

(No Model.)

J. P. LYNOTT.
HEATING AND RADIATING STOVE.

No. 534,696.

Patented Feb. 26, 1895.

Fig. 1.

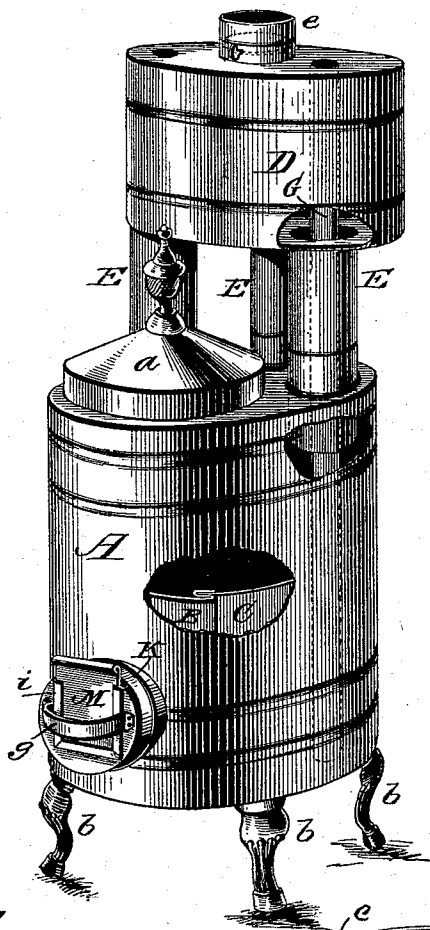


Fig. 2.

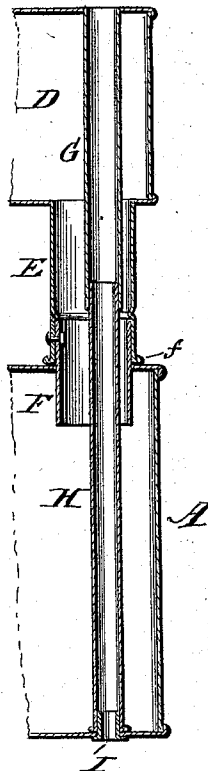


Fig. 3.

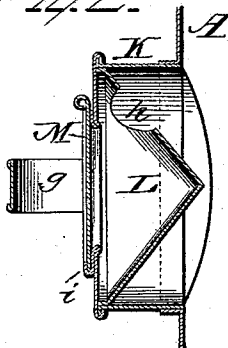
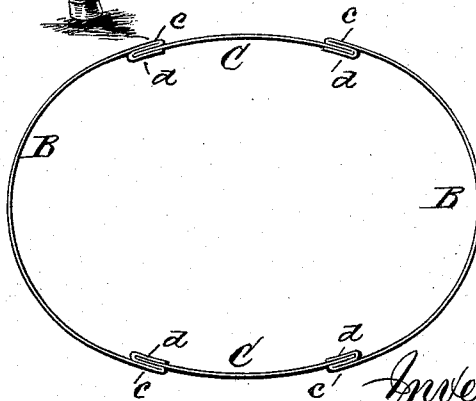


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. LYNOTT, OF LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

HEATING AND RADIATING STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,696, dated February 26, 1895.

Application filed December 14, 1894. Serial No. 531,770. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. LYNOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisiana, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Heating and Radiating Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has for its object to provide a radiating and heating stove that will be simple in construction and in which the several parts are detachably connected together whereby the parts can be separated and conveniently packed in a comparatively small compass for convenience of transportation and when set up for use a heater and radiator is provided that will be effective in heating one or more rooms or apartments with comparatively little fuel.

The invention consists in a heating and radiating stove constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of a stove constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a detail sectional view on an enlarged scale of the draft device; Fig. 3, a detail sectional view showing the manner of connecting the several parts of the stove together; Fig. 4, a detail plan view on an enlarged scale of the lining to the stove.

In the accompanying drawings A represents the body of the stove provided with the removable top *a* of any desirable construction, said body being supported upon suitable legs *b*.

The body of the stove has an interior sheet metal lining consisting of a plurality of sections B C which are loosely connected together by a lap-joint whereby they may be conveniently separated and removed from the stove and also provide means to allow the free expansion and contraction of the sheet metal sections when in use. The lap joint is formed by bending the edge of the section B upon itself as shown at *c* and then bending the edge in an opposite direction and parallel therewith to form a groove *d* to receive the edges of the section C.

Any suitable form of sheet metal lining may

be substituted for that shown, and may be formed in a single piece or sections as found most desirable, and when formed in sections may be connected together in any desirable manner found best adapted to the purpose.

The heating drum D is arranged above the top of the stove and is preferably of the form shown and is provided with a collar *e* for connecting thereto a suitable section of pipe for conducting off the products of combustion, said collar having a suitable damper as shown in dotted lines of Fig. 1.

The heating or radiating drum D has flues E extending down from the underside thereof and has circumferential supporting flanges *f* which rest upon the top of the body A around an opening therein, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The flues E have detachable sections F connected thereto by bolts and nuts or by any other preferred and well known means that will admit of the sections being conveniently detached from the flues. The flue-sections F are of sufficient length to extend down into the body of the stove a short distance and thus prevent the top of the stove from getting red hot, as the products of combustion will be more effectually conducted into the radiating drum D instead of coming in contact with the top of the stove. A further advantage of the detachable flue-sections F is the convenient manner in which they can be detached and removed and replaced by new ones when they become burned out and useless.

The radiating drum D is provided with hot air tubes G which extend through the top of the drum and down into the flues E. To the lower ends of these tubes are detachably connected supplemental hot air tubes H and these tubes extend down to the bottom of the body A and fit over collars I, which collars pass through the bottom as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

The radiating drum D being simply supported upon the top of the stove by means of the combustion flues E and flanges *f*, and the hot air tubes G being connected to the supplemental tubes H, the drum may be lifted off for packing, and also the supplemental tubes disconnected from the collars I, thereby enabling them to be conveniently packed with economy of space.

The sectional lining hereinbefore described may also be removed from the stove when any one of the sections burn out, and when the lining is in place the lap joints will give stiffness and rigidity to the lining.

5 The draft device is of peculiar construction consisting of the body K which fits within a flanged opening at the front of the stove and is provided with a suitable handle *g*. The
10 body K has a cone shaped deflector L, its apex being toward the stove and extending into the opening thereof, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The cone shaped deflector L has an opening *h* for the air to pass into the stove,
15 the amount of air being controlled by a suitable damper M connected to the front of the body K. This damper consists of a sliding plate held to the front of the body K by means of flanges *i* so that it may be raised or lowered
20 to control the size of the draft opening or close it altogether. The cone shaped deflector L prevents the air from passing directly into the stove but will impinge upon the sides of the deflector before it passes out
25 through the opening thereof and produce a hot blast draft. A further advantage of the cone shaped deflector is the protection it gives to the damper M which deflector prevents the heat from coming directly in contact with the
30 damper and thereby keeps it sufficiently cool to be operated by the bare hands. This construction of draft device is particularly useful in this class of stoves where hot air pipes or tubes are used as it secures a more steady
35 draft and consequently a uniform heat and the air as it passes into and through the tubes

will be better heated as the draft will be more uniform. The cone shaped deflector being always more or less heated when the stove is in use, a suction will be formed to draw the air
40 through the opening in the deflector after it has come in contact with the interior walls of the deflector and become rarefied.

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

1. A heating and radiating stove, a radiating drum having combustion flues communicating therewith and provided with bearing
50 flanges at their lower ends to rest on the top of the stove, supplemental flues detachably connected to the main flues and extending down into the body of the stove, hot air tubes located within the drum and extending down
55 into the main combustion flues, and supplemental air tubes detachably connected to the main tubes and detachably connected to collars upon the bottom of the stove, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A draft device for heating and radiating
60 stoves, consisting of a suitable body, a cone shaped deflector connected therewith and having an opening for the passage of the air, and a sliding damper, substantially as and for the purpose described.
65

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN P. LYNOTT.

Witnesses:

A. S. MACKEY,
A. M. WALKER.