

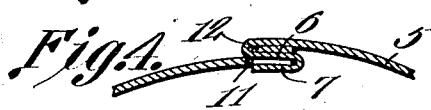
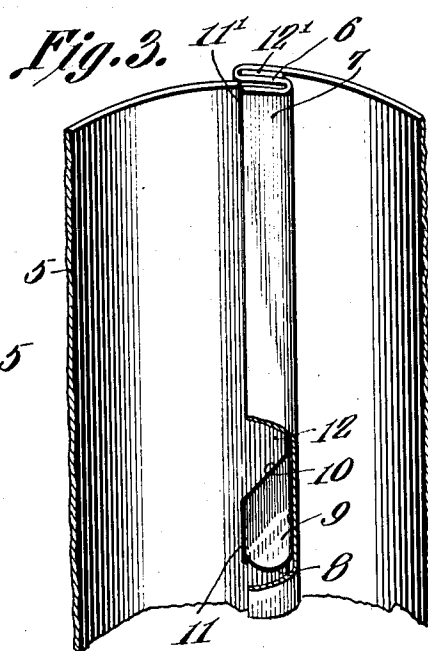
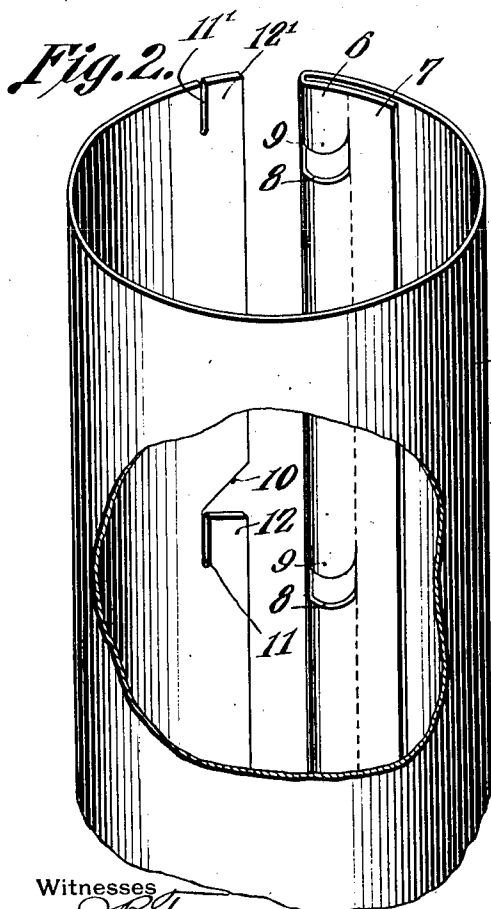
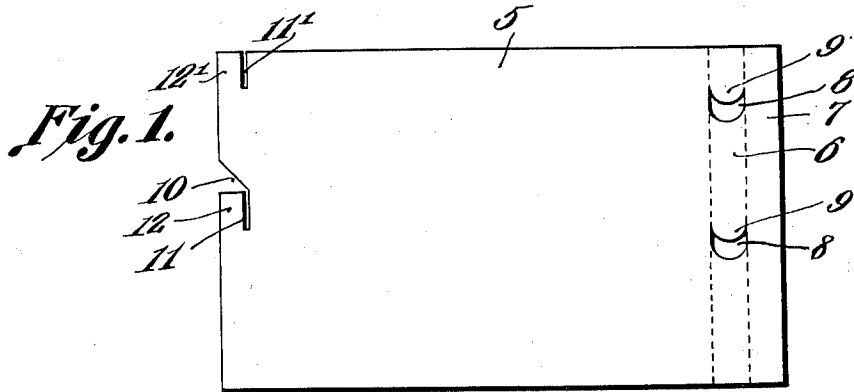
G. J. DOMINICK & E. J. KUHLMAN.

STOVEPIPE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1912.

1,051,867.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE JACKSON DOMINICK AND EDGAR JULIUS KUHLMAN, OF KNOXVILLE,
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STOVEPIPE.

1,051,867.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1913.

Application filed May 28, 1912. Serial No. 700,269.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE J. DOMINICK and EDGAR J. KUHLMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox, State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Stovepipe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stove pipes, and particularly to stove pipes which are formed from a blank, bent edge to edge, and has for its object to provide improved means for attaching the edges together in a simple, convenient and efficient manner, this invention being particularly an improvement over the stove pipe disclosed in Patent No. 731,975, issued June 23, 1903. The attaching means disclosed in the said patent present several obstacles, in that it is somewhat difficult to connect or interlock the tongue at one edge of the stove pipe through the transverse slot in the inner branch of the double fold of the other edge of the stove pipe. This objection has been overcome by the provision of a crescent shaped slit, which provides a flexible lip, whereby the tongue which extends in an opposite direction to the lip can be readily inserted or projected through the crescent shaped slit, and whereby the tongue may be readily removed from the slit.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts, and wherein,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the pipe is formed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a fragmental portion of the stove pipe with the edges detached. Fig. 3 is a fragmental detail showing the edges attached. Fig. 4 is a detail view in section taken through the joint between the edges of the stove pipe.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the numeral 5 designates the blank from which the pipe is formed, this blank being bent edge to edge, one edge having the double fold consisting of the inner section 6 and the outer or free section 7. The inner section 6 of the double fold has a pair of transverse crescent shaped slits 8, one of the slits being arranged intermediate the ends of the blank and the other slit being arranged at one end of the blank, the said slit forming flexible lips 9 projecting longitudinally. The other edge of the blank is provided with

a tongue 12 intermediate its end and which complements the intermediate slit 8, the said tongue being formed by a notch or opening 10 in the corresponding edge of the blank, and a slit 11 extending longitudinally from the inner end of the said notch or opening. The latter edge of the blank is also provided with a tongue 12' at one end thereof complementing the end slit 8, this tongue 12' being formed by a slit 11' extending longitudinally inward from the end of the blank.

To attach the edges of the blank together, the tongues thereof 12 and 12' are passed or projected through the slits 8 so that the tongues and lips pass each other, the edge of the blank having the said tongues being made to overlap the inner section 6 of the double fold, and when the tongues are engaged in the said slits the outer or free section 7 of the double fold may be folded over the edge of the blank having the tongues and over the lips 9 in order that the butt ends of the tongues may be clamped under the butt ends of the lips. The lips 9 being flexible, may be bent or deflected outwardly in order that the tongues may be readily inserted through the slits, and in this manner, the edges of the blank may be readily attached together, whereas, if the slits 8 were straight, as shown in the beforementioned patent, there would be more or less difficulty in inserting the tongues through the slits.

The present stove pipe has thus been provided with a pair of locks, one at an intermediate portion, and one at one end of the pipe, to effectively lock the edges of the pipe together, and the provision of the lock herein described serves its purpose in an effective and convenient manner, and provides for a simple and inexpensive device of this character. The present joint will be compact and will be smooth on either side of the pipe and will not present any unnecessary protrusions. It is understood that this locking mechanism may be employed for various purposes as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and it is also understood that the stove pipe may be constructed of any suitable length and may be provided with any number of the interlocking crescent shaped slits and tongues. The locking means is also entirely hidden from view, and the edges of the pipe may

be readily unlocked by moving the two edges of the pipe longitudinally relative to each other in order to disengage the tongues from the crescent shaped slits, in which
5 event, the edge having the tongues may be withdrawn from the double fold. Then by inserting the edge having the tongues between the sections of the double fold, and then moving the said edge in the proper
10 direction, the tongues may be made to pass through the slits to again lock the edges together, it being understood that the lips 9 are slightly deflected or bent outwardly in order to facilitate the insertion or en-
15 trance of the tongues into the slits. The respective lips and tongues also project in opposite directions, as will be apparent, in order to permit the edges of the pipe to be readily interlocked. When the edges are
20 interlocked, the stove pipe will be rendered substantial in construction, and may be used in the ordinary fashion.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

A stove pipe seam wherein one edge of 25 the blank has a double fold, the inner section of the fold having a transverse crescent shaped slit forming a flexible lip projecting longitudinally and deflected toward the outer section of the fold, and the other edge 30 of the blank being receivable by the double fold and having a tongue projecting longitudinally in opposition to the lip so that the lip will direct the tongue through the slot when the edges are slid longitudinally 35 relative to each other.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE JACKSON DOMINICK.

EDGAR JULIUS KUHLMAN.

Witnesses:

W. L. DUNCAN,

CHAS. P. WARD.