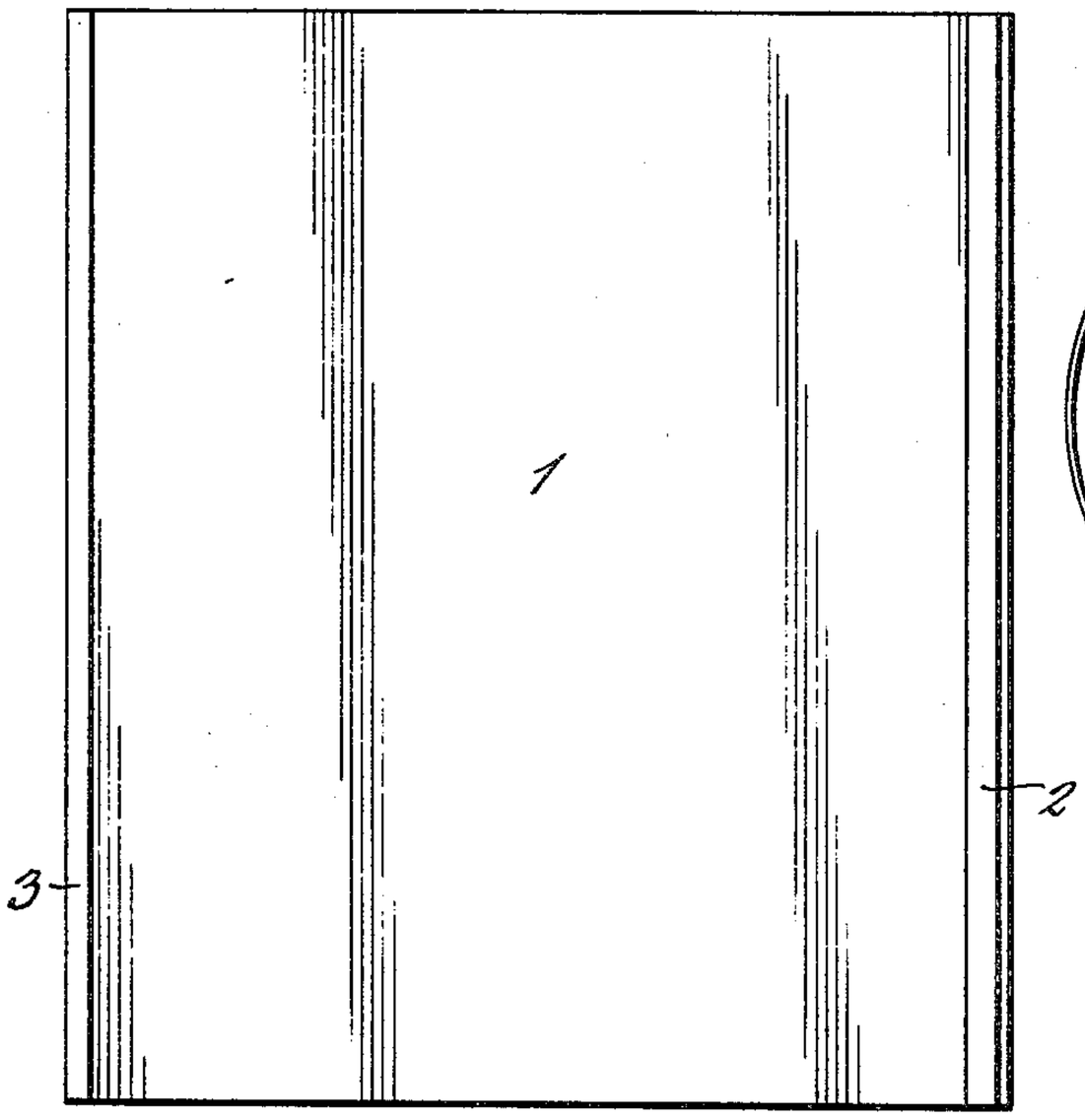
May 9, 1933. L. B. GOLDBERG ET AL 1,907,536

STOVEPIPE JOINT

Filed July 27, 1931



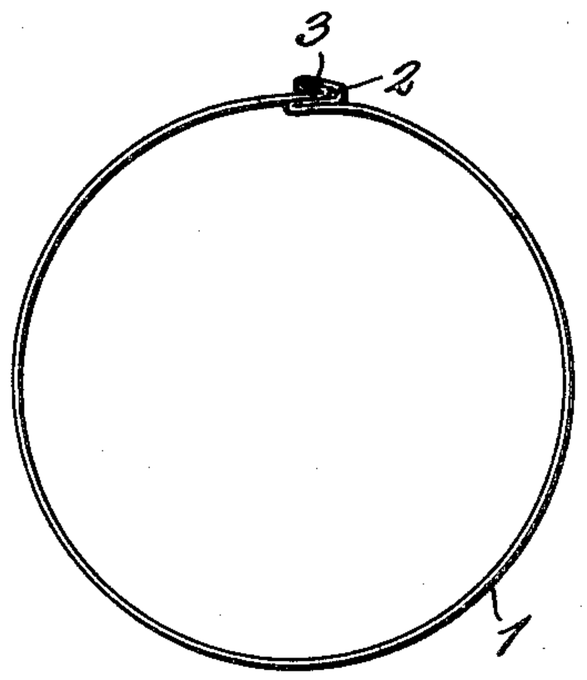


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

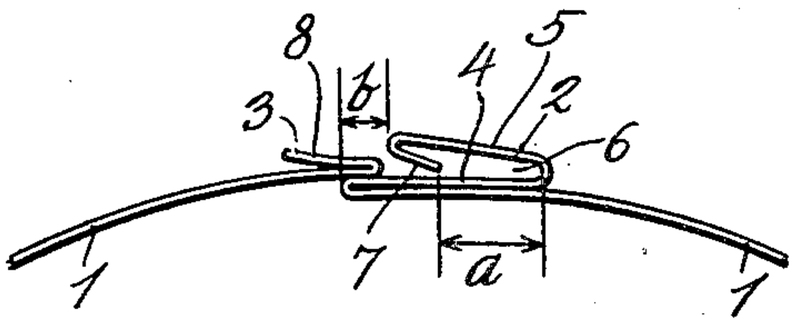


Fig. 3.

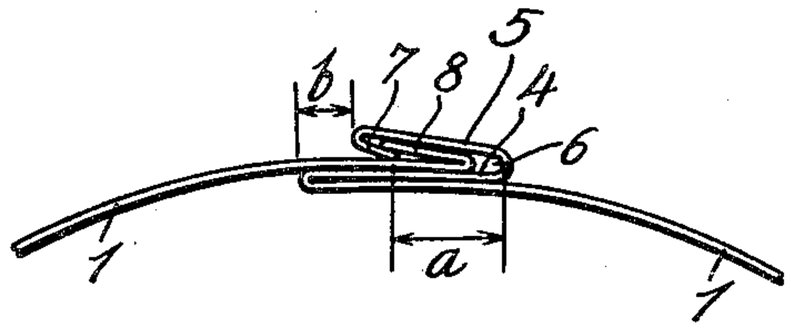


Fig. 4.

Inventors
Louis B. Goldberg,
Nathan Goldberg,
William Goldberg,
Jacob M. Goldberg.
By D. O'Brien Attorney.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LOUIS B. GOLDBERG, NATHAN GOLDBERG, WILLIAM GOLDBERG, AND JACOB M. GOLDBERG, OF DENVER, COLORADO

STOVEPIPE JOINT

Application filed July 27, 1931. Serial No. 553,362.

This invention relates to improvements in stovepipes or the like and has reference more particularly to a novel joint for connecting the edges of the pipe section of the character employed with what is generally termed "knock-down stovepipes".

The primary object of the invention is to produce a stovepipe having an automatic self-locking seam designed to join the opposite edges of the pipe section in such a manner that the seam does not have to be hammered before the pipe section is put into use, altho it may be hammered down if desired.

A further object of this invention is to produce a seam of such construction that there will be no raw or sharp edges exposed, which project in the direction of the edges of the pipe and the danger of injury to the hands of the workman while bringing the edges into interlocking engagement will therefore be greatly diminished.

A still further object is to produce a seam of such a construction that one side will be provided with a ledge on which the edge of the other side can rest when the joint is being assembled and thereby greatly facilitate the operation of forming the joint.

The above and other objects that may become apparent, as this description proceeds, are attained by means of a construction and an arrangement of parts that will now be described in detail, and for this purpose reference will be had to the accompanying drawing in which the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated, and in which:

Fig. 1 shows the development of a pipe section constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is an end view of a stovepipe provided with the improved seam, the pipe being shown with the seam in operative position;

Fig. 3 is a view of a portion of the end of the pipe showing the position of the two edges as the seam is about to be formed; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to that shown in Fig. 3, but showing the seam in fully assembled position.

In the drawing, reference numeral 1 indicates a rectangular piece of sheet metal of the proper length and width to form a stovepipe joint. The opposing longitudinal edges have been designated by reference numerals 2 and 3, and these are folded in a peculiar way so as to form a seam which will now be described.

The construction of the seam that forms the subject of this invention is seen most clearly in Figs. 3 and 4, where the parts have been shown to a larger scale than in Figs. 1 and 2, and from which it will be seen that the edge of the sheet indicated by reference numeral 2 in Fig. 1 has a portion thereof folded rearwardly against the outer side; this portion has been indicated by reference numeral 4. The material is then reversely folded so as to produce a fold 5 that is spaced from the outer surface of the fold 4, a distance equal to at least twice the thickness of the material. The groove between the two folds has been designated by reference numeral 6. The outer edge of fold 5 is bent downwardly and then inwardly so as to form a hook portion 7. The outer edge of the sheet, which has been designated by reference numeral 3, is bent rearwardly, as shown at 8. The folded portion 8 is narrower than the distance from the inner edge of the hook portion 7 to the bottom of the groove and must not exceed the distance *a*, indicated on the drawing. The outer edge of the folded portion 8 is preferably raised a short distance from the outer surface of the pipe. When the pipe is to be connected by means of the seam, the two edges are brought into the position shown in Fig. 3, from which it will be seen that the edge 3 rests on the edge 2, after which the parts are pushed together until the part marked 8 is forced back of the hooked portion 7. When the parts have been thus assembled they can be spread apart a short distance, whereupon the edge of the portion 8 will be forced into the groove between the reversely bent part 7 and the folded portion 5 and thereby lock the edges of the sheet in the manner quite apparent from Fig. 4.

Attention is called to the fact that with the construction shown on the drawing and described above, there are no sharp edges extending in the direction of the edges of the

sheet and therefore the danger of injury to the hands of the workman is greatly diminished, if not entirely removed. It is apparent that if the stovepipe blank or sheet has sharp edges extending outwardly, these are liable to slip and cut the workman, and in the present design this has been carefully guarded against, so as to reduce the danger from this source to a minimum.

Another feature of this construction is that the fold 5 does not extend outwardly to the edge of the fold 4 but terminates a distance *b* from the edge, thereby producing a projecting ledge on which the edge 3 can rest, as shown in Fig. 3. The fact that the edge 3 of the sheet can rest on the projections *b* greatly facilitates the forming of the joint, because by merely bringing the edges of the sheet into the position shown in Fig. 3 they can be readily pressed into interlocking position and do not require the workman to insert a thin edge into a narrow slot, as must be done when assembling some forms of stovepipes.

After the parts have been assembled in the manner shown in Fig. 4, the joint can be hammered if desired, but this is not necessary for the reason that the joint is gas tight without hammering and will not come apart due to the inter-lock obtained by means of the inter-engaging members 7 and 8.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

A stovepipe section comprising a rectangular piece of sheet metal bent into the form of a cylinder, one of the longitudinal edges being folded rearwardly against the outside of the curved sheet and then refolded in a forward direction, the adjacent surfaces of the two folds being spaced so as to define a groove whose width is slightly greater than twice the thickness of the metal, the extreme edge of the outer fold being bent inwardly and rearwardly to form a hooked shoulder, the width of the outer fold being less than that of the inner fold whereby a ledge is formed that projects beyond the free end of the outer fold, the other longitudinal edge of sheet being folded rearwardly and flat against the outside of the sheet, the last mentioned fold being narrower than the outside fold of the other longitudinal edge and having its free edge raised from the surface of the sheet so as to facilitate its engagement with the hooked shoulder.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

LOUIS B. GOLDBERG.
NATHAN GOLDBERG.
WILLIAM GOLDBERG.
JACOB M. GOLDBERG.