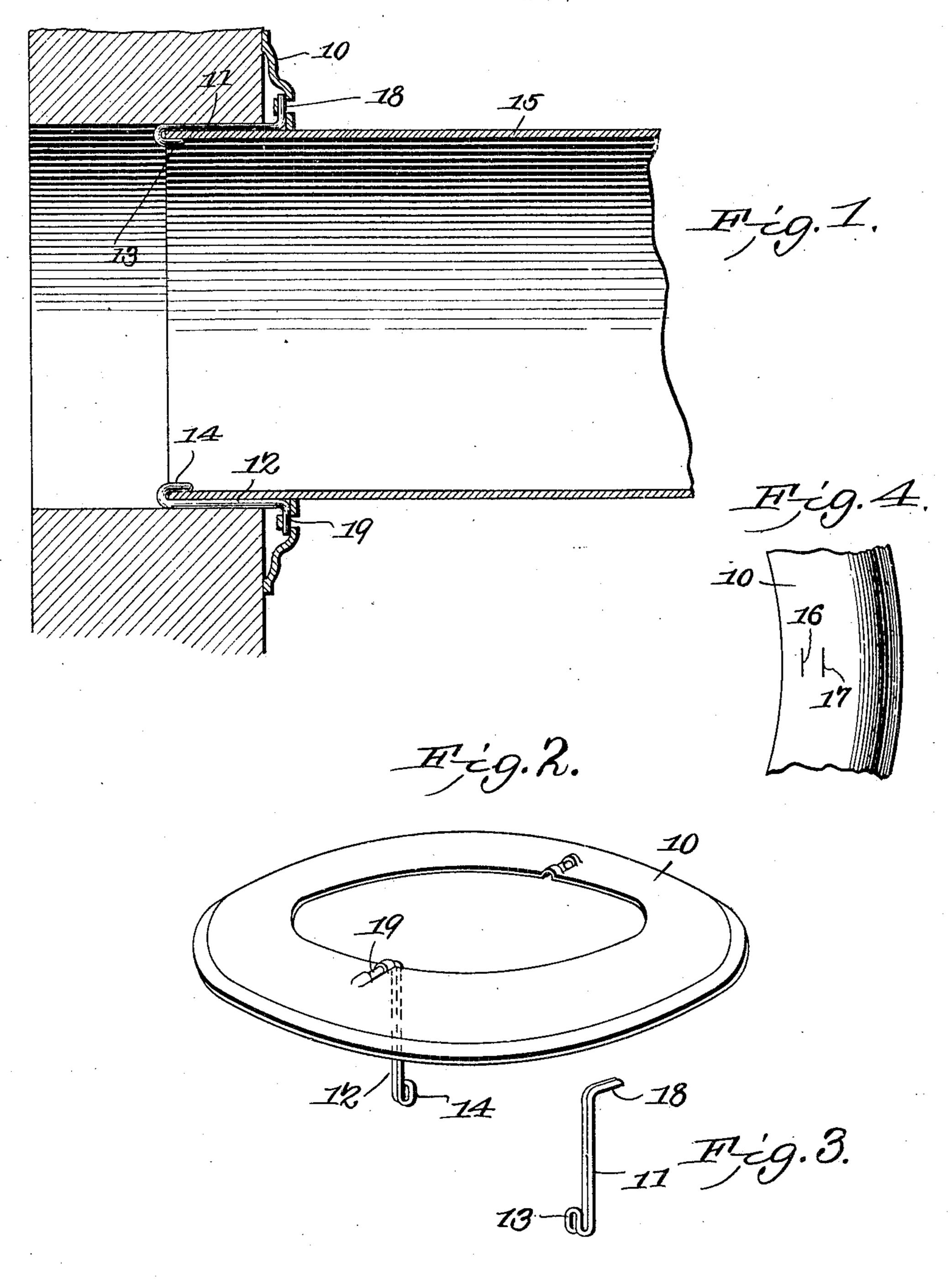
L. DOERR. STOVEPIPE COLLAR. APPLICATION FILED JAN. 8, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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LAWRENCE DOERR, OF MANCELONA, MICHIGAN.

STOVEPIPE-COLLAR.

No. 844,782.

Specification of Letters Patent,

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE DOERR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mancelona, in the county of Antrim and State of 5 Michigan, have invented a new and useful Stovepipe-Collar, of which the following is

a specification.

This invention relates to stovepipe-collars, and has for its object to provide a sim-10 ply-constructed device of this character whereby the position of the pipe relative thereto is controlled and the danger of the pipe being inserted too far into the pipeopening in the chimney is obviated.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention ca-25 pable of carrying the same into practical operation.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a chimney through one of the pipe-holes, together with a portion of the pipe, with the 30 improved device applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improved collar, enlarged, with one of the hooked rods detached. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the hooked rods detached. Fig. 4 is a detail of 35 a portion of the collar, illustrating the manner of forming the socket therein.

The improved device comprises a collar 10 of the usual form and provided with rods 11 12, detachably connected at one end to the 40 collar and with hooks 13 14 at the other ends for engaging the inner end of the pipe 15 thrust through the collar to limit its inward movement, and thus prevent it from being forced too far into the chimney.

The sockets are formed by cutting spaced clefts, as shown at 16 17 in Fig. 4, at oppo-

site sides of the collar and compressing the portion between the clefts in one direction and compressing the portions adjacent to the clefts in the opposite direction, the extended 50 ends 18 19 of the hooks 11 12 being inserted into the sockets thus formed, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1.

The rods 11 12 are each preferably formed from a single piece of wire bent centrally 55 upon itself and the hooks 13 14 bent from the rods at the bends and the projections 18 19 bent from the ends of the rods.

By this simple means the collars can be constructed in the usual form with the sock- 60 ets therein and shipped nested or knockdown with the hooks tied in bundles or placed in cartons or other inclesures and shipped therewith and applied to the collars when they are about to be used.

The improved collars are thus but a trifle more expensive than ordinary collars, while the advantages gained by their use are considerable.

The collars can be of any required size or 70 material or of any fanciful design.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A pipe-collar comprising an annulus having parallel incisions cut therein, the mate- 75 rial between the incisions being bowed in one direction and the material at the outer sides of the incisions being bowed in the opposite direction, a hook consisting of a piece of wire bent upon itself and having a hooked end 80 and its opposite end rectangularly disposed to the body portion, the last said end passing between the inner faces of said oppositelybowed portions of the annulus and being held against rotation therein.

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

LAWRENCE DOERR.

Witnesses:

HENRY JUNKER, N. W. Burdick.