(No Model.)

L. H. TEALE.

FIRE PLACE.

No. 426,477. Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

Fig. 1.

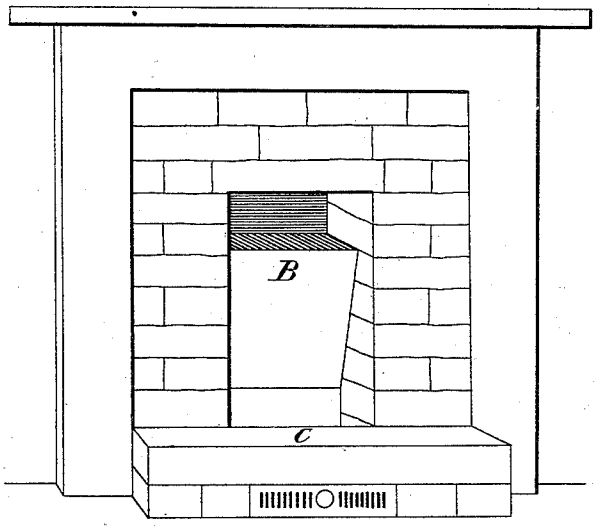


Fig. 2.

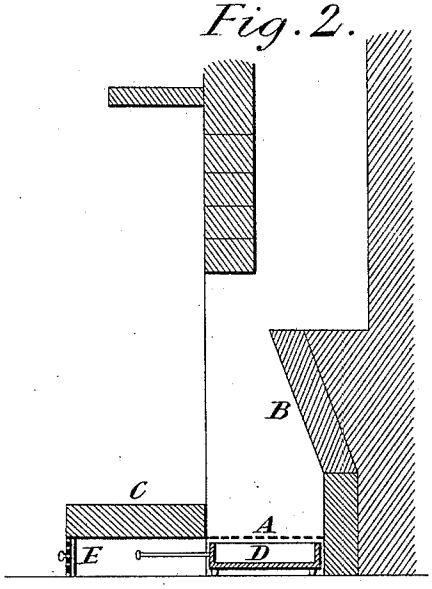


Fig. 3.

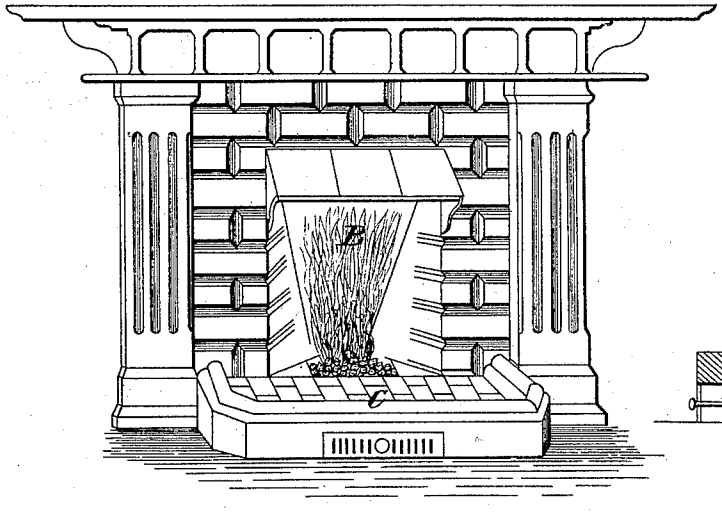
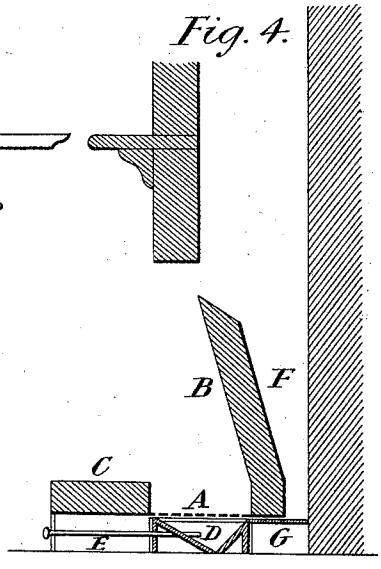


Fig. 4.



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LIONEL HENRY TEALE, OF LEEDS, ENGLAND.

FIRE-PLACE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,477, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed July 31, 1889. Serial No. 319,316. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LIONEL HENRY TEALE, gentleman, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 38 Cookridge Street, Leeds, and North Grange, Headingley, Leeds, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Places, of which the following is a specification.

I form a fire-place with a hob or raised hearth at the front, which comes above the level of the bottom bars. Beneath the bars I place a tray or drawer, which can be pulled forward from time to time to remove the ashes which drop into it. A passage is formed through the front hob to permit of the tray being so drawn forward. A door or grating with adjustable air-inlets may be applied to the front of this opening. The back I make to incline forward over the fire-bars and the products of combustion I make to enter the chimney above the top of this inclined back, as in some fire-places heretofore made. In some cases I prolong the chimney downward behind the block which forms the inclined back, and provide an opening at the bottom of this prolongation of the chimney into the ash-pit. Any soot that may fall will thus fall behind the back and into the ash-pit, and can be removed when the tray or drawer is removed.

The drawings hereunto annexed show examples of fire-places constructed according to my invention.

Figure 1 is a front view, and Fig. 2 a vertical section, of one of the fire-places with a front hob, but without the continuation of the chimney-flue in rear of the inclined back. Fig. 3 is a front view of a similar fire-place, but more ornamental in style. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a fire-place, showing how it may be formed with a continuation of the chimney in rear of the inclined back.

In the figures, A are the fire-bars.

B is the sloping back, which, as well as the sides of the fire-place, is preferably made of fire-brick.

C is the front hob, of fire-brick or other suitable fire-resisting material. Preferably I make the hob a fixture, but it might be movable. The back of the hob where it comes in front of the fire may be straight, as shown, or it may be curved either in a vertical or horizontal plane, or in both, so that the fire may come farther out into the room.

D is the ash tray or drawer below the fire-bars, and E the passage through the front raised hob, which is made to allow of the tray or drawer being drawn forward.

F in Fig. 4 is the continuation of the chimney in rear of the inclined back, and G the opening from it into the ash-pit.

Preferably when the fire-place is formed with the chimney so continued downward in rear of the inclined back, I form the ash tray or drawer with a plate projecting backward from it, which, when the tray or drawer is in place, closes the opening at the bottom of the continuation of the chimney.

Fire-places constructed as hereinbefore described may be used for burning coal, coke, or wood, or may be used as a receptacle for a gas-stove or fire.

What I claim is—

1. A fire-place with the front hob standing up above the fire-bars, which are arranged above the floor, and closing in the front of the fire-place above the grate-bars, the front hob being formed with an opening below its top communicating with the ash-pit, substantially as described.

2. The combination, substantially as described, of grate-bars arranged above the floor, the front hob closing in the front of the fire-place and extending above the grate-bars, and the ash-pan below the fire-bars removable through an opening in the front of the hob.

3. A fire-place with the back inclined forward over the fire-bars nearly to or beyond the bottom of the chimney and having its top inclined backwardly, with the chimney prolonged downward in rear of the inclined back, with the top of the back which comes underneath the bottom of the chimney inclined, so that all matters dropping on it fall into the prolongation of the chimney, and not into the fire, and with an opening from the bottom of the chimney-prolongation into the ash-pit.

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