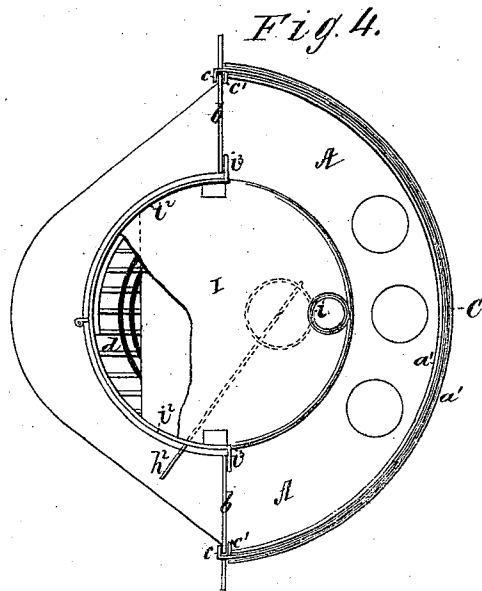
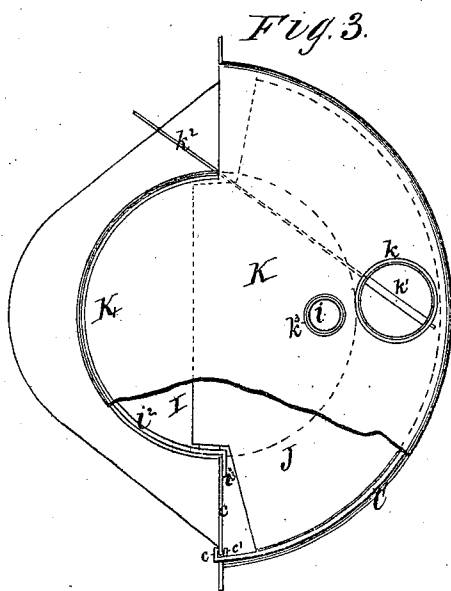
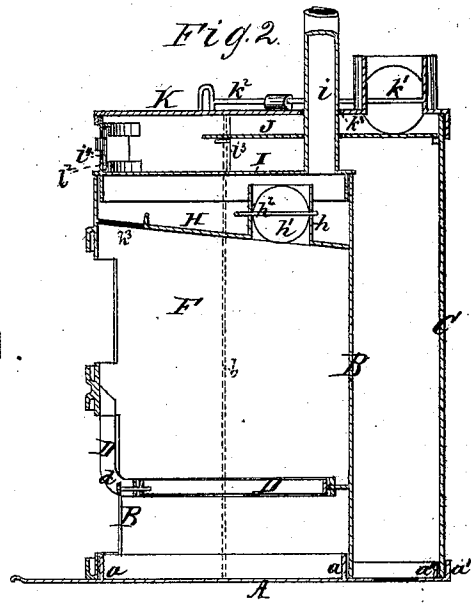
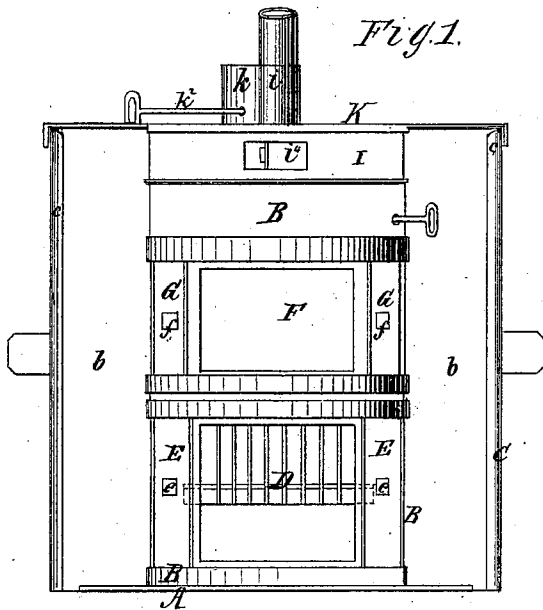


J. B. OLDERSHAW.
Fire-Place Stoves.

No. 148,491.

Patented March 10, 1874.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. OLDERSHAW, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-PLACE STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,491**, dated March 10, 1874; application filed July 31, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. OLDERSHAW, of Baltimore city and State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Fire-Place Stove; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation; Fig. 2, a vertical sectional elevation; and Figs. 3 and 4, horizontal sections, partly broken away.

The invention relates to stoves set in fire-places for the purpose of heating the apartment in which the fire-place is located, and also one or more thereabove.

In one form of these stoves are two side columns, or a continuous column, extending from the side, around the back of the cylinder, with a division inside, and these columns are attached to the base and cylinder, for the purpose of conducting the smoke or products of combustion into the base before it passes into the smoke-pipe or out of the stove. The fire-cylinders are suspended from a metal ring between top of base and top of cylinder, or from the top of the stove, all being tubular in form, and having a jacket extending from the sides, and around the back, and over the top of the stove, with openings in it to pass the heat from the stove to the chimney-flue, which is the warm-air conductor. The latter is fastened to the metal front, and is merely a casing for back of the stove. The other form of cylinder stoves is classed as fire-board stoves. It is necessary in all these stoves to close the chimney-flue either immediately above the stove or above the register in the room above. In the first case it leaves an aperture for the smoke-pipe, and an aperture for conveying, by means of a metal pipe, the heat concentrated between the stove and the chimney-flue obstruction to the apartments above; in the other, an aperture for the smoke-pipe only, the chimney-flue forming the heat-conductor to the apartments above.

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing, A represents a single apertured base-plate, on which rests the stove-

cylinder B, and a curved back casing, C, that is provided with edge flanges *c c*. The plate A has an upward circular flange, *a*, over which passes the cylinder B, and two curved parallel rear flanges, *a' a'*, between which fits the bottom of back plate. The cylinder B is provided with two wings, *b b*, that extend thereabove, and fit between the edge flanges *c c* and the rear rests *c' c'*. D is the grate suspended from the center of cylinder, having the front section *d*, before which are two sliding doors, E E, having the draft-holes *e*. This allows an open fire in the room where the stove is placed. F is the combustion-chamber, which also has two sliding doors, G G, having the draft-holes *f f*. These draft-holes may be provided with any preferred form of damper to graduate the quantity of air admitted. Above the combustion-chamber is a plate, H, having the short upper tube *h*, in which is a damper, *h¹*, operated by a rod, *h²*, from the outside. The plate H also has a segmental portion cut out at one end, and the edge turned, as shown at *h³*. This construction allows the products of combustion to pass directly up, through tube *h*, into the space above, and into the outlet-pipe *i* of the plate I, or, when the damper *h¹* is closed, to strike the top of plate H, be retarded thereby, and then pass through the segment-hole, over the top of plate, and into the outlet-pipe *i*. The plate I has a half-circle flange, *i²*, which has bent ends *i³*, that fit behind the wings of cylinder, and a dampered opening, *i⁴*, through which the heated air may pass directly into the room in which the stove is situated. J is a deflector-plate, against which the heated air impinges when it is pressed forward to the front and out of the opening *i⁴*. K is the cap-plate, having the upper tube *k*, that connects with the pipe which discharges heated air into the room above, and is provided with a damper, *k¹*, that is operated by a rod, *k²*, and a hole, *k³*, for the smoke-pipe *i*.

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

1. The combination of the apertured base-plate A, stove-cylinder B, having wings *b b*, the casing C, and cap-plate K, to form a con-

tinuous hot-air flue between the casing C, cap-plate, back, and top of cylinder B, as herein set forth, and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the combustion-chamber F, of the superposed plate H, having the segmental hole h^3 and tube h , with damper h^1 , the plate I, and discharge-pipe i , as herein shown and described.

3. The combination of the base-plate A, cyl-

inder B, and casing C with the cap-plate K, deflecting-plate J, and plate I, provided with a flange, i^2 , register i^4 , and smoke-pipe i , as herein shown and described.

JOHN B. OLDERSHAW.

Witnesses:

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