(No Model.)

W. W. WRIGHT.

CHIMNEY TOP.

No. 377,508. Patented Feb. 7, 1888.

Fig. 1.

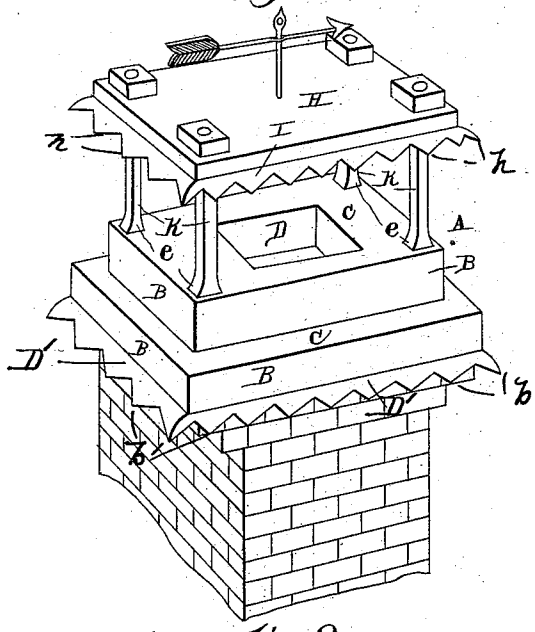
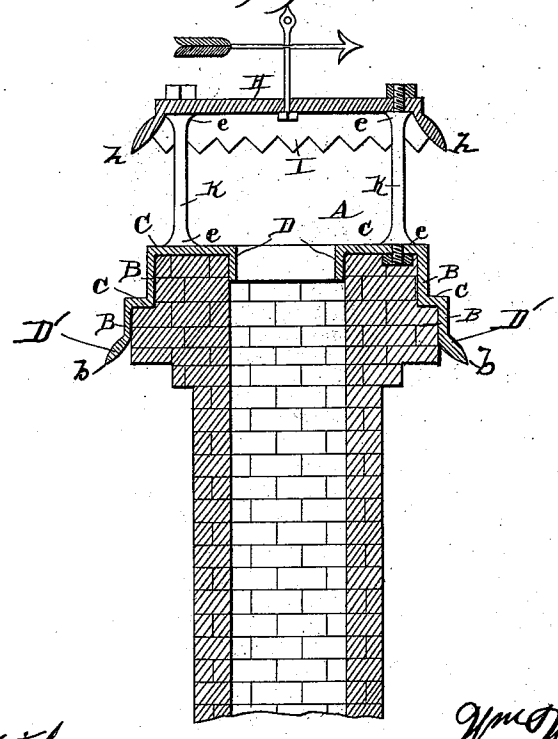


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Henry L. Ditterich
John H. Diggers.

Inventor
Wm. W. Wright.
By his Attorneys,
C. A. Crowley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, OF WILLINK, NEW YORK.

CHIMNEY-TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,508, dated February 7, 1888.

Application filed October 17, 1887. Serial No. 252,609. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Willink, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chimney-Tops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in chimney tops or caps, and has for its object the provision of a device which will fit over the upper courses of brick in a chimney and inclose the same, thereby protecting the mortar between the said bricks from the weather.

A further object is to provide a device which, when fitted on the chimney, will not tend to crowd the bricks inward, thus rendering them liable to be displaced and fall down the chimney, but which, on the other hand, will inclose and hold the bricks in place.

A further object is to provide an improved hood for the cap, which will be removable therefrom, when desired, but which, when in place, will protect the chimney from downward drafts.

I attain these objects by a device which consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of parts, fully set forth hereinafter, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section.

The tops of chimneys are usually constructed with the upper courses of bricks set inward from the lower courses, somewhat resembling a series of steps in which each course forms a single step of such series. To provide for this, I have constructed the cap proper of cast metal, with a step-like formation to fit the upper surfaces and edges of the top of the chimney down to the widest part thereof, but not below said widest part. Thus the cap can be readily and quickly lifted from the top.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the metal cap, comprising a series of vertical webs or walls, B B, arranged in different vertical planes, and horizontal webs or offsets C C, which are arranged in correspondingly-different horizontal planes and connect the lower edge of one vertical wall or web B to the upper edge of the adjacent web or wall.

It will be understood that the metal cap conforms to the step-like formation of the top of the chimney, the vertical webs or walls B fitting the outer vertical sides of the courses of bricks, while the horizontal webs or walls C fit the horizontal upper sides of each course. The top web or wall C is provided with an integral depending flange, D, at its inner edge, which fits against the inner side of the top course of the bricks of the chimney. The upper web or wall C should be of sufficient width to cover the entire top of the upper course of bricks, and the length of the flange D should be a little more than the thickness of the upper course of brick, as seen in Fig. 2. This flange D, when combined with the upper web or wall C, serves to prevent the top course of bricks from falling in. There may be any desired number of these offsets C and vertical portions or walls B; but three are shown in the drawings—that is, three courses of brick are covered, the upper two courses being flush with each other. The lower edge of the said casing is provided with an outwardly inclined or flaring flange, D′, provided with the pointed serrations or teeth *b*, on the points of which rain-water falling on the cap will accumulate, and from which the said water will drop as more converges down the edges of the teeth to said points, thus preserving the under surface of the cap and the adjacent brick and mortar from moisture.

It will be readily seen that when this cap is fitted on the top of the chimney the said chimney will be amply protected, and the rain is deflected and prevented from beating into the joints between the bricks and thus loosening the mortar. This casing is designed to cover or inclose all the bricks of which the upper sides are exposed—that is, to extend out over the farthest-projecting bricks of the chimney.

H designates the flat hood, which may be of any desired pattern, and is provided around the edge with a depending flange or rim, I, provided with the pointed serrations or teeth *h*, having the same function as the teeth *b*. This hood is made considerably wider than the top of the chimney-cap, and it is provided at the corners with perforations or openings, which align with corresponding openings in the top web or wall C.

K designates bolts or standards having shoulders *e* at some distance from the ends thereof,

so that when the extreme ends of the bolts are inserted through the aligned openings in the hood and cap, respectively, the shoulders *e* at the lower end of the bolts will bear on the upper side of the cap A, while the shoulders at the upper end will bear under the lower side of the hood. Beyond the shoulders *e* the said bolts K are threaded to receive nuts. The nuts on the ends of the bolts K press, respectively, against the inner side of the top web C and the outer side of the hood, while the shoulders *e* press on the outer or top side of said web and the inner or under side of the hood, and by this combination of the shoulders and the nuts the ends of the bolts are held rigidly in the cap.

It will be seen that the hood is rendered adjustable to different styles of roof. In some styles of roof it is desirable to have the hood at a certain height from the cap, while in other styles of roofs it is necessary to vary the height. To provide for this adjustability, the bolts or standards K can be removed and longer or shorter bolts substituted to insure the correct height for the hood. Ordinarily the hood is adjusted to the style of roof when the chimney-protector is first applied, though in some cases it is desirable to change the previous adjustment. This hood, however, may be also easily removed from the cap or casing, and the effectiveness of the latter will not in any way be affected. The object of the hood will readily be understood—namely, to prevent downward drafts in the chimney, and this is accomplished very effectively, the depending flange serving to protect the mouth of the chimney. To insure against any downward drafts the hood is made greater in width than the top of the chimney-cap. It will be seen that the bolts or standards K hold the hood above and out of contact with the chimney-cap, having sufficient space on the sides to insure proper draft. A vane may be attached to the top of the hood, as shown.

The teeth *h* of the flange I overhang vertically the lower offset C, so as to discharge the rain falling upon the hood H upon a part of the cap, whence it cannot extend to the flange D and run down within the chimney, but must gravitate to the teeth *b*, from which it falls to the ground.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination, with the chimney-top having the step-like formation at top, of the cap consisting of the horizontal offsets C, the walls B, the flange D, and the flange D′, provided with the teeth *b*, the hood H, provided with the flange I, having the teeth *h* overhanging the lower offset C, and the standards K, provided with the upper and lower circumferential shoulders *e e*, and the tapped ends outside of said shoulders engaging nuts, respectively, on the upper side of the hood and the lower side of the cap, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:
W. D. JONES,
J. B. RAGAN.