

No. 848,164.

PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

M. A. FLANNERY.  
STOVEPIPE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1906.

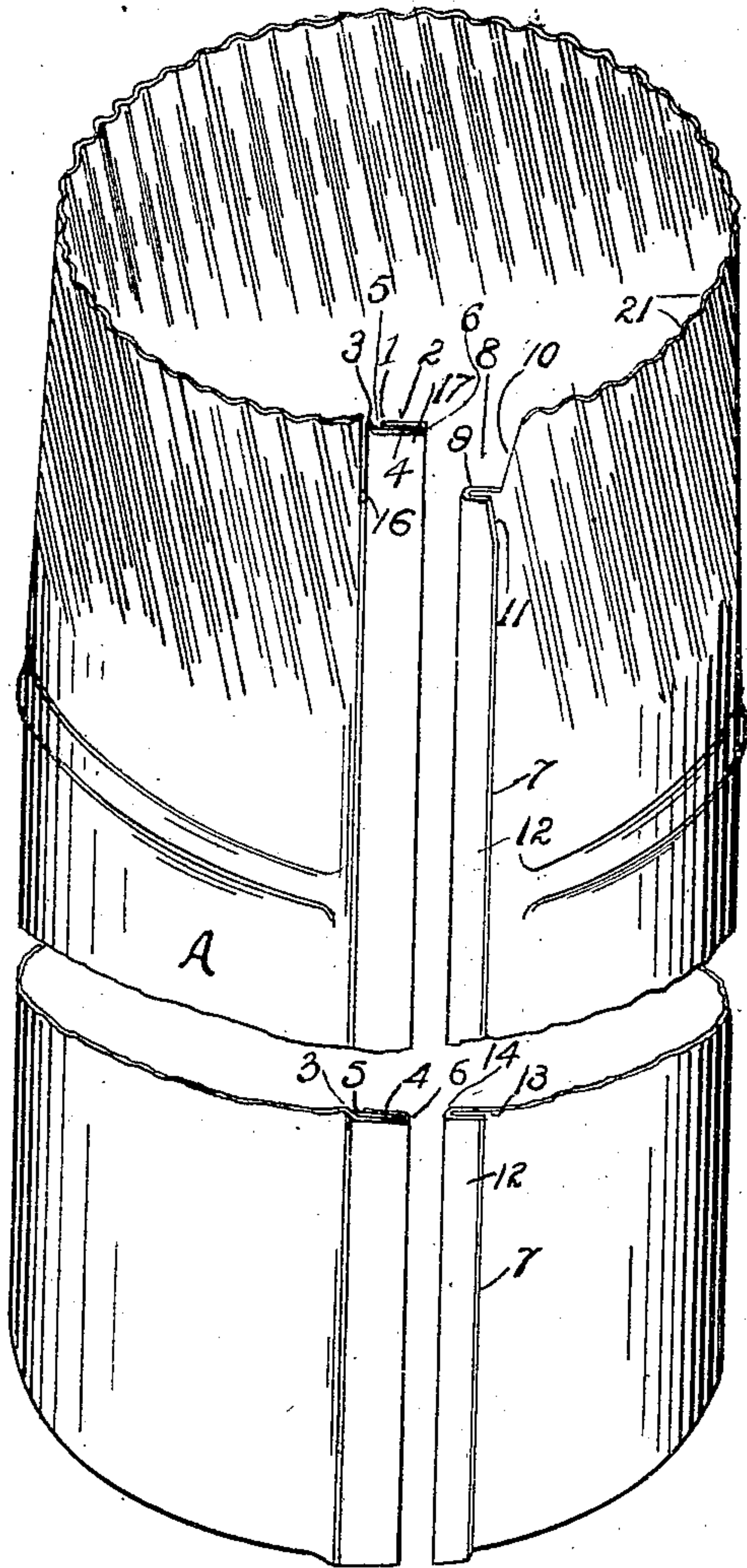


Fig. 1

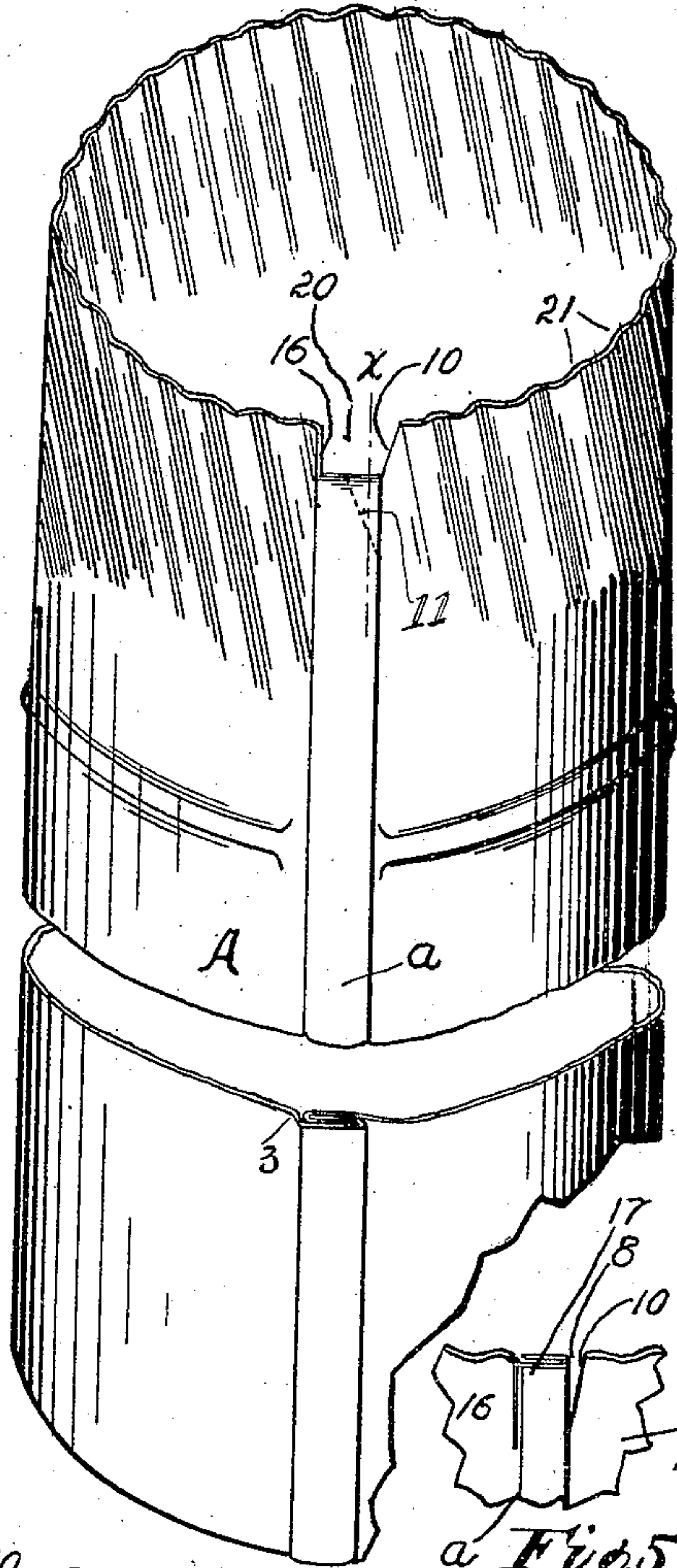


Fig. 2

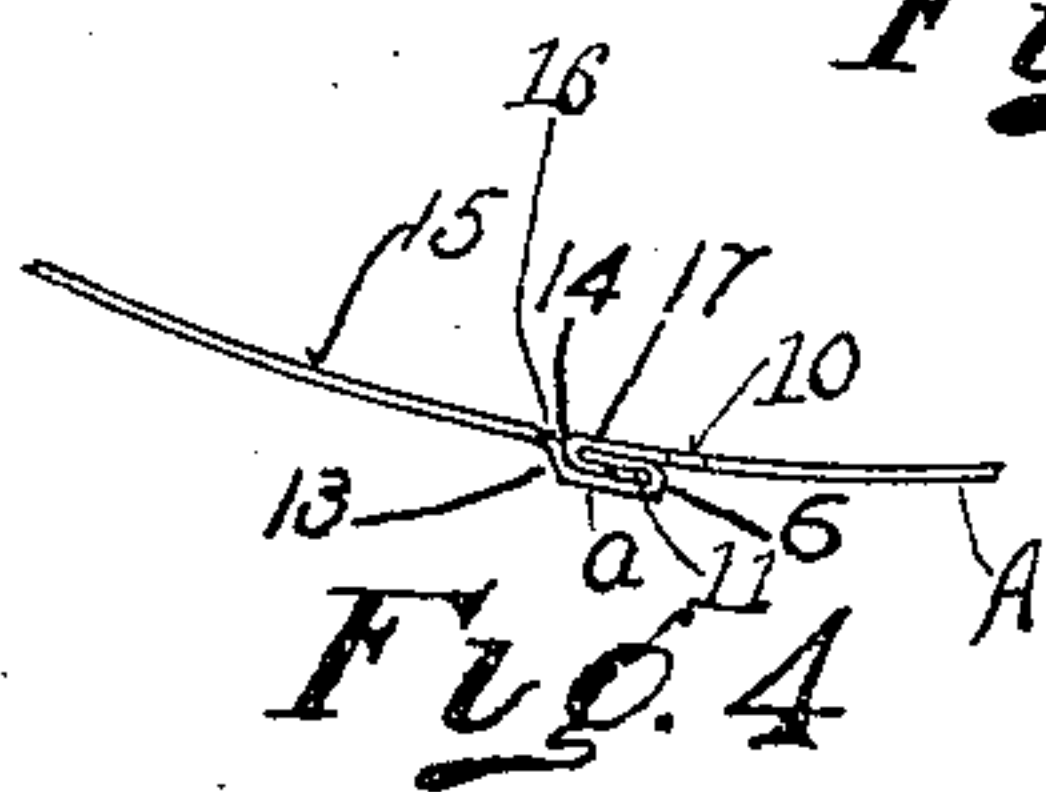


Fig. 3

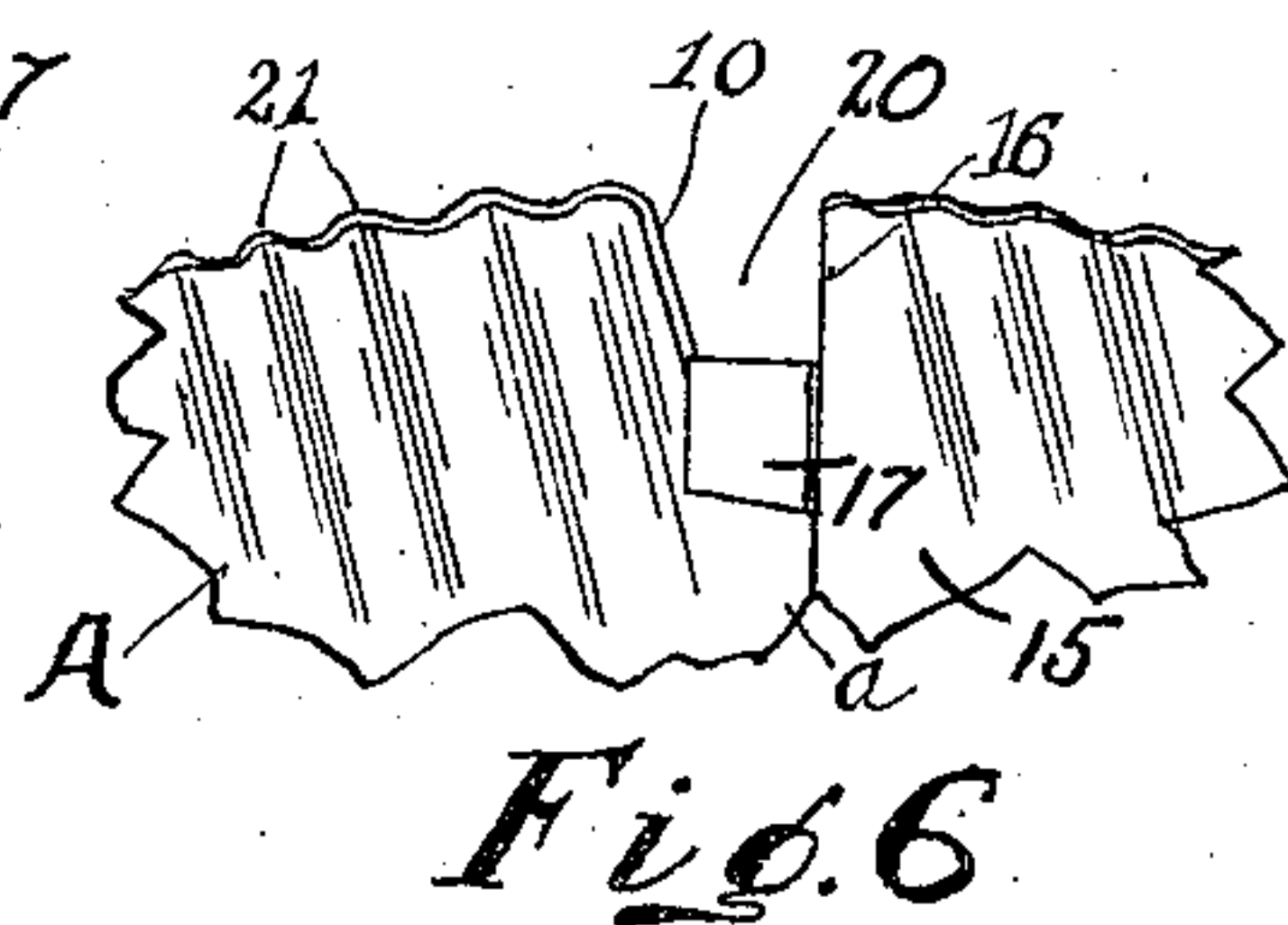


Fig. 4

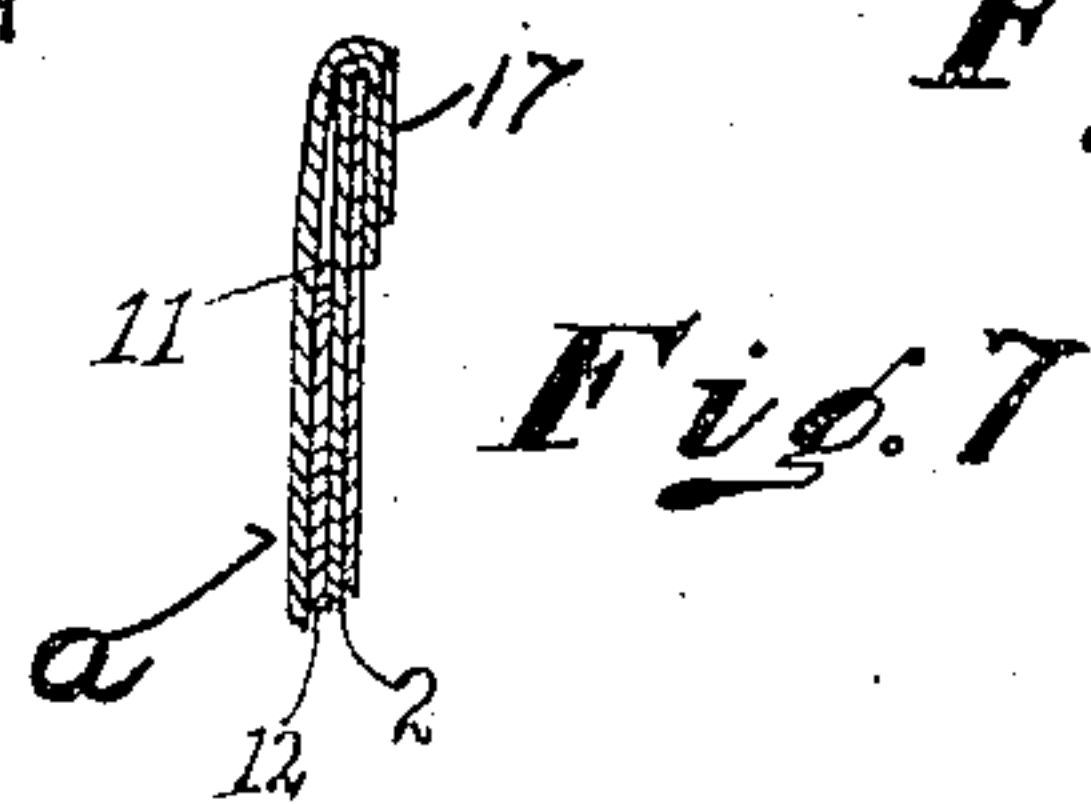


Fig. 5

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## STOVEPIPE.

No. 848,164.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed December 24, 1906. Serial No. 349,206.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MICHAEL A. FLANNERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipes, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of my invention to provide a new and improved stovepipe having a locked joint made of the material of which the stovepipe is composed and located at that end of the length of the stovepipe arranged to be inserted into the adjacent length of pipe; further, to provide a locked joint cut and bent from the insertible end of the stovepipe in such manner that the bent portion may leave a space at said end adapted to permit the further reduction in diameter at said insertible edge, so that the same may be readily inserted into the end of an adjoining length of pipe.

The invention will be further readily understood from the following description and claims and from the drawing, in which latter—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved stovepipe, partly broken away, showing the joint in separated relation. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same in finished relation. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the locking-corners of the stovepipe-blank. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the joint, showing the same prior to the locking-tongue being bent into locked position. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 6 is an interior perspective view of the locked joint, and Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the locked joint on the line *x* of Fig. 2.

A represents a section or length of stovepipe, and *a* is the seam thereof. The blank of which the stovepipe is composed is at one of its longitudinal edges, 1, provided with an inward fold 2, adjacent to which latter when folded there is a longitudinal reversely-bent portion 3 for forming a pocket 4, provided with a mouth 5 between the extreme edge of the longitudinal inward fold and said reversely-bent portion. A bead 6 is thus also formed.

The other longitudinal edge, 7, of the blank at one of its ends is provided with a rabbet 8, having a bottom 9 and a side wall 10. The side wall preferably flares sidewardly from the said bottom toward the end of the pipe and toward the adjoining web of the pipe.

The bottom of the rabbet merges into a sloping wall 11 for purposes hereinafter explained. The longitudinal edge 7 is provided with a longitudinal outward fold 12 for forming a pocket 13 with a side bead 14. The bottom of the rabbet 8 is preferably as wide as the pocket 13. The longitudinal outward fold 12 is adapted to be received through the mouth 5 into the pocket 4 when the seam is formed, and when so received the said inwardly and outwardly folded parts are compressed for forming the seam and preferably in such manner as to make the inner face 15 of the pipe flush at both sides of the joint for said seam.

Preferably at the beginning of the reversely-bent portion 3 a slit 16 is formed at the insertible end of the pipe. This slit separates the extreme end of the pocket 4 laterally from the lateral web of the pipe for forming a tongue 17. This slit may be a simple incision in the pipe, or it may be wider, so as to form a recess at that point. The slit preferably extends longitudinally from the insertible edge of the pipe as far as the bottom of the rabbet 8. The tongue 17, being free from connection with the web of the pipe at both its sides, may readily be bent inwardly and folded against the inner face of the seam for forming the lock. The bent tongue may in practice be compressed or hammered close against the inner face of the pipe. This compressing or hammering will also flatten the insertible end of the bead 6 outside the sloping wall 11, so that an approximately flush surface is provided at the insertible end of the pipe to permit ready insertion into the end of a mating length of pipe.

Bending in the tongue 17 forms a recess 20 in the edge of the insertible end of the pipe. This insertible end of the pipe is preferably reduced in cross-section in suitable manner, as by being provided with flutes 21. If it is desired to further reduce the extreme edge of the insertible end when inserting it into the exterior end of an adjoining length of pipe, this insertible end may be compressed by manually forcing the side walls of the recess 20 toward each other, there being sufficient spring in the metal to permit this, this manual compression being released as soon as the insertible end is received by the end of the adjacent length of pipe.

It will be noted that the bead 14 when the seam *a* is compressed impinges the reversely-



bent wall 3 of the pocket 4 and that the longitudinal edges 7 1 impinge the inner walls of the beads 6 14. When the tongue 17 is bent, these parts are locked in that position, with the bead 6 impinging the side wall 10 adjacent the bottom 9 of the rabbet 8 on one side of said tongue. At the other side of said tongue the bead 14 is laterally locked by the reversely-bent portion 3. In this manner the seam is securely held and locked against displacement of the longitudinal edges of the pipe, so that the said seam at the insertible end of the pipe may not collapse irrespective of pressure exerted upon the pipe.

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

1. A stovepipe having a longitudinal inward fold and a longitudinal outward fold at its respective longitudinal mating edges for forming a pair of pockets having inner and outer walls, one end of said pockets being separated from the adjacent side web of the pipe whereby a tongue is formed, the said tongue being bent upon the seam for locking said seam.

2. A stovepipe having reversely-bent longitudinal mating edges lapping each other for forming a seam, one end of said seam being laterally separated from the adjoining web of said pipe, said separated portion of said seam being bent upon itself for locking said seam and forming a recess at the end of said pipe.

3. A stovepipe having mating reversely-bent longitudinal edges resting one within the other for forming a seam, one of said edges having its end portion cut away for forming a rabbet; the other of said edges having an incision therein adjacent said folded mating ends for forming a tongue composed of a less number of thicknesses than the seam of said pipe, said tongue being bent upon said seam for forming a recess in the edge of said pipe, substantially as described.

4. A stovepipe having a longitudinal inward fold and a longitudinal outward fold at its respective longitudinal mating edges for forming a pair of pockets having inner and outer walls forming a seam, the end of one of said pockets being cut away for forming a rabbet merging into a depending laterally-sloping wall 11, the other of said pockets having its end laterally separated from the adjoining web of said stovepipe for forming a tongue, said tongue being bent upon said seam, said sloping wall being received by one of said pockets in forming said seam, and said pocket being crushed adjacent said sloping wall when said tongue is bent upon said seam, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name hereto in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL A. FLANNERY.

Witnesses:

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