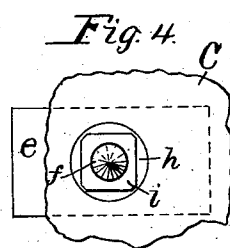
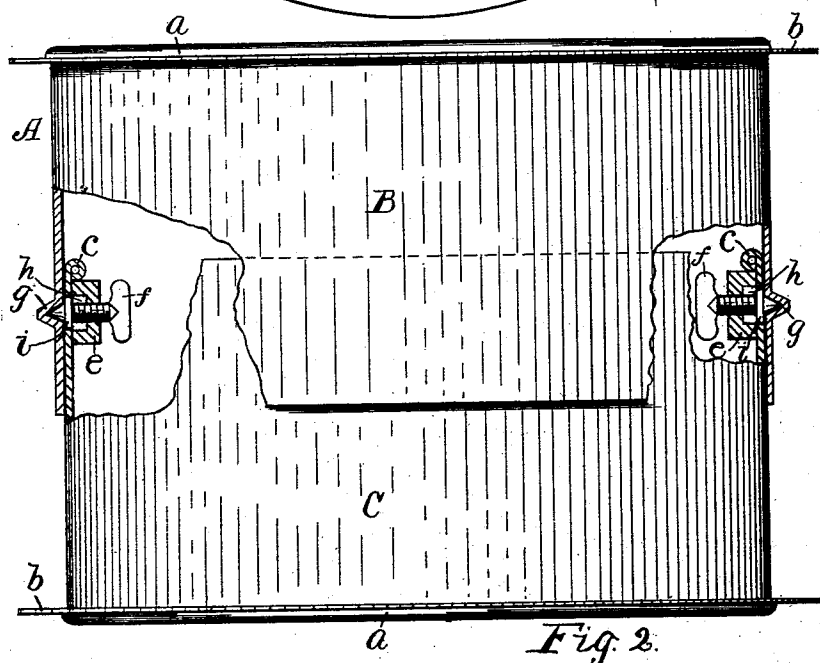
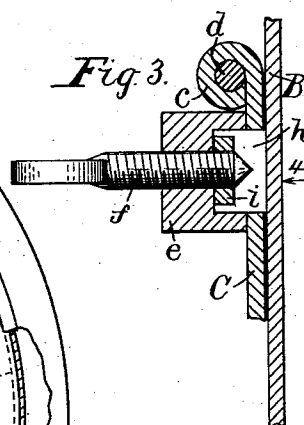
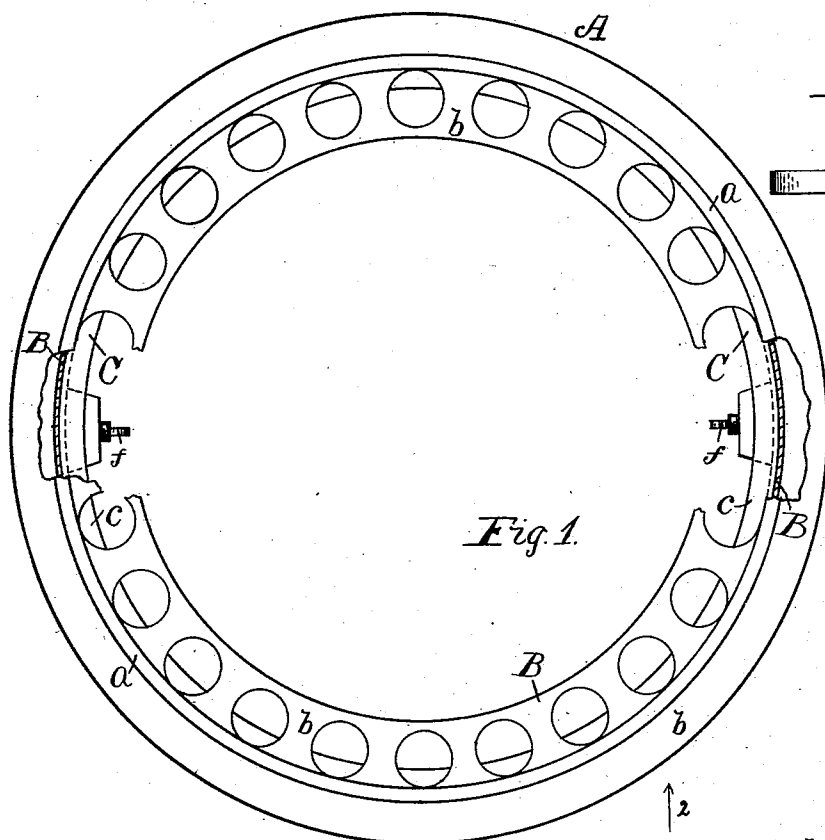


(No Model.)

J. R. BOSTWICK.
STOVEPIPE THIMBLE.

No. 569,165.

Patented Oct. 13, 1896.



Attest:
M. E. Winston
Henry Hart.

Inventor:
J. R. Bostwick,
By E. B. Whitmore atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. BOSTWICK, OF CLIFTON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

STOVEPIPE-THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,165, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed January 4, 1895. Serial No. 533,797. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. BOSTWICK, of Clifton Springs, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Stovepipe-Thimbles, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to two-part expansi-
10 ble stovepipe-thimbles; and the improvement consists of a novel stovepipe-thimble, as hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a thimble embodying my
15 invention, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation and broken away, showing a partial section. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section thereof on a larger scale than in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 represents
20 a side elevation of a part of the invention on the scale of Fig. 3.

Similar letters indicate like parts in the different figures.

A designates the thimble, preferably made
25 of sheet metal and cylindrical in form, and consists of two main overlapping sections B and C, adapted to telescope one within the other, as shown. Each section is provided at its outer or free end with a perforated head
30 b, formed with an external concentric rib or bead a, within the hollow of which the cylindrical part of the section rests, said part and the head being soldered rigidly together. The inner main section C has its free end turned
35 over to form a stiffening-bead c, which may be empty, as shown in Fig. 2, or filled with a wire D, as shown in Fig. 3, as may be desired.

Upon the inner surface of the section C and adjacent to the stiffening-bead are secured, by
40 solder or otherwise, screw-nuts e, there being preferably two, diametrically opposite each other, as shown.

f f are fastening-screws for the sections B
C, threaded transversely in the respective
45 nuts, in position to bear against the inner surface of the section B. The bearing ends of these screws are preferably pointed, so that when pressed against the part B they will sink into the latter and press the metal outward
50 in the form of minute cones g g, as appears in an exaggerated form in Fig. 2. By these means the two sections are firmly held in

whatever position they may be set or adjusted and no relative longitudinal motion can take place between them. The screw-nuts
55 may be of any convenient form, as round, square, or oblong, as may be desirable, and in case they are made long, as shown in Fig. 4, they act as stiffeners for the part C, assisting to resist the inward pressure exerted
60 by the action of the screws.

The nut e, Fig. 3, is formed with an internal cavity h at the point of the screw, the latter being provided with an enlarged part
65 or flange i, rigid with the screw, fitted or formed on the end thereof after the screw has been passed through the nut. This flange serves the double purpose of preventing the screw being turned out of the nut and becoming lost, and also forms a stop to prevent
70 the screw being forced too far into or through the wall of the section B when pressed thereagainst.

The screw being inserted in the section C, near the bead c, receives the support afforded
75 by the stiffness of the bead, and also being near the edge of the section admits of the parts being drawn out so as to overlap but little and still hold firmly together, this being necessary when the floor-joists are deep
80 or the wall through which the thimble is placed is thick.

The manner of fastening the nuts to the section C is a matter not essential to my invention. If, for example, the pipe passing
85 through the thimble in any case is liable to become highly heated, the nuts if held only by solder might be loosened by the action of the heat. In this case rivets are preferable for holding the nuts in place, though ordi-
90 narily soldering them is sufficient.

In practical use when the section B is first inserted horizontally through the wall or downwardly through the floor the section C
95 may be entered from the other side or from beneath without regard to the relative position of the two sections as regards the turning of either upon its axis, for as the fastening-screws are adapted to bear upon any
100 part of the concave surface of the section B it makes no difference how the sections go together, or, in other words, it is not necessary to turn the section C upon its axis to bring any particular part of the section to register

or correspond with a special part of the outer section B when putting the sections together.

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

5 A stovepipe-thimble consisting of the overlapping sections B and C, the latter being formed with a stiffening flange or bead at its inner end in combination with screw-nuts
10 held by said section C adjacent to said flange or bead, and fastening-screws held by said nuts and adapted to press the section B, and the nuts being provided each with a slight

internal cavity whereby they are adapted to the employment of rigid collars or enlarged parts on the screws near the points of the latter, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 26th day of December, 1894, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

JOHN R. BOSTWICK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM SNYDER,
J. E. WILBUR.