2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. STUART.

Heating Stove.

No. 7,608. Patented Aug. 27, 1850.

Fig. 1.

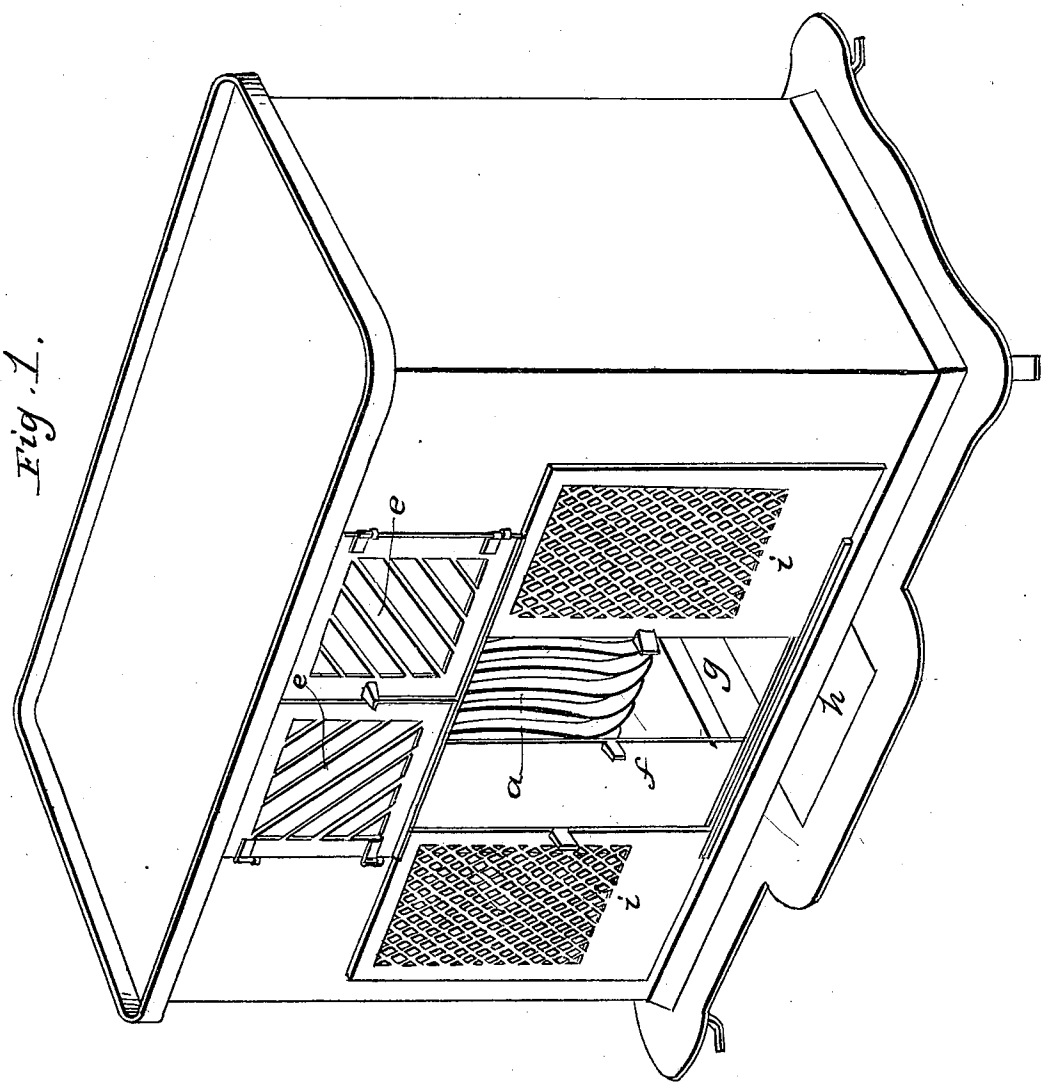

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Fig. 3.

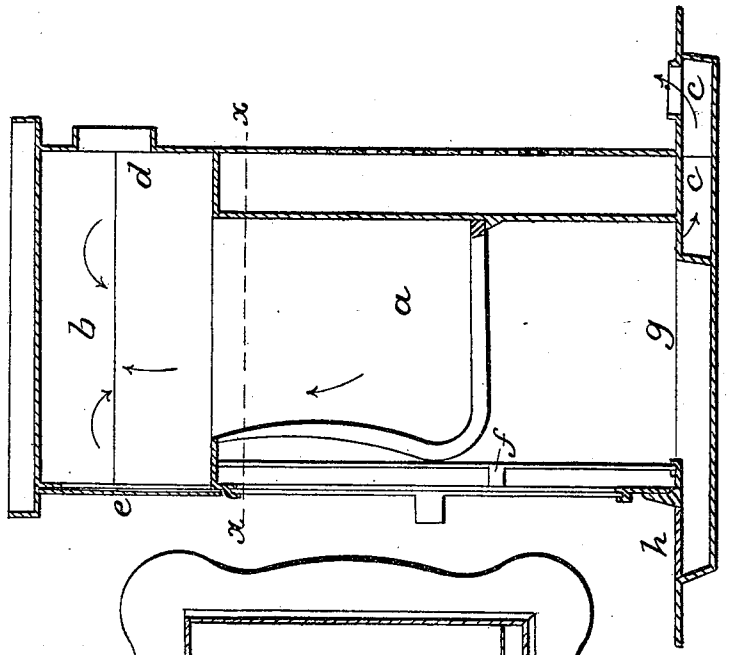
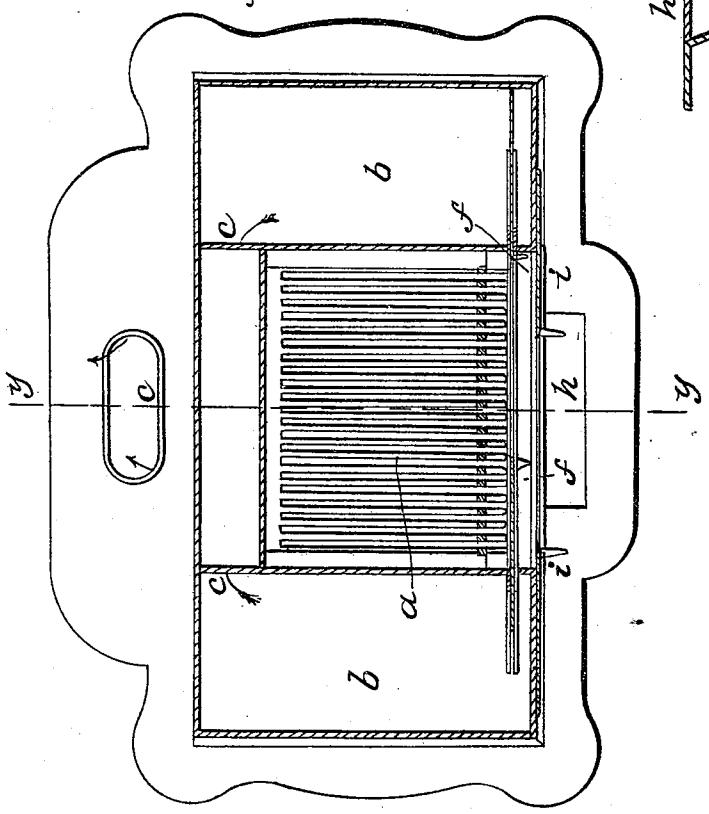


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID STUART, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLOWERS OF FRANKLIN STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 7,608, dated August 27, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID STUART, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Parlor-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character which distinguishes them from all other things before known, and of the usual manner of making, modifying, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a horizontal section through *x x;* Fig. 3, a section through *y y.*

It is desirable that stoves for parlor use should possess the means by which they may be perfectly regulated, so that the fire may be adapted to the temperature of the air in the room and be made to burn with more or less activity at pleasure. In some stoves this object is attained by having a clumsy movable blower, which, when in use, excludes all the heat from the apartment and causes the fire to burn with the utmost fierceness, and when not required is an unsightly incumbrance, and the fire languishes for the want of it. My aim has been to produce a stove with a blower which may be regulated to the nicest degree in its action on the fire, and when not in use may be withdrawn from view. This stove also possesses the advantage of being adapted to all kinds of fuel, and may be used as an open fire-place, a close stove, or an "air-tight" stove, and at the same time have an elegant and convenient form. The communication with the chimney may be either direct from the upper part of the stove, or the current of hot air may be made to descend through the side chambers and reach the chimney by a flue under the ash-pit. This stove may be of an oblong form and ornamented according to the taste of the manufacturer.

a is the fire-chamber, lined with fire-brick or soapstone, and having a grated bottom and front. On each side are air-chambers *b b*, communicating with the chimney by the flue *c* under the bottom.

d is a direct passage to the chimney, which is closed by a damper when the current is required to descend through the side chambers, *b*. In the front are the folding doors *e*, through which the fire is fed, and by which, when closed, a moderate draft is produced. These doors are glazed with talc. Within the front plates of the stove are the sliding doors *f*, which meet in front and entirely close up the front of the fire, and act as a blower when the draft is admitted through the ash-pit *g* by opening its cover *h*. When not in use, these doors slide back behind the front plates of the stove, entirely out of sight and occupying but little room.

The doors *i* slide in grooves outside the stove and serve as an ornamental screen for the fire, so that it may be left without risk of coals flying out, as well as hiding the grate and inside doors from view. The outside doors may be omitted when not required for these purposes.

The sliding blowers *f* have great advantages over folding blowers, as, when open, they are entirely out of sight and out of the way, and they also admit of the outer screen-doors being closed before them, while they remain open themselves.

Having thus fully described my improved parlor-stove, what I claim as new therein, and which I desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The inner doors or blowers, *f*, made to slide in grooves within the front plates of the stove, serving, when closed, as a blower, and when not in use being withdrawn out of the way and out of sight, substantially in the manner and for the purposes as above described.

DAVID STUART.

Witnesses:
R. PETERSON,
JNO. K. SAPPINGTON.