

No. 620,452.

Patented Feb. 28, 1899.

L. W. HEMP.
STOVEPIPE.

(Application filed Mar. 29, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

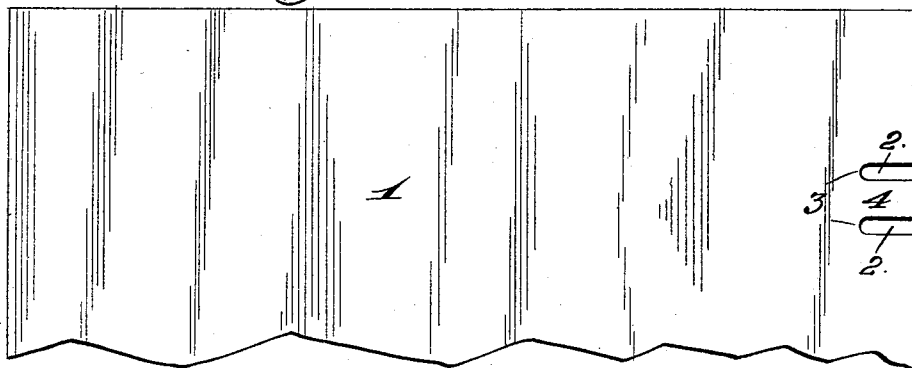


Fig. 2.

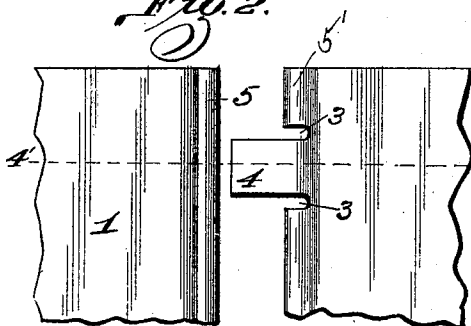


Fig. 3.

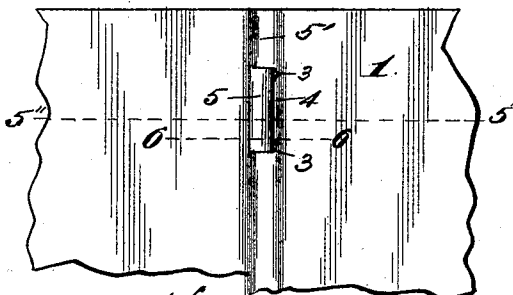


Fig. 4.

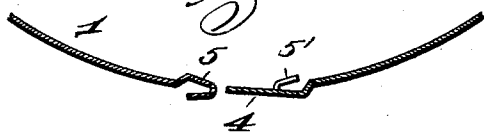


Fig. 5.

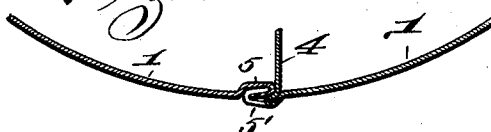
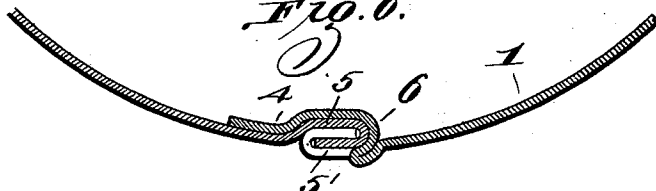


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS W. HEMP, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

STOVEPIPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,452, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed March 29, 1898. Serial No. 675,645. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS W. HEMP, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to stovepipes; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of the blank out of which my improved stovepipe is constructed. Fig. 2 is an elevation showing the portions of a pipe, the joint or seam between said portions not being completed. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the seam or joint of a stovepipe of my improved construction. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken approximately on the line 4' 4' of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken approximately on the line 5" 5" of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view taken approximately on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3 and showing the seam or joint in a completed condition as contemplated by my invention.

In a stovepipe of my improved construction the blank 1 or the sheet of metal out of which the pipe is constructed is provided in one edge adjacent one end with the parallel slots 2, the same having the rounded inner ends 3, and thus a rectangular section of metal 4 is formed between said slots 2, which section of metal 4 performs the function of a locking-tongue when the pipe is completed. After these slots have been formed in the edge of the blank the side edges of said blank may be passed through the proper machinery in order to form the engaging edges 5 and 5', which when properly put together form the seam or joint throughout the length of the stovepipe. When these edges are so formed, the tongue 4 is left intact. A number of lengths of stovepipe so constructed may be nested or placed one within the other and stored or shipped, and when it is desired to lock the edges of the pipe together and to put the same in condition for use the operator

first bends the locking-tongue 4 inwardly, as shown in Fig. 5. The bent edges 5 and 5' of the length of stovepipe are now engaged or hooked together, after which the locking-tongue 4 is bent downwardly onto the edge of the pipe opposite from the edge of which it is an integral part. The length of pipe is now passed through a suitable roller or is operated upon by other machinery, which will very tightly press the meeting edges 5 and 5' of the joint together, and thus form the ordinary seam or joint in said pipe. During this operation the tongue 4 is very firmly pressed against the inner surface of the pipe, and in so doing a semicircular recess or socket 6 is formed at the point where said locking-tongue 4 joins with the body of the section of material out of which the pipe is constructed, and thus a very effectual lock is formed, which prevents the collapsing of the pipe or the unjointing of the same when the end of said pipe is placed in the end of the next adjacent pipe. A lock so formed is very simple, requires no extra material or machinery, is extremely simple in construction, and very efficient in use.

Thus it will be seen how I have constructed a stovepipe with means intermediate its ends which very effectually prevent the collapse of said pipe or the unjointing of the seam therein.

I claim—

The improved stovepipe-section, comprising a single sheet of metal 1, the opposite edges of which are bent to form a common seam, and having in one edge of said sheet a pair of slots 2, 2, forming between them the tongue 4, and the said tongue doubled upon itself and then bent down upon the seam, to provide a semicircular socket 6 for the reception of the bent edge of said sheet which is opposite the edge in which said tongue is formed, substantially as shown and described.

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

LEWIS W. HEMP.

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. LONGAN,
M. P. SMITH.