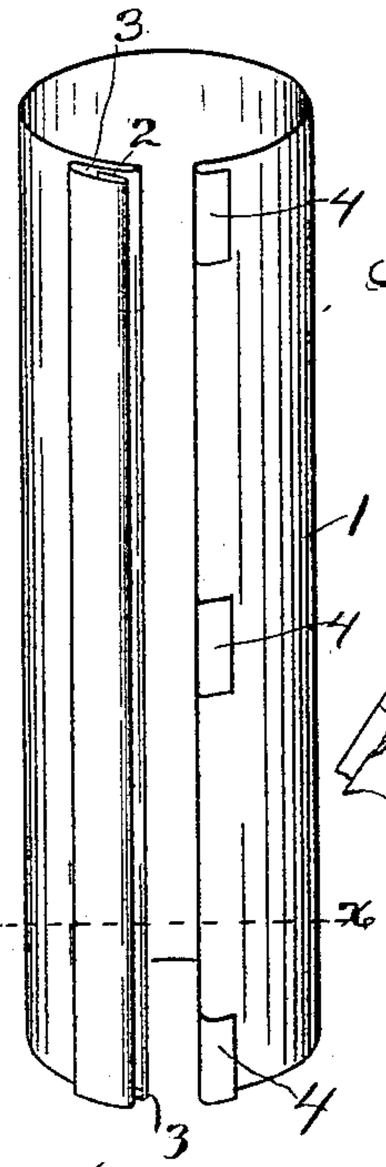


Fig. 2.

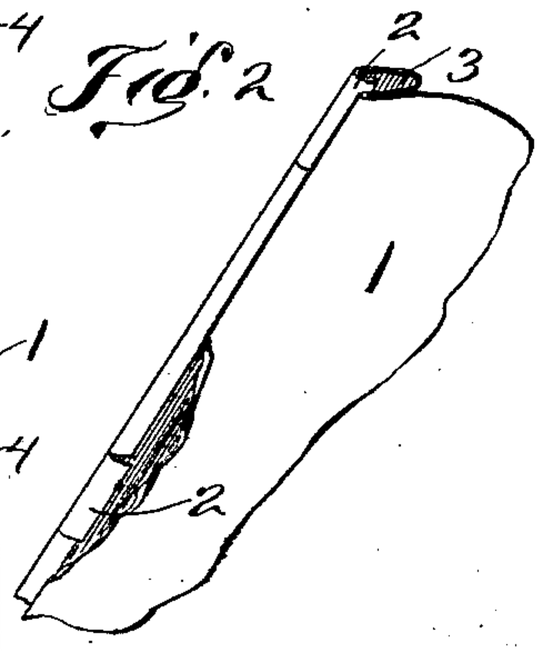


Fig. 3.

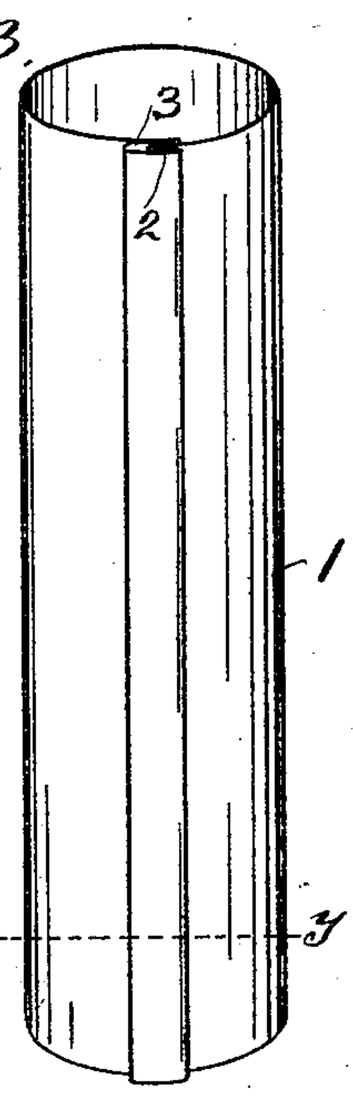


Fig. 4.

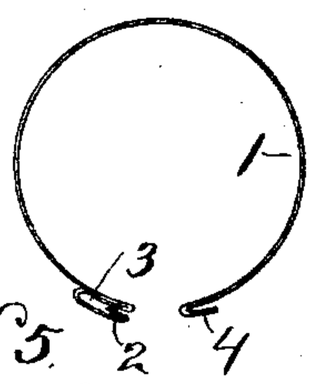


Fig. 5.

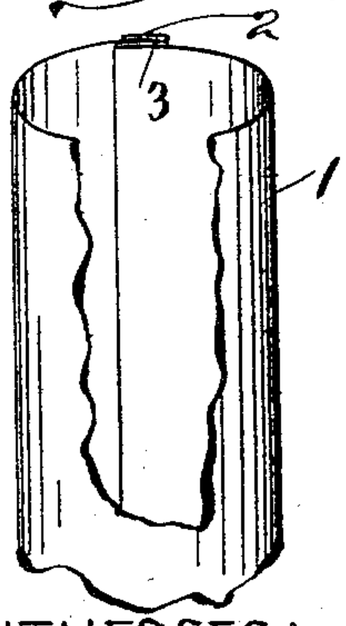


Fig. 6.

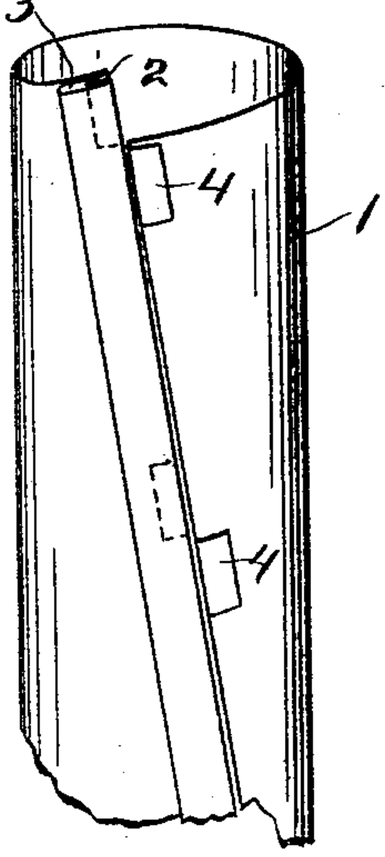
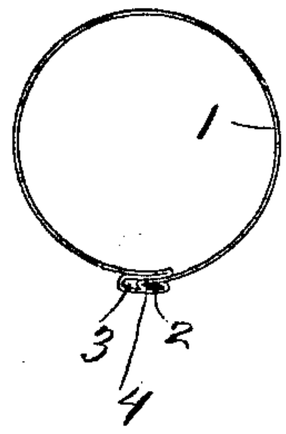


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:
C. J. Crow,
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Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. SMITH, OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LUNDY L. PENNOCK, OF MINERVA, OHIO.

STOVEPIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,852, dated September 12, 1899.

Application filed January 27, 1899. Serial No. 703,534. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Philadelphia, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing a section of stovepipe illustrating the joint or seam disconnected. Fig. 2 is a view showing a portion of a stovepipe and illustrating the groove side of the seam. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a finished section of the stovepipe. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view showing a portion of a stovepipe and illustrating the inner side of the seam. Fig. 6 is a view showing the stovepipe-section sprung into position for locking the seam. Fig. 7 is a transverse section through line y y, Fig. 3.

The present invention has relation to stovepipes; and it consists in the novel construction hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Similar numerals represent corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 represents the body of a stovepipe which is bent to form a cylinder of any desired length and diameter, reference being had to the size of pipe desired to be manufactured and the length of section desired to be produced. Upon one edge of the sheet 1 are formed the hooks or lips 2, which hooks or lips may be located any desired distance apart; but in ordinary construction three hooks or lips will be sufficient to carry out the objects and purposes hereinafter described. The sheet is bent back upon itself a short distance, as illustrated in the drawings, and again bent so as to form the open groove 3, which groove extends the entire length of the stovepipe-section. Upon the opposite edge of the stovepipe-section 1 are formed the hooks or lips 4, which are bent into the position illustrated in Fig. 1 and are for the purpose of engaging the hooks or lips 2. After the stovepipe-section has been brought into the condition illustrated in Fig. 1 the stovepipe joint or seam proper is formed or finished by springing the stovepipe-section into the position illustrated in Fig. 6, which position brings the hooks or lips 2 and 4 into such a position that their adjacent ends will be free to pass each other.

The edge of the stovepipe-section is provided with the hooks or lips 4 and placed in the groove 3 throughout its entire length, which groove forms a proper guide for the portion of the stovepipe-section designed to be placed in the groove, and said portion is inserted into the groove until its edge reaches the back of the groove, at which time the stovepipe-section proper is brought into its normal position, which is as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be understood that as the edges designed to be connected together are moved endwise in opposite directions the hooks or lips 2 and 4 will be interlocked, by which arrangement the stovepipe-seam will be completed or finished, or, in other words, the longitudinal edges will be connected together.

The groove 3 is for the additional purpose of concealing or covering the interlocking hooks or lips 2 and 4, by which arrangement a smooth and continuous surface is formed both upon the outside and inside of the pipe-section.

In the formation of stovepipes the inner periphery should be free from projections, so that soot cannot find lodgment, and at the same time no portion of the pipe-joint will be liable to disintegration from heat, thereby adding durability to the stovepipe proper.

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

A stovepipe provided upon one of its longitudinal edges with hooks or lips spaced one from the other and turned outward and over the body of the pipe-section, and the other longitudinal edge having a portion of the body of the pipe-section bent over and upon itself then bent outward and over to form an open

groove and the edge of the open groove folded upon itself and tangs or lips cut from the folded portion, and located opposite the hooks or lips upon the opposite longitudinal edge of the body, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY W. SMITH.

Witnesses:
M. V. REAM,
W. L. WALLICK.