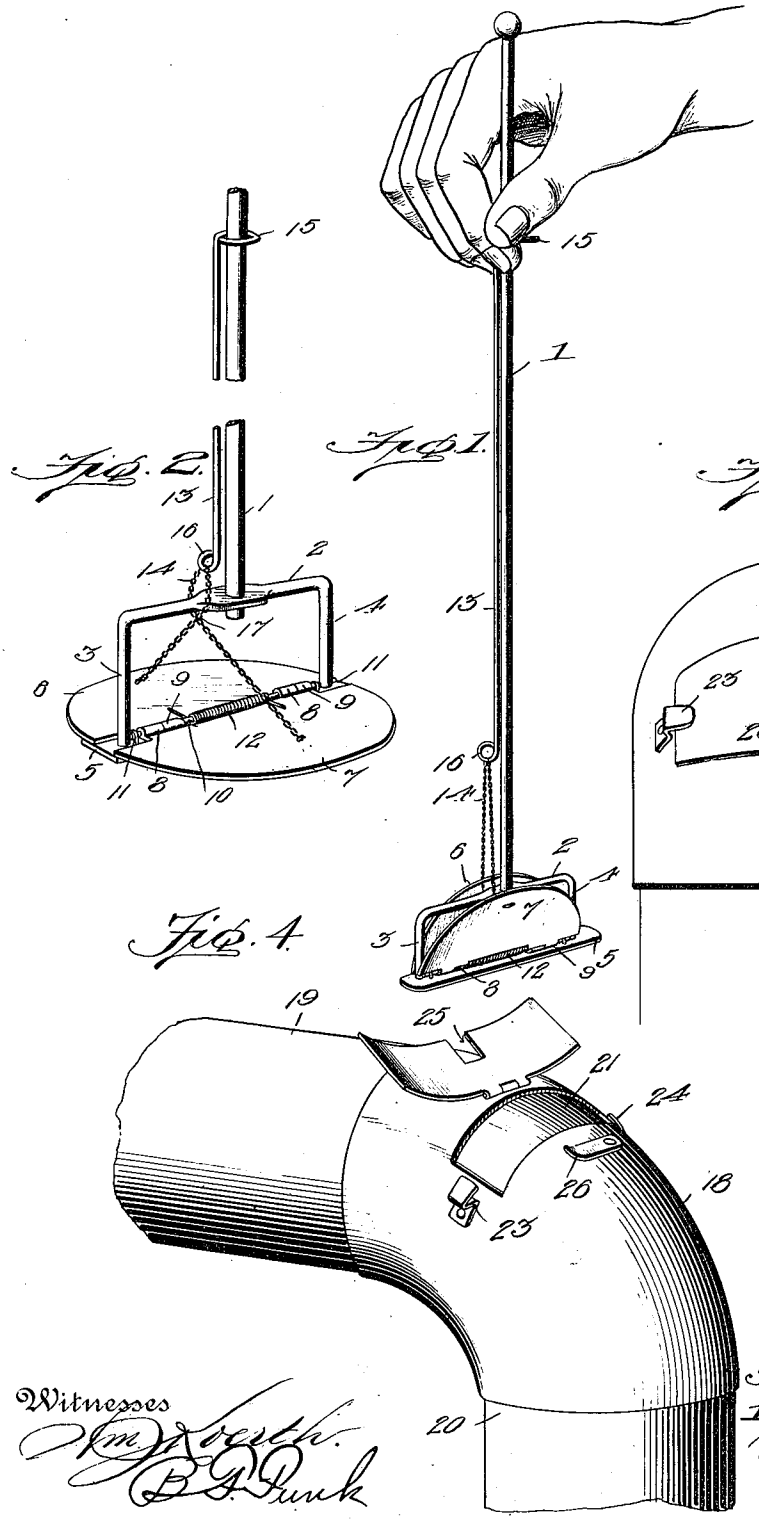
No. 665,462. Patented Jan. 8, 1901.

S. H. PEEK.

FLUE CLEANER.

(Application filed May 21, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVESTER H. PEEK, OF AVOCA, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ZIMRI BENNETT, OF SAME PLACE.

FLUE-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 665,462, dated January 8, 1901.

Application filed May 21, 1900. Serial No. 17,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYLVESTER H. PEEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Avoca, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flue-Cleaners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to flue-scrapers, but is more particularly adapted for cleaning and scraping soot and other foreign matter from stovepipes.

The object of the invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient device of the character described which can readily be operated and efficiently perform the work for which it is intended.

The peculiar construction and manner of operating the device forming the subject-matter of this invention will be fully described hereinafter, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flue-scraper constructed in accordance with my invention and showing the pivoted blades folded back upon the handle. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the position of the blades when in their operative position. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of a stovepipe-elbow constructed to permit of the insertion of the flue-scraper; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the same, showing the door covering the inlet-opening thrown back.

Referring now to the drawings by reference-numerals, 1 designates a rod forming the handle of the flue-scraper, and 2 designates a yoke at one end thereof, and the arms 3 and 4 are connected at their extremities by a flat bar 5.

The entire device above described forms a suitable support for the two oppositely-disposed, semicircular, and hinged blades 6 and 7. These blades are formed at their flat edges into barrels 8 and 9 and embrace the hinge-pintle 10, held in suitable bearings 11 on the upper face of the flat bar 5, so that when the outwardly-projecting ends of the coil-spring 12 bear upon the respective blades they will normally be held down upon said bar 5 in a horizontal plane, the said bar bearing against the lower faces of the respective blades to limit their downward movement. The tension of the spring 12 will be sufficient to normally hold the blades 6 and 7 in proper position, as shown in Fig. 2, even when a downward pressure is exerted upon the handle 1 during the operation of scraping the flue; but should it be found desirable to retract the blades or fold them back upon their support this can readily be accomplished by drawing the slidable rod 13 toward the free end of the handle 1, and thereby tighten the chain 14, connected thereto and to the respective blades.

It will be noticed that the slidable rod 13 loosely embraces the rod or handle 1 through the medium of an eye 15, while its lower or free end is formed into an eye 16. The chain or other flexible connection 14 is engaged by the eye 16 and passes over the transverse bar of the yoke 2, thence is made to cross itself at 17, and has its two ends finally secured to the respective hinged blades heretofore referred to.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown an improved elbow 18, designed to connect a horizontal and vertical section of pipe 19 and 20 and so constructed that the scraper can be operated to scrape the pipe 19 or the pipe 20 by inserting it through the inlet-opening 21, positioned about midway the ends of said elbow. This opening comprises an elongated slot of about the same size as the bar 5 of the scraper and is normally closed by a hinged door 22, which is locked in its closed position by pivoted keepers 23 and 24. Intermediate the ends of the door 22 I provide a slot or cut-out portion 25, ordinarily closed by a spring-finger 26, but which is adapted to be turned to one side to permit of the reciprocation of the handle 1 and the blade-actuating rod 13 when the pipes are being cleaned. Thus it will be seen that during the operation of cleaning the stovepipes the soot and other like particles which might have lodged therein will be unable to gain access to the outside atmosphere, and thereby spoil the furniture in which the pipe may be located.

While I have described in detail what to me appears to be the very best means of accomplishing the desired result, I would have

it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact details shown, as I am aware that slight departure might be made from the structure herein illustrated and described without departure from the spirit of my invention. For instance, when suitable provision has already been made for gaining access to the interior of the stovepipe it is obvious that the elbow shown in Figs. 3 and 4 would not be essential to the successful operation of the invention, although I prefer the use of this elbow on account of its affording a practically dust-proof operating means for the scraper.

I claim—

1. A flue-cleaner, comprising a handle, two oppositely-disposed hinged blades on one end of said handle normally at right angles to the said handle, and a rod sleeved on said handle and connected to the respective blades to force them on a parallel plane with the handle.

2. A flue-scraper comprising a handle, two oppositely-disposed semicircular hinged blades carried by said handle normally at right angles to the handle, a rod formed into an eye or ring at one end to loosely embrace the handle whereby it is adapted to slide thereon, and a flexible connection engaging the free end of said rod and the respective blades whereby the blades can be folded back to lie parallel with each other when the rod is made to slide upon the handle.

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

SYLVESTER H. PEEK.

Witnesses:

ZIMRI BENNETT,

HARLEY COX.