

(No Model.)

T. J. BRADBEER.

CHIMNEY COWL.

No. 350,800.

Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

Fig. 1.

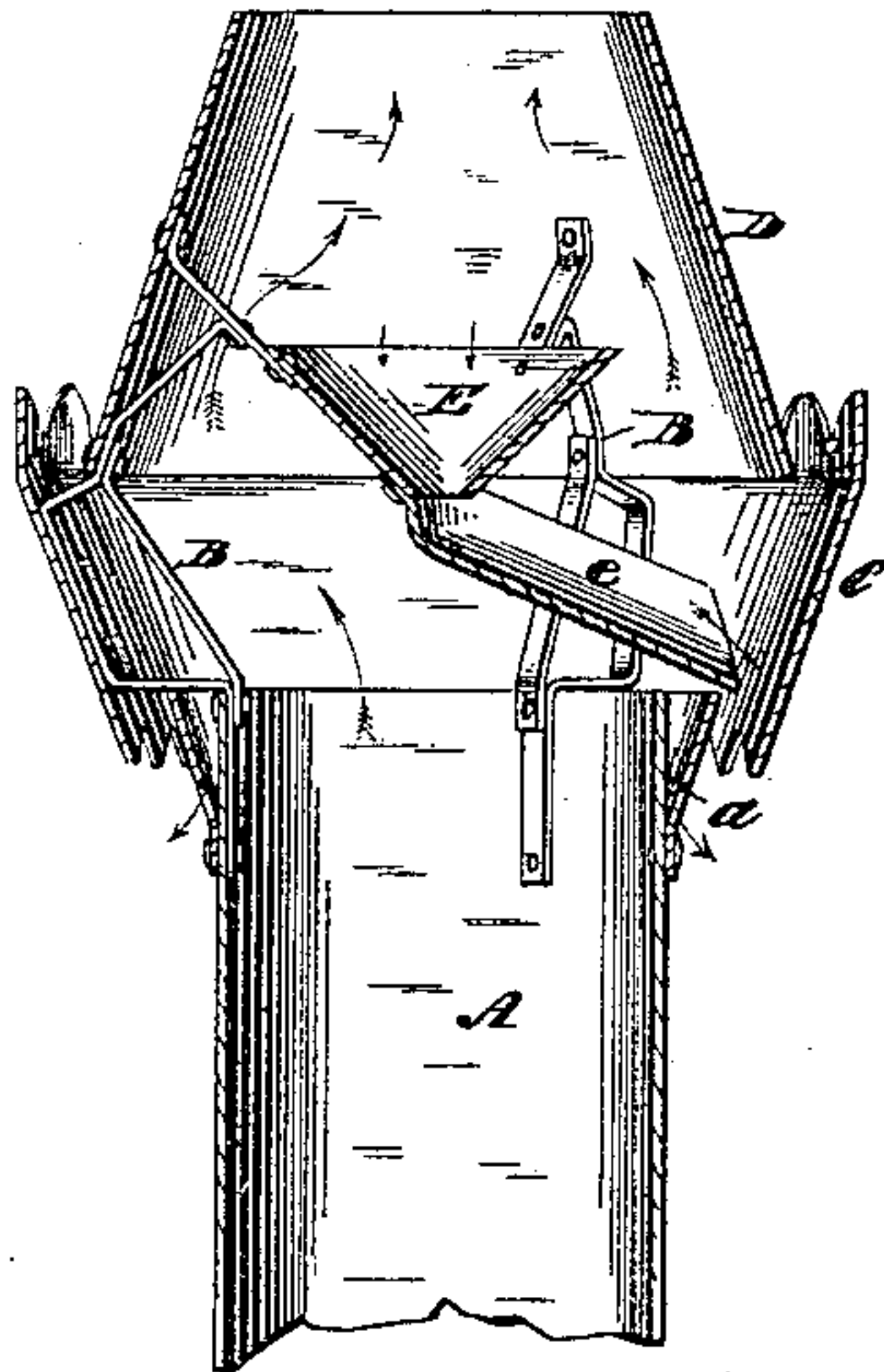
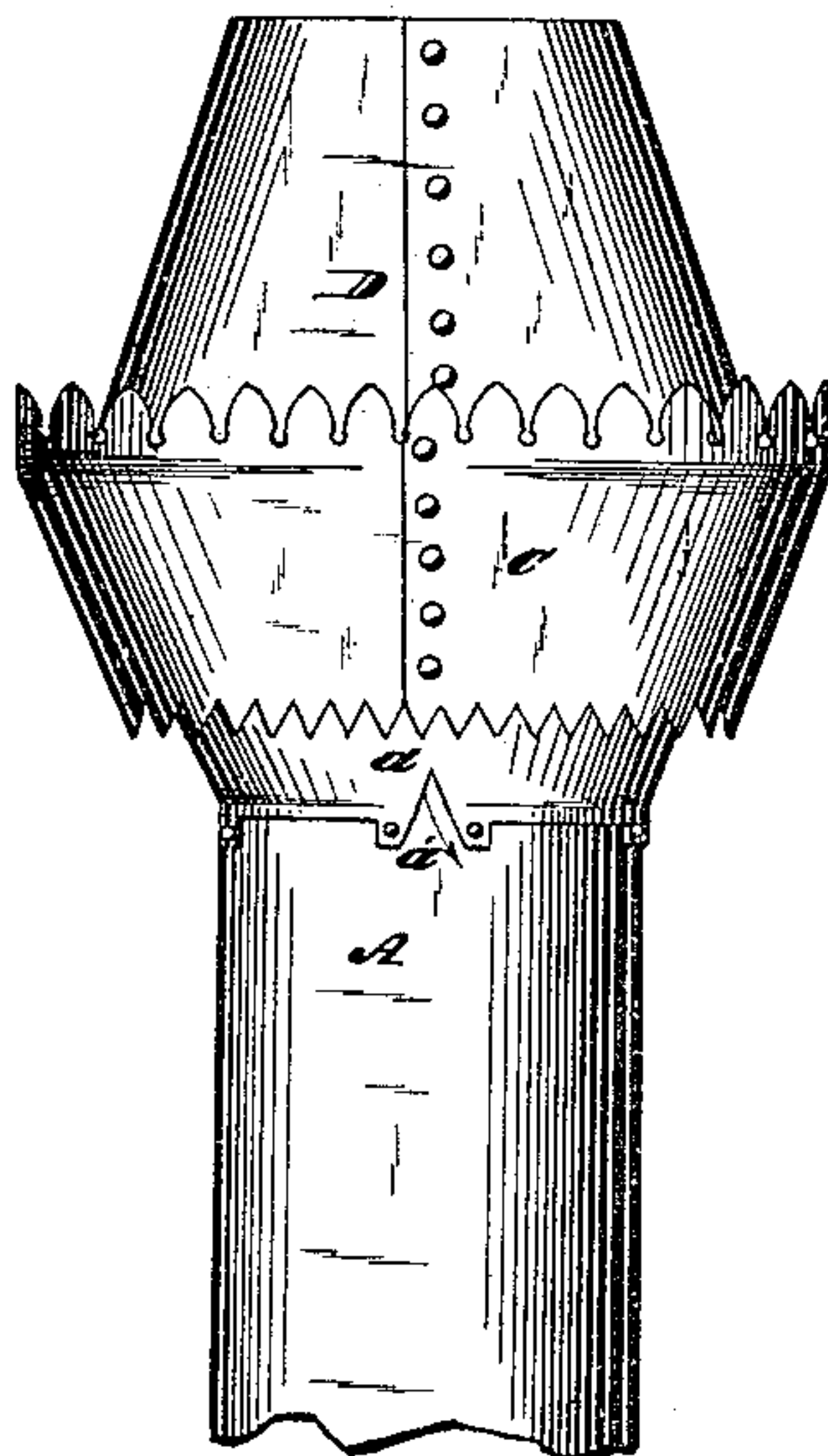


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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CHIMNEY-COWL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,800, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed February 18, 1886. Serial No. 192,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. BRADBEER, of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chimney-Cowls; and I 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 the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object a chimney cowl or ventilator, and the same is designed more especially to throw the circulation to the outside of the base-section or pipe, and to permit a ready turning aside of any rain or snow, so as to prevent effectually their being permitted to descend the chimney-flue.

My invention therefore consists in the combinations of devices and appliances hereinafter specified, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation.

I carry out my invention as follows: A represents the base-section of the ventilator, whereby the same is engaged upon the chimney or pipe or whatever it may be applied to. *a* represents a frustum secured upon said pipe at its upper end and provided with drainage-openings *a'*. B represents any suitable frame-work engaged upon said pipe and arranged to support the additional features combined in my ventilator. C represents an outside frustum engaged upon said frame-work, and preferably provided with an ornamental top, the base of said frustum extended downward over the frustum *a*. D represents the top frustum, supported, also, upon said frame-work, with its smaller end uppermost, its lower end being located within the top of the outer frustum, C, which latter frustum is located with its larger end uppermost, as shown. E represents an inside frustum, also supported upon said frame-work, and provided with an orifice at its lower end communicating with a drainage-channel, *e*, which channel is extended so as to discharge outside the periphery of the frustum *a*. This inside frustum is located with its

smaller end downward, as shown, and below the opening of the top frustum.

The upper diameter of the inside frustum is preferably made of such dimensions as to leave between the upper circumference of said frustum and the inner periphery of the adjacent top frustum a capacity equal to the full capacity of the base section or pipe A. By such a construction and arrangement very little obstruction is afforded to the circulation when there is but little wind, and leaving very nearly a straightway course for the draft through said base-section, up about the inner frustum, and through the top frustum. It is evident that this construction throws all the draft to the outside of the cowl. The lower frustum, *a*, tends to force the draft away from the interior and toward the inner periphery of the outside frustum, C, and to discharge the draft upward between the top of said frustum and the top frustum.

The construction and arrangement of the various parts shown tend to spread the currents of air and to throw the rain or snow to the outside and to prevent their entering the base-section A. The outer frustum and its ornamental top may be conveniently made in a single piece, and the supporting frame-work may be of any proper form.

It is noticeable that the parts C and E are inverted frustums.

What I claim is—

1. In a chimney cowl or ventilator, the combination, with the base-section, of the lower frustum, *a*, provided with discharge-openings, a supporting-frame and outer frustum supported on said frame with its smaller end downward, a top frustum supported on said frame with its smaller end uppermost and its lower end supported by brackets within the top of the outer frustum, and an inner frustum supported upon said frame with its smaller end downward, said lower end provided with a discharge-opening and a discharge-channel communicating therewith, all arranged substantially as and in the manner described.
2. The combination, with the lower section, of a supporting frame-work, an inner inverted frustum, E, located above the center of said lower section, provided with a discharge-open-

ing and a discharge-channel communicating therewith, a top frustum engaged upon said frame and extended above said inner frustum, and leaving a space between it and the outer
5 edge of the frustum E nearly or quite equivalent to the full capacity of the lower section, and an exterior inverted frustum provided with a discharge-opening outside the base of the top frustum and extended downward be-

low and about the top of the base-section, substantially as and in the manner described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS J. BRADBEER.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT,

C. S. McDONALD.