(No Model.)

S. T. ATKIN.

VENTILATING AND ADJUSTABLE RAIN PROOF.

No. 302,373. Patented July 22, 1884.

Fig. 1.

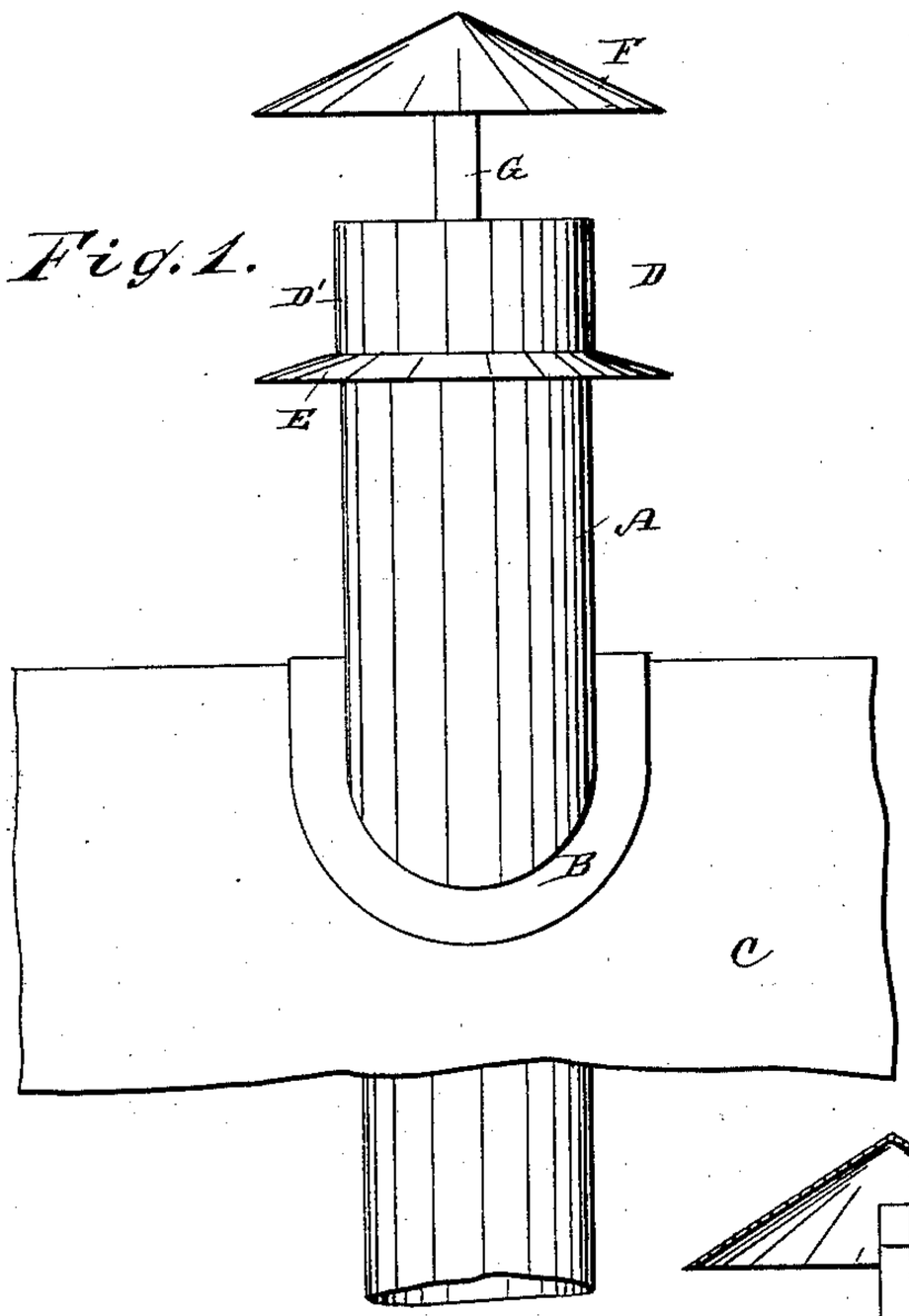


Fig. 2.

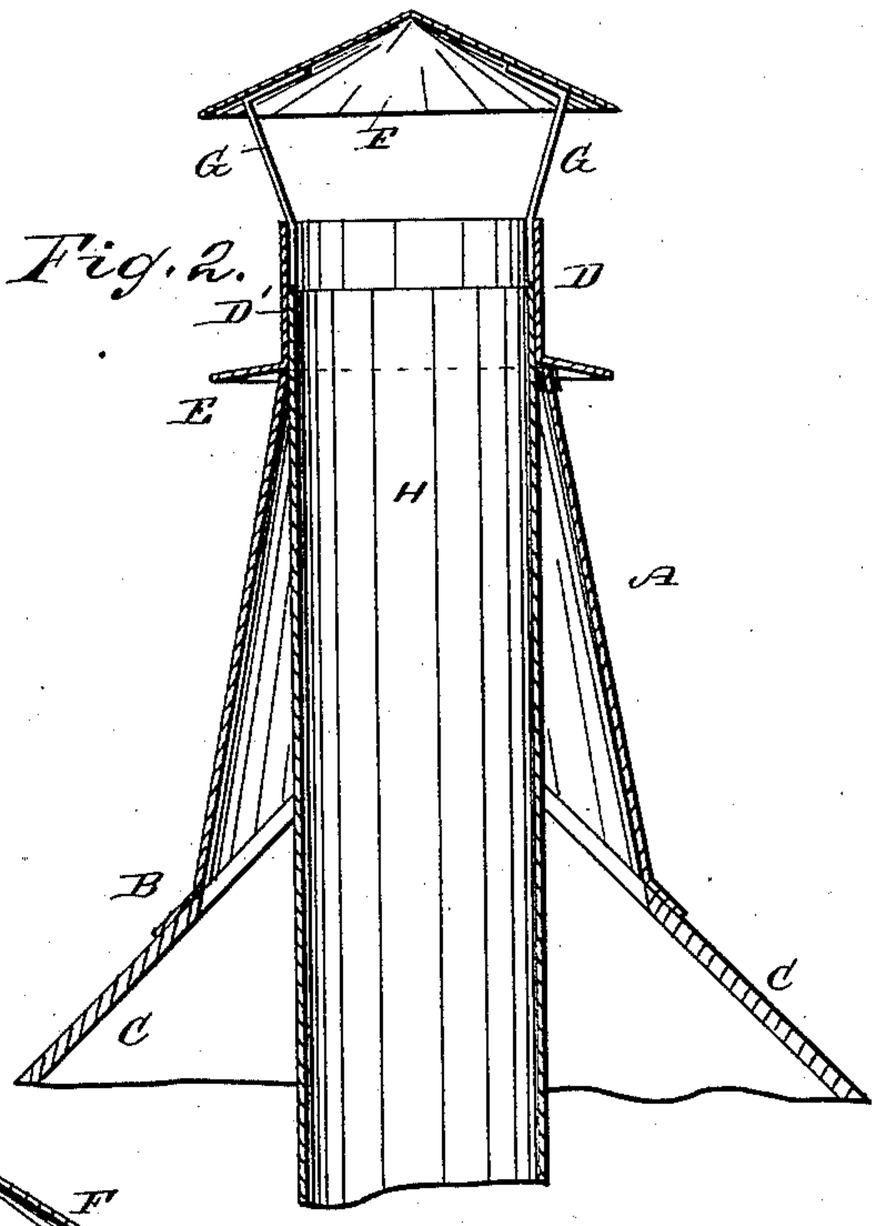


Fig. 4.

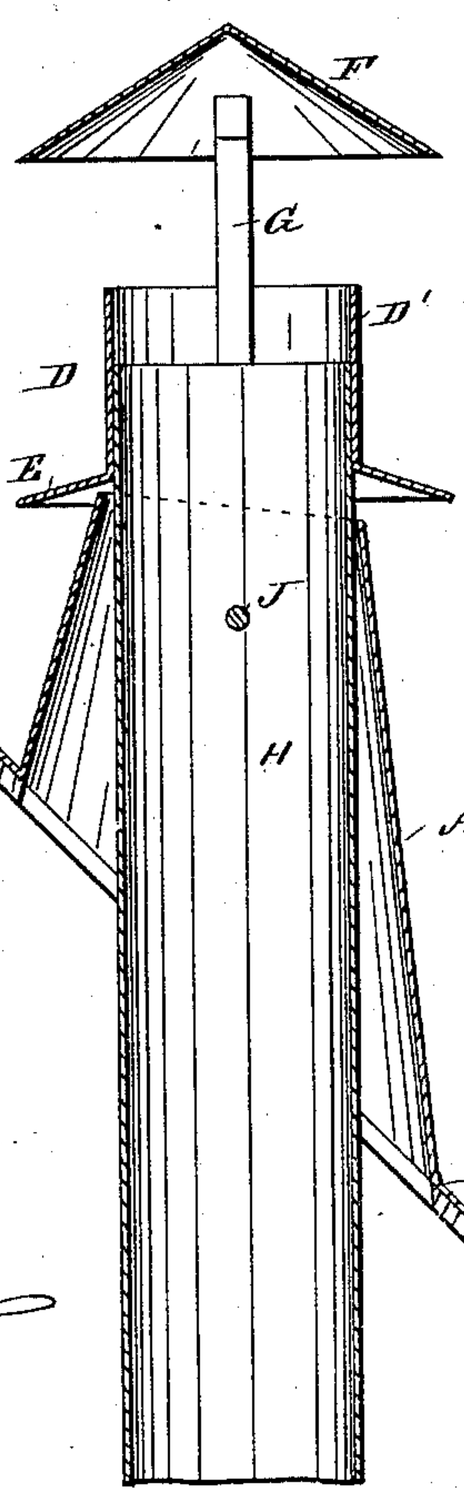


Fig. 3.

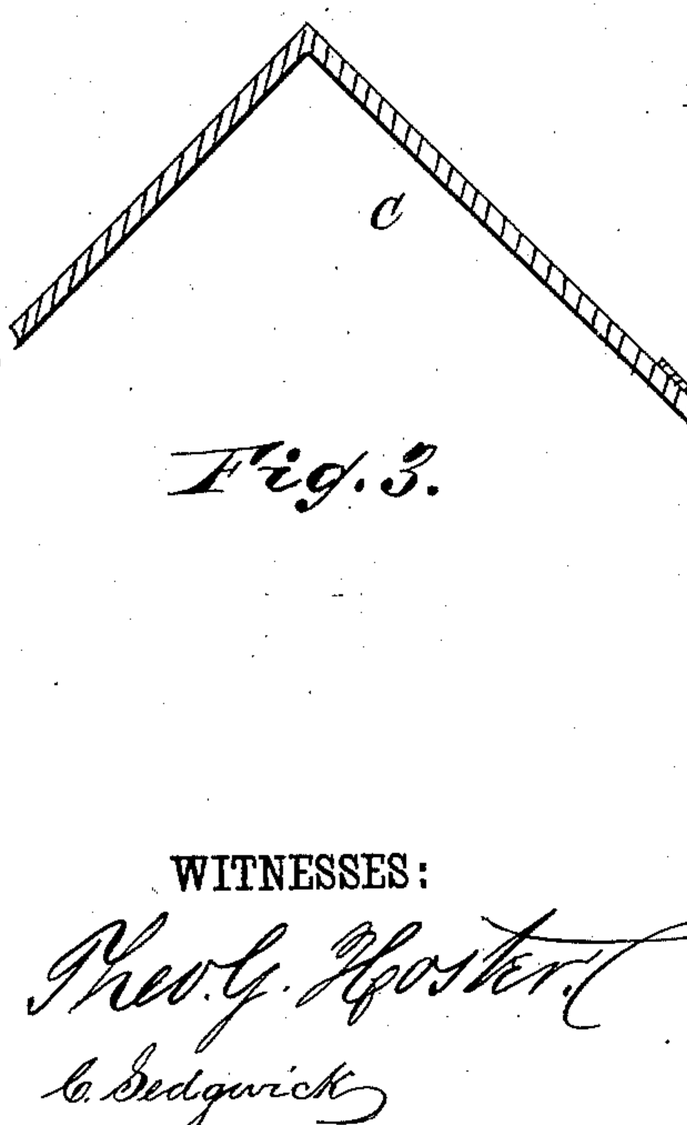
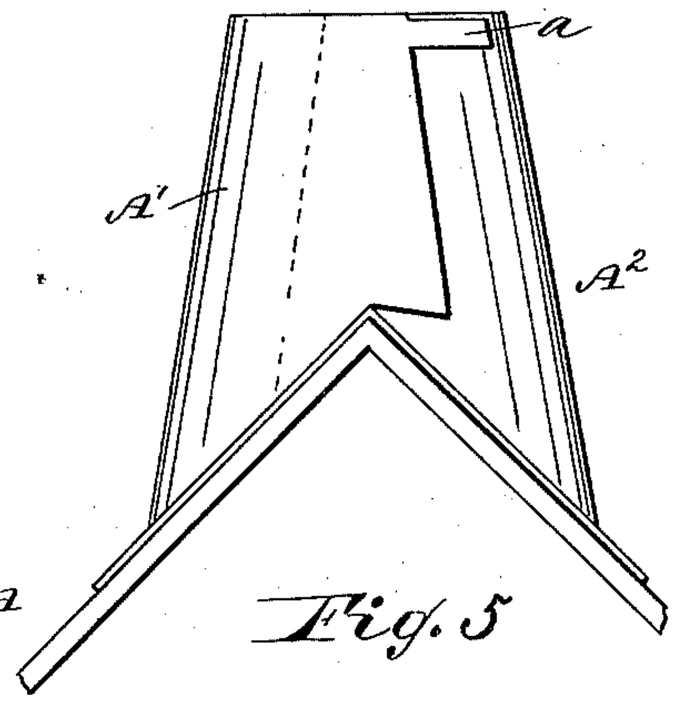
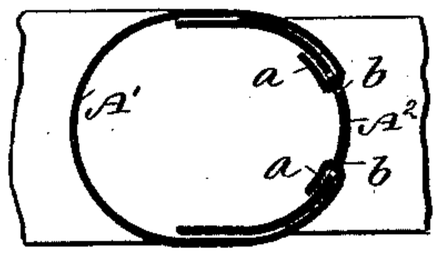


Fig. 5





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL T. ATKIN, OF GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND OLIVER STEELE, OF SAME PLACE.

VENTILATING AND ADJUSTABLE RAIN-PROOF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,373, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed February 11, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL T. ATKIN, of Georgetown, in the county of Williamson and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Ventilating and Adjustable Rain-Proof, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved rain-proof or chimney-tube for receiving that part of a stove-pipe that projects above the roof, which rain-proof is so constructed that pipes can be held in the same at different inclinations.

The invention consists in a rain-proof formed of a conical tube held on the roof, in the upper end of which conical tube the upper end of the stove-pipe is held. A hood is held on the upper end of the stove-pipe.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved rain-proof. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a modification of the same. Fig. 4 is a side view of the conical tube shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of the same.

A conical flattened tube, A, is provided at its base with a flange, B, which forms an angle, so as to fit on the peak of the roof C. The tube A is so arranged that its longest transverse axis is at right angles to the ridge of the roof. An aperture as large as the bottom of the tube A is formed in the roof. The tube A is formed of two sections, A′ and A², of which the section A′ is so constructed that its side edges are adapted to lap over the side edges of the section A², and the section A′ is provided at the upper end of each side edge with a tongue, *a*, adapted to be passed partly around the upper part of the outer surface of the section A², which section A² is provided with slots *b*, through which the tongues *a* can be passed, and then bent over on the inner surface of the section A². The V-shaped opening in the bottom of the tube A must be so adjusted that it fits well on the comb of the roof, and according as the sides of the roof are at a greater or less inclination to each other the top of the tube A will be opened more or less. After the bottom flange, B, has been fitted and adjusted on the roof, the tongues *a* are passed through the slots *b*, and the ends are doubled over, for the purpose of locking the upper ends of the sections A′ and A² in the proper position in relation to each other. By this construction the upper contracted end may be adjusted to suit different sizes of stove-pipes by passing the tongues *a* a greater or less distance through the slots *b* and then bending them, as shown in Fig. 4. The stove-pipe H projects through the tube A, and from the top of the same and on the upper end of the pipe A a hood, D, is held, which is formed of a sleeve, D′, fitting closely on the pipe and provided at its lower edge with an outwardly and downwardly inclined flange, E. A cap, F, is held above the upper end of the sleeve D′ by straps G, secured to the sleeve and to the cap. The cap prevents the wind from beating down the stove-pipe, and the flange E prevents the rain from flowing down the stove-pipe into the apartment. As the stove-pipe heats the air in the space between the stove-pipe and the tube A, the heated air passes out at the top of the tube A, thus forming a ventilator. As the tube A is wider at the bottom than at the top, the longitudinal axis of the stove-pipe need not be parallel with the longitudinal axis of the tube A, but can be held at an inclination to the same.

If desired, the upper end of the stove-pipe can be held in the upper end of the tube A by a pivot or transverse rod, J, as shown in Fig. 3. The stove-pipe can then be adjusted at any desired inclination very readily.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3, which is to be secured on the slant of the roof, the flange or plate B is inclined to the longitudinal axis of the tube A. If the slant of the roof is the same as the inclination of the flange to the tube A, the longitudinal axis of the tube will be vertical and the longitudinal axis of the stove-pipe will be parallel with the longitudinal axis of the tube B. If the slant of the roof does not correspond with the slant of the flange, the longitudinal axis of the tube will not stand vertically, but will be inclined either toward the ridge or the eaves; but as the bottom opening of the tube A is longer than the

top opening, the stove-pipe can be held vertically, one side of the stove-pipe being nearer that side of the tube A toward the eaves or the side toward the ridge, according to the inclination of the tube A.

If desired, the pipe H can be permanently held on the tube A, and the upper end of the stove-pipe can be coupled to the lower end of the pipe H.

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

1. A rain-proof for holding stove-pipes, consisting of a conical tube, A, widest at its bottom and contracted at its top, and the stove-pipe H, of approximately the same diameter as the contracted upper end of the tube A, whereby the stove-pipe may be changed from a vertical to an inclined position, according to the direction in which it is desired to move the stove, substantially as set forth.

2. A rain-proof for holding stove-pipes, consisting of a conical tube adjustable at its upper contracted end, whereby stove-pipes of different diameters may be inserted and their positions changed from vertical to any desired inclination, substantially as set forth.

3. A rain-proof for holding stove-pipes in roofs, consisting of two sections, one of which is provided at the upper end with two tongues, and the other is provided with slots for receiving the tongue, substantially as herein shown and described.

SAMUEL T. ATKIN.

Witnesses:
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