

KISSELL & BLICKENSDETFER.

Lightning Rod.

No. 66,854.

Patented July 16, 1867.

FIG. 1



FIG. 2

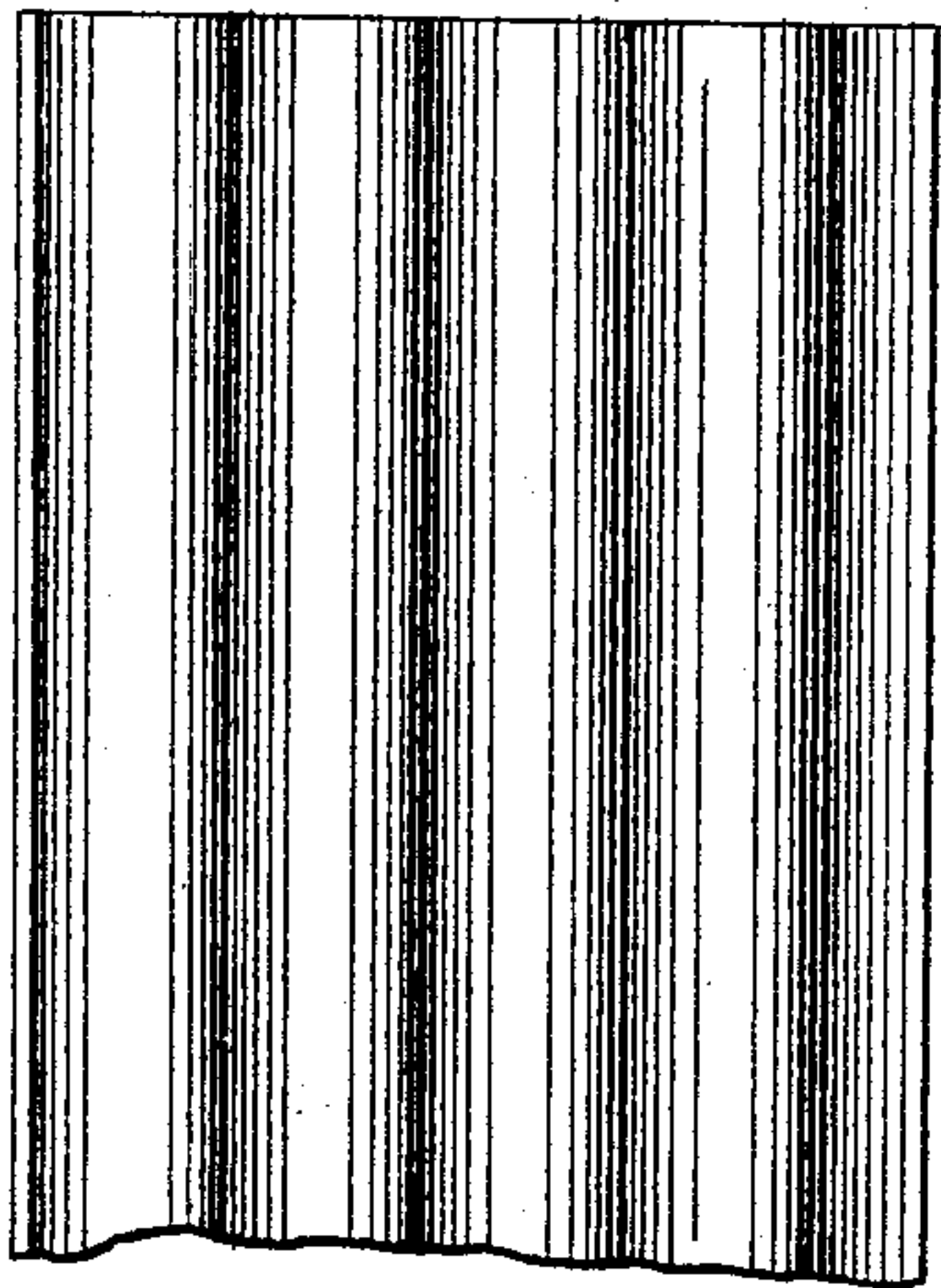
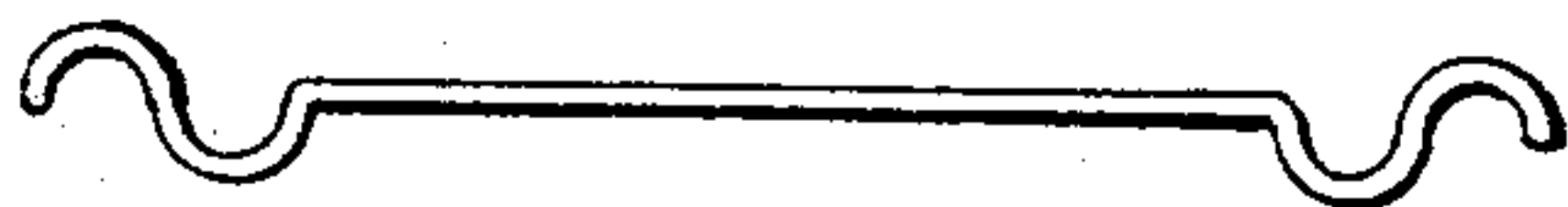


FIG. 3



WITNESSES:

Geo. I. Bergen
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INVENTORS:

Kissell & Blickensderfer,
By Dodge & Munn,
their attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

JACOB A. KISSELL AND NATHAN BLICKENSDEKFER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 66,854, dated July 16, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORRUGATED LIGHTNING-RODS.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, J. A. KISSELL and N. BLICKENSDEKFER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Lightning-Conductors; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters indicating like parts wherever they occur.

To enable others skilled in the art to construct and use our invention, we will proceed to describe it.

Our invention consists in constructing a lightning-conductor of a flat, thin strip of metal, and corrugating the same longitudinally, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is an end view.

Figure 2 a side elevation, and

Figure 3 an end view representing a modification of the same.

We have found that a flat continuous strip of pure, cold-rolled copper forms a lightning-conductor, for the protection of buildings, superior in its conducting power, and the ease with which it is put up, to all other styles. In putting up this style of rod it is usual to secure it in direct contact with the side of the building at intervals or a few feet by nailing strips of the same material across its face to the building. When thus secured the force of the wind frequently causes it to shake and strike against the wall, thereby producing a disagreeable rattling sound. To prevent this, and render it more rigid, we pass the thin, flat strip between rolls suitably prepared by which we corrugate it, as represented in fig. 1. By this means we give to it greater rigidity, and prevent the swaying and rattling so common with the ordinary flat strip. Care must be taken to use the purest and best of copper, and the corrugations must run lengthwise of the rod or strip. If preferred a portion of the strip may be left smooth and plain, while the remainder may be corrugated, as shown in fig. 3. The plain portion may be at the centre, with the corrugations at the sides, as there represented, or the corrugations may be at the centre and the edges be left plain. It will be seen that while the rod or strip is thus stiffened as a whole, it still presents the form of a strip which may be easily bent to adapt it to the irregularities of the cornice or other portions of the building without danger of breaking or injuring it.

We are aware that conductors have been formed by corrugating a flat strip and then twisting it in various forms, but such rods we find to be neither as convenient nor as useful. Such therefore we do not claim but, having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, is—

A lightning-conductor consisting of a continuous flat strip corrugated longitudinally, as herein shown and described.

JACOB A. KISSELL,
N. BLICKENSDEKFER.

Witnesses:

ANDREW BEVERIDGE, Jr.,
JAMES R. PICKENS.