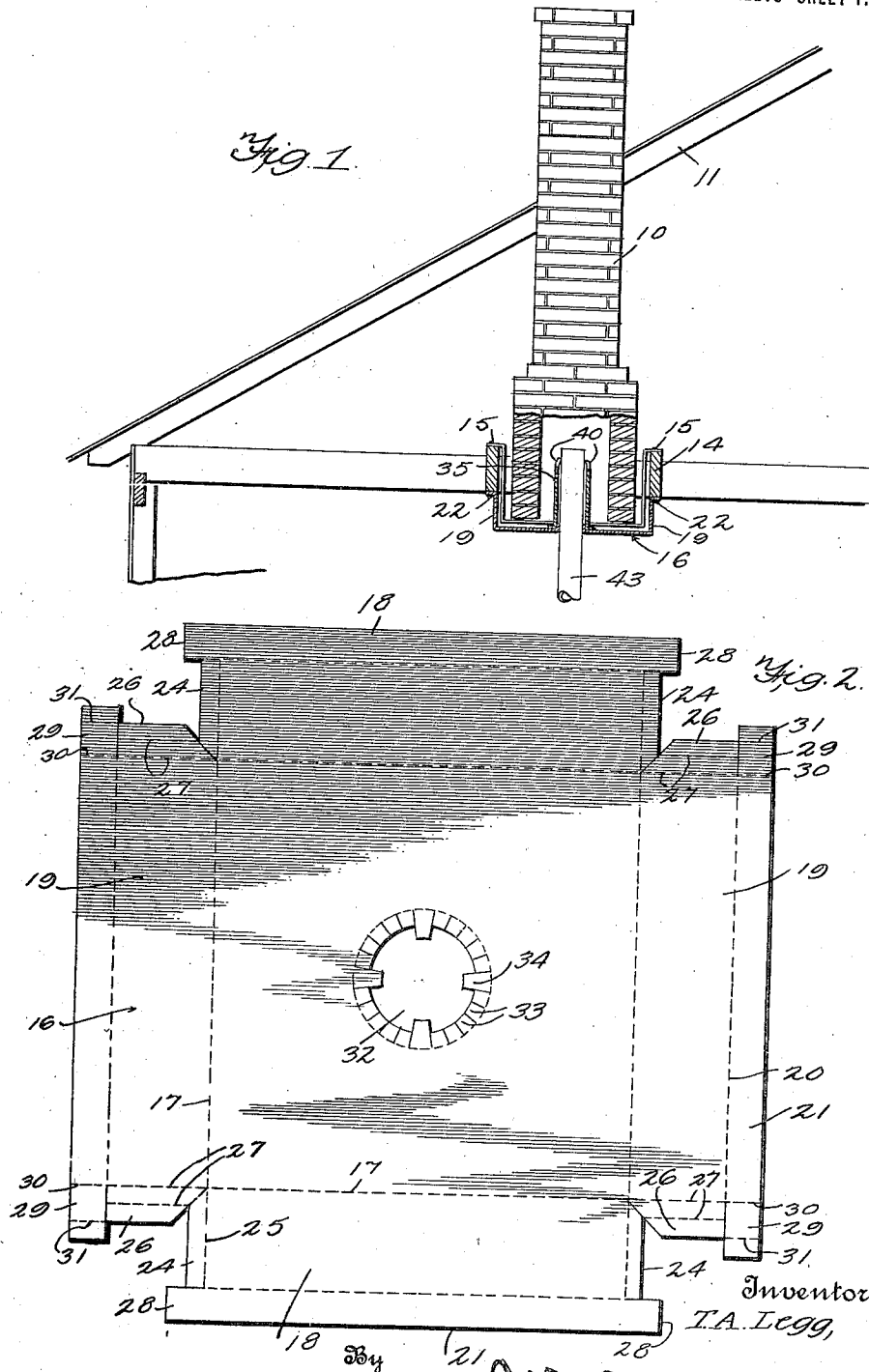


1,342,918.

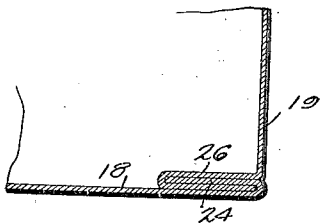
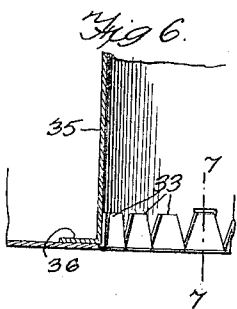
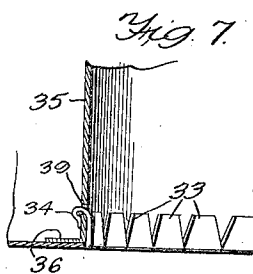
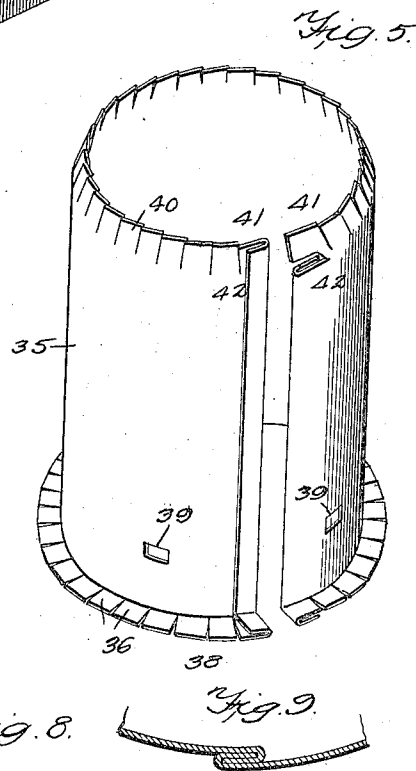
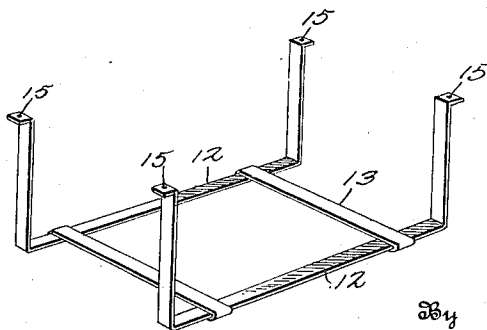
T. A. LEGG,
FLUE PAN.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1919.

Patented June 8, 1920.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor
T. A. Legg,
C. L. Parker, Attorney

1,342,918.



Inventor
T. A. Legg,

C. L. Parker

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS A. LEGG, OF LUMBERTON, MISSISSIPPI.

FLUE-PAN.

1,342,918.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1920.

Application filed July 14, 1919. Serial No. 310,551.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. LEGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lumberton, in the county of Lamar and State of Mississippi, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flue-Pans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a flue pan for use in connection with a flue, for effecting a proper joint between the flue and stove-pipe or the like.

Important objects of the invention are to provide a device of the above mentioned character, which will catch cinders or sparks falling from the lower end of the flue thereby preventing fires, which will effect a close fit with the stove-pipe thereby preventing dirt, dust or the like passing into the room, which will completely conceal the lower end of the flue thereby improving the appearance of the room, which is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, strong and durable, and which may be stamped or cut from sheet metal.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of a device embodying my invention, showing the same in use;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the pan is formed;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the device assembled;

Fig. 4 is a detail section, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the tubular coupling element of the device, showing its edges separated;

Fig. 6 is a detail section through the lower end of the tubular coupling element, showing its manner of engagement with the bottom of the tray;

Fig. 7 is a similar view, taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the flue supporting frame; and

Fig. 9 is a section on line 9—9 of Fig. 3.

In the drawings, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 10 designates a flue, preferably formed of bricks and extending through the roof 11 of a building. The lower end of this flue is supported by an open frame, embodying straps or bars 12, connected by transverse members 13. These straps or bars are attached to the upper ends of horizontal beams 14, as shown at 15.

The numeral 16 designates a flue pan as a whole, which is preferably cut or stamped from a section of sheet metal, as indicated in Fig. 2. This section of sheet metal is foldable upon scores 17, providing sides 18 and 19. These sides are foldable upon longitudinal scores 20 providing horizontal flanges 21 adapted to contact with the beams 14 and to be secured thereto by nails or screws 22, as shown. Each side 18 is provided at each end with a flap 24, foldable upon a transverse score 25. This flap 24 as clearly shown in Fig. 4 is bent inwardly, and a flap or tongue 26, is bent about the same. This flap or tongue 26 embodies inner and outer sections and is foldable upon scores 27. It is thus seen that the ends of the sides 18 and 19 may be securely united, without the use of solder or the like. The longitudinal flange 21 of each side 18 is provided at its ends with straight tongues or flaps 28, and the flanges 21 of each side 19 are provided with a tongue 29, foldable upon scores 30 and 31. As clearly shown in Fig. 3, when the pan is assembled the portion of the tongue 29 lying between the scores 30 and 31 engages the upper face of the flap 28, and the tongue is bent back upon the under surface of the flap. The flanges are therefore securely united without the use of solder or the like.

As clearly shown in Fig. 1, the flue pan is arranged beneath the supporting frame and receives the same.

The flue pan is provided in its bottom with a circular opening 32, and around this opening the material of the bottom is slit radially for providing tabs 33 and 34. These tabs are bent upwardly as clearly illustrated in Figs. 1, 6 and 7, providing a retaining flange. The tabs 34 are longer

than the tabs 33 for a purpose to be described.

The numeral 35 designates a tubular coupling element, preferably stamped or cut from a section of sheet metal. The lower edge of this tubular coupling is slitted radially for providing horizontal teeth 36. The tabs 36 constitute a horizontal supporting flange while the edges of the section of sheet metal from which the tubular coupling is formed are folded back upon themselves and interlocked to secure the two edges of the coupling together as clearly shown in Fig. 9. The tubular coupling is arranged upon the bottom of the flue pan and receives the retaining flange formed by the tabs 33 therein, the long tabs 34 being projected through openings 39 formed in the tubular coupling and bent down, as clearly shown in Fig. 7. At its upper end, the material of the tubular coupling is slit longitudinally providing a set of tabs 40. The tabs 40 constitute a yielding flange, adapted to receive the pipe 43 of the stove, for forming a close fit therewith to prevent cinders or the like passing into the room.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that I have provided a device which may be formed entirely of sheet metal and which may be readily constructed by stamping the sheet metal. The device is adapted to be shipped in a flat condition and the blanks from which the sections are to be formed may be subsequently bent into the proper shape.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as the preferred example of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. The combination with an open bottom flue having a pipe entering the open end thereof, of a flue pan arranged beneath the open bottom of the flue provided with a central aperture adapted to receive said pipe and a tubular member secured to said pan and extending upwardly into said flue surrounding said pipe, said tubular member being provided on the upper end thereof with a resilient flange engaging said pipe.

2. The combination with an open bottom flue having a pipe disposed within the open end thereof, of a flue pan arranged beneath the open bottom of the flue and provided with a central aperture adapted to receive said pipe and a tubular member secured to said pan and extending upwardly into said flue and surrounding said pipe, said tubular member being provided on the upper end thereof with inbent tabs forming a resilient flange adapted to engage said pipe.

3. In a device of the type described, a flue pan formed from a single sheet of sheet metal having up bent interlocking sides and a central aperture, tabs struck out from the sheet metal surrounding said opening, some of said tabs being longer than others, a tubular member arranged around said opening, the tabs surrounding said opening being bent upwardly against the inner wall of the tubular member and the longer of said tabs being inserted through the apertures of the tubular member and bent against the body thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS A. LEGG.

Witnesses:

J. L. ROGERS,

R. W. HINTON, Jr.