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Carmichael

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(54) **STOVES**

(76) Inventor: **William M. Carmichael**

William M. Carmichael of Nomfistead N. Y.
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The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Wm M. Carmichael himself, of his Improvement in the Sibylline Stove for the management of heat.

Be it known that I, William M. Carmichael, of Nomfistead, Queens Co. State of New York, have invented a new and useful improvement in the management of heat, called "Carmichael's Sibylline Stove," which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

This stove consists of a cylinder which contains a chamber of combustion surrounded on the inside by clay or fire brick; at the bottom of which is a grate and below this an ash register and pan to receive the ashes and above it an opening to admit the fuel, covered with an iron slide door; also a tube for the passage of the smoke & heat into a flue hereinafter mentioned. This cylinder is surrounded by another cylinder of greater diameter so as to leave a space between them for the circulation of air to be heated — the air being admitted through apertures in the bottom of the outer cylinder and escaping into the room thro' other apertures at top. A brass or drum open in the centre, supports these cylinders. Upon this base and around the outer cylinder are placed a number of hollow columns of the corinthian or other order. These columns support another drum having apertures for the smoke tube and columns — also an aperture by which the drum is cleaned. In one of the columns, is a smoke tube for conducting the smoke into the chimney & a damper or regulator for changing its direction. The shaft of each column is made in two parts one sliding within the other in such a manner, that the whole may be taken apart in order to clean them, or to obtain ready access to the interior of the stove. The base or lower drum is supported on stands leaving a space underneath for the passage of cold air to the cylinder. The stove may be enriched with ornaments in any style thought proper.

A. represents the inner cylinder.
B Chamber of combustion.
C Clay or fire brick lining the same.
D grate.

E register.
F ash pan.
G iron glass door.
H tube to allow the heat & smoke to pass into the upper drum.
I outer cylinder.
K space between the cylinders for air to be heated.
L apertures at bottom to admit the air.
M apertures for its escape into the room when heated.
N the lower drum.
O columns.
P upper drum supported by the columns.
Q openings in the upper & lower drums for cleaning them.
R smoke pipe on one of the columns.
S damper or regulator in the same column.

Operation.

The fuel being introduced into the chamber of combustion and ignited and the regulator turned to produce draft the heat and smoke pass thro' the tube H into the drum P from thence into the column containing the regulator S and thence through the smoke pipe R into the chimney.

When the fuel is completely ignited & the chamber filled with warm air the regulator is turned which closes this column at top and forces the smoke & heat to pass through all the columns except the one containing the regulator into the base or lower drum N and then up through the column containing the regulator & smoke pipe which leads into the chimney. The cold air passes thro' the apertures in the bottom of the outer cylinder between I and the inner cylinder where it is heated; it then passes into the room thro' the apertures at the top. When a direct or radiating heat is preferred the outer cylinder may be dispensed with and the lower drum made whole without the opening in the centre.

The invention claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent consists in the arrangement and adaptation of the several parts of the stove producing the end before described.

Witnesses.
Wm P. Elliot
Sam. Mellinus

Wm M. Carmichael.

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