

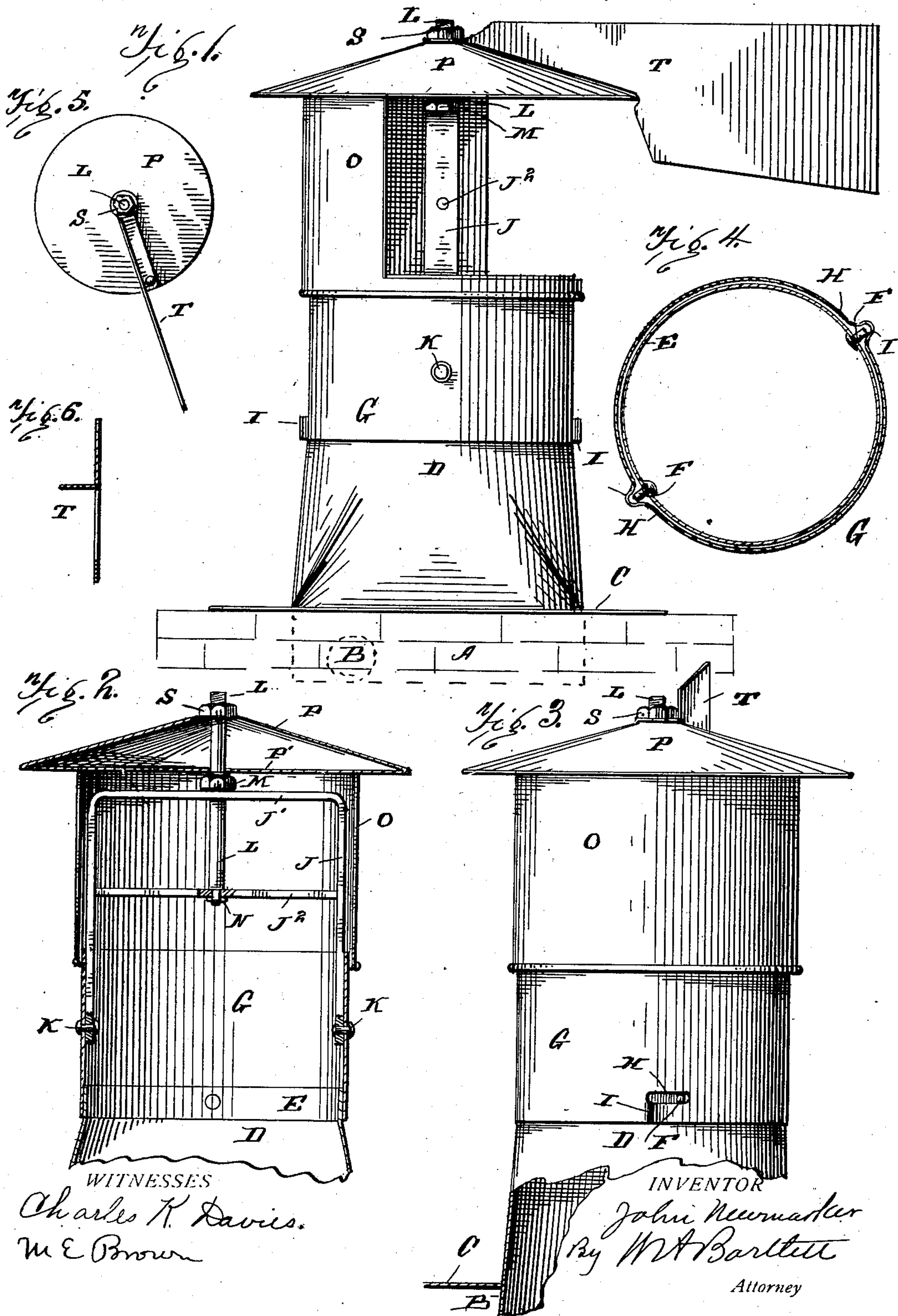
No. 661,919.

Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

J. NEWMARKER.
PROTECTIVE TOP FOR CHIMNEYS.

(Application filed Mar. 31, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN NEWMARKER, OF RENO, NEVADA.

PROTECTIVE TOP FOR CHIMNEYS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,919, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed March 31, 1900. Serial No. 11,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN NEWMARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chimney-Cowls, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to chimney-cowls.

The object of the invention is to produce a ventilating top and cowl for chimneys which may be firmly secured to the chimney, but from which the ventilating portion may be removed for repairs, painting, &c., without disturbing the base and in which the movable part shall be well supported, but at the same time easily rotated.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cowl as attached to a chimney-top. Fig. 2 is a broken vertical section through the ventilator-support. Fig. 3 is a broken side elevation at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail showing bayonet-lock. Fig. 5 is a plan, reduced in scale, of the roof and vane. Fig. 6 is a section of the vane.

The chimney-top A is of usual construction, generally rectangular in form. The base B of my hood is generally of cast or malleable iron to conform to the flue and having a flange C, which extends over the chimney-top. The base B will extend so far inside the chimney as to give a firm support to the device, and the flange C, resting on top of the chimney, will hold the chimney more firmly than the usual bond of mortar between the bricks.

The base B is extended upward, generally in a frusto-conical form, as indicated at D, and terminates in a cylindrical portion E. On the cylindrical portion are external ears or lugs F, which form the bayonet-joint catches hereinafter referred to.

The cylindrical pipe G, which may be of cast or sheet metal, has slots on opposite sides, one of these being shown at H, and the metal of the pipe is bent outwardly at I, so that the outwardly-extended portion I will slip over pin F, when by a partial turn of pipe G on its axis the bayonet-catch will be locked. The joint is much stronger when pipe G is bent and not slitted at I.

The cylindrical pipe-section B can be of any desirable length, so as to give the hood

the proper elevation. Inside the pipe B a frame J is firmly secured, as by rivets K passing through the pipe and frame.

The frame J has two cross-bars J' and J², which form bearings for a spindle L. On the spindle L a nut or collar M prevents the spindle from moving down too far in its bearings, and a key N below the lower bearing prevents the removal of the spindle from its bearings except when found desirable. The hood is rigidly connected to this spindle. The hood consists of a segment O, consisting of about the half of a hollow cylinder, of such length as to overlap the upper end of the pipe G and afford a sufficient opening for smoke and gases. The top of this segment is closed by the conical roof P, which is secured to the upper end of the segment and projects on all sides over the pipe G. This roof is secured to the spindle L by a nut S or other suitable fastening device. A cross bar or plate P' gives substantial strength to the roof and holds it to the spindle L, which spindle passes through the cross-bar, as shown in Fig. 2. The roof, segment, and spindle are permanently secured together. A vane T is secured to the roof P in such manner as to project at the open side of the segment. This vane preferably presents one edge above the roof P, so that the wind will strike it, and the body of the vane being rigidly secured to the roof of the hood causes the hood to swing with the vane, and thus maintains the convex side of the hood always toward the wind, so that the open side will be away from the wind, and thus the smoke rising through the pipe may readily escape from the open side of the hood. The weight of the vane is such as to compensate for the cut-away part of segment O, thus bringing the center of gravity at the spindle L and insuring an easy rotation of the spindle. The vane is formed of sheet metal, bent to an angle where it rests on roof P, and having a hole in the arm, through which spindle L passes, and the nut S bears on said arm. The lower section with projecting flange gives a strong support both to the chimney and hood. The cylindrical section, made detachable and held by a secure fastening, as described, enables the parts to be readily applied or repaired. The frame attached to this pipe not only strengthens the pipe, but gives

a firm foundation for the hood to rotate in, and the hood and vane connected to the spindle are of a form and construction to give large strength with little weight and to insure the ready rotation of the hood in light wind.

What I claim is—

1. A ventilating-cowl consisting of a base-section adapted to enter the chimney-top and having a projecting flange to rest on said top, a pipe-section secured to said base-section by a bayonet-catch and having a cross-frame rigidly connected thereto, a spindle journaled in said cross-frame, and a hood having a conical roof connected to said spindle, a segment of a tube connected to said roof, and a vane projecting in the direction of the cut-away side of the segment, all substantially as described.

2. In combination with the cross-bars $J^1 J^2$, and the pipe-section G to which they are con-

nected, the spindle L having bearings in said bars, a support above the upper bar and a support below the lower bar, and the conical roof, segment of tube, and vane, connected to said spindle, and adapted for joint operation substantially as described.

3. In a ventilating-cowl, the pipe G and its frame having two cross-bars, the spindle having a collar above and a key below said cross-bars, and the conical roof, vane, and tubular segment connected to said spindle, all combined for joint operation substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN NEWMARKER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS BEVIER,
R. R. CRAWFORD.