P. H. SHINE.

Chimney Top and Ventilator.

No. 166,725. Patented Aug. 17, 1875.

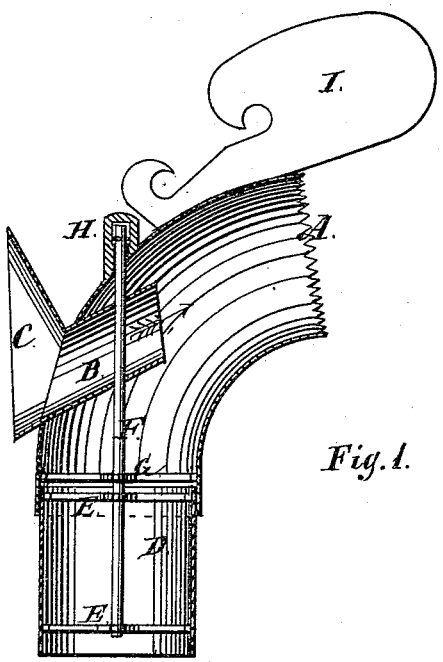

Fig. 1.

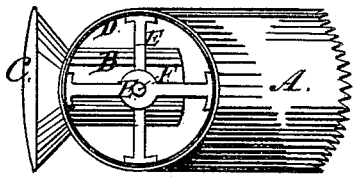

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Heinrich F. Bruns.
L. A. Bunting.

Inventor:
Patrick H. Shine
by Lewis L. Coburn
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK H. SHINE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS HIS RIGHT TO BENJAMIN C. JONES AND SOLOMON J. STEBBINS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHIMNEY TOPS AND VENTILATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,725**, dated August 17, 1875; application filed March 18, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK H. SHINE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chimney Tops and Ventilators, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof.

My invention relates to that class of chimney-cowls which turn to stand in the wind, so that from whatever direction the wind blows it will have a tendency to create a draft up the chimney.

My invention consists of the combination of special mechanisms, as hereinafter fully described, whereby the construction is simplified, the turning of the top made easy, and the draft occasioned by the wind is increased.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical central sectional view of my invention, and Fig. 2 a bottom view of the same.

A represents a curved rotary top, which carries the vane I. The vane I is fimly attached to the rotary top A, and is so arranged relative thereto as to turn the open upper end of the rotary top from the wind. C is a funnel or bell shaped mouth or end of the pipe D, which projects into the rotary top A. The funnel-shaped mouth C is arranged on the rotary top A in the direction relative thereto, so that it always catches the wind and conducts it into the pipe B. The rotary top A is curved, as shown, less than ninety degrees, and the pipe B inclined upward, so that the blast of wind through it, opening into the curved part of the top A, only partially changes the direction of the current up the chimney. The projection of the pipe B into the curved top A is such that the blast gathered by the funnel C cannot be turned down the chimney; neither does it blow directly against the upper current in the chimney, but mingles with it as it strikes the curve in the top A, and simply accelerates the blast out of the chimney. F is a spindle or shaft upon which the curved top A turns. It also passes through the pipe B, and is provided with the bearing H in the top of the revolving top A. The top of the bearing H is left open, so that a pin can be put through the top of the spindle F, by which the curved top A is held down in place. E are cross-pieces put across in the pipe D to support and hold the bottom of the spindle F. There are also cross-pieces G in the rotary top A, through which the spindle F passes. The cross-pieces G and the bearing H hold the rotary top A and the spindle F. D is a piece of pipe permanently attached to the chimney-top. The curved pipe A rotates, as the direction of the wind changes, on the top of this stationary pipe D and the spindle F.

I claim—

The combination of the stationary pipe D, the curved rotary pipe A, and vane I, the pipe B, the funnel C, spindle F, cross-pieces E and G, and bearing H, as specified.

PATRICK H. SHINE.

Witnesses:

HEINR. F. BRUNS,
L. A. BUNTING.