

(No Model.)

J. H. KOHLMeyer.
CHIMNEY AND COWL.

No. 245,078.

Patented Aug. 2, 1881.

Fig. 1.

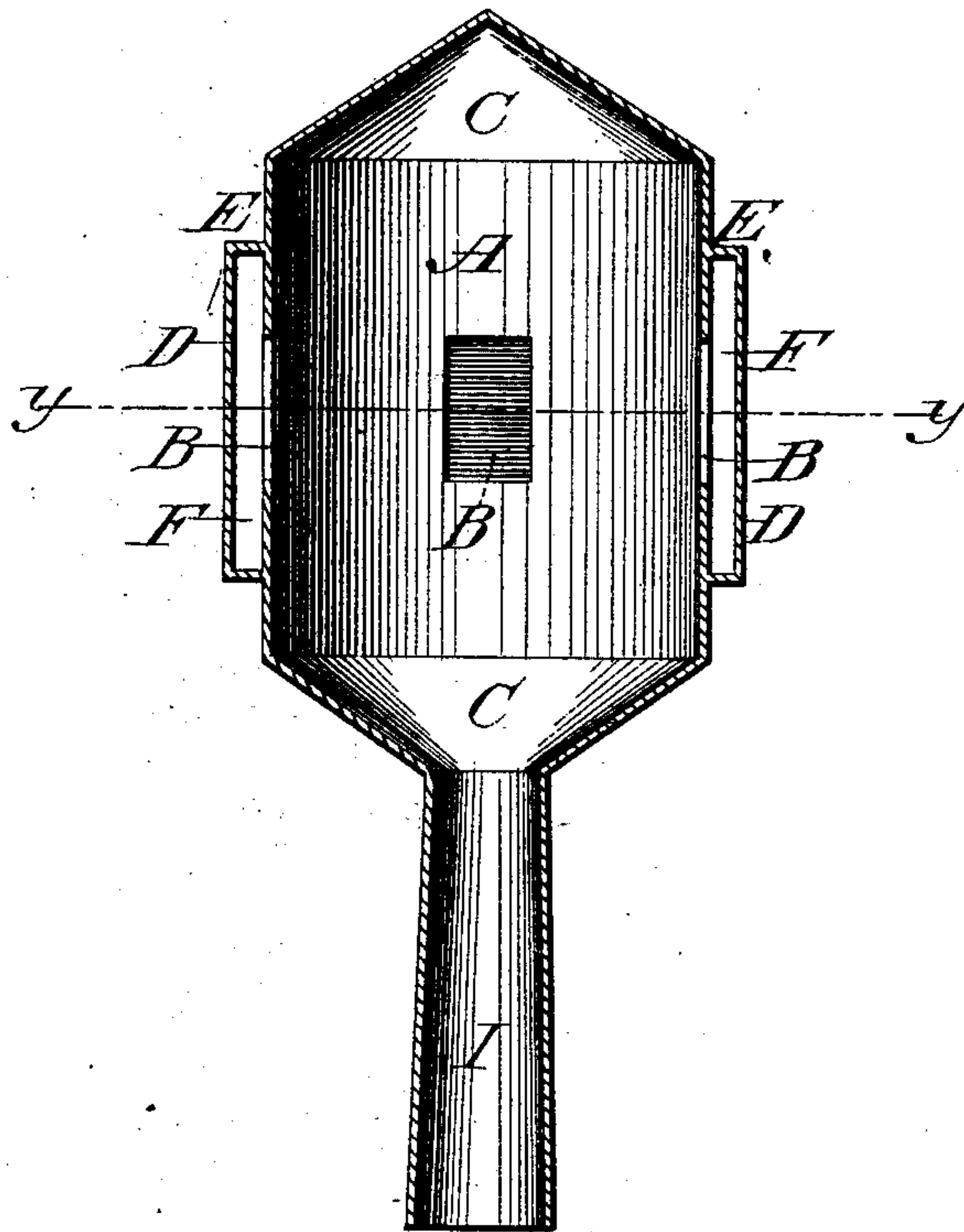
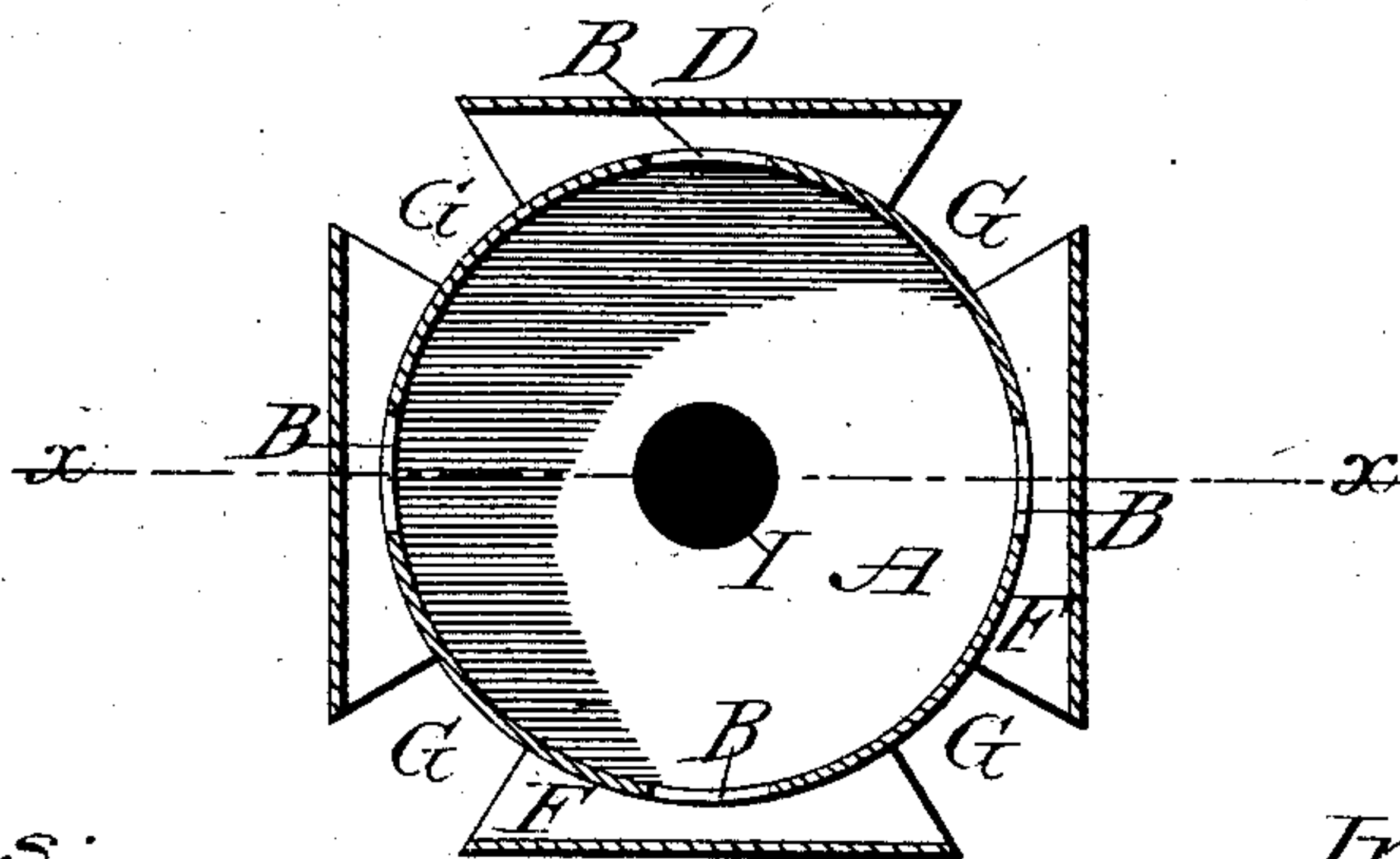


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

D. P. Cleveland
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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. KOHLMAYER, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

CHIMNEY AND COWL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,078, dated August 2, 1881.

Application filed April 19, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. KOHLMAYER, a resident of Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoke-Jacks and Chimney-Tops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to chimney-caps, its object being to provide a cap of such construction that all "indrafts" will be avoided and the smoke freely conducted to the outer air.

The invention consists in the combinations of parts hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a chimney-cap constructed in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line *y y* of Fig. 1.

A represents a hollow cylindrical chamber or stand provided with cone-shaped ends C, the upper end being closed and the lower one open and securely connected with a smoke flue or pipe, I. The chamber A is provided at each of its sides with slots B, forming exits for the smoke. These slots are provided with covers or shields D provided with ends E, the latter being secured to the chamber, thus forming smoke-passages F between the chamber A and

the shield D. The sides of these shields are open to form an exit, G, for the smoke-currents.

It will be seen that the smoke-flue I is of a much less diameter than the cone C, and thus the downward draft incident to chimney-tops where the flue and the top are of about an equal diameter is avoided.

The shields D, as shown, are attached some distance above and below the slots B, and owing to their arrangement—one on each side of the chamber A—currents of air are prevented from entering said chamber; but the air-currents, when they strike the top, will pass through two of the spaces F, and by reason of the velocity of such currents the smoke accumulated in the chamber A will be more readily drawn out, and all indraft is avoided.

It will be apparent that my improvement is not only applicable to ordinary chimneys, but may also be applied to the smoke-stacks of locomotives or steamboats.

I claim—

The combination, with the flue I, of the chamber A, having ends C, smoke-exits B, and shields D, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of March, 1880.

JOHN H. KOHLMAYER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. B. STICKNEY,
DAVID P. CLEVELAND.