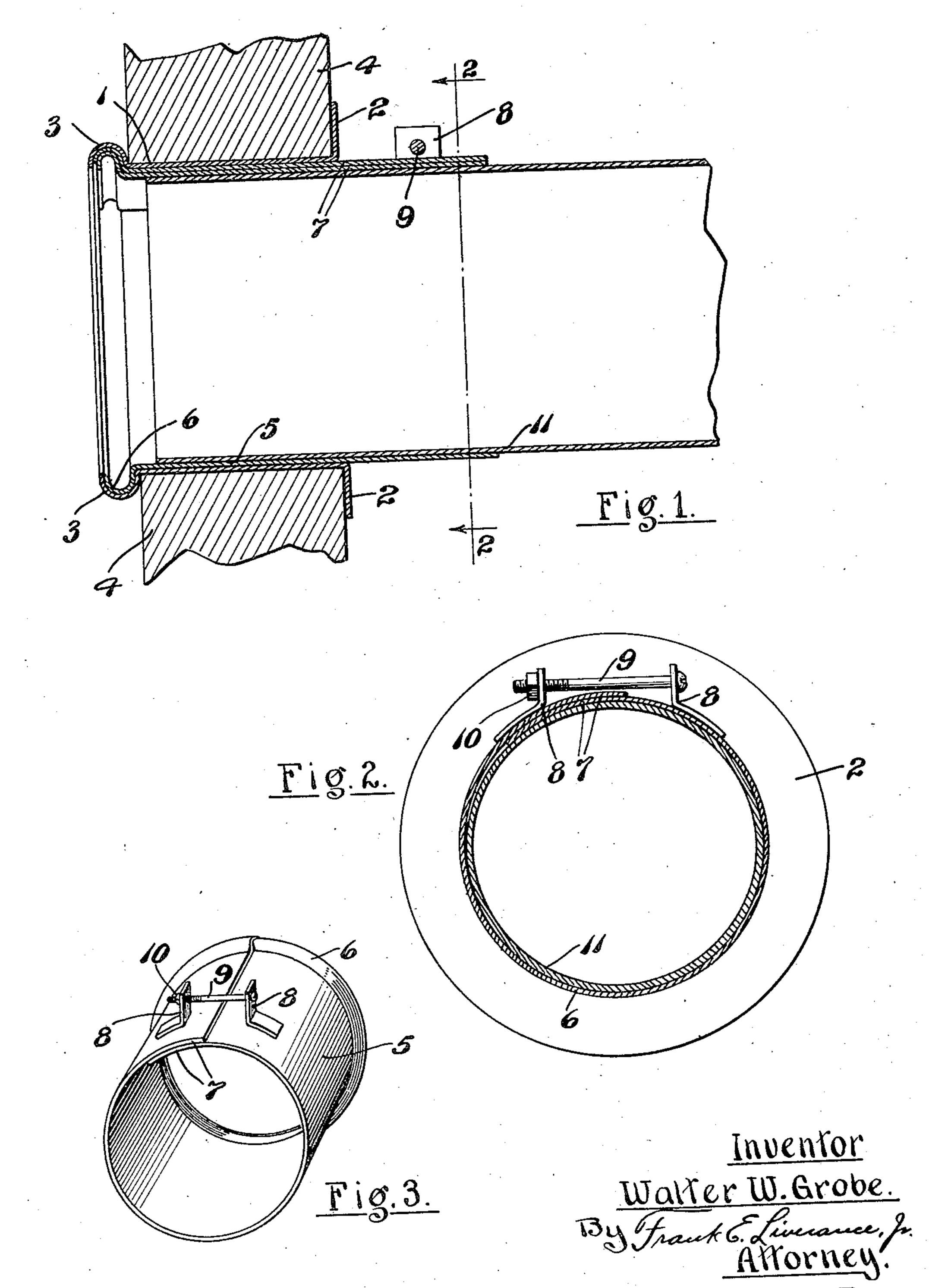
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W. W. GROBE

THIMBLE CONSTRUCTION

Filed May 26, 1922



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER WILLIAM GROBE, OF HAMILTON, OHIO.

THIMBLE CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed May 26, 1922. Serial No. 563,957.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER WILLIAM secure the member in place. Grobe, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Hamilton, in the coun-5 ty of Butler and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Thimble Constructions; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a thimble construction for use in connecting the end of a furnace or stove pipe with the smoke 15 flue of a chimney. It is a primary object and purpose of the present invention to make a thimble of this character of sheet metal, having few parts all of which are easily produced and assembled, and with 20 which the smoke pipe of the stove or furnace may be very quickly and easily asthe length of the pipe being capable of threading on to the screw threaded end of considerable variation, as the thimble pro- the bolt. By use of a screw driver engaged 25 vides for such variation. Various other ob- with the head of the bolt, the ears may be 80 jects and purposes together with novel constructions for attaining the same will appear as understanding of the invention is had from the following description, taken 30 in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which,

through the thimble, showing the same in member 5 of the thimble and adjusted to the operative position in association with a flue and smoke pipe leading thereto.

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section, substantially on the plane of line 2-2, of Fig. 1, and looking in the direction indicated by the arrows, and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the members of the thimble construction.

In the construction of the thimble, a cylindrical member 1 of sheet metal is used, at one end being formed with an annular flange 2 and at the opposite end with an outwardly placing the member in position, the opening through the wall is made large enough for the passage of the bead 3 and after the member is in place, the space around the same is 55 filled with cement or other suitable material

to completely fill the space and permanently

Within the outer member, a second member of substantially cylindrical form is placed. This member, indicated at 5 is also 60 formed from sheet metal rolled into form and having a bead 6 at its inner end adapted to fit within the bead 3 of the first member and with overlapping edge portions 7, as shown, whereby the member may be com- 65 pressed to reduce its size when put through the first member 1, expanding when released to completely fill the same. The bead 6 interlocked with bead 3 serves to hold the second member from disconnection with the 70 first member, as is evident.

Two sheet metal ears 8 are permanently secured to the member 5, one at each side of the longitudinal separation line thereof, the same projecting outwardly. A bolt 9, hav- 75 ing a head at one end and threaded at the sociated and thereafter clamped in place, other is passed through the ears, a nut 10 drawn toward each other to any desired position within the limits prescribed by the distance apart of the ears and the length of the bolt.

With a thimble as thus constructed, the 85 end of a stove or furnace smoke pipe 11 may Fig. 1 is a central longitudinal section be inserted into the outer end of the inner required position, after which the bolt and nut may be actuated to clamp said inner 90 member against the pipe. A sure and positive connection is made but one that may be readily released at any time if it is desired to take the pipe down, as for cleaning.

This construction has many advantages 95 over the usual construction of thimble employed. Particularly, a relatively long support for the end of the smoke pipe is provided and there is no necessity for cutting the last length of pipe to any exact dimen. 100 extending bead 3, as shown. This member sion, nor is there any danger that the pipe is adapted to be placed through an opening will disconnect from the thimble, a sure and in a wall 4 of the chimney, the flange 2 bear-positive connection being made. The coning against the outer side of the wall, and struction is manufactured at low cost and 50 the bead 3 coming against an inner side. In is durable, efficient, and satisfactory in 105 every way.

I claim:

1. A thimble construction comprising an outer cylindrical sleeve formed with an outwardly extending annular flange at one end 110 cess on its inner side at the other end, a sheet

metal member having overlapping edge portions located within the said sleeve and 5 formed with a bead at one end for entrance into the recess of the bead on the first member, said member being longer than the sleeve, ears connected to said sheet metal member one at each side of the longitudinal

10 division line of the member, a bolt passing through the ears, and a nut threaded on to one end of the bolt, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A thimble construction, comprising an outer cylindrical sleeve having means at

with a bead having a concaved annular re- each end to secure it in and through an opening in a chimney wall, a cylindrical sheet metal inner member longer than the sleeve inserted in said sleeve and having overlapping edge portions whereby the member may 20 be compressed, interengaging means on the sleeve and said inner member at their inner ends for detachably connecting the ame together, and means on the inner member for compressing and reducing the size thereof 25 to clamp the same against a smoke pipe, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signa-

WALTER WILLIAM GROBE.