

(No Model.)

W. H. PACKHAM.
STOVE PIPE THIMBLE.

No. 393,121.

Patented Nov. 20, 1888.

Fig. 1.

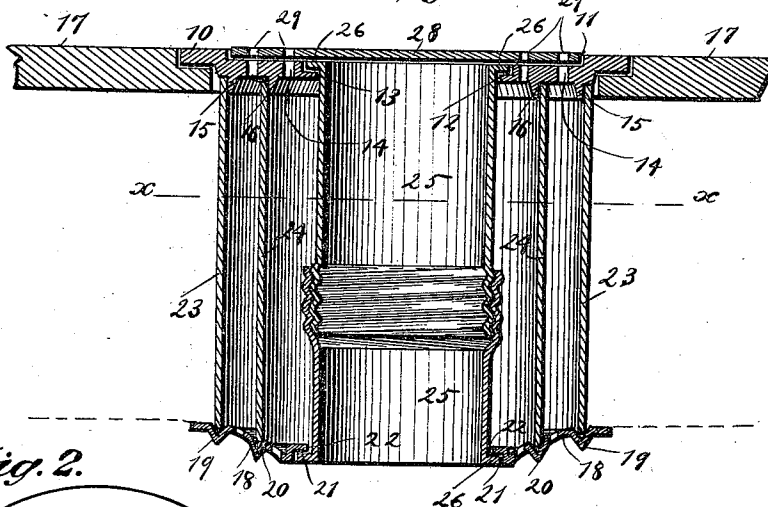


Fig. 2.

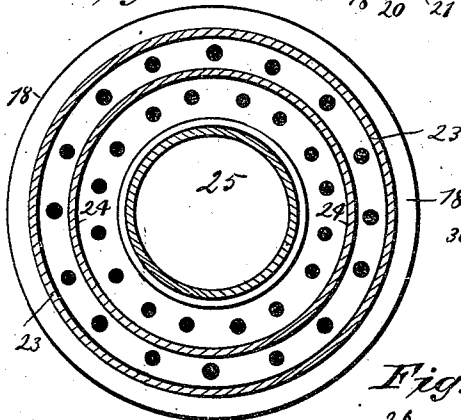


Fig. 3.

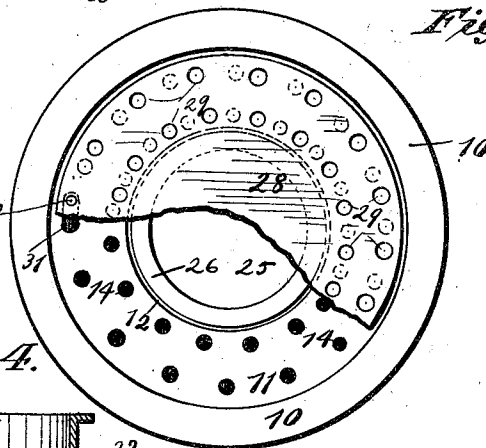
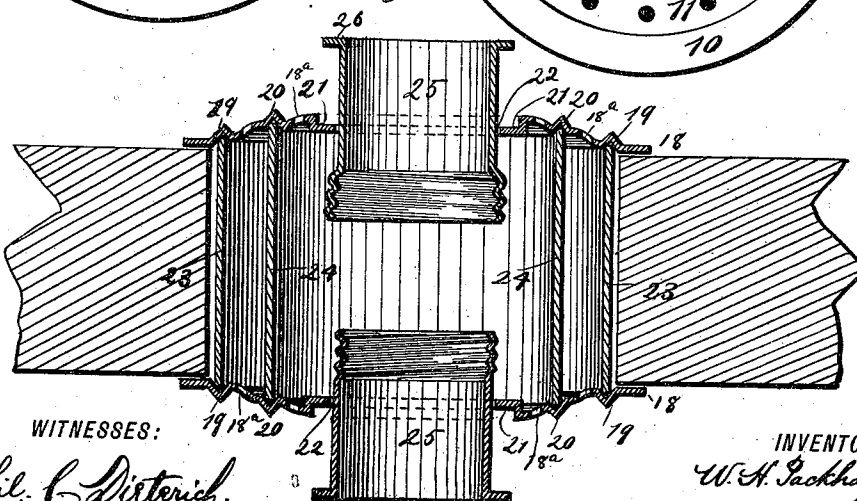


Fig. 4.



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STOVE-PIPE THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,121, dated November 20, 1888.

Application filed April 5, 1888. Serial No. 369,731. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HOWARD PACKHAM, of Dresden, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Stove-Pipe Thimble, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description:

My invention relates to an improved stove-pipe thimble, and has for its object to provide a device which will effectually protect the flooring, wall, or partition in which it is inserted from the heat, and wherein the device may be utilized as a ventilator, if desired; and a further object of the invention is to provide a thimble of simple and durable construction which may be readily taken apart and cleaned.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the device. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view, partly broken away, of the device used as a ventilator, and Fig. 4 is a central vertical section of a modified form.

The head 10 of the thimble, which is constructed of cast iron or heavy pressed sheet metal, is preferably made circular and provided upon the outer face with an annular depression, 11, extending, approximately, to the periphery, a central depression, 12, and a circular opening, 13, in the latter depressed surface.

A series of apertures, 14, are produced in the depressed surface 11, as best shown in Fig. 3, and integral with the under side of the head, spaced annular flanges or ribs 15 and 16 are formed, as best shown in Fig. 1, which flanges may, if found desirable, be independently constructed and attached to the head in any approved manner, the flange 15 being attached to the under side, near the periphery of the head, and the rib 16 between the aforesaid flange and opening 13. The head 10 is adapted for insertion within a room in the floor 17 or the face of a wall or partition,

which surfaces are preferably recessed to receive the head, whereby the face of the floor or wall and the face of the head will be essentially flush, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The opposite head, 18, is preferably made of sheet metal, stamped or otherwise manipulated, to have spaced annular beads formed upon the outer surface, whereby annular grooves 19 and 20 are provided in the inner surface, the said grooves being so placed and spaced as to essentially align the flanges upon the outer head when the two heads are placed in their proper relative positions. A central depression, 21, is formed in the head 18, corresponding to the depression 12 of the head 10, and a similar opening, 22, is produced in said depression. Apertures 18^a are made in the head 18, as shown.

A cylindrical casing, 23, is provided, constituting the outer casing, which is held between the heads, one end bearing upon the inner surface of the head 10 and against the flange 15, the other end of the said outer casing being adapted to enter the annular groove 19 of the opposite head, 18. A second and inner casing, 24, is made to embrace the inner flange, 16, of the head 10, and rest in the inner groove, 20, of the opposite head, 18. The two heads are held a proper distance apart, and the cylinders are clamped to the head by means of a central cylindrical section, 25, made in two parts, flanged at the outer ends and threaded at the inner ends. The flanges 26 of the central cylinder rest upon the depressed surfaces 12 and 21 of the respective heads, and when the inner ends of the cylindrical sections 25 are screwed together they bind the entire device in a secure manner.

It will be observed that by means of the arrangement of the cylinders two concentric air-chambers are formed around the inner or smoke-conducting cylinder, through which air can circulate by means of the apertures 14 in the head 10 and similar apertures 18 in the head 18. When the device is adapted to be secured in a partition the two heads are preferably formed in similar manner to aforesaid head 18. Otherwise the construction does not differ.

In order that the device may be used as a ventilator when not used as a thimble, a disk, 28,

is fitted loosely in the depression 21 of the outer head, 10, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The said disk 28 is provided with a series of apertures, 29, adapted to correspond or register with the apertures 14 in the said head 10, and the disk is held in position to revolve within the depression 11 of the said head 10 by means of a pin, 30, attached to the under side of the disk and held to slide in an aperture, 31, produced in the depressed surface 11 of the head 10, as best shown in Fig. 3. Thus when a stove is removed from a room and the pipe withdrawn from the thimble the disk 28 may be placed over the opening of the central or smoke-conducting cylinder and turned or revolved so as to bring the apertures in the disk 28 and the apertures in the head 10 into register, and when so placed the thimble may be used as a ventilator, the currents of air passing from the room through the apertures and through the several chambers of the thimble up into the flue and out therefrom, causing an effective circulation. If, however, ventilation is not required, and it is desired to prevent dust or soot from entering the room, the disk 28 may be so manipulated that the apertures in the head 10 will be covered by the plain surface of the disk. By this means all communication between the flue and the room is effectually cut off.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A stove-pipe thimble comprising centrally-apertured opposing heads, inner and outer cylinders resting at their ends against the inner faces of said heads, and a central sectional cylinder having flanged outer ends

and screw-threaded inner ends, the threaded ends of said sections being passed inwardly through the central apertures in the heads and rotated until their flanges engage the heads and clamp the cylinders between them, substantially as set forth.

2. In a stove thimble, the combination, with an inner apertured head provided with a central opening, and annular spaced flanges produced upon the under or outer surface, and an opposing head provided with annular grooves corresponding to the flanges of the inner head, of concentric cylinders held by said flanges and grooves and an innermost sectional cylinder provided with flanged outer ends and screw-threaded inner ends, whereby the several cylinders and the heads are bound together, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A stove-pipe thimble consisting of an inner apertured head provided with a central opening and spaced annular flanges upon the outer or under side, an opposing head also apertured and provided with annular grooves, spaced concentric cylinders entering the grooves of one head and engaging the flanges of the opposite head, a central sectional cylinder flanged at the outer ends and provided with a screw-thread at the inner ends, whereby the heads and cylinders are secured in position, and an apertured disk fitted to revolve upon the inner head, as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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