

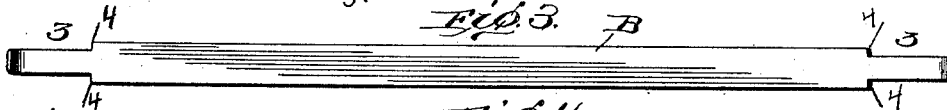
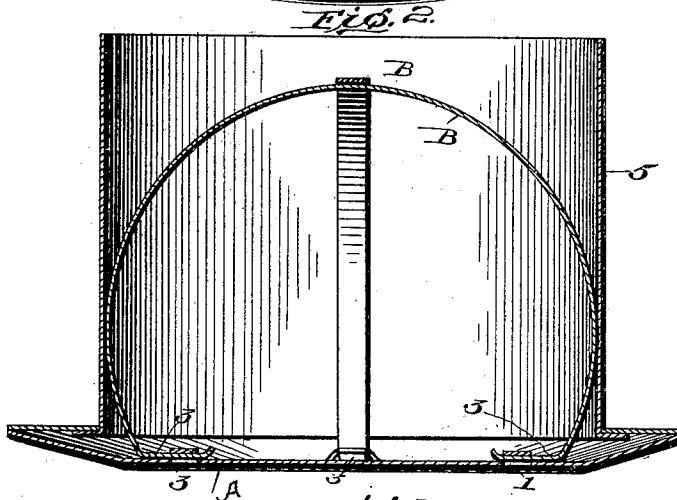
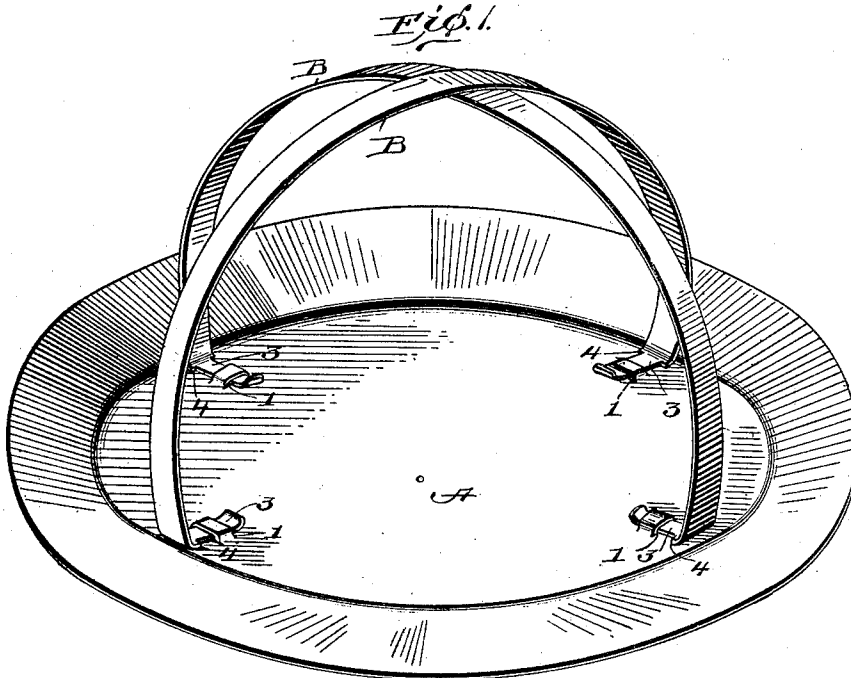
No. 707,022.

Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

J. SEITHER.
FLUE STOP.

(Application filed Jan. 11, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
J. M. Fowler Jr.
Walter T. Catebrook



Inventor:
Jacob Seither
By *Thos. H. Davis*
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB SEITHER, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

FLUE-STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,022, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed January 11, 1902. Serial No. 89,358. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SEITHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Keokuk, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Flue-Stops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in flue-stops; and the object is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and effectual device for the stoppage of a stovepipe-hole; and it consists of the usual sheet-metal cap in connection with a pair of bails, preferably composed of band-irons, which cross each other at the center when in place and are adapted at their ends to have free sliding connection with the cap through slots or sockets formed in the latter, whereby the bails readily yield to the size of the flue when the flue-stop is placed in position, and they are prevented from turning on their bearings with respect to the cap, which they hold firmly in place, when the bails are inserted into the flue or stovepipe-hole as far as they can be pushed.

My invention further consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective looking toward the inner surface of the flue-stop cap. Fig. 2 is a section through the cap, bails, and thimble of the flue. Fig. 3 is a view showing one of the bails before it is secured to the cap, and Fig. 4 is a detail in longitudinal section through one of the sockets.

A represents the flue-stop cap. This is stamped or otherwise cut from sheet metal in the accustomed manner. At equidistant points this cap is provided with sockets 1 1, which may be variously constructed, and a convenient method of construction consists in cutting a pair of slits in the sheet metal and bending the intermediate strip of metal thus formed slightly inward from the remaining surface of the cap.

B B denote the bails. These are preferably made of band-iron, and their ends 3 3 are reduced in size, forming shoulders 4 4 between them and the body portion of the band. The ends are designed to be just wide enough to nicely fit the sockets into which they are

adapted to be inserted. These reduced ends 3 3 are of greater length than the width of the sockets wherein they are adapted to have limited sliding movement, the shoulder 4 4 affording stops to prevent their sliding inwardly beyond a predetermined point. It is my purpose not to assemble these parts in the manufacture of the goods, but to prepare them so that they can be readily assembled by the exercise of ordinary skill. My purpose is to make it possible to nest and pack the manufactured goods into small compass for transportation. When the parts are assembled, the restricted ends 3 3 are bent parallel, as near as possible, with the inner surface of the cap, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Then the extreme tips are bent upwardly to prevent the accidental removal of the bails from the cap, and they further tend to prevent their being unintentionally thrust through to the outer surface, which is usually covered with some ornamental picture or chromo, which would be broken or punctured by the end being thrust through to the outer surface. By bending the ends as I do this is prevented. In this way the parts are held permanently together, while at the same time admitting of the limited play of the ends 3 3 in their sockets, and also by virtue of their flat formation the twisting or turning of the bails is prevented.

It is obvious that bails of this construction will quickly adjust themselves to the size of the flue or the thimble 5 placed therein, the bails not only yielding throughout their lengths, but also sliding inwardly in their sockets as pressure requires it. It is an advantage to prevent the bails from turning in their sockets, as in that way they always stand out at right angles to the inner side of the cap in position to serve their best purpose. Also by reason of their being flat they have a wider and more extended bearing upon the wall of the flue or thimble.

Another advantage of the special construction specified is that the cap is largely prevented from sliding or lateral movement upon the surface of the wall, which possibly exists where the bail has a swinging or pivotal connection with the cap.

Flue-stops of this construction not only perform their function effectually, but also

they can be manufactured and placed on the market at a comparatively small expense. Furthermore, they can be shipped in compact space, thus reducing the cost of transportation to a minimum.

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

1. As an article of manufacture, a flue-stop comprising a cap having sockets formed therein, said sockets open at each end, and a pair of bails crossing each other at or near the center, their ends extending through the sockets and bent to prevent their accidental withdrawal therefrom while admitting a limited movement therein.

2. As an article of manufacture a flue-stop, comprising a sheet-metal cap having flattened sockets formed on its inner surface, and a pair of bails composed of band-iron,

crossing each other at the center and having sliding connection with the sockets at their ends, their extreme tips being constructed to prevent accidental removal from the sockets.

3. As an article of manufacture, a flue-stop comprising a cap having sockets on its inner surface, and a pair of bails adapted to cross each other at the center, said bails having restricted ends adapted to fit said sockets, shoulders formed between the restricted ends and the body portion of the bails whereby to serve as stops to prevent further inward movement within the sockets.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB SEITHER.

Witnesses:

KARL SEYB,
JNO. A. SMITH.