

No. 731,336.

PATENTED JUNE 16, 1903.

J. S. BROWN.  
STOVEPIPE THIMBLE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

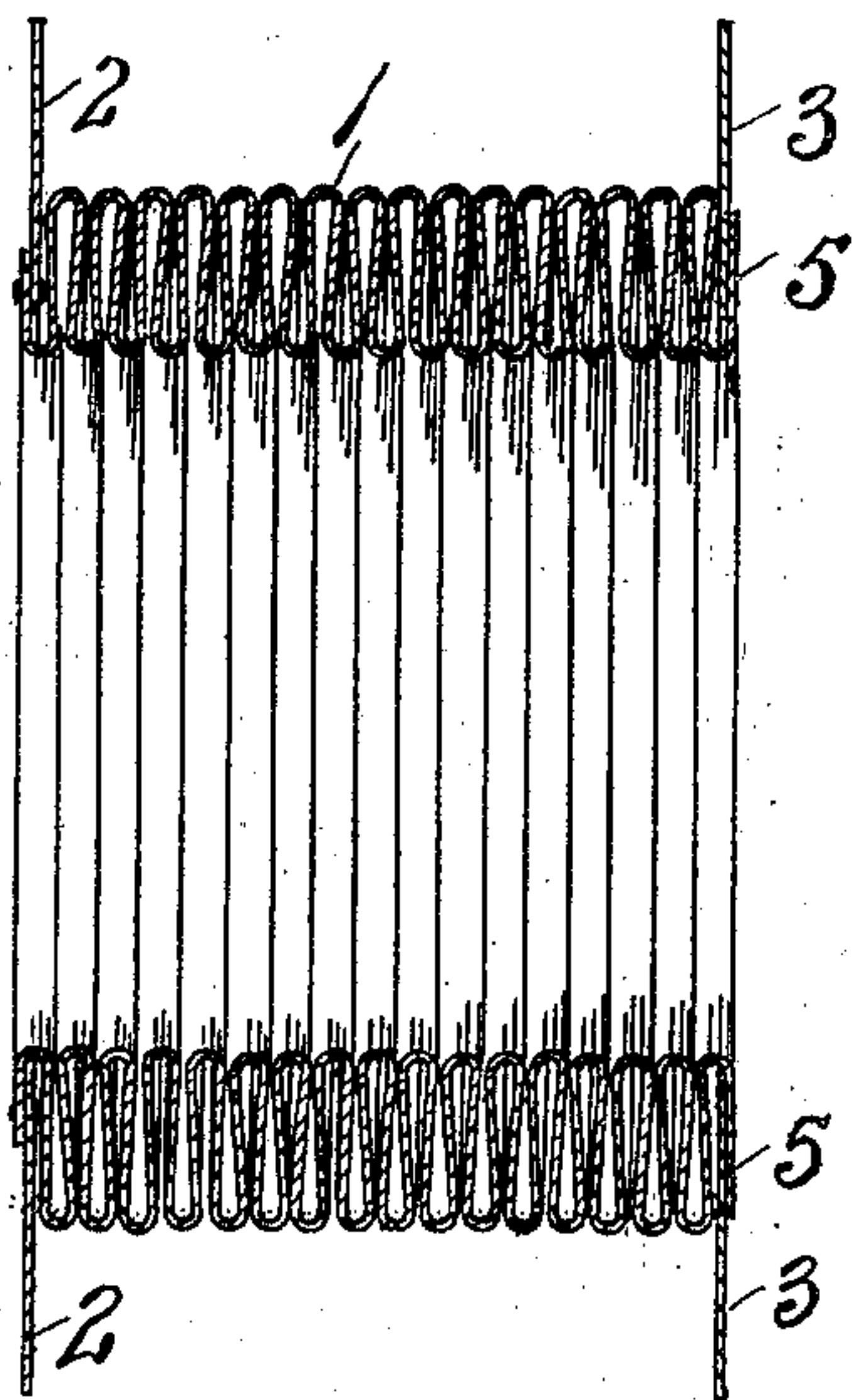


FIG. 2.

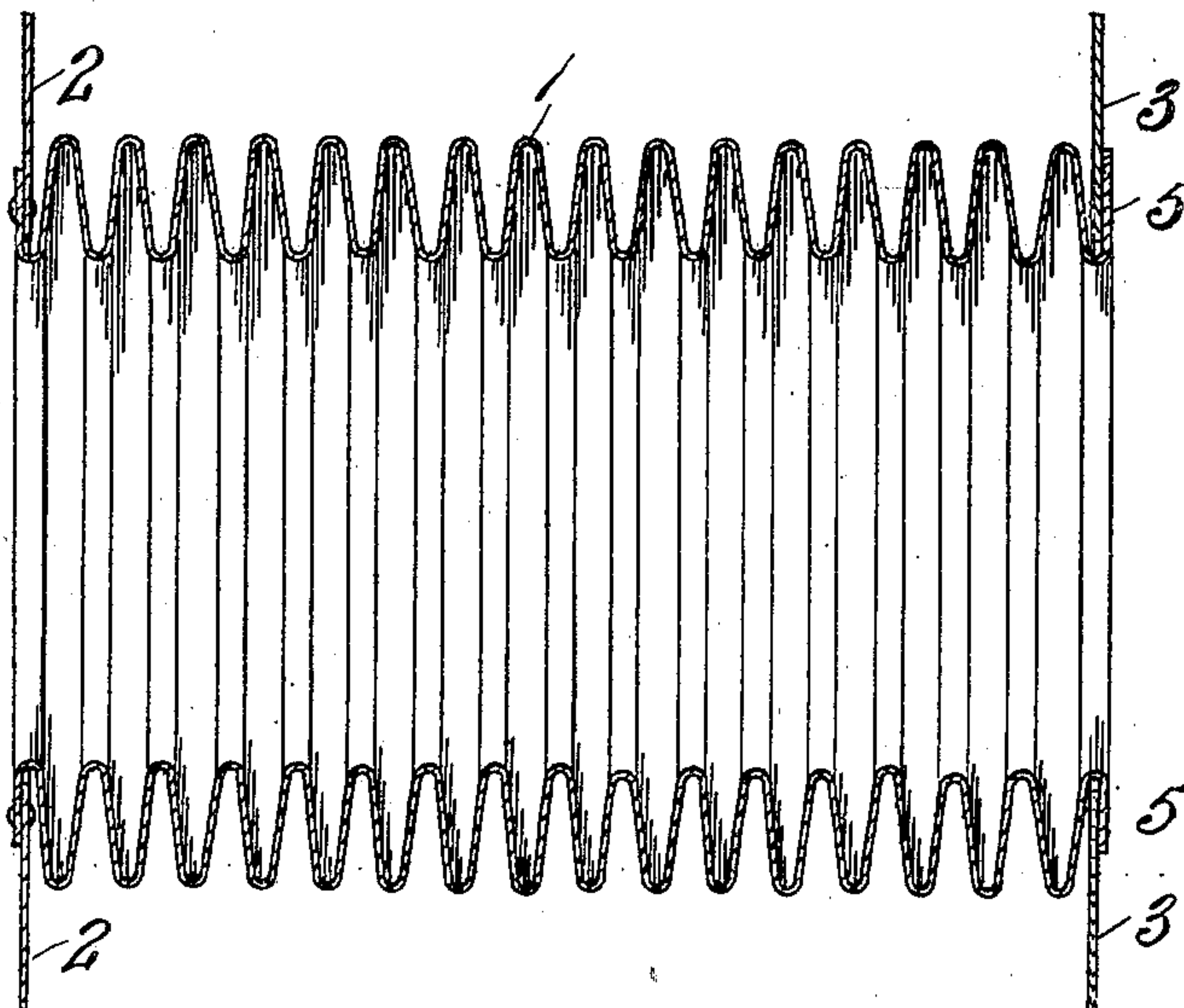


FIG. 3.

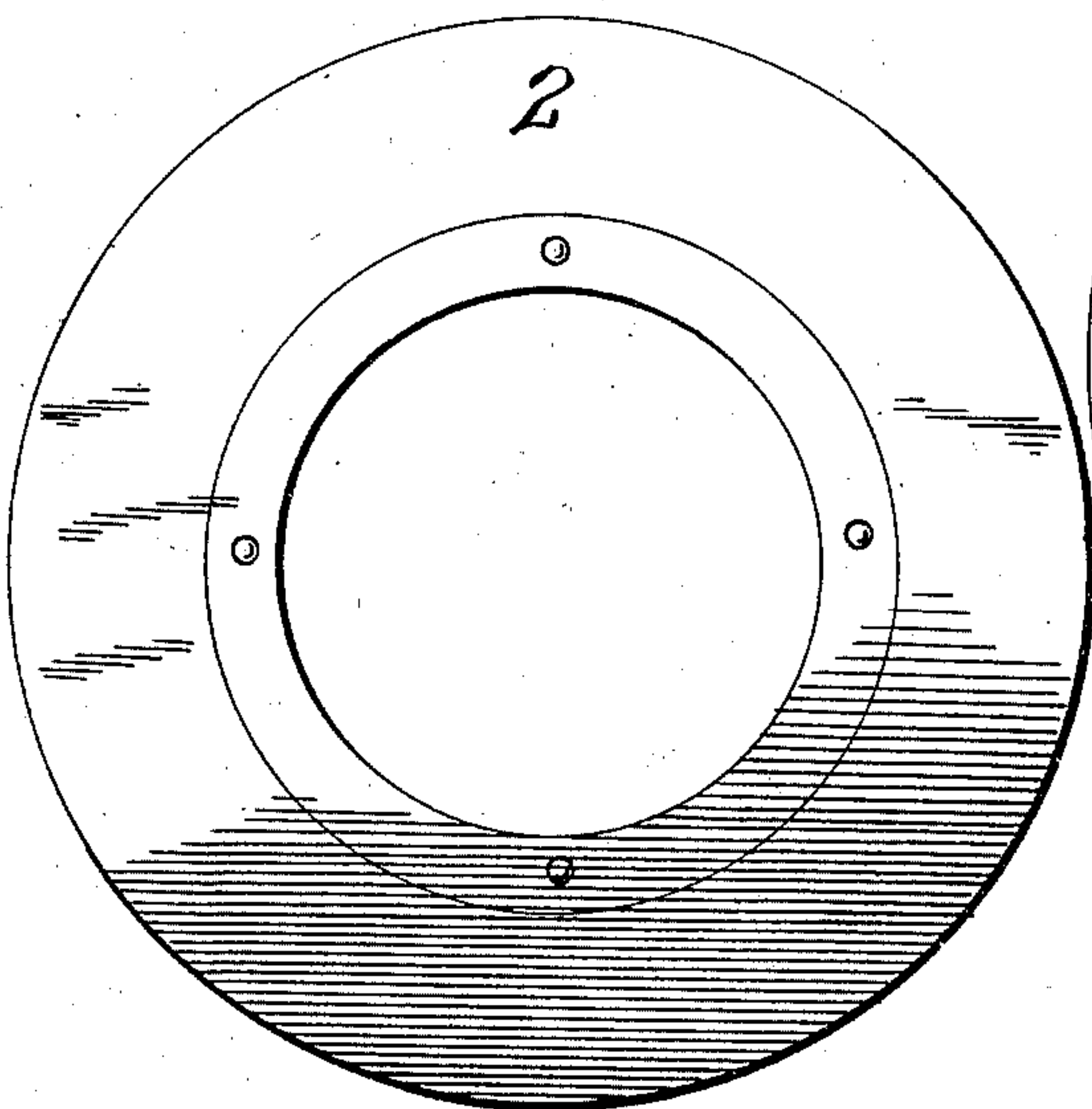
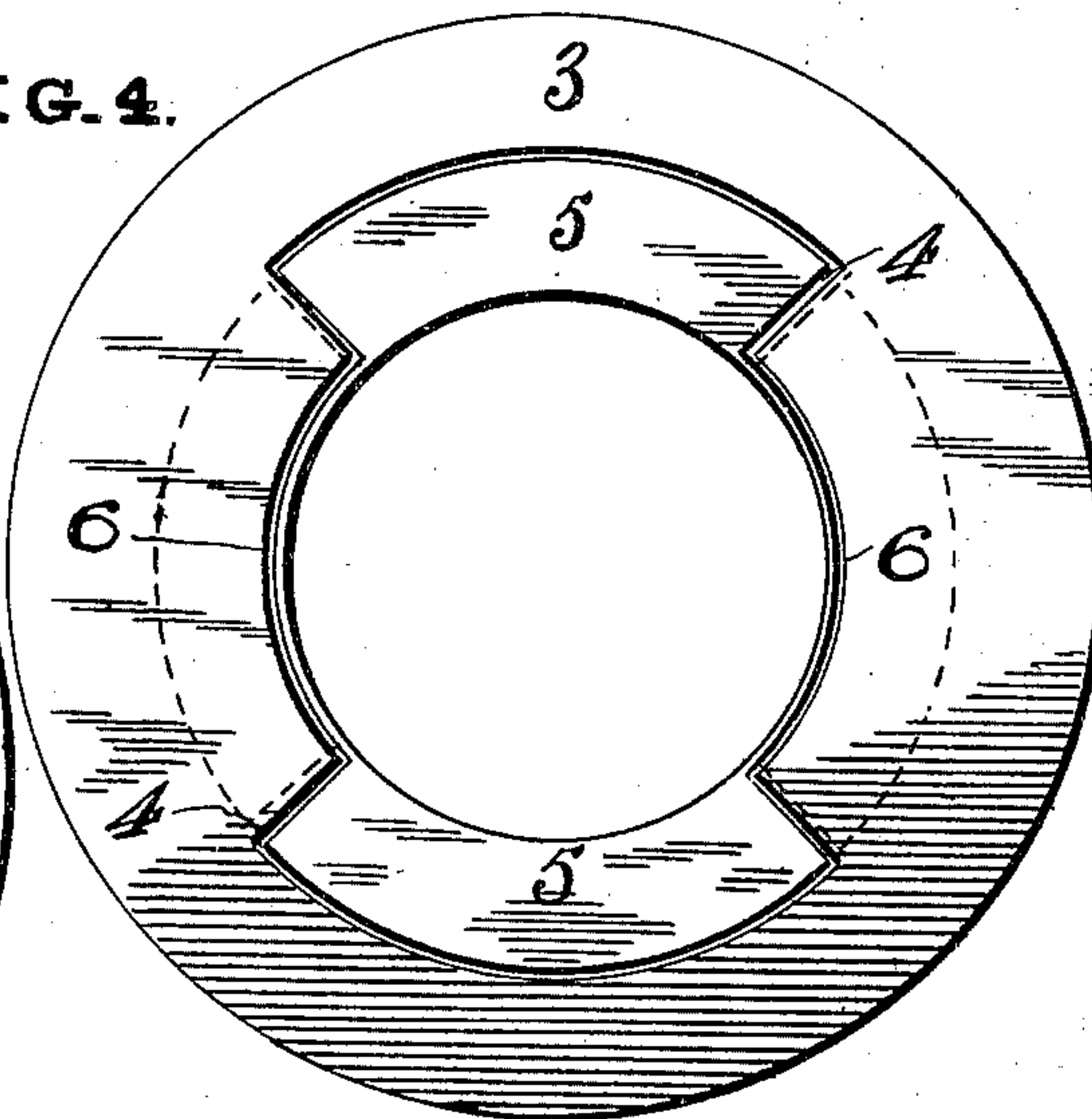


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

Chas. K. Davis.

Gustave R. Thompson.

Inventor

J. S. Brown

By Messrs Cameron & Lewis

Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. BROWN, OF KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

## STOVEPIPE-THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,336, dated June 16, 1903.

Application filed March 23, 1903. Serial No. 149,149. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN S. BROWN, a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stovepipe-  
5 Thimbles, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention relates to improvements in stovepipe-thimbles.

In order to provide a stovepipe-thimble  
10 which may pass through walls in the chimneys of buildings, &c., which vary in thickness, various methods have heretofore been adopted for rendering the thimble adjustable in its length to correspond with the varying  
15 thickness of the walls to which it is to be attached. It has heretofore been proposed to make the thimble in sections provided with threads, so that the parts could be inserted from opposite sides of the wall and screwed  
20 together, and in another form the thimble has been made in telescoping sections held together by the aid of springs.

The present invention consists in forming the walls of the thimble of deep corrugations,  
25 so as to render it expansible and collapsible, and providing means whereby the projecting flange on one end may be removed for the purpose of inserting the thimble in position in the chimney-wall and afterward secured  
30 thereto.

The inventive idea may receive various mechanical expressions, one of which is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my improved stovepipe-thimble collapsed. Fig. 2  
35 is a similar view of the same thimble expanded. Fig. 3 is an end view showing the flange, which is permanently attached to the thimble; and Fig. 4 is a view of the opposite  
40 end, showing the detachable flange and the means attaching the same to the thimble.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a cylinder whose walls are deeply corrugated, the corrugations preferably being composed of parallel sections in a plane substantially at right  
45 angles to the lines of collapse and extension of the cylinder, which sections are connected by curved portions free from angles.

2 is an end flange, whose exterior diameter  
50 exceeds that of the exterior diameter of the collapsible cylinder 1 and whose interior diameter preferably equals or is slightly less

than the interior diameter of the said collapsible cylinder. This flange 2 is secured in any  
suitable way to one end of the collapsible cylinder and may be permanently or rigidly se-  
55 cured thereto, if desired. 3 is a flange on the opposite end of the collapsible cylinder, and means are provided for detachably securing said flange to the end of the cylinder. One  
60 convenient means for thus attaching the flange to the cylinder is illustrated in Fig. 4. The interior diameter of the flange has enlarged or cut-away sections 4 on diametrically  
65 opposite sides thereof, and corresponding wings 5 5 are formed on the end of the collapsible cylinder, which wings 5 5 are diametrically opposite each other, and a diametrical line from the exterior of one wing to the  
70 exterior of the other exceeds the diameter of the collapsible cylinder at the portions 6 6, which are not cut away.

The operation of the device is as follows: When the thimble is to be inserted in the  
opening in a wall, the flange 3 is removed  
75 therefrom, and the end from which it was removed is pushed into the opening in the wall and is drawn through the opening until the flange 2 abuts the wall on the opposite side, and the collapsible cylinder is then extended  
80 until the wings 5 5 are drawn out of the opening far enough to permit the flange 3 to be placed over them in the position shown in Fig. 4, when the flange is given a quarter-  
85 turn, so as to bring the projections 6 6 and the flange into alinement or register with wings 5 5 on the cylinder, and the pull on the cylinder being released its tendency to collapse causes it to draw the flange 3 firmly  
90 against the wall and retain the parts in proper position.

One material advantage of my collapsible thimble is found in the fact that it presents a very large radiating-surface which enables it to readily part with its heat, and thereby  
95 avoid the danger of overheating and setting fire to the adjacent portions of the wall.

What is claimed is—

1. An adjustable stovepipe-thimble having a flexible corrugated wall.

2. A stovepipe-thimble having a flexible corrugated wall provided with end flanges, one of which is detachable.

3. A stovepipe-thimble having a flexible

corrugated wall, an end flange rigidly secured to said flexible wall, and an end flange detachably secured thereto.

4. A stovepipe-thimble having an elastic  
5 expansible wall.

5. A stovepipe-thimble adjustable as to its length and whose body or wall is formed of a single integral piece.

6. An adjustable stovepipe-thimble whose

body is formed of a single longitudinally-ex- 10  
pansible cylinder.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JNO. S. BROWN.

Witnesses:

C. H. PAULL,

S. D. COYKENDALL.