

(No Model.)

H. M. HANSEN.

CHIMNEY CAP.

No. 390,857.

Patented Oct. 9, 1888.

Fig. 1.

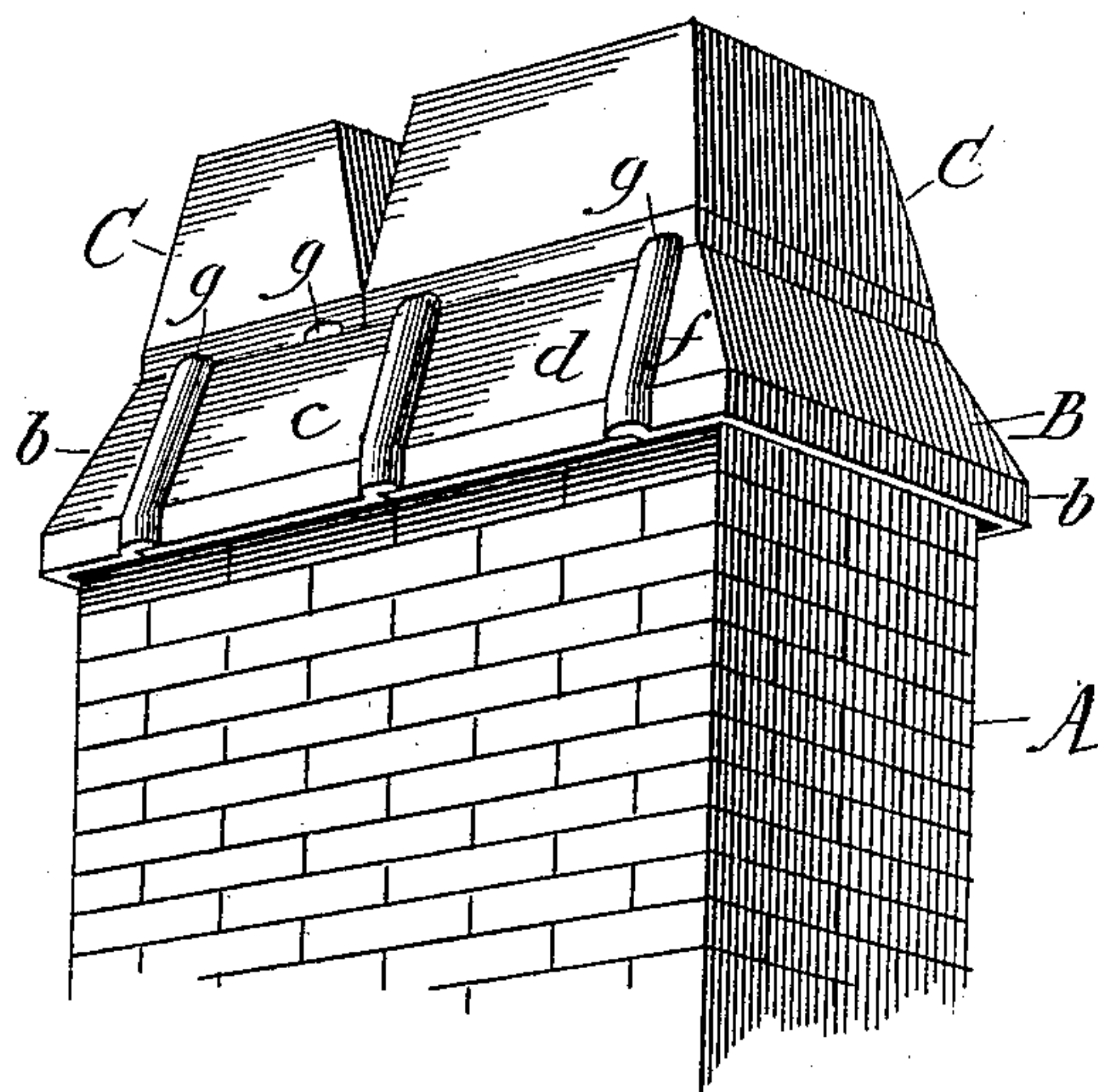


Fig. 2.

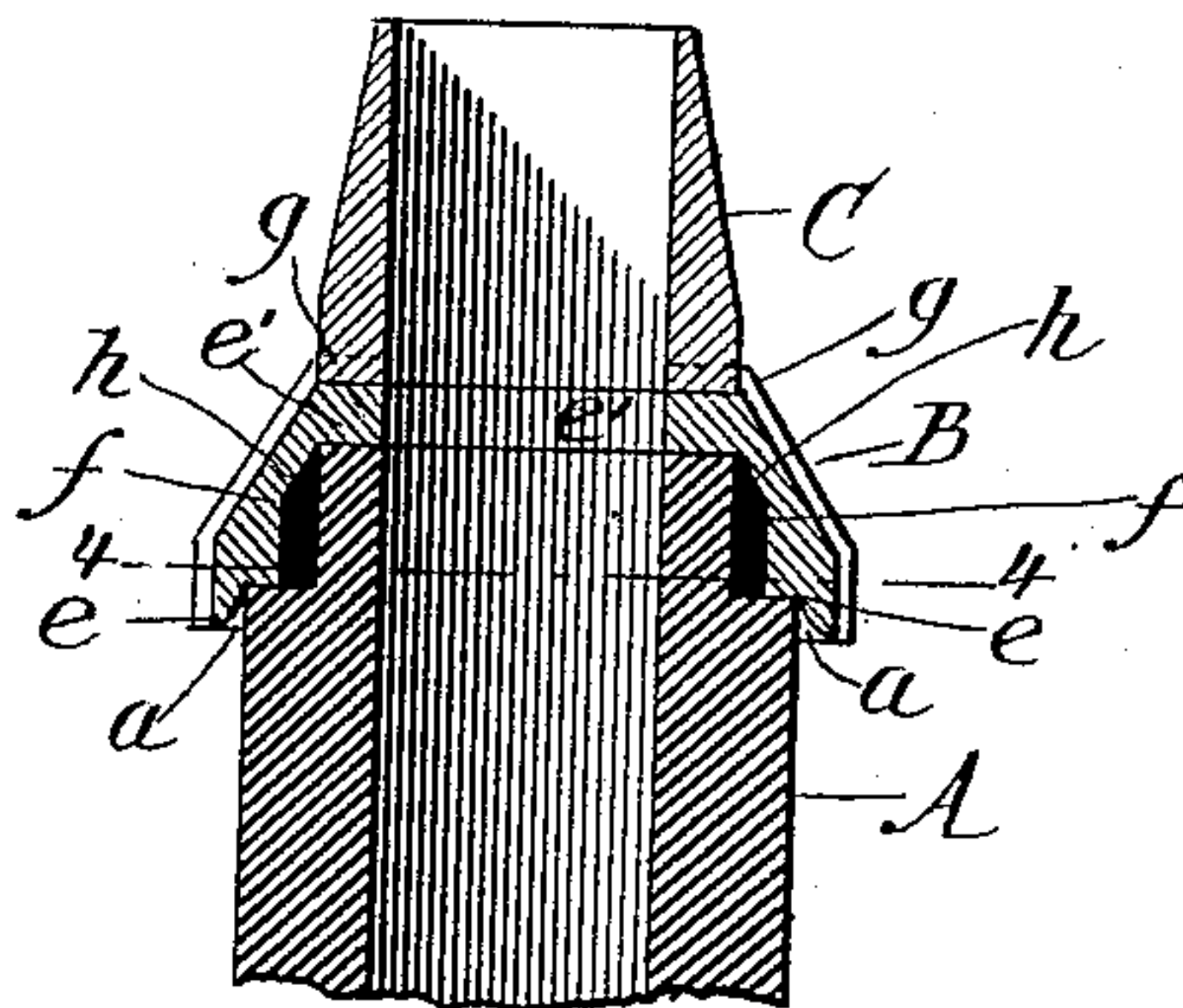


Fig. 3.

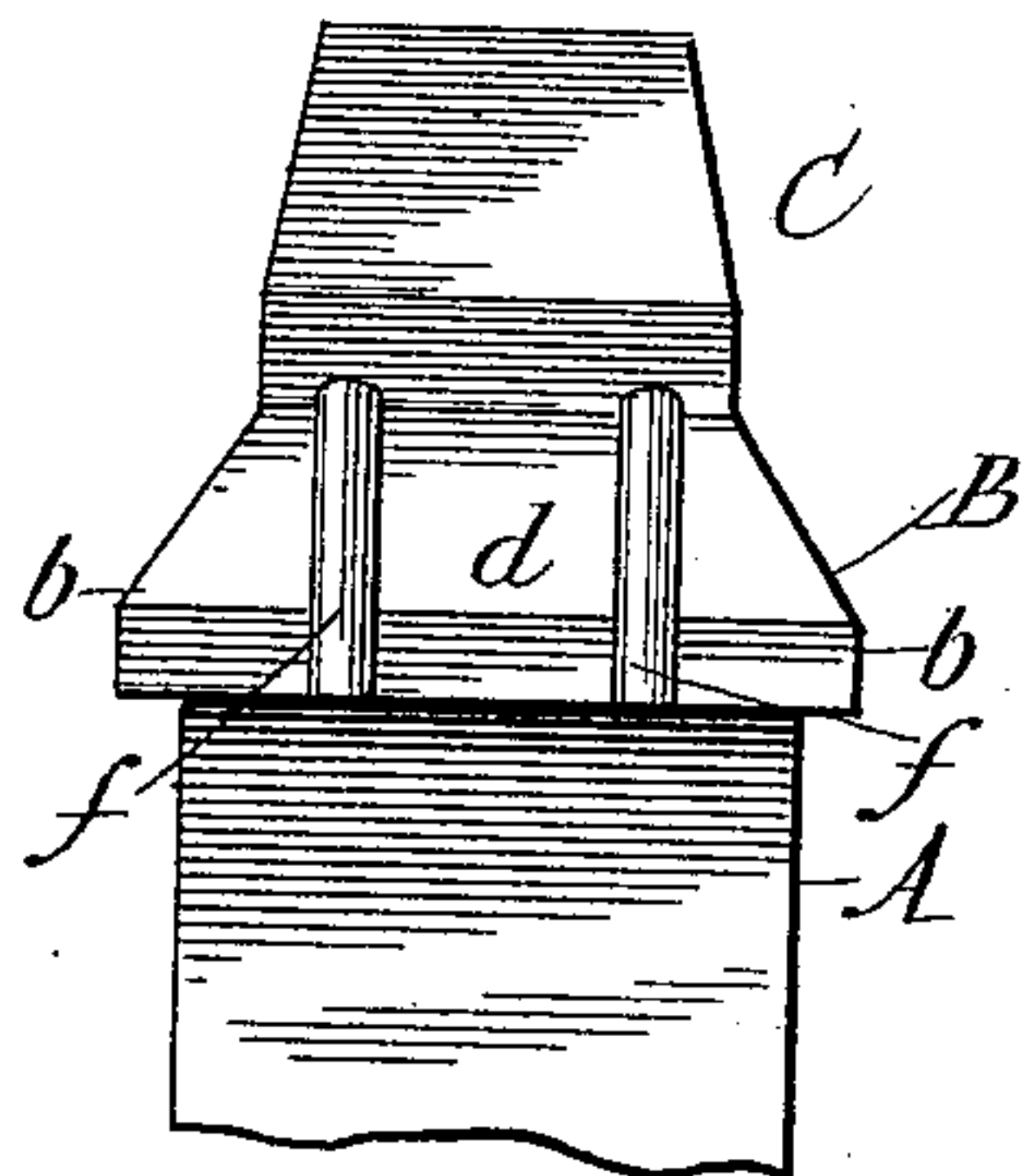


Fig. 4.

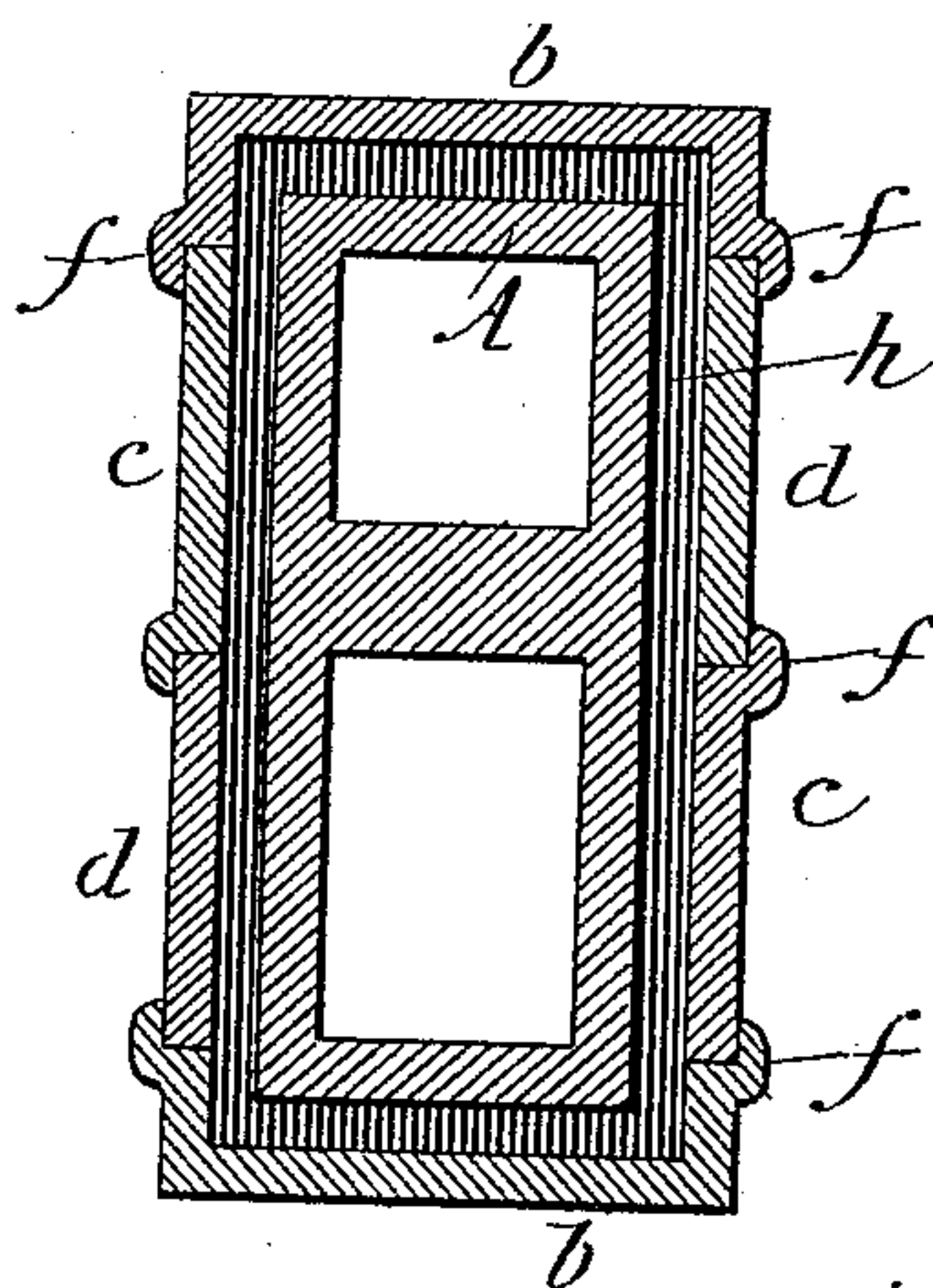
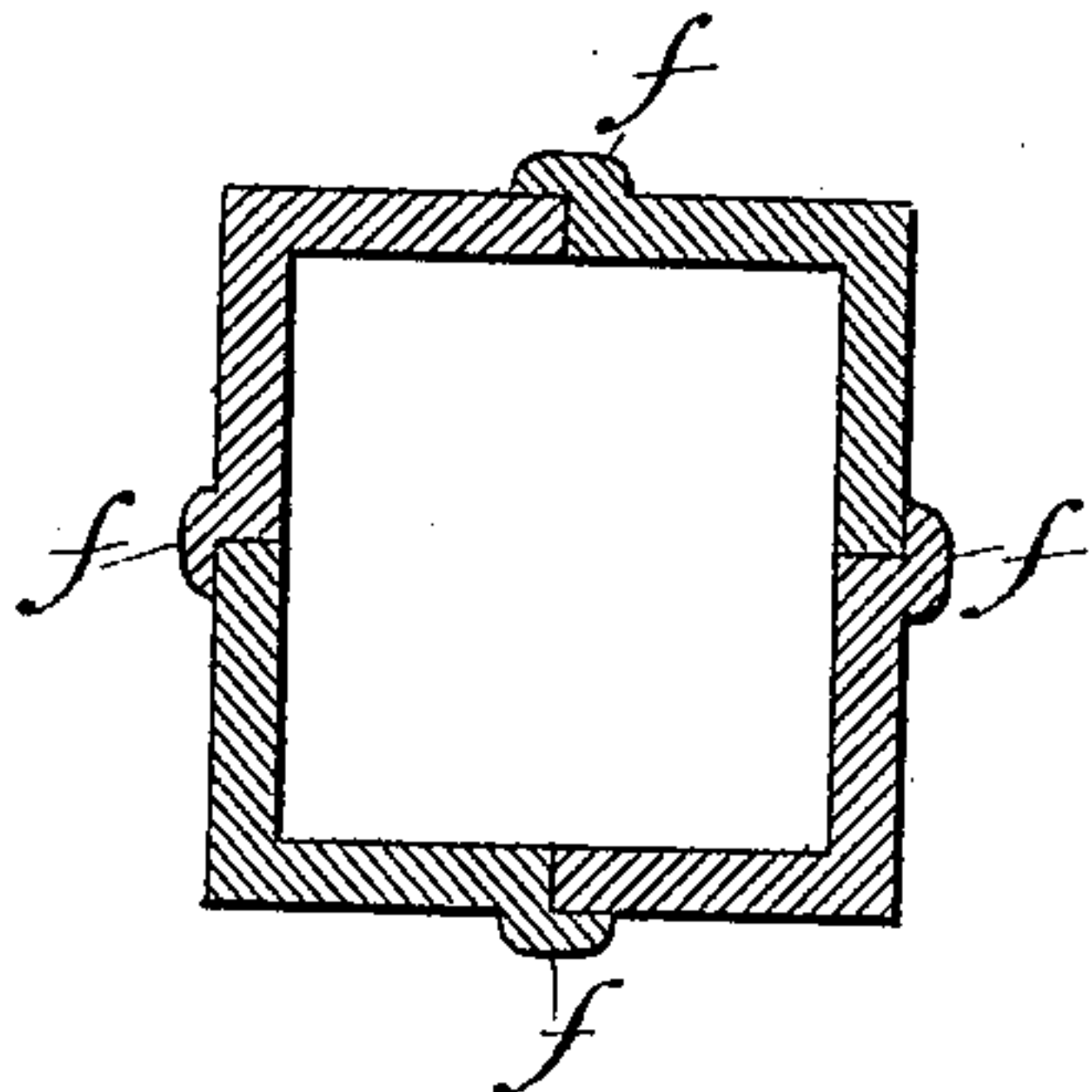


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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CHIMNEY-CAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,857, dated October 9, 1888.

Application filed March 30, 1888. Serial No. 268,965. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARALD M. HANSEN, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chimney-Caps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a double-flue chimney-shaft and cap. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a single-flue chimney-shaft and cap. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section of a modification.

It is desirable to cover chimney-shafts with a cap that will protect the top of the brick-work of the chimney-shaft from the weather, and will also be ornamental and harmonize with the brick-work in appearance.

The object of this invention is to provide such a cap and to improve the manner of setting and securing such caps on the chimney-shafts.

The drawings will illustrate and the specification will describe my invention.

That which I claim as new will be pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents the chimney-shaft, B the coping, and C the chimney-pot.

The chimney-shaft A is constructed of brick laid, in the usual manner, to the required height, and a shoulder, *a*, is formed on the chimney-shaft by placing the last course of brick on edge for a four-inch wall, as shown in Fig. 2.

The coping B is made of terra-cotta, glazed pottery, or common burnt tiling in sections *b*, *c*, and *d*, more or less of which are to be used, according to the size and form of the chimney-shaft. These sections are each formed with a shoulder, *e*, near their lower edges, to rest on the shoulder *a* of the chimney-shaft A, as shown in Fig. 2. The sections *b* and *c* are each provided with an overlapping flange, *f*, which projects over and protects the joint formed with the adjoining section, and extends under the chimney-pot C. The tiles *d* are formed without the flanges *f*. The sections each incline inward from a point a little above the shoulder *e*, and are provided with an inner

rim or flange, *e'*, at the upper edge, which rests on top of the chimney-shaft A, as shown in Fig. 2.

The chimney-pot C is formed entire or of a single piece, and is placed on top of the coping B. The upper edge of the chimney-pot C is thin or nearly sharp, while its lower edge is thicker and is provided with notches *g*, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, to receive the flanges *f* and allow the chimney-pot C to set firmly on the coping B. The thin upper edge of the chimney-pot is found in practice to aid in preventing the wind from blowing down into the chimney.

For capping a double-flue or other wide chimney, end sections, *b*, are applied, and the space intervening between them is filled by using the required number of flanged sections *c*, and finishing with the unflanged sections *d*, one on each side, and when, as shown in Fig. 1, there is no overlapping flange *f* to correspond with the opening or notch *g* of the pot, the notch will be filled with adhesive cement, so that it, as well as the upper portions of the flanges *f*, will form supports or projections for holding the pot or pots in place.

The end sections, *b*, are provided with two flanges, *f*, as shown in Fig. 4, so that they may be used for large and small or square chimneys, and for small chimneys the sections *d* will be all that is required with these sections *b*, as shown in Fig. 3.

The inner and under edges of the coping-sections are sloped outward from the shoulders *e*, so as to prevent the water shed by the coping B from following down on the brick-work. These coping sections are all laid in a strong cement or mortar, which fills the space *h* between the coping and the chimney-shaft and the joints between the sections. The chimney-pots C C are then set in mortar or cement, one over each flue, and the joints between them partly filled with cement or mortar.

The cap for chimney-shafts thus formed is neat in appearance and well calculated to withstand the weather, as all the water which drips from the chimney-pot C drops onto the coping at its outside edge and runs off from the coping B without dripping on the chimney-shaft.

The form of the sections of the coping B

and manner of setting it is such that no moisture can get into the joints of the coping or the brick-work of the chimney-shaft, and at the same time the entire cap is firmly set on
5 the chimney-shaft A, and, while protecting it, aids in preventing smoking in windy weather.

In Fig. 5 I have shown in section another manner of forming and arranging the sections of the coping for square chimneys. It will be
10 understood that the sections are like those in the other figures in being provided with the shoulders *e* and *g*, and in all other respects except the manner of breaking joints, which is no part of my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by 15 Letters Patent, is—

The chimney-pot C, having notches *g* in its lower edge, in combination with the coping B, consisting of sections provided with flanges *f*, and having an interior flange, *e'*, shoulder *e*, 20 and a lower inclined edge, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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ALBERT H. ADAMS.