(No Model.)

J. STINE.

CHIMNEY.

No. 328,152. Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

Fig. 1.

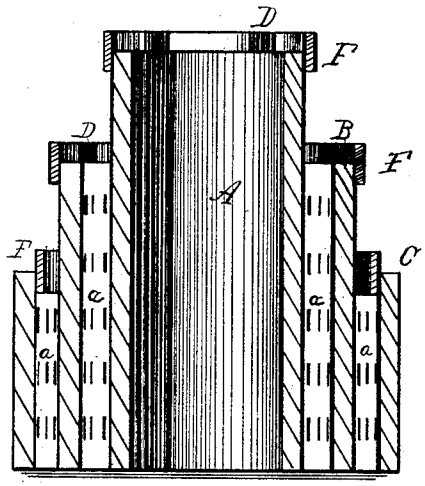


Fig. 2.

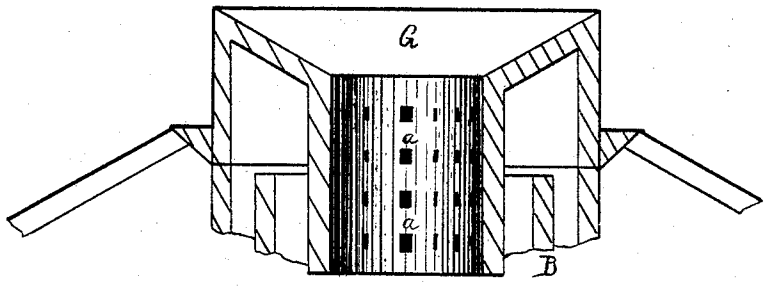
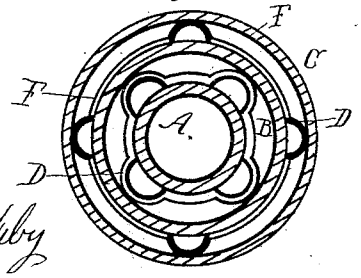


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STINE, OF MARSHALLTOWN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN A. SIEG, OF MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA.

CHIMNEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,152, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed July 6, 1885. Serial No. 170,759. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STINE, of Marshalltown, county of Marshall, and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chimneys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improved chimneys, which combine air-chambers and ventilating-flues. Its objects are, first, to provide a chimney which may be built from ordinary tiling; second, to construct a joint which shall dispense with the shoulders or flanges heretofore used in chimneys of this class; third, to increase the draft of both flue and ventilator by emptying the latter into the smoke-flue near its top; fourth, to avoid heating the chimney throughout.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the base of my chimney. Fig. 2 is a top view of the part represented in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the top, showing the point where the flue empties into the cowl or top proper.

A A are ordinary tiling-tubes, which have their ends fitted so as to form any desired length for the chimney. Outside these sections are large tubes B B, similar in construction. Outside B B are still larger similar sections, C C. The bottom sections of the chimney, A, B, and C, differ in length, A being the longest, and B and C being, respectively, lower than A. B and C are perforated by a large number of holes, *a*, which afford free circulation between the room and the chambers formed by the respective sections.

Around the joints made by fitting together the sections A A and B B, respectively, are fitted metallic bands D, which have a number of projections in their respective peripheries, such that the bands will fit different sizes of tubing by reason of their elasticity, while the projections serve as braces or supports to the section next to them.

Any style of top or cowl may be used with my chimney; but at the point where it enters the cowl I use a hood, E. (Shown in Fig. 3.) F is the top or cowl. G is the roof. Resting upon the tops of the sections A and C are walls, similar to them, which are joined at the top by a downwardly-slanting shelf, which keeps the passages free from soot. The flue-section of the hood E is perforated with holes *a*, which afford communication between the air-chambers and the flue.

The air-passages in my chimney open into the smoke-flue and into the room below, and they communicate freely with each other, thus strengthening the draft and promoting ventilation.

I claim as my invention—

1. A chimney having a central smoke-flue, two or more outside ventilating-flues having free connection with each other and with the room at the base, and having free connection with each other and with the smoke-flue at the top, as set forth and described.

2. The hood G, consisting of an outer and an inner wall joined by a slanting shelf, the inner wall being continuous with the flue and perforated by ventilating-holes *a*, as and for the purposes shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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