

Aug. 20, 1940.

N. F. MILLER
STOVEPIPE AIR CONDITIONER

2,212,301

Filed May 5, 1938

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

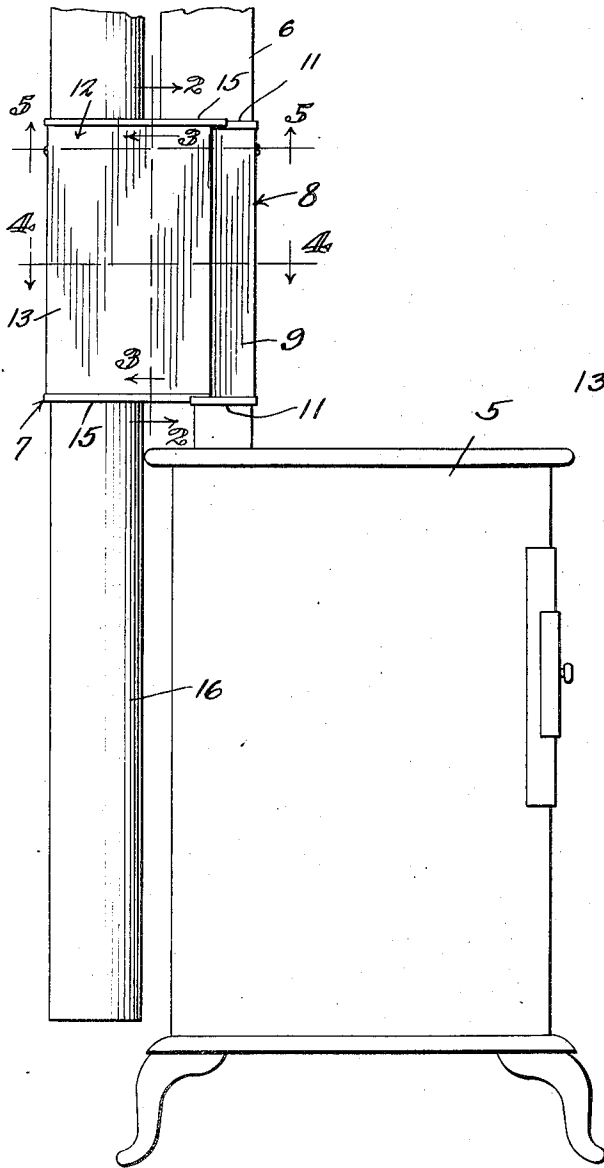


Fig. 1.

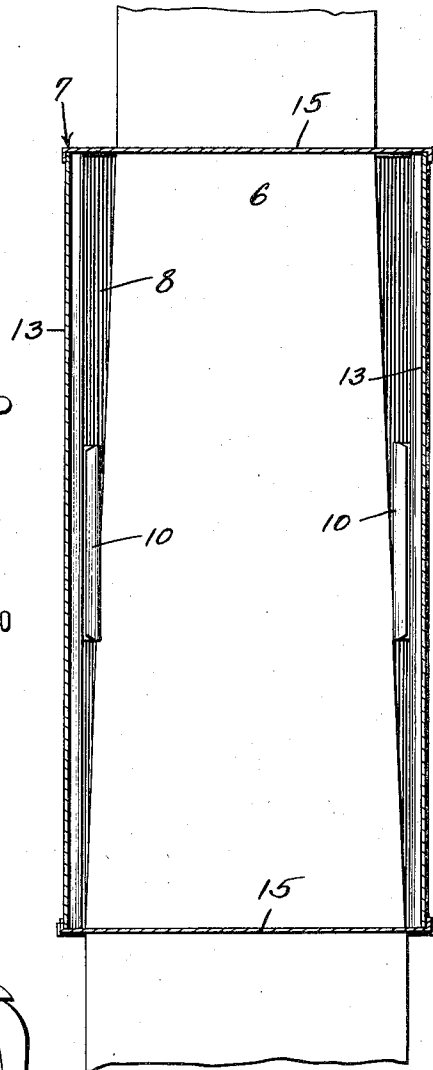


Fig. 2.

N. F. Miller
INVENTOR.
BY *C. A. Snow & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

Aug. 20, 1940.

N. F. MILLER

2,212,301

STOVEPIPE AIR CONDITIONER

Filed May 5, 1938

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

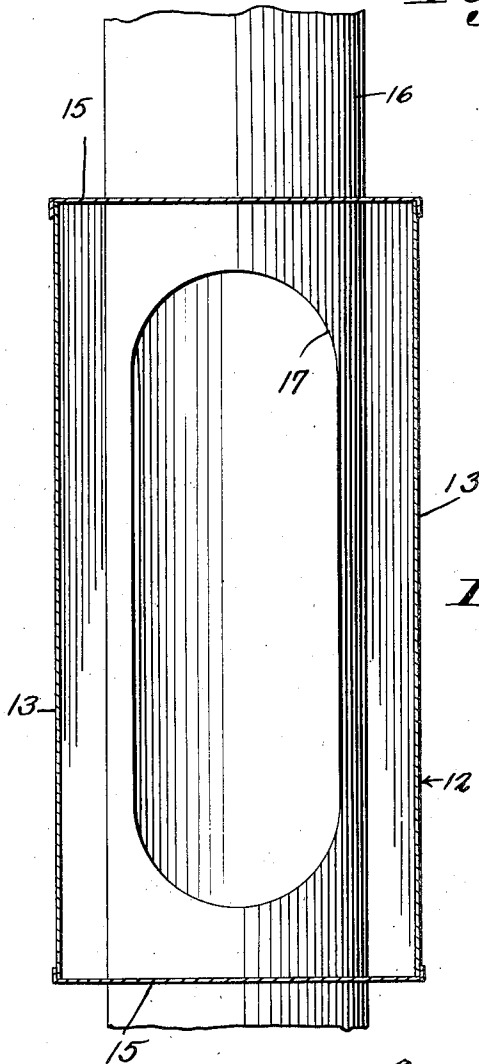


Fig. 4.

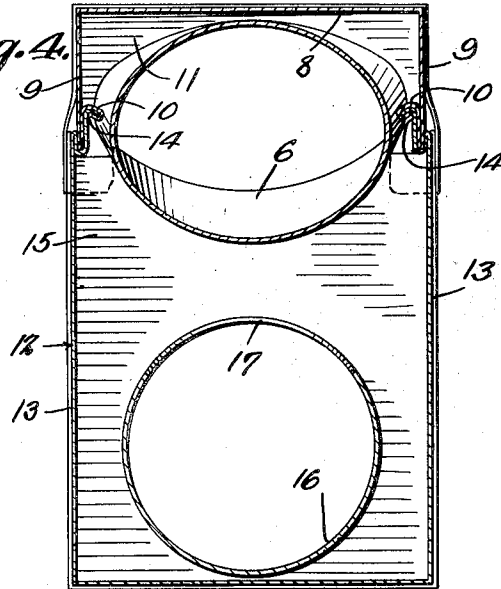
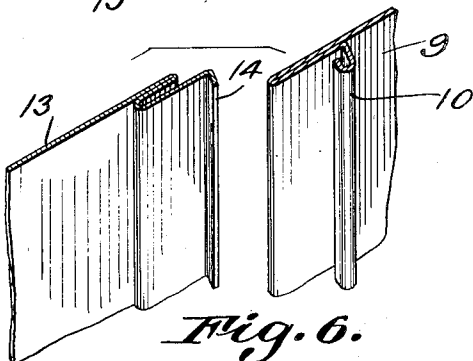
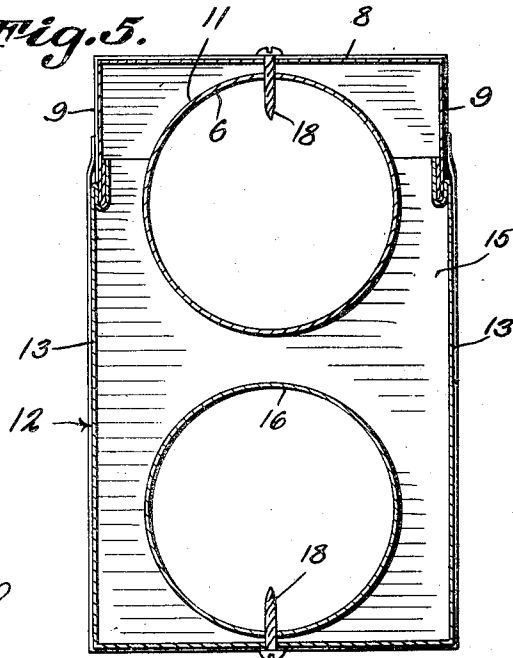


Fig. 5.



N. F. Miller

INVENTOR.

BY *Calnow & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,212,301

STOVEPIPE AIR CONDITIONER

Nickolaus F. Miller, Dwight, Ill.

Application May 5, 1938, Serial No. 266,301

1 Claim. (Cl. 257-167)

This invention relates to heating drums designed for use in connection with stovepipes, the primary object of the invention being to provide means for increasing the heating capacity of a stove by directing a draft of air through the drum, which is heated by heat radiating from the stovepipe.

An important object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which will draw cold air from a point adjacent to the floor and direct the cold air into the path of travel of heat drawn into the cold air pipe where the cold air is heated, and distributed throughout the area of the room for heating purposes.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a heating drum which may be cheaply constructed, and one which may be readily and easily mounted on the usual stovepipe eliminating the necessity of removing the stovepipe to install the device.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein described, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a heating drum constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2-2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3-3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4-4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5-5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a view illustrating the construction of the cooperating hooks of the sections of the device, before the sections are moved into contact with each other.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the reference character 5 designates a heating stove having the usual stovepipe 6 with which the heating drum, forming the essence of this invention is used.

The heating drum is indicated generally by the reference character 7 and includes a rectangular body portion comprising the section 8 having side walls 9, the central portions of the free edges thereof being bent upon themselves and extended inwardly providing hooks 10. End walls 11 are also formed on the section 8, the free edges of the ends walls 11, being curved to

conform to the shape of the usual stovepipe, so that when the section 8 is positioned, a close fit will be provided between the section 8 and stovepipe.

Cooperating with the section 8, is section 12 which also includes side walls 13, the central portions of the free edges thereof being formed into hooks 14 cooperating with the hooks 10 in securing the sections 8 and 12 together in such a way that the sections may be readily assembled around a stovepipe. On connecting the sections 9 and 12, the hooks 14 are positioned by sliding the hooks 14 under the hooks 10, removably securing the sections together. The end walls 15 also have their edges curved to closely fit around a stovepipe, and as shown these end walls extend beyond the free edges of the sections to engage the end walls 11 of the section 8, providing a support for the section 12. Extending through the main section 12, is a pipe 16 which is of a length to extend to a point in spaced relation with the floor surface, so that cold air will enter the lower end of the pipe 16 and be carried upwardly therethrough.

The portion of the pipe 16 which is housed by the section 12 is cut away as at 17, so that heat radiating from the stovepipe 6 will pass into the pipe 16 where the heat will be transmitted to the cold air passing upwardly through the pipe 16, the hot air passing out through the upper end of the pipe 16.

Screws 18 are extended through the sections of the drum and pass into openings of the pipes 6 and 16, securing the drum against vertical movement on the pipes.

The upper end of the pipe 16 may be open to allow hot air to pass into the room, or a pipe section may be connected to the upper end of the pipe 16 and heat carried to an adjacent room.

I claim:

In a heating drum, a main drum section having an open side and adapted to be fitted around a stovepipe, a cold air pipe extending into the main section of the drum and having an elongated opening formed therein, the elongated opening establishing communication between the pipe and interior of the drum, the open side of said main section of the drum being curved to fit around a stovepipe, a drum section having an open side curved and adapted to fit a stovepipe, interlocking flanges formed along the open sides of the drum sections securing the drum sections together, and the lower end of the cold air pipe being open to admit air to the drum through the cold air pipe and elongated opening formed therein.

NICKOLAUS F. MILLER.