

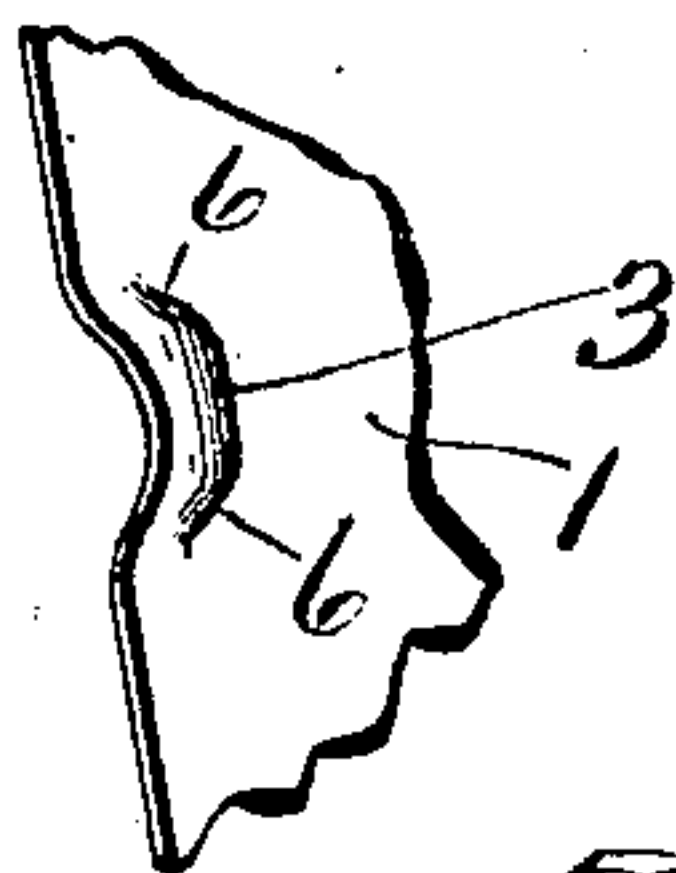
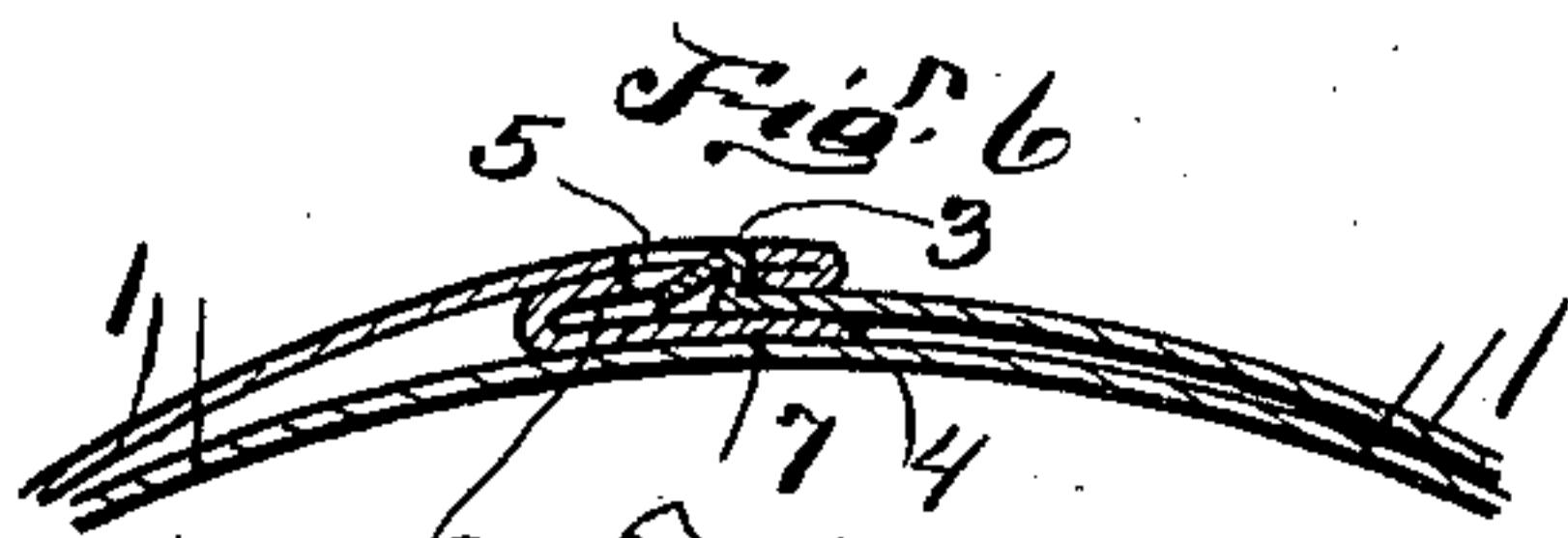
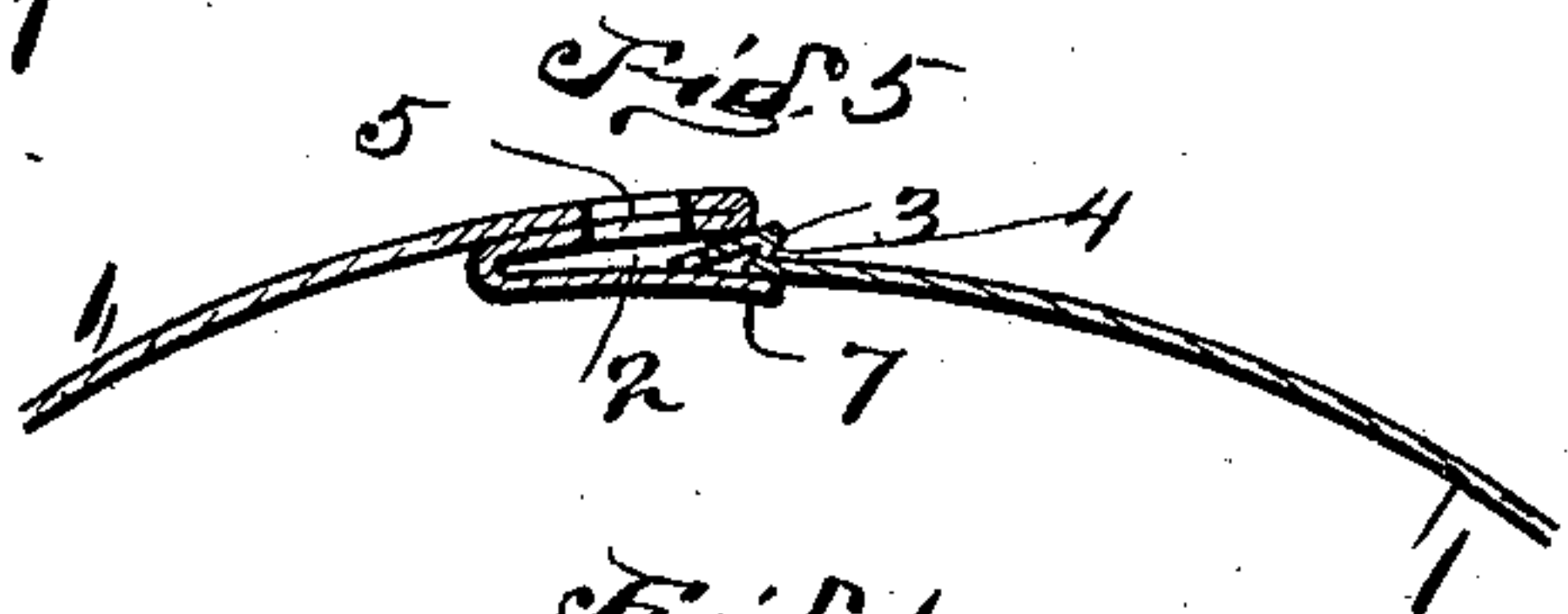
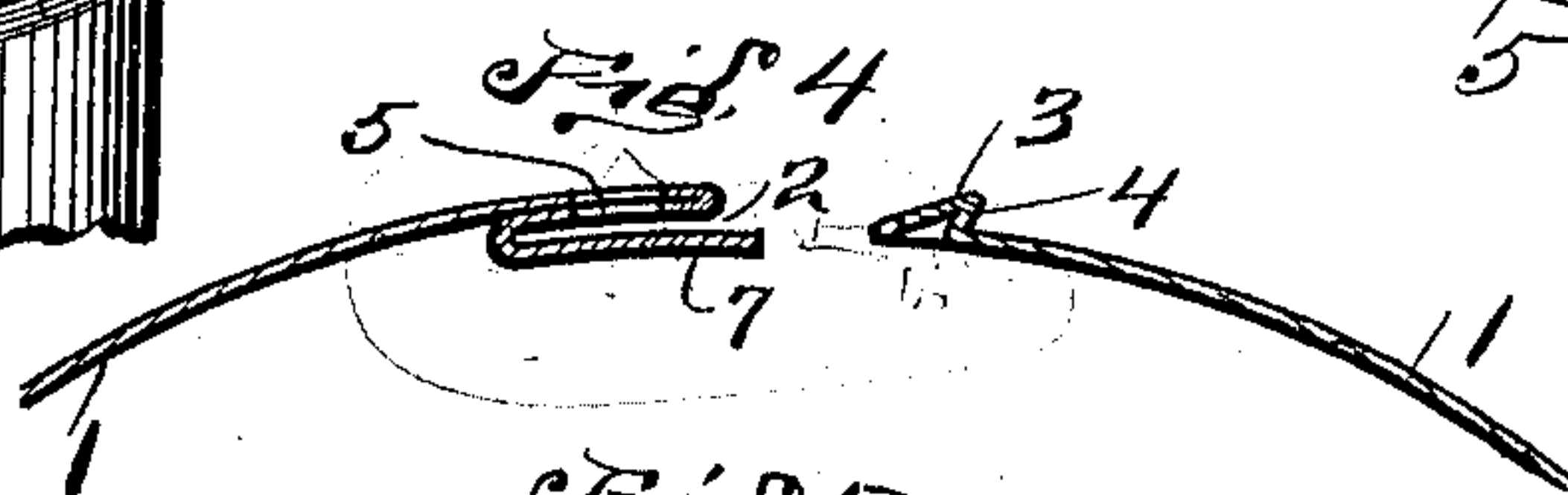
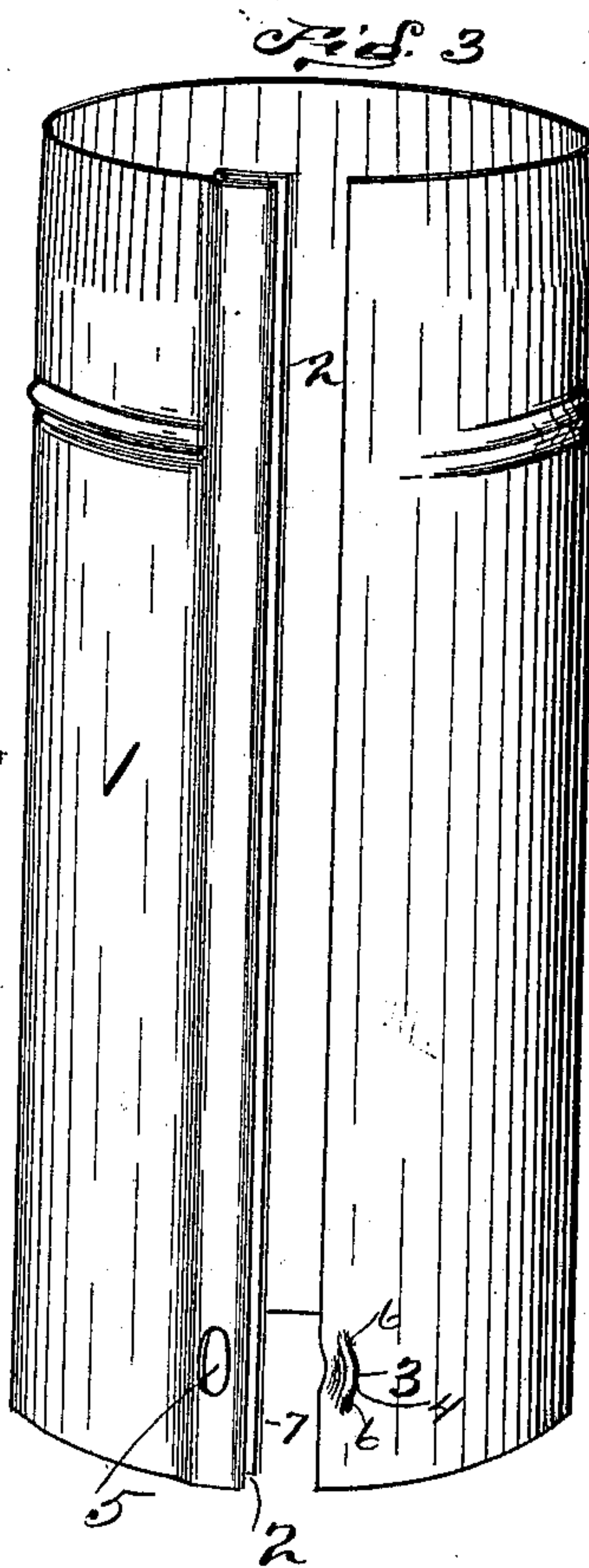
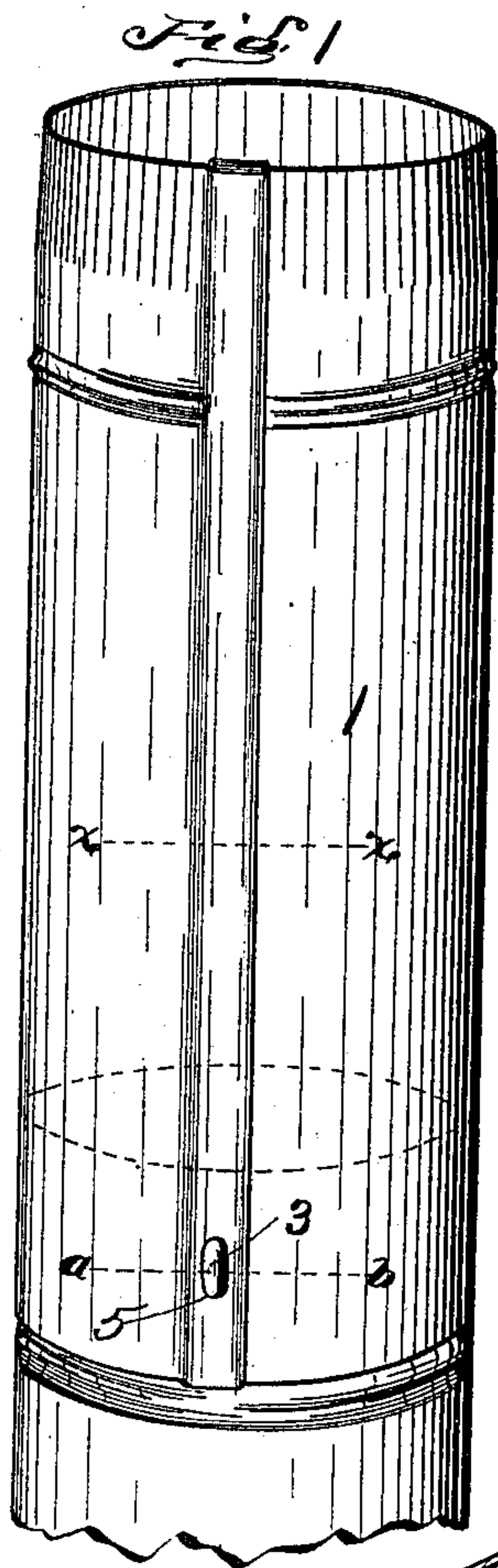
No. 657,992.

Patented Sept. 18, 1900.

C. A. SMITH.  
STOVEPIPE.

(Application filed Feb. 12, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## STOVEPIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,992, dated September 18, 1900.

Application filed February 12, 1900. Serial No. 4,859. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. 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 side elevation showing one section of pipe and a portion of another section, illustrating the two sections connected together. Fig. 2 is a section on line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view showing a section of a pipe, showing the section open or the seam disconnected. Fig. 4 is a view showing the edges of the section disconnected. Fig. 5 is a similar view, except the edges are partially connected together. Fig. 6 is a section on line *ab*, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a view showing a portion of a stovepipe-section and illustrating the connecting-lip.

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 of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 represents a section of a stovepipe, which may be formed of any size or length, reference being had to the size of the pipe designed to be constructed and convenience in handling. One end of the section 1 is contracted, so that it may enter the end of the section to which it is to be attached, this construction being common and has no particular reference to the present invention.

The section 1 is provided upon one of its edges with the open groove 2, which is formed by bending a portion of the section 1 down upon itself and then a second bend or fold is given, which forms or produces one side of the open groove 2, as illustrated in the drawings. The opposite edge of the section 1 is plain or what might be termed "raw edge," which edge is placed in the open groove 2, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6, by which

arrangement the two edges of the open pipe-section 1 are brought together and close the pipe-section 1.

For the purpose of securely connecting the edges together the raw edge of the pipe-section is provided with the lip 3, which lip is preferably formed by taking a sufficient amount of metal from the body of the section to produce the lip. Said lip when properly formed is provided with the inclined edge 4, which inclined edge engages the outer edge of the slot 5, which slot is formed through the double fold of the pipe-section 1, as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6. For the purpose of preventing any slipping movement of the joined edges of the pipe-section 1 the lip 3 is formed of a length to correspond substantially with the length of the slot 5, and for the purpose of allowing the lip to easily enter the slot its ends are rounded, as illustrated at 6, Fig. 7. It will be understood that when two sections of pipe are brought together, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the portion of the section coming within its adjacent section will rest upon the inner side of the second folded portion 7, by which arrangement the lip 3 will be pressed or forced into the slot 5, by which arrangement a firm connection is produced. No connection is required at the opposite end of the section 1 inasmuch as the raw edge being seated into the groove 2 will hold the pipe in proper position, and when the inserted end of the pipe is placed in proper position it will be securely held in the position illustrated in Fig. 1.

It will be understood that by cutting the slot 5 through two thicknesses of metal said slot will be reinforced, thereby adding additional strength at the point where the slot is formed.

In the formation of the grooved edge of the stovepipe an open groove is formed by bending a part of the metal upon the inner surface of the pipe-section, which is the first fold and forms the middle layer. A second fold is then given, which forms the inner layer, by which arrangement a slot can be formed through the pipe-section proper and also through the middle layer of the folded portion, thereby providing a means for better holding the lip, which lip is entered in the slot thus formed, this being accomplished by bending

one edge of the pipe-section twice upon itself, thereby forming two folds. The second fold is extended beyond the slot, by which arrangement it will hold the lip in proper relation to  
5 secure the edges of the pipe-section together.

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

10 A stovepipe-section formed of a sheet of metal, one edge of which is bent twice upon itself forming two folds, the first fold being provided with a slot and the free side of the second fold being spaced from its other side and extending beyond the slot, the opposite

edge of the section being provided with a lip 15 having an inclined edge, the free side of the second fold being adapted to hold the lip within the slot, when the parts are in their operative relation, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 20

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

CHARLES A. SMITH.

Witnesses:

WM. GRAHAM,  
H. H. PORTER.