May 18, 1926. 1,585,116

T. A. SALA

GRILLE FOR HEATING FLUES

Filed March 3. 1924

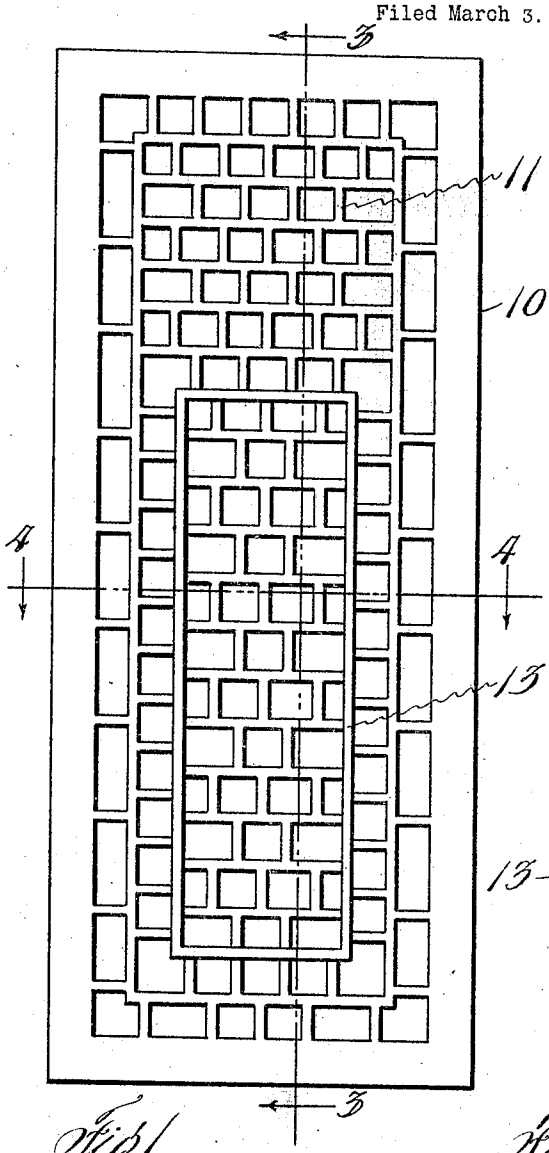


Fig. 1.

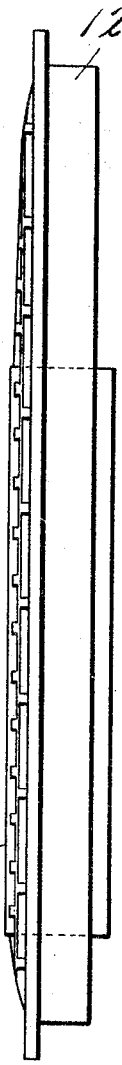


Fig. 2.

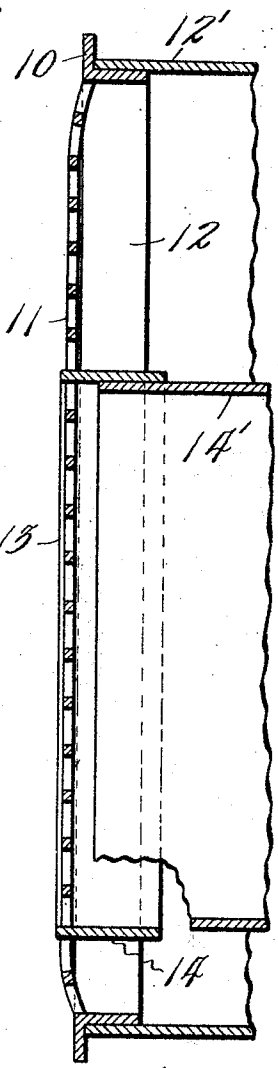


Fig. 3.

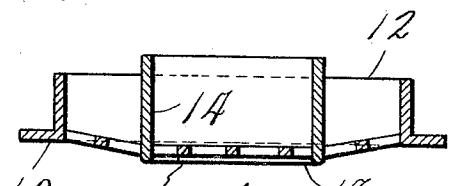


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GRILLE FOR HEATING FLUES.

Application filed March 3, 1924. Serial No. 696,658.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in grilles for heating flues.

In certain types of heating devices, such as is shown for instance, in co-pending application Serial No. 657,337, filed August 14, 1923, and patented May 27, 1924, Number 1,495,262, warm air is discharged from separate flues and it is desirable to keep the air currents discharging from one flue separate from those discharging from the other flue, but to discharge them at the same location.

The object of my invention is to provide a grille adapted to set into a wall surface and equipped with relatively concentric coupling members, whereby flues, one within the other may be connected with the grille.

A further object is to provide means for ornamenting and concealing the ends of the flues and for breaking up the air currents into numerous streams, whereby a better distribution is had.

A construction designed to carry out the invention will be hereinafter described together with other features of the invention.

The invention will be more readily understood from a reading of the following specification and by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which an example of the invention is shown, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a grille constructed in accordance with my invention,

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same,

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates a flat rectangular frame which is preferably imperforate, except for fastenings. An outwardly bowed foraminous panel 11 is formed within the frame.

Along the line of intersection between the frame and the panel is provided a laterally projecting collar 12, extending at right angles to the frame. The panel is shown as formed of a plurality of intersecting right angular bars and a rectangular mullion 13 is worked into this design and may have a slight projection as is shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. The mullion is formed integral with a laterally projecting collar 14, which is thus supported by the panel. The design of the panel is not essential.

While the collar 14 is relatively concentric within the collar 12, it is shown as spaced further from the top than it is from the bottom on the theory that a greater volume of hot air would pass out of the upper portion of the grille. The outer collar 12 is fitted within the end of a laterally extending flue 12′, while the collar 14 enters a laterally extending flue 14′ within the flue 12′.

The hot air currents passing through the two flues are separated and enter the respective collars. The grille covers the ends of the flues and provides an ornamental cover. The collars may also be used to support the flues in position.

Various changes in the size and shape of the different parts, as well as modifications and alterations may be made within the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim, is:

An integral flue grille comprising a marginal frame having a foraminous panel and a collar passing through and beyond the opposite faces of the panel and spaced on all sides from the frame to leave a greater space at one end than at its sides and opposite end, said panel being bowed outwardly from the sides of the frame to said collar to position the latter forward of the frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THEODORE A. SALA.