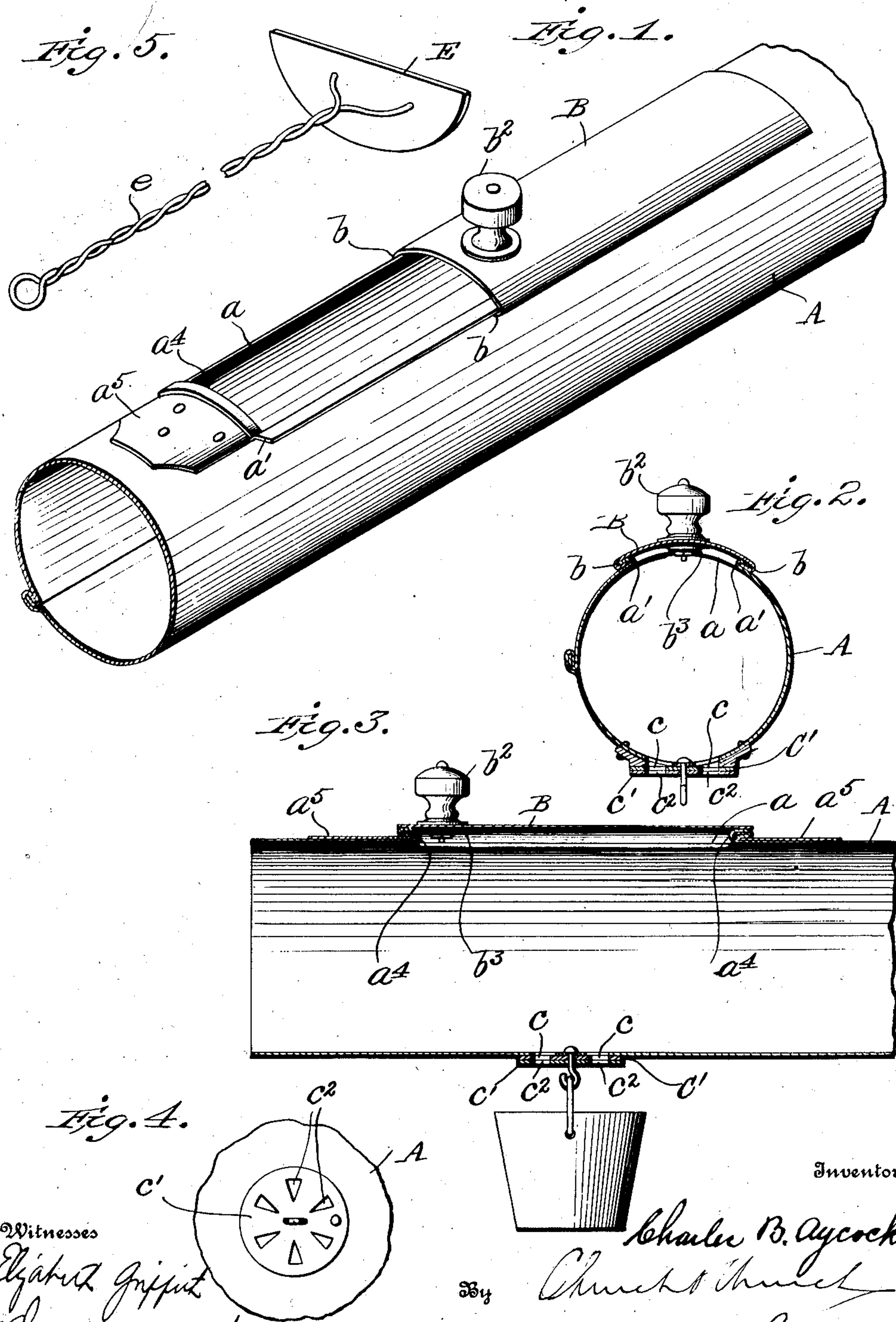


C. B. AYCOCK.
STOVEPIPE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1908.

906,989.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.



Witnesses
Elizabeth Griffith
Thomas Durant

By

Inventor
Charles B. Aycock
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK, OF EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CLARENCE S. DEFIELD, OF EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI.

STOVEPIPE.

No. 906,989.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed May 20, 1908. Serial No. 433,931.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. AYCOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Prairie, in the county of Mississippi and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in smoke pipes for stoves, furnaces, etc., and has for its object to provide means whereby the accumulation of soot and dirt may be readily removed from the pipe without the necessity of taking the pipe apart.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts, all as will be now described and the particular features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein is illustrated the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pipe section with the cover for the opening in the pipe pushed back. Fig. 2 is a cross section. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a bottom view. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the implement for cleaning out the pipe.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A indicates one of the horizontal sections of an ordinary stove pipe having a relatively long and narrow opening a in the top intermediate ends. This opening is adapted to be closed by a suitable cover, and in the present instance consists of a slide B, provided with guides b , on opposite sides formed by bending inward the edge of the metal of the slide. This guide B coöperates with a guide groove a' formed along the opposite side of the opening a , by bending outward the metal of the pipe constituting the side walls of the opening, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The slide or cover B is provided with a knob or handle b^2 , by means of which it may be easily operated. In order to prevent the removal of the slide at each extreme of movement the slide is provided with a suitable stop, in the present instance constituted by the shank b^3 of the

knob b^2 , which extends through the cover B which strikes against the ends a^4 of the opening A, and thus prevents further movement of the slide. The end walls of the opening are strengthened to withstand the repeated blows of the stop b^3 , and this is preferably done by turning back the metal of the pipe and interlocking it with the edge of a metal stay or strengthening piece a^5 secured to the pipe at each end of the opening, as shown in Fig. 3. In order to remove the soot and dirt from the pipe an opening is formed in the bottom of the pipe opposite the opening A. In the present instance this opening is circular and within it is secured a plate or disk C, having sector shaped openings c therein. Rotatably mounted upon the disk C' is a second disk or plate c' , also having sector shaped openings c^2 therein. The openings in the two disks are so arranged that they may be brought into registry, thus opening communication with the interior of the pipe, or the integral portion of the disk C' may be brought over the openings c in disk C, to close communication, all as will be readily understood.

The implement for removing the soot is illustrated in Fig. 5, and it consists preferably of a sheet-metal blade or head E, semi-circular in shape, and to this blade is secured a flexible handle e of twisted wire, whereby the handle may bend to permit the implement to be used in the curves or elbows of pipes.

From the above description the invention will be readily understood.

When it is desired to clean out a pipe, the slide or cover is pushed back to uncover the opening in the pipe, the blade E inserted through the opening being turned parallel with the pipe to permit this, and then turned at right angles with the pipe. The blade may then be worked within the pipe and the dirt scraped out through the openings in the disks C and C'.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:

1. In a stove pipe having a relatively long narrow opening intermediate its ends and having reinforced end walls, the combination with a cover for said opening, a handle carried by said cover the shank of which extends through the cover constituting a stop, adapted to abut against the end walls of the opening, whereby the movement of the cover in either direction will be arrested.

2. A stove pipe provided with an opening intermediate its ends, stay pieces secured to the pipe at each end of the opening, the edge of the stay pieces and the metal at the end being interlocked, whereby the end walls of the opening will be reinforced, a closure for said opening, and a stop carried by said closure adapted to abut the end walls of the opening to limit the movement of the closure in each direction.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. RUSSELL,
WM. W. BLEDSOE.