

W. M. CONGER.
Stove-Pipe Ring.

No. 129,884.

Patented July 30, 1872.

Fig: 1,

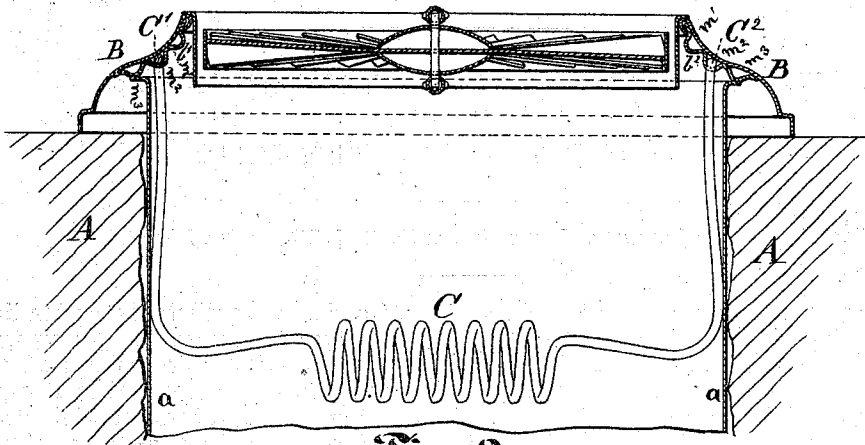


Fig: 2,

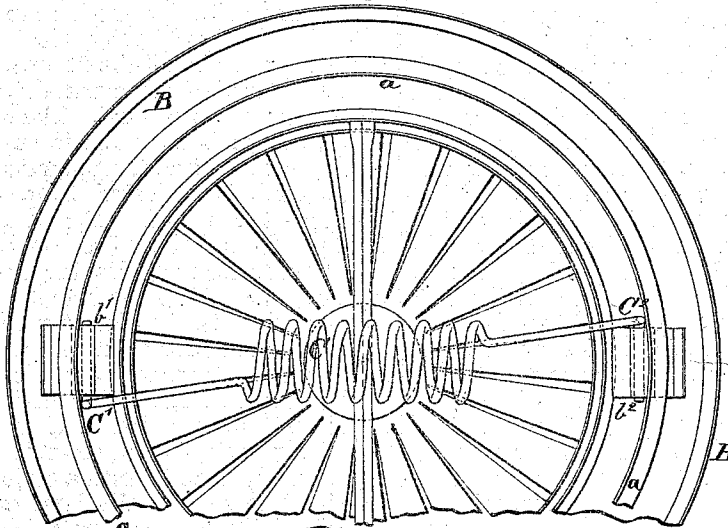
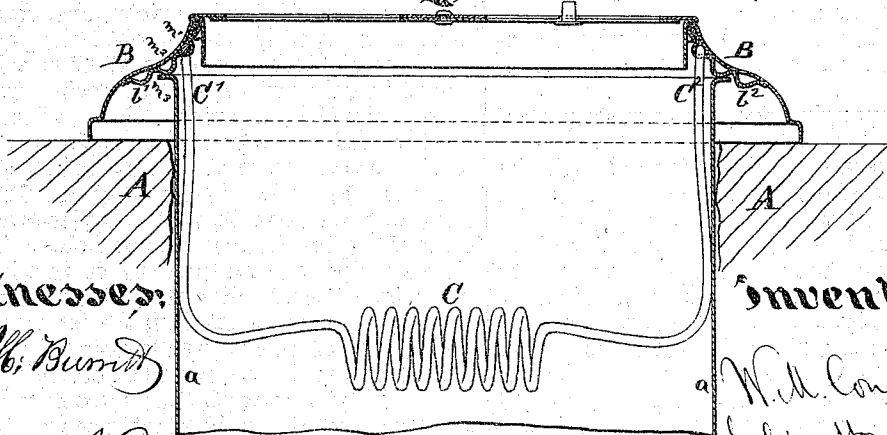


Fig: 3,



Witnesses:

S. G. Burdett

Amos Hornum.

Inventor:

W. M. Conger.

by his attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER M. CONGER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE-PIPE RINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,884, dated July 30, 1872.

Specification describing a certain Improvement in Stove-Pipe Rings, invented by WALTER M. CONGER, of Newark, county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

I apply the term "pipe-ring" to the device of sheet metal or other material which is employed to match around the stove-pipe where it enters the chimney. It has long been common to employ tassy constructions for the purpose of making a tight joint and a nice finish around the stove-pipe at these points, and when the stove-pipe is removed it is common to insert a stopper of the same size, which stopper has been sometimes made with adjustable openings to serve as a controllable ventilator for the apartment. This invention relates to improvements in the details, whereby a given size of pipe-ring is adapted to match to a larger range of sizes of holes, and to hold with equal firmness in either-size hole, while it at the same time serves as an effectual stop to prevent the pipe from being ever thrust in too far. My invention provides a reasonable amount of elasticity to adapt itself to slight variations of size, and the spring thus provided may be increased or diminished in its size by distending or compressing by hand, while it provides also a positive adjustment of size at the points where the spring device is connected to the ring.

The following is a description of what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawing forms a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a central section through the pipe-ring, and also through the wall in which it is fixed. The work is represented with the usual sheet-metal casing or lining of the hole in the wall, and with such casing drawn out into the room as far as the pipe-ring will allow it to come. Fig. 2 is a back view, or a view from the interior of the chimney, representing the same parts in the same condition with regard to adjustment for size. Fig. 3 represents the same pipe-ring adjusted to a smaller hole, and consequently to a smaller metallic lining therefor. In each case the pipe-ring is represented with a ventilator inserted instead of a stove-pipe, the form of ventilator in Fig. 3 being different from that in Figs. 1 and 2. In

Figs. 1 and 2 the ventilator is the familiar freely-revolving wheel with oblique vanes. In Fig. 3 the ventilator is understood to be a plain register, adjustable by hand to present larger or smaller apertures at will. The ventilators are not claimed as new. Any ordinary or suitable form of ventilator may be inserted, or a plain tight-fitting cap may be used.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the wall of the apartment, which, it will be understood, is vertical. The sheet-metallic lining of the hole, which is supposed to be tightly fitted in and form practically a portion of the wall, is indicated by *a*. The body of the pipe-ring is marked B, and may be formed as an ordinary "ogee" molding, or with any other tassy device. Its larger diameter is greater than that of the hole in the wall, and its inner edge is of a diameter closely approximating to the external diameter of the stove-pipe and of the ventilator which it is to receive. On the inner and back surface of the ring B two wavy pieces of sheet metal, $b^1 b^2$, are soldered at opposite points, in the positions represented, so as to form a series of pockets, $m^1 m^2 m^3$, to receive the bent ends $C^1 C^2$ of wire C. This wire reaches a few inches into the hole in the wall, and there extends across with a series of helical convolutions, as represented by C, which afford elasticity, as will be obvious. The bent ends $C^1 C^2$ may be inserted in either of the several pockets m^1, m^2 , or m^3 , formed by the pieces $b^1 b^2$. When they are inserted in the innermost pockets, m^1 , the device is adapted to fit in the smallest size of holes in the wall. When they are fitted in the outermost pockets, m^3 , the device is adapted to fit in the largest size of holes. Fig. 3 shows the device adapted to fit in a lining-piece, *a*, of small diameter. Figs. 1 and 2 show the device as fitted in the intermediate pockets m^2 , and consequently adapted to fit in a larger-sized hole. By thus changing the mounting of the wire C the device may be instantly adapted for different sizes of holes, and be made to hold in either a large or small hole with equal firmness. Unlike slender springs without such adjustment, the device may be centered exactly by these means so as to stand exactly in the center of the hole,

When, by any chance, a force is applied tending to thrust the pipe too far into the chimney, it is arrested by the wire C.

I claim as my invention—

The pipe-ring B, having a series of pockets, $m^1 m^2$, in combination with the wire C C¹ C², or its equivalent, mounted adjustably therein, and adapted to serve therewith, as and for the purposes herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of July, 1872, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER M. CONGER.

Witnesses:

S. H. BURRITT,

CHAS. HARBINSON.