

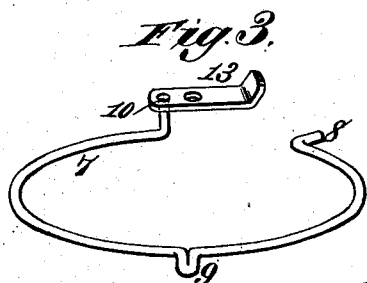
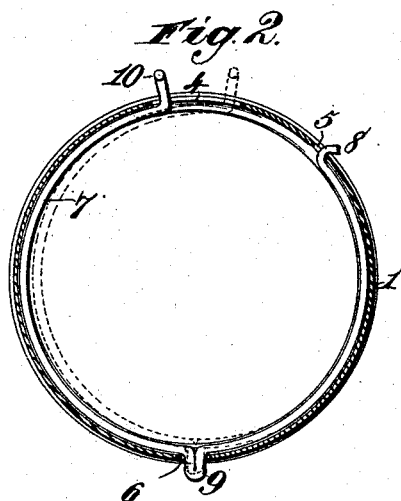
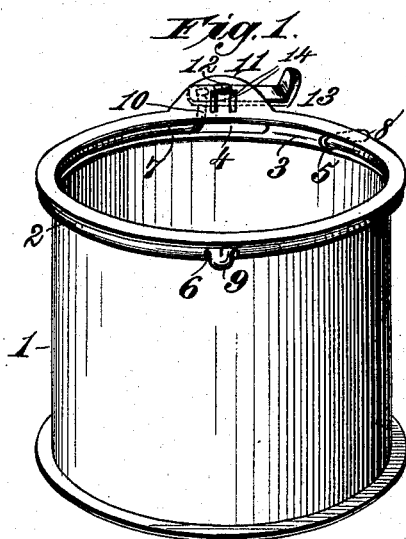
(No Model.)

C. C. LEMLEY.

FLUE THIMBLE.

No. 384,918.

Patented June 19, 1888.



*Witnesses.*  
*Robert Everett,*  
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*Inventor.*  
*Charles C. Lemley.*  
*By James L. Norris.*  
*Atty*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. LEMLEY, OF MERRILL, WISCONSIN.

## FLUE-THIMBLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,918, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed July 16, 1887. Renewed May 24, 1888. Serial No. 274,946. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. LEMLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flue-Thimbles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide novel means for securing smoke-pipes in flue-thimbles; and to such end the invention consists, essentially, in the combination of a flue-thimble having its outer end provided with an internal circular groove having lateral slot, a spring-wire arranged in said groove with one part secured in a stationary position and one end extending laterally through the aforesaid slot as a crank-arm, and means—such as a pivoted lever—eccentrically connected with the end of the crank-arm extending through said slot, so that the spring-wire can be drawn and tightened against the external surface of a stove-pipe inserted in the thimble.

The invention also consists of certain other features of construction hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flue-thimble illustrating my invention; Fig. 2, a transverse sectional view taken centrally through the groove at the outer end of the thimble, the spring being shown by dotted lines in position to bear upon a stove-pipe inserted in the thimble; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the spring-wire and its operating-lever detached from the thimble.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, where the numeral 1 indicates a cylindrical flue-thimble having its outer end rolled or otherwise provided with an outwardly-pressed annular bead, 2, forming an internal annular groove, 3, said bead being punched or pressed, with a slot, 4, and orifices 5 and 6, arranged at different points in the bead. The spring pipe-holding wire 7 is located in the groove, and one end is bent laterally to form a lug, 8, which engages the orifice 5, and a leg, 9, which engages the orifice 6, while the other end of the wire extends through the slot 4 and is bent laterally into a crank-arm, 10, located outside

the thimble. The lug 8 and leg 9 hold the wire in place in the groove and prevent the wire from moving circularly in said groove. The thimble is provided at its outer end with a laterally-projecting flange, 11, to which is secured by a pivot, 12, a swinging lever, 13, which is eccentrically connected with the crank-arm by the end of the crank-arm loosely engaging the lever at one side of the pivot 12, the portion of the lever at the other side of the pivot comprising a handle by which to swing the lever. If a stove-pipe be inserted in the thimble while the wire is entirely within the groove and the lever be swung outward, the crank-arm is moved inward and drawn in the slot 4 toward the lug 8, and with such crank-arm the greater portion of the wire between the crank-arm and the leg 9 is moved inward, (see dotted lines, Fig. 2,) thereby pressing upon the stove-pipe with sufficient spring-pressure to securely hold the pipe in the thimble. A reverse movement of the lever will release the pressure of the spring-wire on the pipe and the latter can be easily removed from the thimble. I prefer to employ in connection with the thimble a stove-pipe having an annular depression into which the spring-wire can be clamped, but do not confine myself thereto. When the lever 13 is drawn around to press the wire 7 upon a stove-pipe, the lever must be moved until it bears against the flue-thimble 1. This movement throws the upper end of the crank 10 to one side of the pivot 12 and in a plane, or substantially so, with a line taken lengthwise through the center of the lever 13 and its pivot 12. By this means the lever is practically locked, and the resiliency of the spring-wire cannot move the lever until the latter is swung outward from the flue-thimble.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with a flue-thimble having at its outer end an internal groove and a lateral slot, of a circular spring-wire arranged in said groove, with one part secured in a stationary position and one end having an arm extending through the lateral slot to the exterior of the thimble, and a device connected with said external arm for operating the spring-wire, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a flue-thimble hav-

ing at its outer end an internal circular groove, a lateral slot, and a lateral flange, of a circular spring-wire arranged in the groove, with one part secured in a stationary position, and one end extending through the slot and having a crank-arm, and a lever pivoted to said lateral flange and connected at one side of the pivot with the crank-arm, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a flue-thimble having at one end the lateral slot 4, orifices 5 and 6, and lateral flange 11, of the circular spring-wire 7, having the lug 8 and leg 9, respect-

ively, engaging said orifices and extending through the lateral slot, and having a crank-arm, 10, and a lever, 13, pivoted to said lateral flange and loosely connected with the crank-arm of the wire, substantially as described.

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

CHAS. C. LEMLEY.

Witnesses:

W. H. CANNON,

JAS. A. VAN HOOPER.