

(No Model.)

R. H. GOHMANN.
STOVE.

No. 402,123.

Patented Apr. 23, 1889.

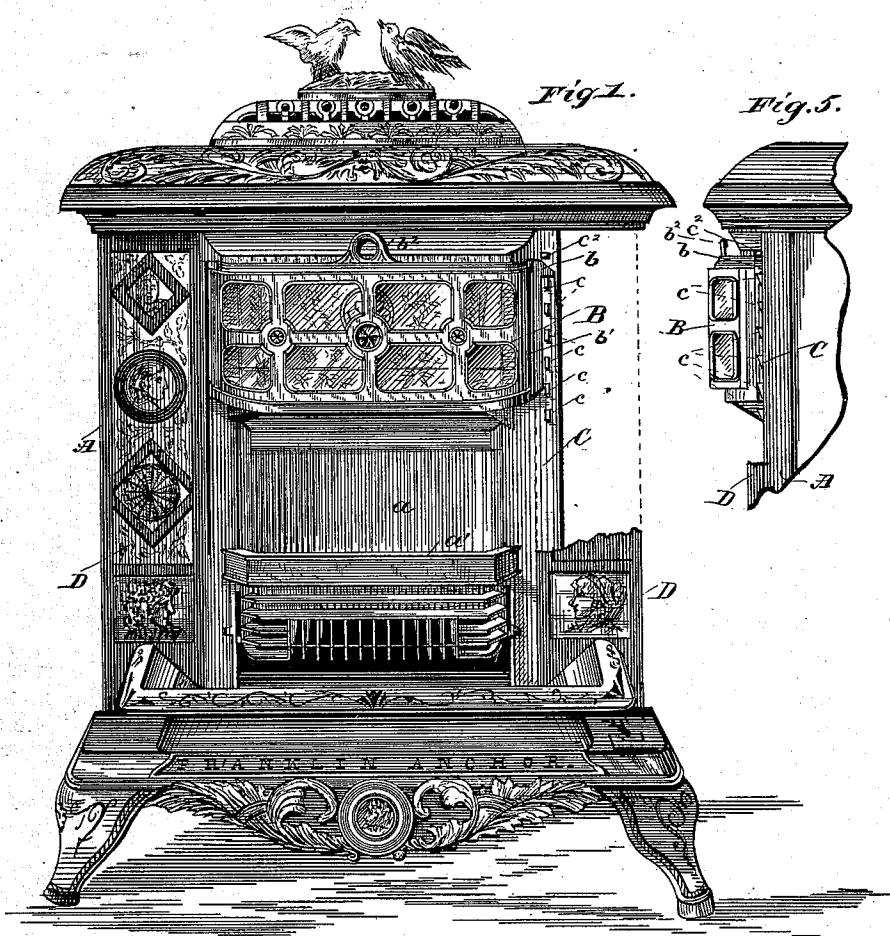


Fig. 1.

Fig. 5.

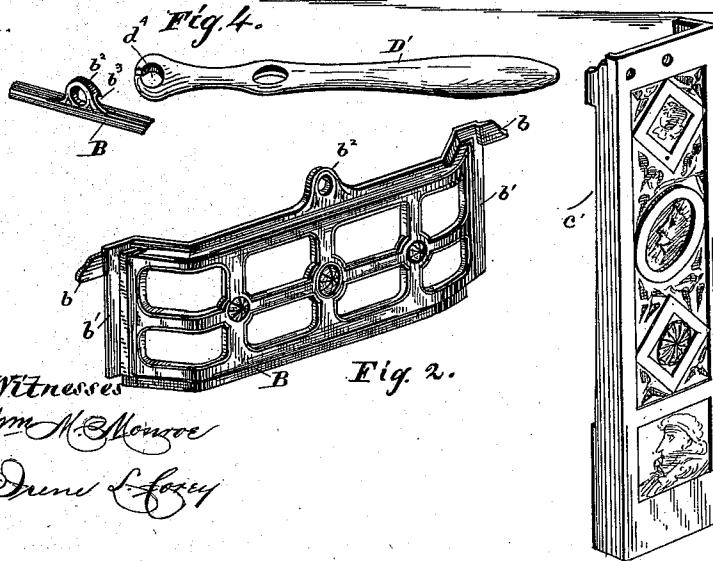


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,123, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed October 11, 1888. Serial No. 287,828. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROMANUS H. GOHMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Franklin Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in Franklin stoves in which vertically-movable blowers are employed; and it consists in a stove or fire-place grate provided with a series of cogs or teeth on either side, with which the blower is adapted to engage and be held at any desired elevation, substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Heretofore stoves of this variety have been made with counter-weights connected with the blower, whereby the blower was evenly balanced in any position or point in the range of its adjustment and could be raised or lowered without really lifting the weight thereof in either movement; but, notwithstanding this convenience, it has been learned from actual observation and experience with stoves thus equipped that the counter-balances do not compensate for the additional weight and expense involved. Usually they add from forty to fifty pounds to the weight of the stove and in their fitting and mounting considerable additional expense, all of which is a tax upon the purchaser for the small consideration of a counter-weight for the blower. In any event, whether with or without counter-weights, the blower can only be operated by laying hold of it, and being light there is no physical exertion worth considering required to place it in any desired position. It follows, therefore, that by my new construction I have practically all the convenience of the old-fashioned or portable blowers combined with extreme simplicity and material reduction in cost to the purchaser.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my improved stove with part of the right-hand tile-column broken away to show the series of cogs on

which the blower is adjustable. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the blower; Fig. 3, a detail of one of the tile-columns; Fig. 4, a detail of the handle and a section of the top of the blower having the loop which the handle is intended to engage when the blower is adjusted. Fig. 5 is a side view of one of the side plates, showing the cogs or teeth thereon.

A represents the stove with the usual opening, *a*, therein above the grate.

B is the blower, adjustable entirely above the opening *a*, as seen in Fig. 1, or down to rest on the cross-bar *a'* when the opening *a* is closed, or at any intermediate point. This adjustment is effected by means of lateral projections *b* on the ends of the blower engaging teeth or projections *c* on the side plates, *C*, on either side of the stove. These teeth *c* are arranged comparatively near together, so that the blower may be adjusted only a short distance at a time, if preferred, and be placed in any desired elevation with reference to the opening *a*.

The tile-columns *D* overlap the plates *C* within the teeth *c* and also the flat smooth ends *b'* of the blower, and are recessed or cut away at *c'* along their inner edge to make room for the operation of the blower over the teeth *c*. These teeth are slightly inclined inwardly and downwardly on their tops, so as to make more perfect engagement with the projections on the blower, and the projections *b* are shouldered or stand out slightly from the flat faces *b'*, so that they will ride easily over the projections *c*, and yet have hold enough thereon for all practical purposes. Above the series of teeth is a projection or stop, *c*², which serves to limit the upward movement of the blower when it has fully cleared the opening *a*.

The blower is provided with a loop, *b*², which is purposely made thinner at the right side, as at *b*³, so that the grate-shaker may be introduced at that point and will not slip out or let go when the lifting is being done. The grate-shaker *D'* is provided with a slotted opening, *d*⁴, for engaging the loop *b*², and is free to turn therein when it has been inserted. Obviously the exact form of the teeth or catches on the plate *C* is not material, and

the construction herein described might be adapted to a fire-place with a grate as well as to a Franklin stove.

The blower B, of course, is of suitable size 5 to cover the opening *a* when down, and, as will be seen, slides over or outside of the stove-front above opening *a* when raised, as seen in Fig. 1. The cut-away portion *c'*, along the inner edge of the columns D, is sufficiently large to admit the edges *b* of the blower, but has less depth below than above, as seen in Fig. 3, so that the blower will be thrown 10 snugly up against the front of the stove, and said columns confine the blower in working position. The side plates, C, are preferably 15 the front of the stove and have the catches cast or arranged upon either side of the flat faces thereon. My method of casting these catches or projections directly upon the front 20 or side plates, C, is the most economical known, for no extra expense whatever is incurred because of such catches or projections. By arranging these catches toward the top of said plates or front and covering them with the 25 columns D the catches are wholly obscured from view.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

30 1. In a stove or grate, side plates forming the front of the stove provided with a series of catches on their face above the opening for the blower, in combination with a blower having shouldered lugs at its upper corners

to engage said catches, and a shoulder or offset at each end to bear against the column and cause the blower to rise uniformly at its ends, with columns at either side of the stove having cut-away portions to confine and guide the ends of the blower, substantially as set forth. 35

2. In a stove or grate, a front consisting in flat-faced plates at either side, said plates provided with a series of catches on their face near the top, a blower having flat ends, as *b'*, 40 and lateral projections above said portions *b'* to engage the catches on the side plates or front, said blower being constructed to slide over the upper front portion of the stove, in combination with columns cut away along 45 one edge with gradually-decreasing depth from top to bottom and overlapping the ends of the blower, substantially as set forth. 50

3. In combination with a stove or grate, a blower having a loop or handle to lift the 55 same, formed thinner at its side than at its top, whereby, when the shaker is introduced, it will grip the loop without accidentally slipping its hold, permitting the blower to be moved with ease and comfort, no matter how 60 hot it may be, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand hand this 2d day of October, 1888.

ROMANUS H. GOHMANN.

Witnesses:

H. KAHL,
EDMUND KUHN.