

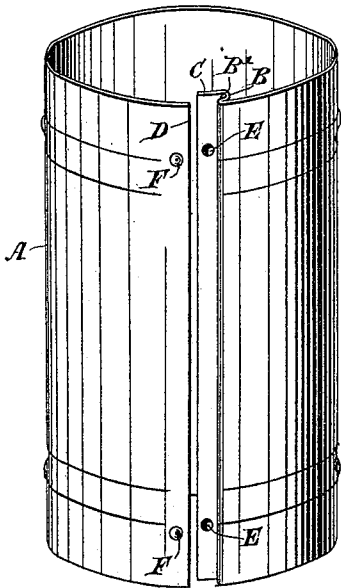
(No Model.)

C. J. STUART.  
STOVE PIPE.

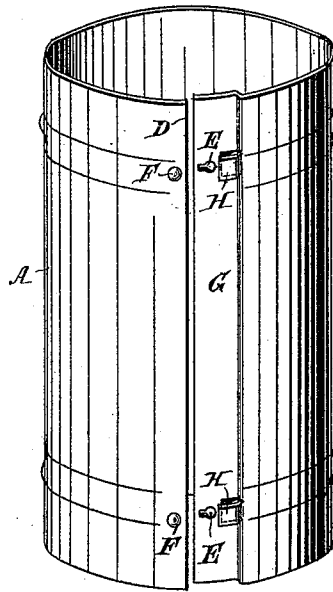
No. 441,450.

Patented Nov. 25, 1890.

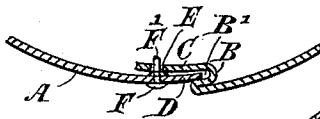
— Fig. 1 —



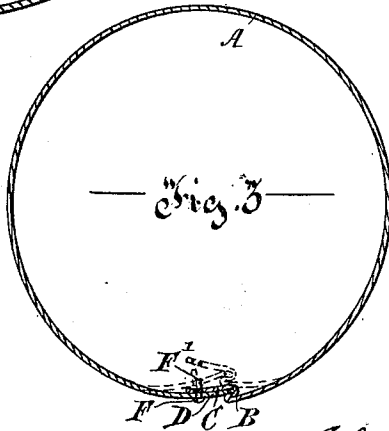
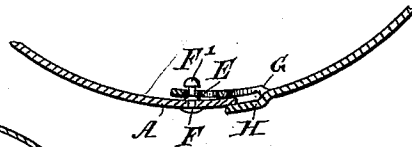
— Fig. 2 —



— Fig. 4 —



— Fig. 5 —



— Fig. 3 —

Witnesses:  
Wills. M. Treat  
Fred. Sears

Inventor  
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By his Attorney  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. STUART, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

## STOVE-PIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,450, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed June 16, 1890. Serial No. 355,672. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES JOURDAN STUART, musician, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates specially to the means by which the meeting edges of a length of stove-pipe are joined, so that a number of lengths shaped, but still remaining open at their meeting edges, may be nested together so as to occupy the least possible space in shipment, and when required these meeting edges can easily be joined so as to present the complete lengths ready for use. I propose to give one edge of the pipe a double fold and punch apertures in the projecting portion of same and insert in the opposite edge rivets to correspond with such apertures, so that by bending each end inward toward the center of the pipe the rivet-bearing edge can be introduced into the seat formed by the fold, and the natural spring in the metal will serve to bring the edges together and force the rivets through the apertures, thus locking them firmly together. For full comprehension, however, of the invention reference must be had to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a length of stove-pipe constructed according to my invention and with the edges apart. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a pipe to which my invention is applied in a modified form. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of a length of pipe, showing method of bringing the edges together; and Figs 4 and 5, detail sectional views of the edges of the pipes shown in Figs. 1 and 2 when locked.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the body of the metal forming the length of pipe, B being a double fold near one edge C of same to form a recess B' for the

opposite edge D to fit in. The edge portion C, which extends beyond the fold B, has apertures E punched in it, and in the body A, near the edge D, are set rivets F, with projecting heads F' on the inside of the pipe and corresponding in position to the apertures E. To lock the edges together, it is only necessary to insert edge D into the recess B', pressing both edges inward meanwhile, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 3, and when the edge D butts against the bend at the interior of the recess the parts are allowed to spring into the position shown in Fig. 4, thus effectively locking them together.

The shape of the apertures E may be, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, simply circular or be of button-hole form, embracing a circular opening with slot-extension, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5.

Instead of making a double fold like B in one edge of the length to secure the recess for the opposite edge D, the edge portion C could be simply depressed, as at G, and lips H struck up, between which lips and the depressed portion of the opposite edge D would be securely held against springing outward.

What I claim is as follows:

1. A curved stove-pipe blank, one of the meeting edges of which carries inwardly-projecting studs or locking devices, and the opposite edge is provided with a seat and apertures to receive such studded edge, as shown and described.

2. A stove-pipe length one of the meeting edges of which carries inwardly-projecting studs and the opposite edge has a depression containing apertures and lips struck up from it, the said depression and lips forming seats for the studded edge and the said apertures serving to fit over the studs on same, for the purpose set forth.

Montreal, 9th day of June, 1890.

CHARLES J. STUART.

In presence of—

WILL. P. MCFEAT,  
FRED. J. SEARS.