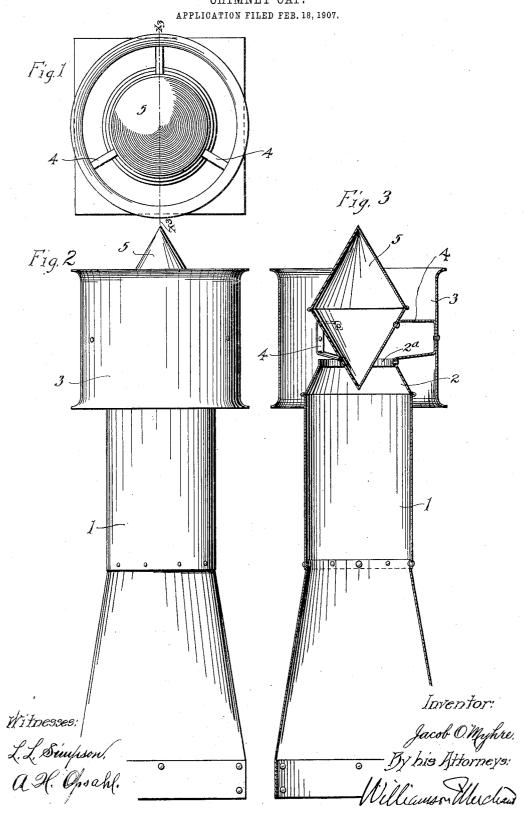
J. O. MYHRE. CHIMNEY CAP.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB O. MYHRE, OF HATTON, NORTH DAKOTA.

CHIMNEY-CAP.

No. 897,643.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 1, 1908.

Application filed February 18, 1907. Serial No. 357,785.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Jacob O. Myhre, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hatton, in the county of Traill and State of 5 North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chimney-Caps; and I do hereby 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 appertains to make and use the same

My invention has for its object to provide an improved chimney cap, and to this end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

Chimney caps, as is well known, are intended to insure good draft under all directions of wind. My invention accomplishes this result in a most satisfactory manner.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved chimney cap. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line x^3 x^3 of Fig. 1

Fig. 1.

The numeral 1 indicates a metallic stack which constitutes an extension of the chimney to which it is applied. The upper portion of the stack 1 is cylindrical, and the extreme upper end 2 thereof is slightly conical, 35 but is provided with a large opening 2a. A cylindrical shield 3 surrounds but is spaced outward from the conical upper end portion 2 of the stack and, as shown, is rigidly secured from the latter by brackets 4. These 40 brackets 4 also support a double ended cone that constitutes a deflector head 5, preferably constructed of sheet metal and, hence, of course, made hollow and light. The downcourse, made hollow and light. wardly extended cone of the deflector head 5 45 projects through the opening 2ª and into the

upwardly tapered or conical stack section 2. The said parts 1, 3 and 5 are concentrically located, that is, they have a coincident axis. The cylindrical shield 3 is preferably made flaring both at its upper and lower edges, so 50 as to give better upward draft. As is evident, it is so positioned that it prevents the wind from blowing directly across the opening 2ª in the upper end of the stack. hot air or smoke rising upward through the 55 stack in passing outward through the opening 2a, strikes against the upwardly diverging lower surface of the deflector head 5 and is $directed\ upward\ and\ slightly\ outward\ through$ the annular passage left between the said de- 60 flector head 5 and annular shield 3. Wind blowing over the upper edge of the shield 3 and striking against the upwardly converging conical portion of the deflector head 5 will be deflected upward and will assist in 65 producing strong draft.

The device described is simple to construct and of comparatively small cost and, furthermore, in actual practice has been found efficient for the purposes had in view.

What I claim is:

The combination with a stack 1 having a contracted upper end 2, with openings 2^a, of brackets 4 secured to the upper end of said stack, a cylindrical shield 3 secured to said 75 brackets 4 extending around the contracted end 2 of said stack, but spaced apart therefrom, and a double ended conical deflector 5 supported by said brackets 4 with its lower portion projecting through said opening 2^a 80 and with its upper end extending above said shield 3, said shield 3 being materially larger in diameter than said stack 1 and conical deflector 5, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 85 in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB O. MYHRE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. LYCHE, S. O. NORGAARD.