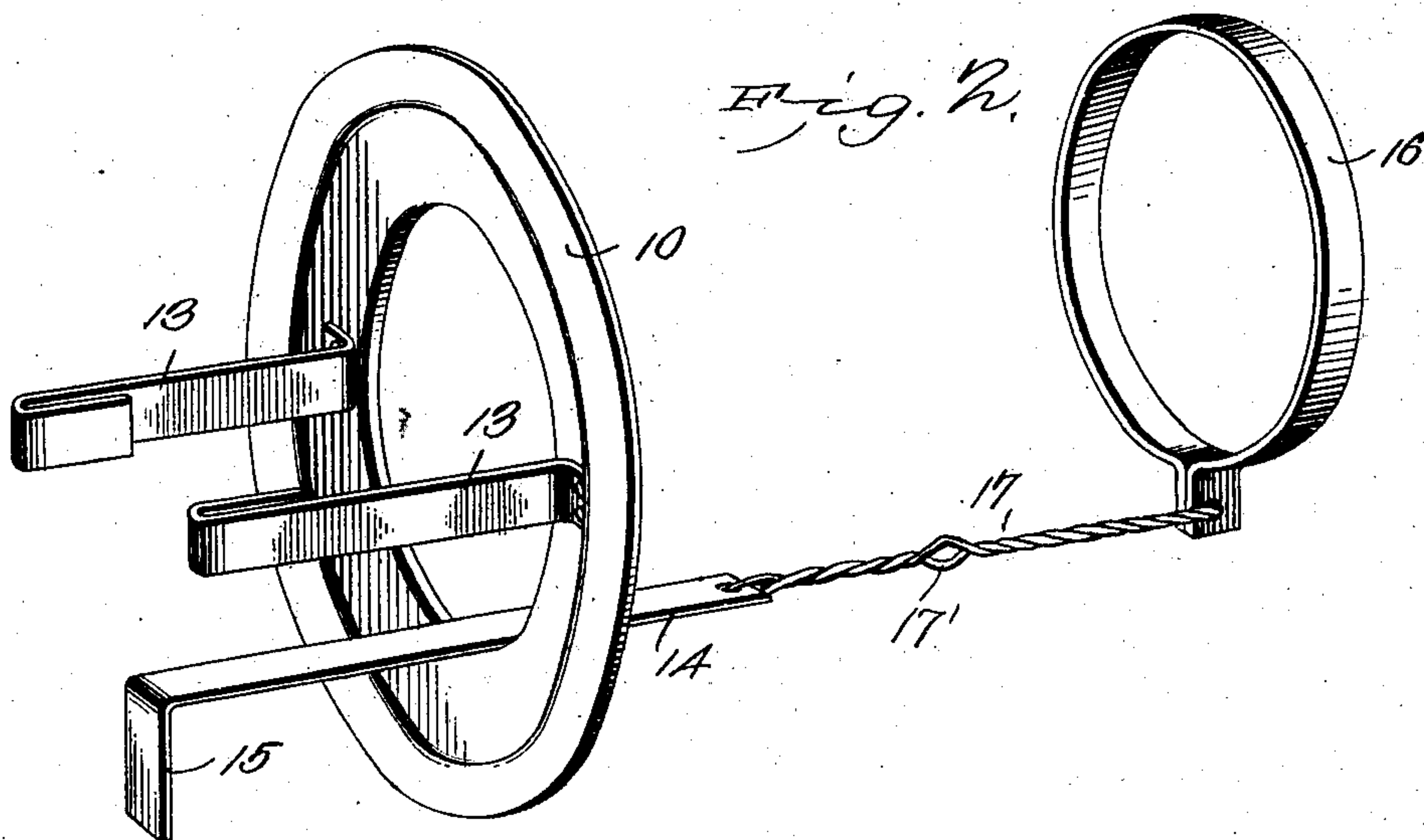
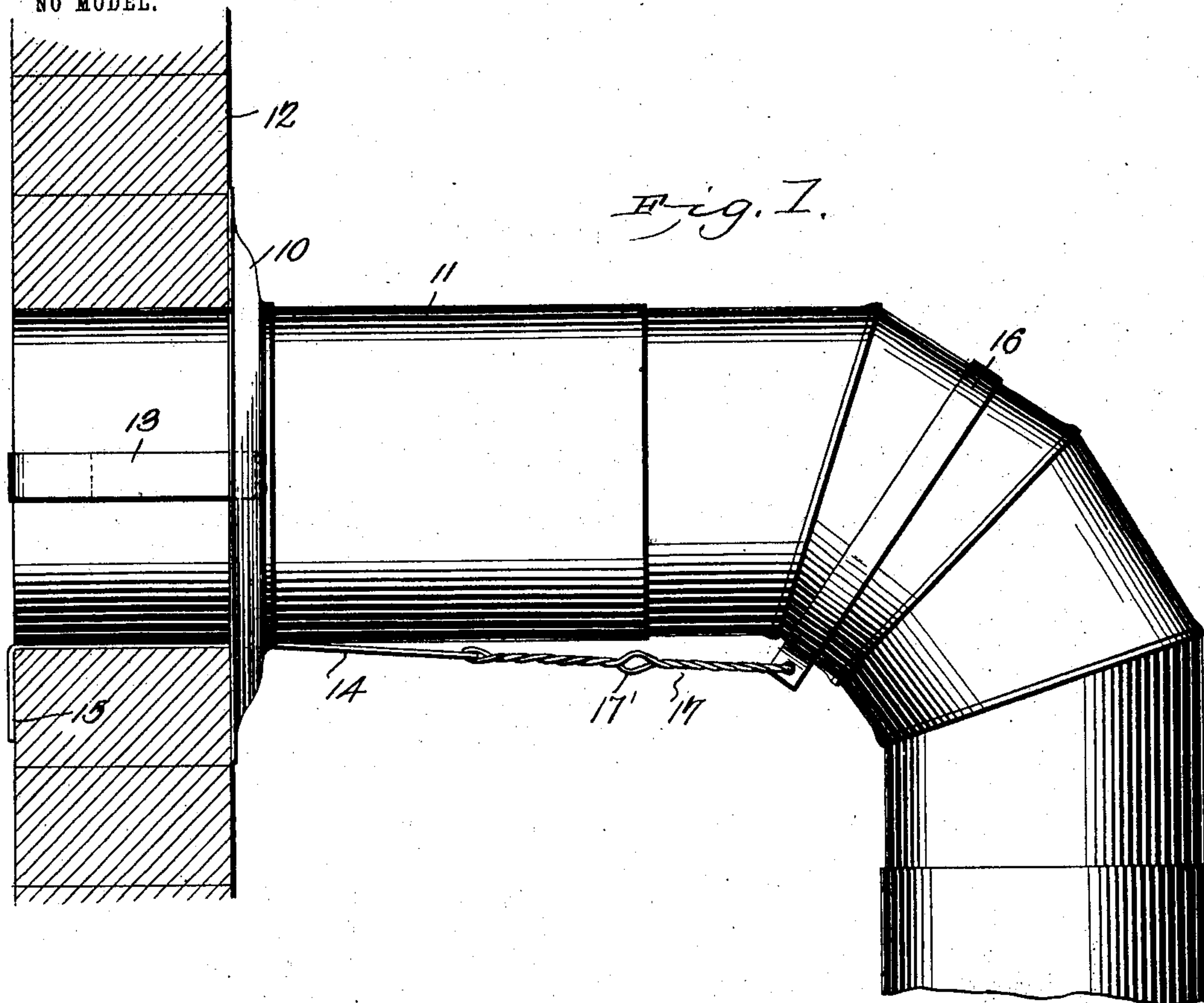


No. 741,648.

PATENTED OCT. 20, 1903.

A. J. FORSYTHE.  
STOVEPIPE FASTENER.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. FORSYTHE, OF KOKOMO, INDIANA.

## STOVEPIPE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 741,648, dated October 20, 1903.

Application filed April 22, 1903. Serial No. 153,820. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. FORSYTHE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Stovepipe-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stovepipe-fasteners for securing a stovepipe in the flue-opening of a chimney, and has for its object to produce a simply-constructed and easily-applied device whereby the pipe may be firmly secured in place and effectually prevented from working loose from any cause; and the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter shown and described, and specified in the claims.

In the drawings, in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a stovepipe with the improvement applied, the chimney-flue being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the parts forming the improvement detached.

The tendency of stovepipes to work loose from the flues into which they lead is a source of great annoyance, not only seriously interfering with the "draft" of the stove, but likewise frequently causing the pipe to be displaced or to fall, and thereby entailing great damage. The loose pipes also permit the escape of smoke and are otherwise very objectionable.

To obviate these and other difficulties is the principal object of the present invention, which consists of a collar 10 of the usual form adapted to inclose the stovepipe (represented at 11) next to the flue (indicated at 12) and provided with clip-bars 13, having terminal hooks engaging the flue end of the pipe, as shown, and serving as means for limiting the inward movement of the pipe. By this arrangement it will be obvious the pipe cannot be thrust into the flue beyond the length of the clip-bars.

Adapted to be inserted between the collar 10 and the stovepipe 11 is a bar 14, having one end turned into a hook 15 and adapted to project laterally into engagement with the inner face of the flue.

A strap 16 is provided and adapted to encircle the stovepipe preferably at the elbow and connected to the free end of the bar 14 by a connection 17, preferably in the form of a wire loop, the sides of which are entwisted to form a straining means to draw the stovepipe into the flue against the resistance offered by the clips 13, by which means the pipe will be firmly secured in place. By this simple means it is obvious that by simply applying a straining force upon the connecting means 17 by entwisting the side members of the loop by placing a tool through the central aperture 17' and turning the tool the parts will be firmly clamped to the flue and to each other and a smoke and air tight joint produced which will not only effectually prevent the escape of smoke or the entrance of air, but will also prevent the displacement of the stovepipe and collar, no matter how severe the jarring or concussions may be to which they are subjected.

The device is readily applicable to all sizes of pipe and to all forms of flues and can be manufactured very cheaply and sold as any other attachment and applied by any person without previous skill.

The strap or band 16 may be applied to any part of the pipe, and when applied to the elbow, as in Fig. 1, the bend of the elbow will prevent its slipping, and when applied to a straight portion of the pipe it should be placed at the first joint in advance of the "beading," so that the slight projection of the bead may be utilized to prevent its slipping when the strain is applied. The bands or straps and the bar 14 will preferably be of the same color as the pipe, so that their presence will not be conspicuous, and the connecting means 17 will likewise preferably be of the same color as the pipe for the same reason. The parts 10, 14, 17, and 16 are the only parts which are in view, and the parts 14, 16, and 17 may be placed at convenient points relative to the pipe; but the parts 14 and 17 will preferably be at the under side.

While I have shown the part 17 formed of a wire-loop adapted to be entwisted to secure the requisite "straining" force, I do not wish to be limited to this specific form of device for

this purpose, but reserve the right to the use of any device which will accomplish the same purpose.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A stovepipe-fastener consisting of a collar adapted to encircle a pipe adjacent to the flue-opening and provided with means for engaging the flue end of said pipe, a bar disposed between said pipe and collar and provided at one end with a hook for engaging the inner face of the flue, a band for encircling the pipe in advance of the collar, and longitudinally-adjustable means connecting said band and bar.

2. A stovepipe-fastener consisting of a collar for encircling a stovepipe, and provided

with means for engaging the flue end of said pipe, a bar adapted to be disposed between said collar and pipe and having a hook at one end to engage the inner face of the flue and an eye at its other end, a band for encircling said pipe in advance of said collar, and a wire loop connecting said band with the eye of said bar, the side members of said loop being adapted to be entwisted to secure said pipe firmly in the flue-opening.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW J. FORSYTHE.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. GALBREATH,  
W. H. FISHER.