

J. T. SAPPENFIELD.
STOVEPIPE JOINT.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1908.

925,033.

Patented June 15, 1909.

Fig. 1.

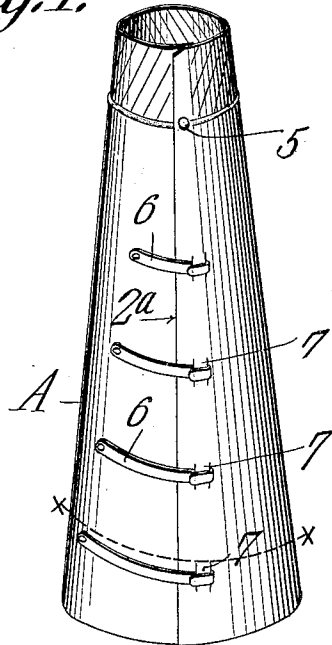


Fig. 3.

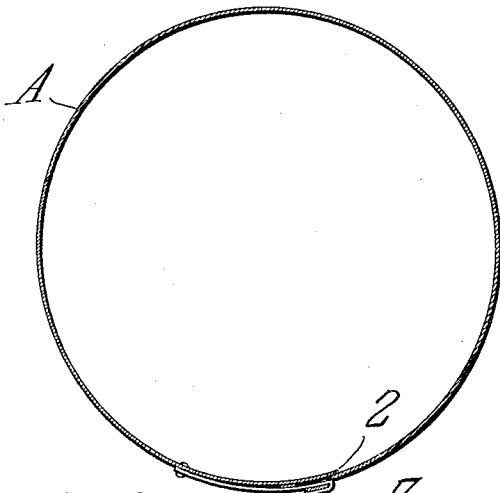
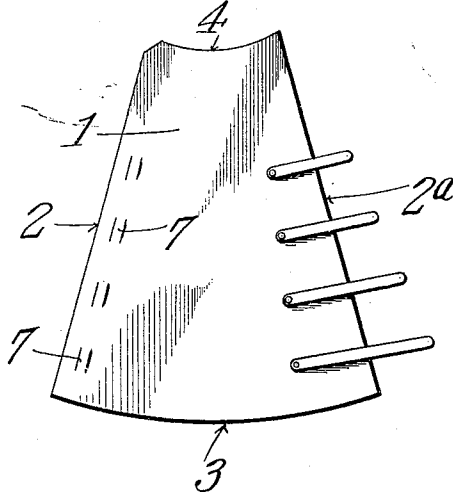


Fig. 4.

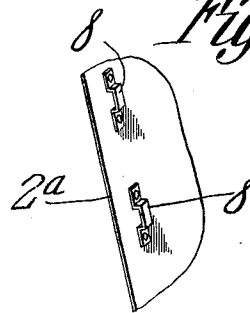


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE T. SAPPENFIELD, OF MILAN, KANSAS.

STOVEPIPE-JOINT.

No. 925,033.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 15, 1909.

Application filed August 20, 1908. Serial No. 449,464.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE T. SAPPENFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milan, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Stovepipe-Joint, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stovepipes, and has for its object to provide a simple, secure and easily adjusted joint section for connecting a stovepipe to the stove collar irrespective of the size of the latter.

It is a fact well known to stove dealers that trouble is often experienced in fitting stovepipes to the pipe collars on stoves because of the unequal sizes of said collars, even on stoves of the same size or number. This inequality in size on the same size stoves is caused by the molder rapping or shaking his pattern in the sand more at one time than at another before withdrawing it from the mold, also, because different molders handle and operate in different ways. These and other causes change the size of stovepipe collars and, although the difference may be slight, yet it is enough to give trouble when a pipe is to be fitted to the stove.

To overcome this difficulty and enable a pipe section to be fitted to any size stove is the object of the present invention. With this end in view attention is directed to the following detailed description and appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification in which;

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the improved stovepipe section or joint. Fig. 2, a cross sectional view of the same on line X—X, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 a view of the section before folding, and, Fig. 4 a view of a modification.

Like reference characters are used for the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawing, the adjustable pipe section A is formed of a sheet of iron 1 of the shape shown in Fig. 3 with straight side edges 2 and 2^a inclining toward each other at the top and having a convex bottom edge 3 and a concave top edge 4 so proportioned that when folded and the straight edges overlapped, the section will assume the shape of a truncated cone as in Fig. 1. A rivet 5 near the top of the section fastens the overlapping edges together. The upper end of the pipe section or joint may be fluted and provided with a circumferential bead if so desired.

Between the top and bottom of the conical pipe section are a plurality of flexible metal straps 6 riveted a suitable distance back from the underlapping longitudinal edge 2 of the pipe section A and projecting a short distance beyond said edge. The other or overlapping longitudinal edge 2^a of the pipe section A is provided with a number of loops 7 through which the ends of the straps 6 pass to hold the pipe section securely in shape when adjusted to the required size. The loops 7 may be secured on the pipe section in any desired manner as by double slitting the edge 2^a longitudinally adjacent the straps 6 and bending up the part between the slits or riveting short bent strips on said edge as in Fig. 4.

To erect the stovepipe, the fluted upper end of the section A is placed in the bottom of the next section above and with the straps 6 slipped into the loops 7 the section A is placed over the collar on the stove and the section reduced in diameter by pressing it with the hands until the bottom of the pipe section fits tightly over the stove collar. The straps must then be drawn tightly and bent over the loops as in Fig. 1 to hold the edges of the pipe section securely together. This completes the operation, giving a tight joint and one made without trouble. By securing the strap 6 to the plate 1, by means of rivets extending through the ends thereof, it becomes possible for said straps to swing so as to change their angles to the ends of the joint during the adjustment of said joint. This is necessary in view of the fact that the opposite portions of the said joint swing about the rivet 5 during the adjustment of the device. It will be noted that the points of connection between the straps 6 and the plate 1 are disposed along a straight line extending at an acute angle to the longitudinal edge of the plate, so that a considerable adjustment of the joint is permitted. All of the straps 6, however, project about the same distance beyond the longitudinal edge of the plate.

What is claimed is:—

A pipe joint consisting of a flat sheet of material having opposed longitudinal edges extending along converging lines, said sheet being bendable into cylindrical or into frusto-conical form with said longitudinal edge portions lapping, means adjacent one end of the sheet for pivotally connecting the lapping edge portions, one of said edge portions having loops thereon disposed in alinement and equidistant from the adjoining longitudinal

edge of the sheet, and a series of straps pivotally mounted upon the other longitudinal edge portion of the sheet, the pivots of said straps being disposed at different distances from the adjoining longitudinal edge of the sheet, said distances increasing in proportion to the distances of the pivots from the pivot end of the sheet, the straps being of different length and being insertible into engagement

with the loops to hold the sheet either in cylindrical or in frusto-conical form.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JESSE T. SAPPENFIELD.

Witnesses:

R. W. KARNAHAN,
W. T. HANNA.