

No. 676,901.

Patented June 25, 1901.

J. LUFT & E. J. BURNS.
STOVEPIPE ATTACHMENT.

(Application filed Mar. 23, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

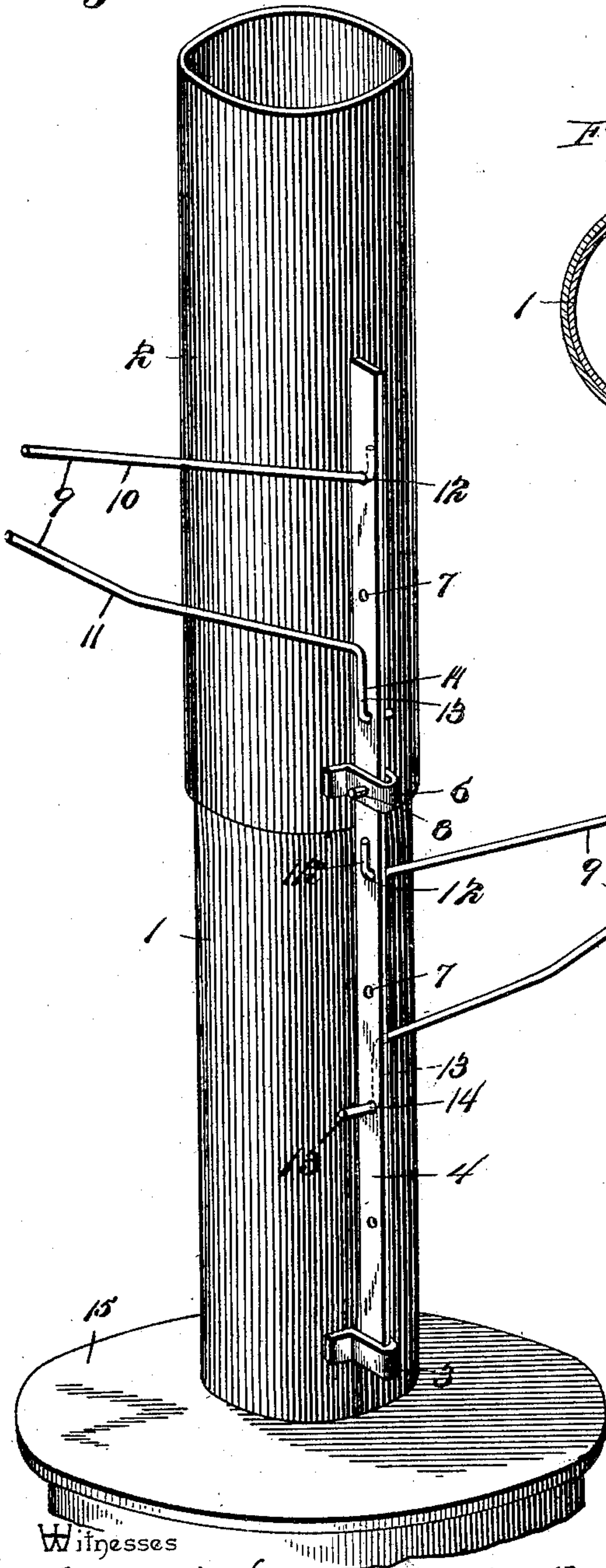


Fig. 3.

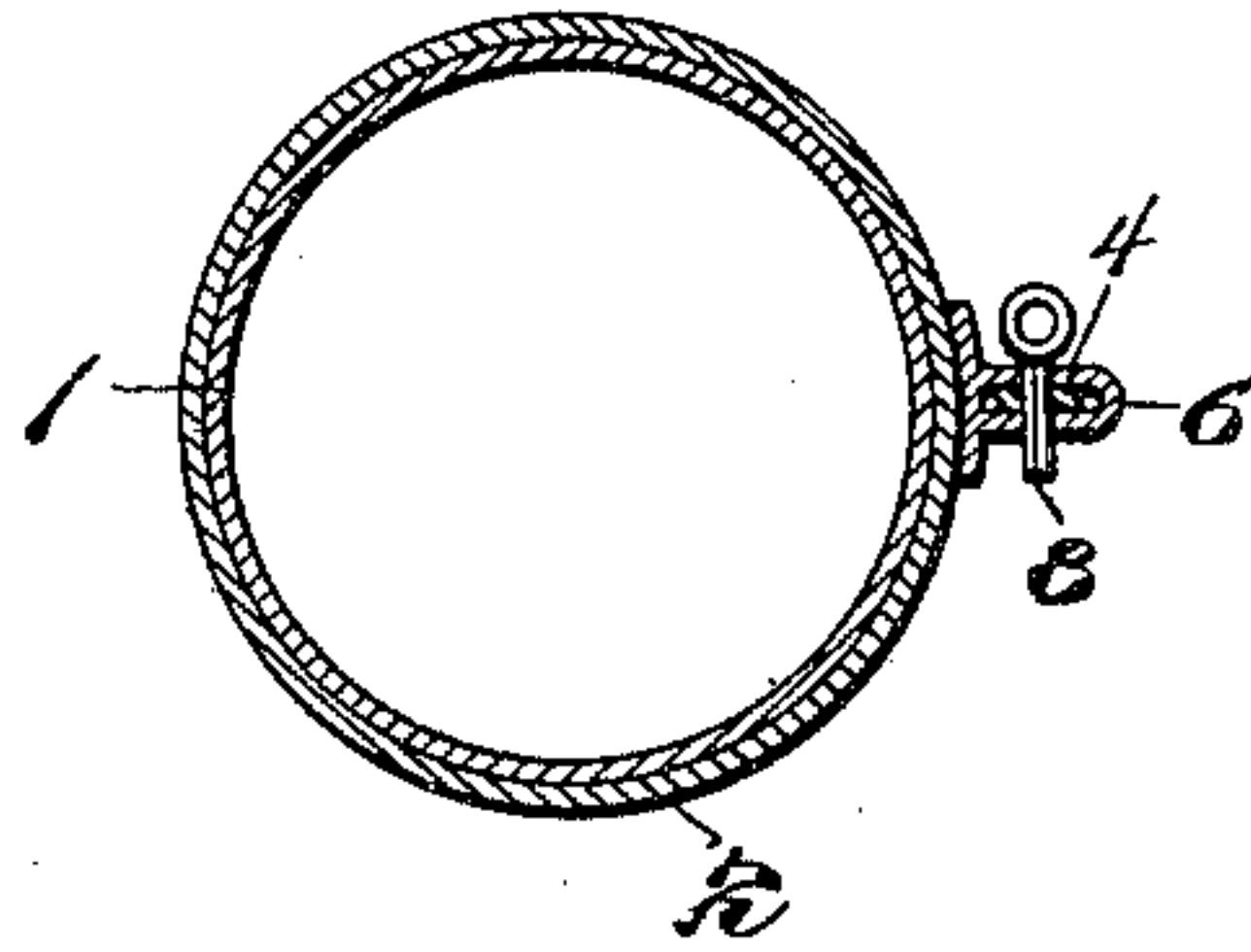
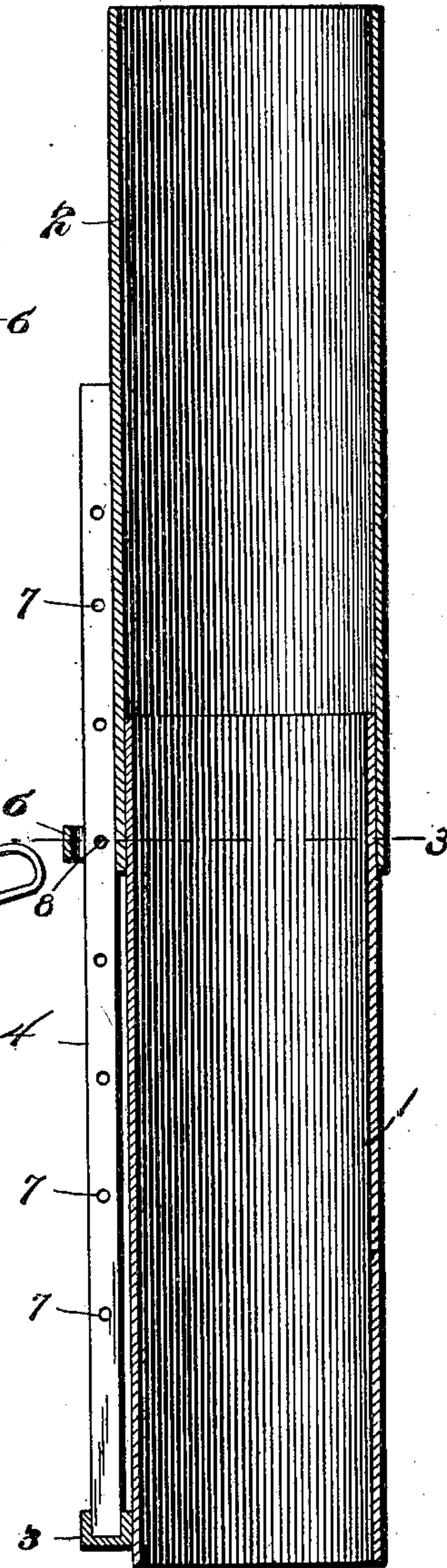


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Thence Messrs.

[Signature]

Jacob Luft & E. J. Burns, Inventors
By their Attorneys,

[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB LUFT AND EZEKIEL J. BURNS, OF ALMENA, KANSAS.

STOVEPIPE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,901, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed March 23, 1900. Serial No. 9,962. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB LUFT and EZEKIEL J. BURNS, citizens of the United States, residing at Almena, in the county of Norton and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Stovepipe Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stovepipes, and has for its object to provide an improved attachment therefor to adjustably connect adjacent stovepipe-sections and also to provide means whereby articles of clothing and the like may be hung up to dry upon the stovepipe, so as to receive the full benefit of the heat radiated from the pipe and to permit of the ready application and removal of the articles to be dried. It is furthermore designed to provide removable hanger-arms, so as to permit of the convenient adjustment of the pipe-sections and also to accommodate the arms at either or both sides of the pipe.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be herein-after more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of two adjacent stovepipe-sections equipped with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings are designated by like characters of reference.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 and 2 designate the respective adjacent stovepipe-sections, of which the section 1 is designed to enter the other section in the usual manner. At the outer end of the section 1 is an outwardly-directed or upstanding lug or shoulder 3, which is designed to support a longitudinally-disposed flat bar or rod 4, which is spaced slightly away from the outer side of the pipe, so as to accommodate the other pipe 2 between the bar and the for-

mer pipe 1, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. It will be observed that the bar overlaps the other pipe-section, and the adjacent end of the latter is provided with an upstanding or outwardly-directed loop or slotted shoulder 6, which is designed to slidably receive the connecting-bar, and the latter is provided with a plurality of perforations 7 for the reception of a split pin or key 8, that is also designed to be passed through corresponding perforations in the sides of the loop or slotted shoulder, so as to hold the sections as adjusted and prevent accidental separation thereof. By this arrangement the pipe-sections may be adjusted by a telescopic movement either inwardly or outwardly and then conveniently and effectively locked to fixedly connect the sections.

In order that articles of clothing and the like may be hung to dry upon the pipe, there is provided one or more drier-brackets 9, each of which is formed from a single length of wire, which is bent or folded intermediate of its ends to form a loop or a pair of spring-arms 10 and 11. The extremity of the upper arm 10 is bent laterally outward to form a hook or stop-shoulder 12, which is in the form of an elbow extending substantially at right angles to the arm and in the plane of the body of the bracket. The other arm, which forms a brace, has its outer end bent laterally outward and then forwardly to form a substantially L-shaped hook 13.

To apply the bracket to the stovepipe, the hooked end 12 is passed through one of the perforations in the longitudinal rib formed by the bar 4, so that the substantially flat hook or shoulder may rest flat against the opposite side of the rib, after which the pin portion of the opposite end of the hanger is inserted through another of the perforations, so that the shouldered portion 14 may rest against the adjacent side of the rod. It will be understood that the opposite sides or arms of the bracket are spread apart sufficiently to place a tension upon said arms, so that the hook portion 12 and the shoulder 14 will be drawn firmly against opposite sides of the rib to rigidly connect the hanger to the stovepipe. As illustrated in Fig. 1, these arms extend laterally from the stovepipe, so as to form supports for any article to be dried by

the heat from the pipe, and these arms may extend at opposite sides or at one side only, according to the location of the pipe. Furthermore, the brackets are removably connected to the pipe and may be conveniently detached to facilitate the adjustment of the pipe-sections or for any other reason.

As shown in Fig. 1, the present invention is especially designed for application to the stovepipe-sections which are adjacent to a stove 15, so that the articles which are supported upon the brackets may receive the benefit of the heat from the stove as well as from the stovepipe.

What we claim is—

The combination with a stovepipe-section, having a joint-connecting rod provided with a plurality of vertically-alined perforations, of a drier-bracket formed of a wire rod which is folded intermediate of its ends into an upper arm, and a lower arm disposed in the same plane, the terminals of both arms being bent laterally outward in opposite directions to form shoulders lying in the same plane with

the arms, and the terminal of the lower shoulder being bent laterally outward in substantially the original direction of the lower arm to form a pin or projection which extends outwardly from the shoulder in a direction opposite to that of the arm, the upper shoulder being first inserted through one of the perforations of the rod, and then the lower pin or projection is inserted through one of the lower perforations, whereby the shoulders are brought against opposite sides of the rod, the upper shoulder against the far side and the lower shoulder against the near side, and the walls of the perforations snugly hugging the upper arm and the lower projection, respectively.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JACOB LUFT.

EZEKIEL J. BURNS.

Witnesses:

W. T. HAYES,

B. CHURCHILL.