

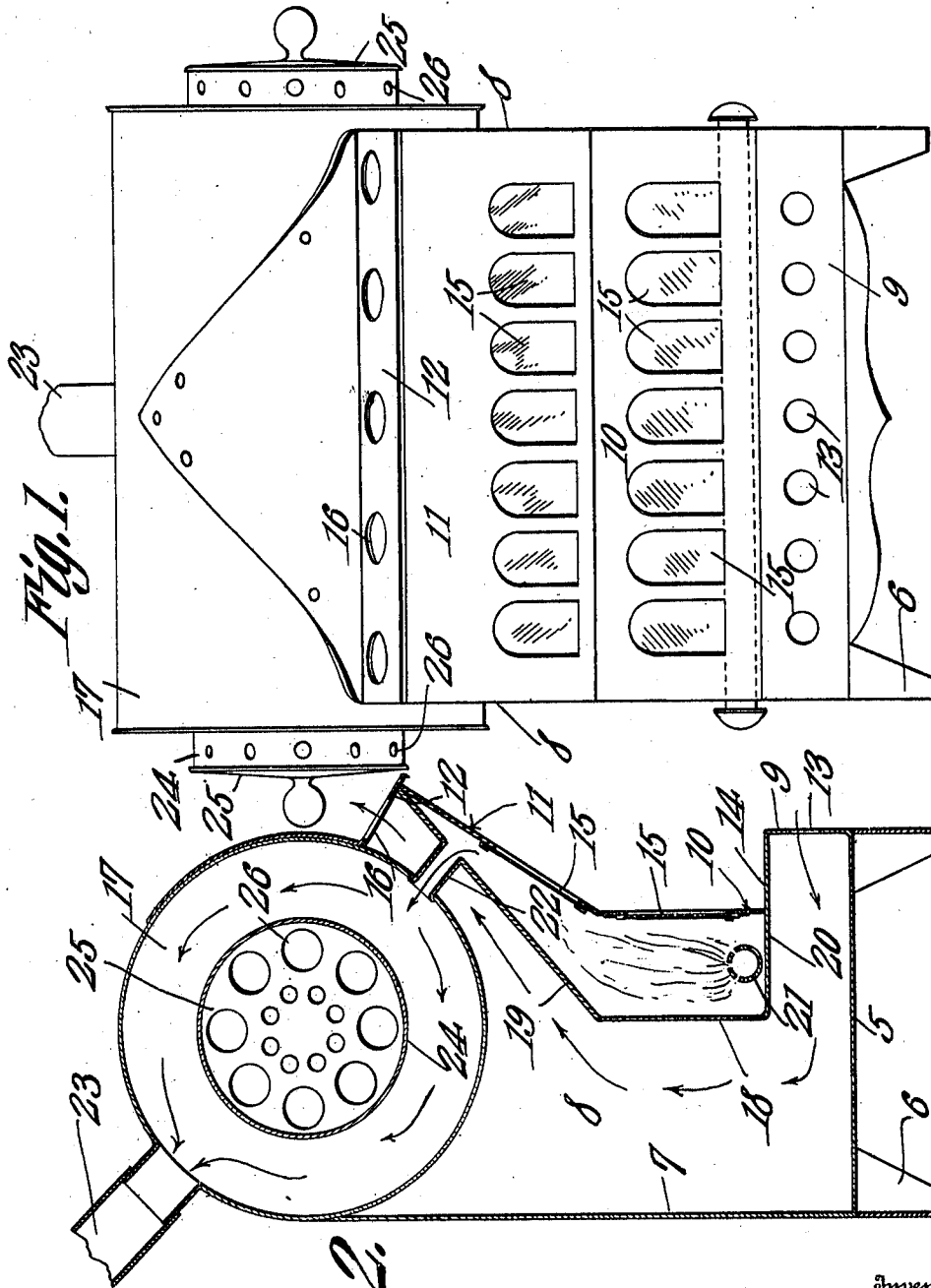
C. L. DICKERMAN & W. NEWMAN.

GAS STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1909. RENEWED DEC. 9, 1910.

990 239.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
W. A. Schmidt

Fig. 2.

Charles L. Dickerman
Wilson Newman
Chas. H. Co.
Inventors
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. DICKERMAN AND WILSON NEWMAN, OF ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA.

GAS-STOVE.

990,239.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Application filed February 6, 1909, Serial No. 476,436. Renewed December 9, 1910. Serial No. 596,505.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES L. DICKERMAN and WILSON NEWMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Ardmore, in the county of Carter, State of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Gas-Stove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gas stoves for heating purposes, and has for its object to provide an improved stove structure in which air is taken in from the floor, and discharged from the top of the stove after passing therethrough and being heated.

Another object of the invention is to provide a stove having a novel heating drum, and also to so shape the front of the stove that the heat is thrown downwardly to the floor.

The invention also has for its object to provide a stove which will heat rapidly, and which will be economical in the consumption of gas.

With the foregoing objects in view, as well as others, which will be apparent when the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the drawing hereto annexed, in which:—
Figure 1 is a front elevation of the stove.
Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section.

The shell or casing of the stove comprises a bottom 5, mounted on legs 6, a rear wall 7, end walls 8, and a front wall and top of novel form. The front wall comprises perpendicular portions 9 and 10, respectively, and inclined portions 11 and 12, respectively. The portion 9 is connected to the bottom of the stove, and has a plurality of air inlet openings 13. The portion 10 is set inwardly from the portion 9, the space there-between being closed by a horizontal plate 14. The portion 11 is inclined forwardly, so that the heat will be thrown downwardly in the direction of the floor. In the portions 10 and 11 are openings 15, covered by transparent sheets, as usual in stoves. The portion 12 of the front of the casing is inclined upwardly and rearwardly, and has a plurality of air outlet openings 16.

At the top of the stove is a cylindrical drum 17, closed at its ends and extending the entire length of the stove. The drum fits between the upper edge of the rear wall 7, and the inner edge of the portion 12 of the front of the casing.

Within the casing is located a partition 18, extending lengthwise therethrough, up to the end walls 8. This partition has an upper forwardly inclined portion 19 extending to the top of the portion 11, and the lower end of the partition is spaced from the bottom 5, substantially the same distance as the height of the portion 9, and between said lower end, and the lower end of the portion 10, extends a horizontal plate 20, on which the gas burner 21 is supported. This burner may be of any suitable type of structure, and it enters the stove through one of its end walls. The space between the front wall of the stove casing, and the parts 18, 19 and 20, forms a combustion chamber, said chamber being closed at its ends by the end walls 8 of the casing. This combustion chamber communicates with the drum 17 by means of short sections of pipe 22. The drum has an outlet 23. Extending centrally through the drum is a flue 24 which is closed at its ends by caps 25 having openings 26.

By the structure herein described a stove is had which heats very rapidly and which is economical in the consumption of gas. The products of combustion pass from the combustion chamber into the drum, and the latter is rapidly heated. Air enters the stove through the openings 13 and passes around the combustion chamber, and leaves the stove through the openings 16, in a heated state. The drum 17 extends in close proximity to the portion 19 of the partition, whereby a narrow passage is formed through which the air flows to the openings 16. The air, in flowing through this narrow passage, is rapidly heated, as both sides of the passage offer a heating surface thereto.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a gas stove, a casing provided with a front wall having air inlets at the bottom, and air outlets at the top, a drum mounted at the top of the casing between the front and rear walls, a partition extending lengthwise through the casing, and connected at its upper and lower ends thereto, the space between said partition and casing walls forming a combustion chamber, one of the ends of said partition being in close proximity to the drum, whereby a contracted passage is formed through which the air flows to the aforesaid outlet, and pipes connecting the combustion chamber with the drum, said pipes extending across the aforesaid contracted passage.

2. In a gas stove, a casing provided with a front wall having air inlets at the bottom, and air outlets at the top, a drum mounted at the top of the casing between the front
5 and rear walls, a partition extending lengthwise through the casing, and having an inclined wall extending at its upper end to the front wall of the casing below the outlet openings, a wall between the lower end of
10 the partition and the front wall of the casing above the inlet openings, the space between the partition and the aforesaid walls

forming a combustion chamber, and a connection between the drum and the combustion chamber.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES L. DICKERMAN.
WILSON NEWMAN.

Witnesses:

F. P. HORLAN,
WM. F. WARREN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
