No. 736,537. PATENTED AUG. 18, 1903.

J. McINTYRE.

FLUE CAP.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 20. 1902.

NO MODEL.

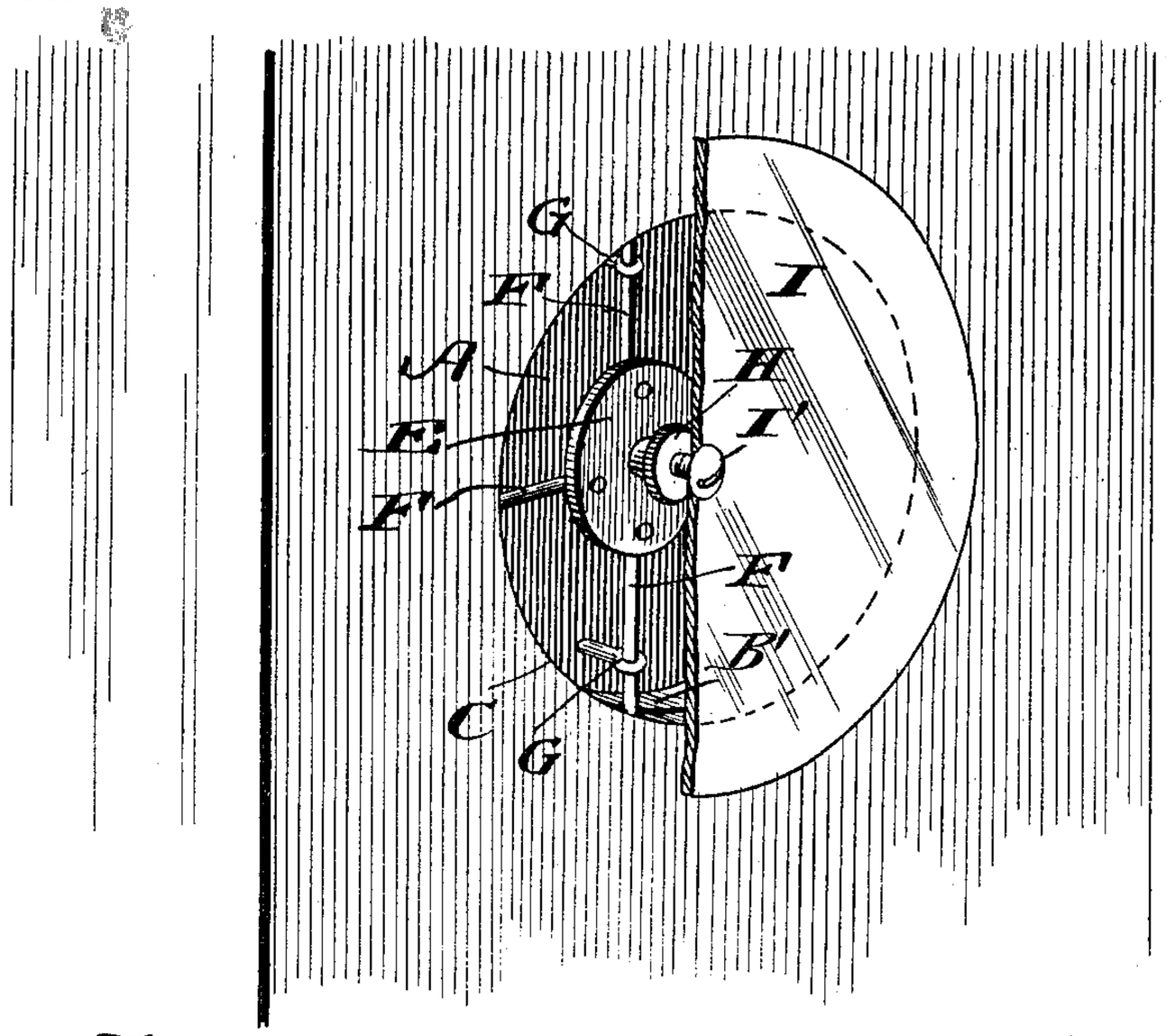


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

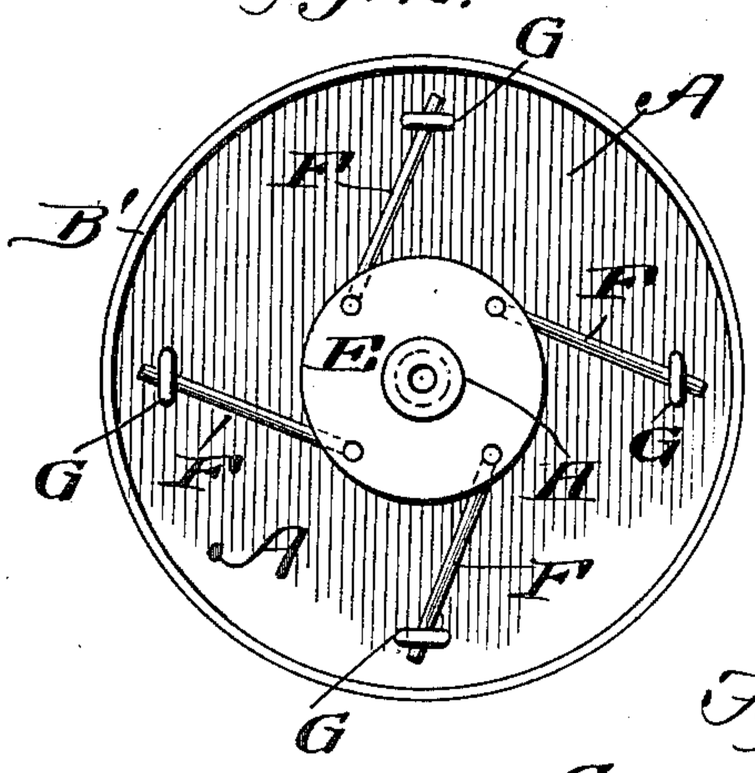


Fig. 3.

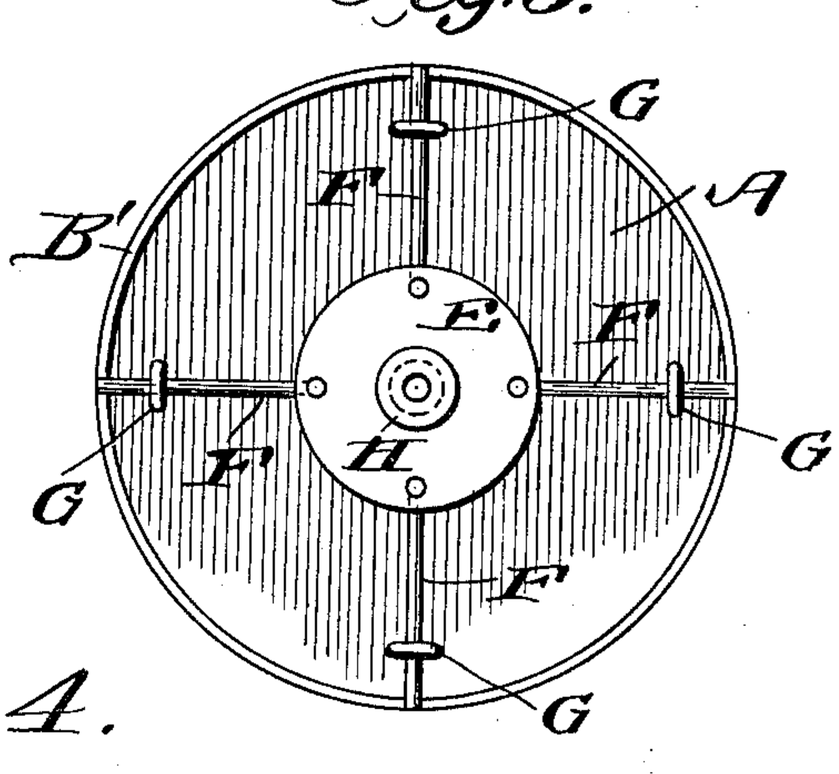
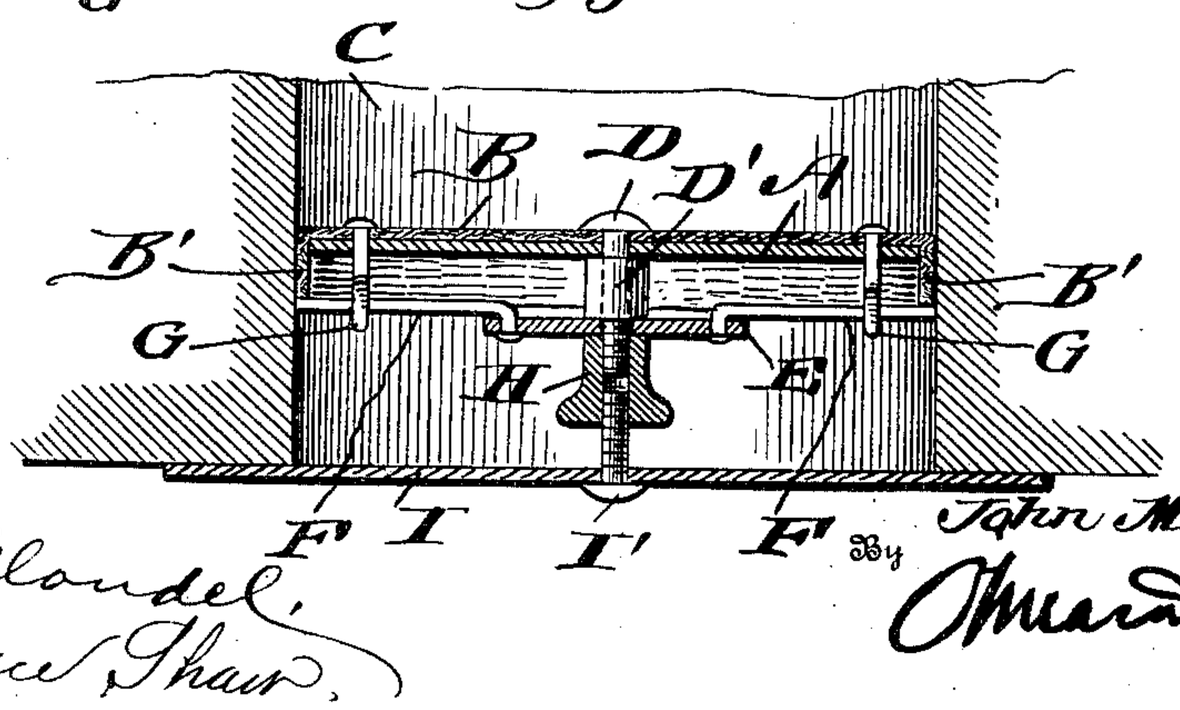


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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No. 736,537. Patented August 18, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN McINTYRE, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

FLUE-CAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,537, dated August 18, 1903.

Application filed September 20, 1902. Serial No. 124,229. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MCINTYRE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Flue-Cap, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to flue caps or stoppers; and the object of the invention is to provide a cap or stopper which can be quickly and easily fitted into flues or thimbles of various diameters and effectively close the same.

Another object of the invention is to provide both a fire and dust proof stopper, so that soot, dust, and dirt will not escape into the room; and with these various objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, showing the practical application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a face view before the binding-arms have been spread. Fig. 3 is a face view after the binding-arms have been spread for the purpose of locking the stopper in the flue or thimble. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the device complete.

In carrying out my invention I employ a circular plate or disk A, upon the inner face of which is arranged a piece of asbestos or similar material B, the edges of said asbestos being folded around the edges of the plate A, as most clearly shown at B′, said folded edge contacting with the interior of the flue or thimble C. A bolt D is passed centrally through the plate A and carries a collar D′, and secured to the outer end of the bolt and resting upon the collar is a circular plate E, to which are connected the binding-arms F, said arms being pivotally connected at their inner ends to the said plate E, adjacent to its outer edge. The outer or free ends of these binding-arms F work through the guide-eyes G of the eyebolts which are connected to the plate A, as most clearly shown in Fig. 4, and by turning the plate E after the stopper has been inserted in the flue the arms will be spread so as to bind against the interior of the flue or thimble, and thereby securely hold the stopper in the said flue, and in order to lock the plate after it has been adjusted I employ a nut H, which is secured upon the outer end of the bolt D and securely binds the plate E against the collar D′.

I indicates the outer plate, which may be ornamental and constructed of metal or any other suitable material. This plate is usually of such diameter as to extend entirely across the flue or thimble opening and is held in place by means of a screw I′, which passes centrally through the plate I and engages the nut H. This plate I is only arranged after the stopper has been adjusted and secured within the flue. The asbestos covering will prevent fire, and, furthermore, as the said covering tightly fits the interior of the flue or thimble it is obvious that all dust and soot will be prevented escaping into the room.

By means of the adjustable plate, binding-arms, and locking-nut the stopper can be securely fastened in the flue or thimble and all danger of its dislocation by sudden gusts of wind avoided. Furthermore, a stopper as herein shown and described can be made to fit various sizes of flues or thimbles within certain limits, as it frequently happens that these flues vary somewhat in their interior diameters.

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

1. A flue-stopper comprising a stationary disk, guide-eyes carried by said disk, a rotatable disk mounted adjacent the stationary disk, arms pivoted to said disk and working in the guide-eyes, and means for locking the rotatable disk into position.

2. A flue-stopper comprising a circular plate or disk, a cover of non-combustible material overlapping the edges of the plate or disk, the central bolt, the adjustable plate arranged thereon, eyebolts and the binding-arms working through the eyebolts and pivotally connected to the adjusting-plate, and means for locking said adjusting-plate, as specified.

3. A flue-stopper comprising a circular plate or disk, a covering of non-combustible material overlapping the edges of said plate or disk, the central bolt, the eyebolts, the collar surrounding the central bolt, the plate arranged upon the said central bolt, the binding-arms pivotally connected to said plate and working through the eyebolts, the locking-nuts, the outer plate and the screw passing through said plate into the locking-nut, as specified.

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Witnesses:
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