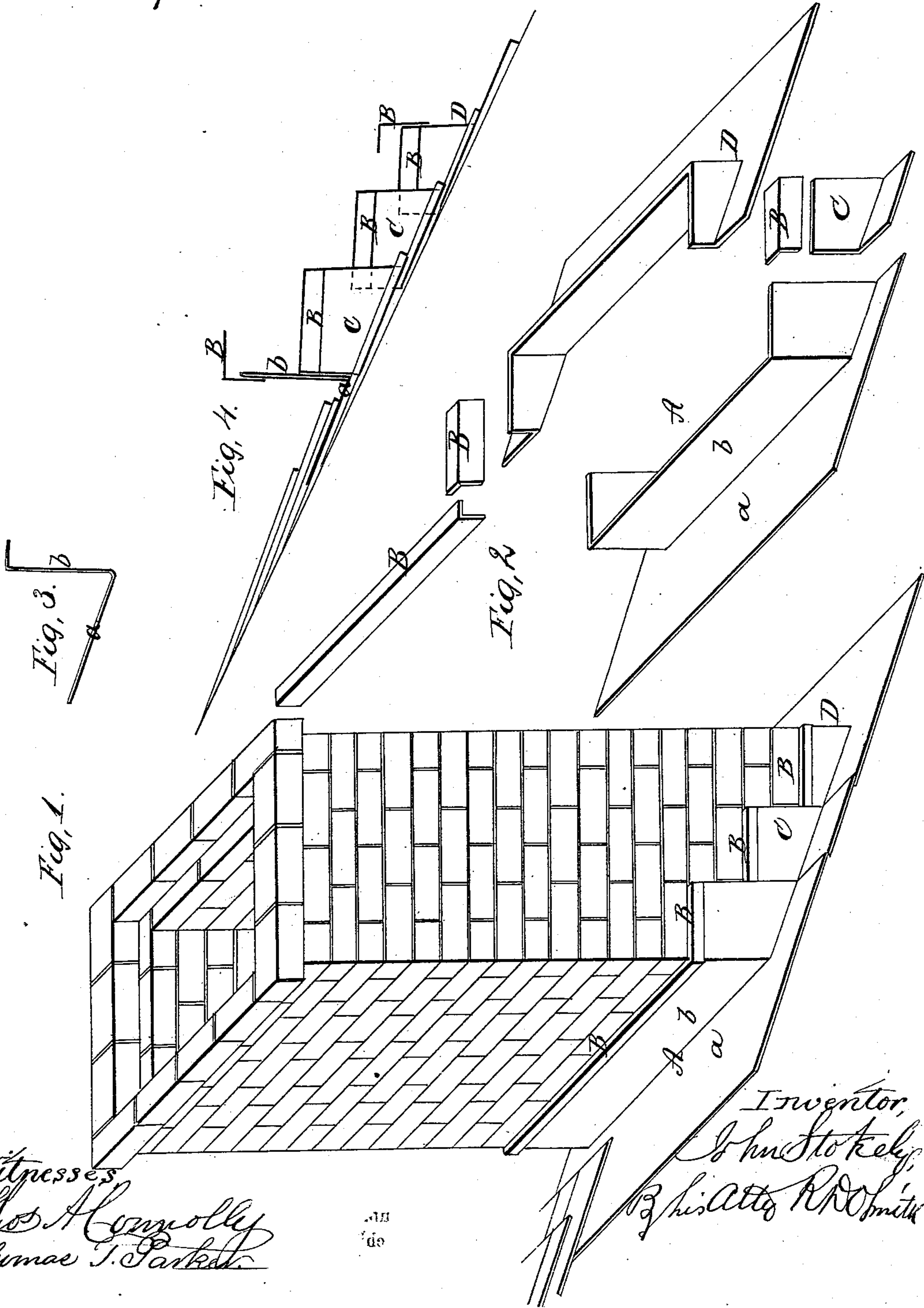


# *J. Stokely,* *Batten Roofing,*

*No 61,639-*

*Patented Jan. 29, 1867.*



*Witnesses,*  
*Thos A Connolly*  
*Thomas J. Parker*

*Inventor,*  
*John Stokely,*  
*By his Atty R D Smith*



# United States Patent Office.

JOHN STOKELY, OF HIRAM, OHIO.

*Letters Patent No. 61,639, dated January 29, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN CHIMNEY COLLARS.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN STOKELY, of Hiram, in the county of Portage, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and improved Collar to Prevent Leakage around Chimneys; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chimney with my collar applied.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the various parts of my collar, detached.

Figure 3 represents a modification by which the laps may be dispensed with.

Figure 4 represents the method of laying shingles in connection with my collar.

There is no more fruitful source of trouble, annoyance, and damage connected with the subject of house-building than leaky chimneys. Water will find an entrance around a chimney sometimes when the utmost care has been used in applying the common modes of prevention. My invention is designed to obviate these difficulties perfectly and without material increase of cost, while the decrease of trouble and expense of fitting will be considerable.

That others may understand the construction and application of my invention, I will particularly describe it.

I prefer to make my device of sheet metal, tin being the material ordinarily used, though zinc or copper would be preferable, as being much more durable. The part which is most difficult to secure against the ingress of water is that against which the water runs in descending from the higher part of the roof. I place upon that portion the section A, which in one continuous piece passes across the entire width of the chimney and for a space around the end. The section A is composed of the bed-plate *a* and the perpendicular wall *b*, made in one part without any seam at the bend. The angle included between *a* and *b* should be exactly equal to the angle included between the chimney and roof, the ends of the section turned around the two corners of the chimney, so as to leave no seam or open joint. When the shingles are laid they overlap the bed *a* not, however, coming quite down to the flange or wall *b*. Expansion and contraction by changes of temperature cause the ordinary metallic fittings to become loose, displaced, and broken but there can be no such trouble with my fitting, because it will only be fastened at one edge, and may be free to move as it expands or contracts at the other. This is accomplished by leaving the top of the wall *b* unfastened, and covering the joint between it and the chimney by the lap B, one edge of which is inserted between courses of the brick, while the other hangs over and covers the upper edge of *b*. At the side or edge of the chimney shorter angle-pieces like C are used; they are somewhat longer than the brick, and the edge of the upright parts is cut angling, so that when placed on the inclined surface of the roof the upper edge of the perpendicular portion will be level and extend upwards nearly to the joint between two courses of the bricks. An angle-piece like B is used in connection with this piece, the edge toward the upper part of the roof is inserted beneath A, so that the water will shed from one to the other. In length, the pieces C are a little greater than the length of a brick, so that the necessary offsets from one to another may occur with the regularity of the brick-work; though further than this it is not necessary to observe any particular dimensions. The section D is like A, except that the perpendicular portion is set upon the bed at a different angle, but still so as to conform to the angle between the chimney and roof. The bed-plate of the section D lies on top of the shingles of the roof below the chimney, instead of extending up under them, as A does. This is to require the water which runs down the chimney to shed from the collar on to the shingles on that side. The shingles at the side or end past the short sections are laid in the usual manner, the only change being in omitting that portion opposite the chimney on its lower side, which is commonly laid close up and in contact.

It may be sometimes desirable to construct these collars of cast metal, or it may sometimes be deemed desirable to make the edge which is inserted between the bricks of the chimney of the same piece as the bed and the walls. If desired, all of the joints between the sections A C and D may be soldered so as to surround the chimney with a jointless collar.

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

The chimney collar constructed of the sections A C and D, substantially as set forth.

The lap B, for the purpose of covering the loose edges of the chimney collar, substantially as set forth.

JOHN STOKELY.

Witnesses:

R. M. HAWK,

W. R. STOKELY.