

BLAKE & TAYLOR.  
Heating Stove.

No. 104,925.

Patented July 5, 1870.

Fig. 1.

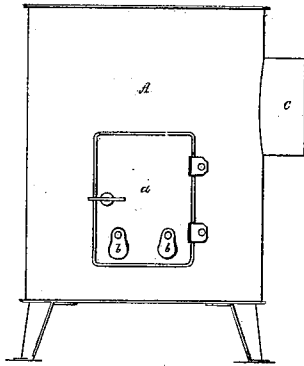


Fig. 4.

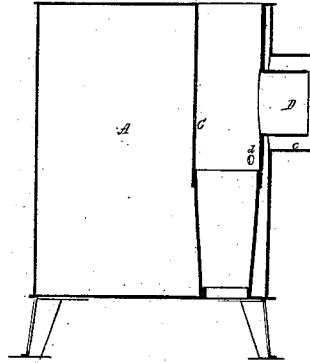


Fig. 2.

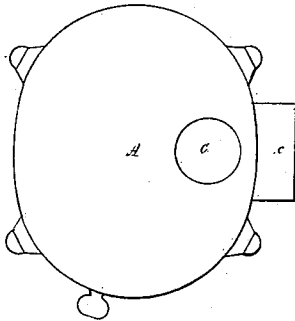


Fig. 3.

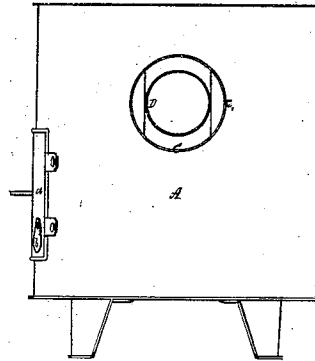
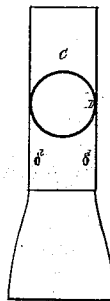


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

S. A. Piper  
J. R. Snow

Geo. A. Blake & Wm. B. Taylor.

by their attorney  
R. W. Hardy

# United States Patent Office.

GEORGE A. BLAKE AND WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, OF CALAIS, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 104,925, dated July 5, 1870.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HEATING-STOVES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

*To all persons to whom these presents may come:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE A. BLAKE and WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, of Calais, of the county of Washington and State of Maine, have made a new and useful Invention, having reference to Stoves for Heating Apartments; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawing, of which—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of the door end of the stove.

Figure 2, a top view.

Figure 3, a rear elevation.

Figure 4, a transverse section of such stove.

The stove-body A, in its general form, is like that of the common sheet-iron "air-tight" stove, it being provided with a door, *a*, at one end, having a register or one or more valves, *b b*, in or applied to it.

The discharge-flue of the stove is shown at *c*.

In carrying out our invention, we extend up through the stove-body, and from top to bottom of it, and directly in front of the escape-flue, a pipe or conduit, C, furnished with an elbow, D, to lead concentrically into the escape-flue *c*, and just below the elbow we provide the pipe C with two holes, *d d*, arranged in it, as shown in Figure 5, which is a rear elevation of such pipe. One of such holes is also shown in fig. 4.

The air-duct C is to be open at each end; it also opens through the top and bottom of the stove.

It is designed to heat, by means of the fuel and flame in the stove when the latter may be in use, air, and conduct such air either into the apartment in which the stove may be, or into another apartment situated over the first, or into such other apartment, and one in rear of that, in which the stove may be. In this latter case the elbow would have a pipe applied to it,

to lead through and out of the escape-flue, and to the room to be heated. So, when a room over that in which the stove may be is to be heated, the pipe C is to be led upward, or continued to such room.

Where there is no rear room to heat, or when it may not be desirable to use the elbow to lead heated air from the pipe C, such elbow may be capped with a suitable bonnet or cover.

The holes *d d*, just below the elbow, are to take the place of a damper in the escape-flue, which they render unnecessary, as from each a current of air will flow into the stove, and, by its proximity to the escape-flue, will operate to prevent the escape of flame and gases, or check the draught nearly, if not entirely, when the register-valve or valves of the door may be closed.

We have found that, by the employment of the said air-holes, arranged as explained, we not only save the necessity of a damper, but cause the fuel of the stove to keep in slow combustion when the door, register, or valves may be closed.

We claim—

The arrangement and combination of one or more air-passages *d* with the air-duct C, and the stove A, its register valve or valves, and escape-flue *c*, the whole being substantially as and to operate as hereinbefore explained.

Also, in connection therewith, the elbow, as arranged, and combined with the escape-flue of the stove, and with the air-duct C, as explained.

GEORGE A. BLAKE.  
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

LEVI L. LOWELL,  
W. H. YOUNG.