J. W. WOOLSEY.

Stove-Pipe Joint-Lock.

No. 202,501. Patented April 16, 1878.

Fig. 1

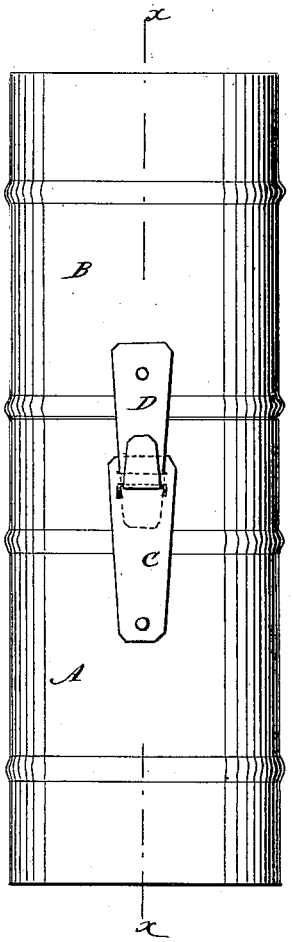


Fig. 2

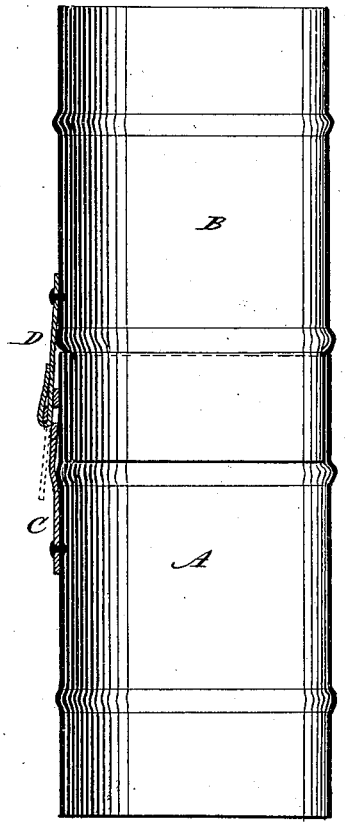
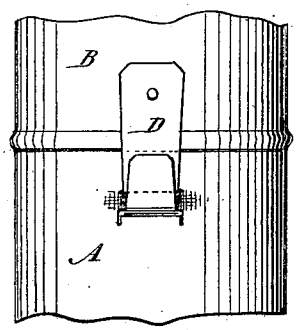


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. WOOLSEY, OF HENDERSON, MINNESOTA.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE-PIPE-JOINT LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **202,501**, dated April 16, 1878; application filed February 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. WOOLSEY, of Henderson, in the county of Sibley and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stove-Pipe-Joint Locks, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 represents my improved lock as applied to two adjacent lengths of stove-pipe. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a modification of my invention.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved lock for the joints of stove-pipe, which shall be simple in construction, and convenient and effective in use, preventing the lengths from coming apart and the line of pipe from sagging.

The invention consists in the combination of the two strips of sheet metal with the adjacent ends of lengths of stove-pipe, and with each other, in such a way that the end of the one strip may be passed through slits formed in the other strip, and bent back upon itself, and in a lock for stove-pipe joints formed by attaching a strip of sheet metal to one length of the pipe, passing it through slits formed in the adjacent length, and bending it back upon itself, as hereinafter fully described.

A and B represent two adjacent lengths of stove-pipe, forming a joint. To one of the lengths, as A, is riveted a strip of sheet metal, C, and to the other length, B, is riveted a strip of sheet metal, D.

The adjacent ends of the metal strips C D overlap each other, and in the free end of the strip C are cut cross-slits, forming a loop, through which the end of the other strip D is passed. The free end of the strip D is then bent back upon itself, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

With this construction the lengths of pipe cannot draw apart, and the joints will be so stiffened that a line of horizontal pipe will not sag.

If desired, the strip C may be omitted and the strip D passed through slits cut in the adjacent length of stove-pipe, and then bent back upon itself, as shown in Fig. 3.

One or more of the locks may be applied to each joint of pipe when desired. This is especially applicable to large pipe and to long lines of pipe, as it will very greatly stiffen the joints.

I am aware that it is not new to use with stove-pipe sections a link attached by a riveted loop-piece to one section, and connected to a corresponding loop in the next section by a wire key; but

What I claim is—

The combination, with the sections A B, of the overlapping metallic strips C D, the former having cross-slits, through which the latter is passed and then bent upon itself, as shown and described.

JAMES WARNER WOOLSEY.

Witnesses:

SYLVESTER KIPP,

ORRIN KIPP.