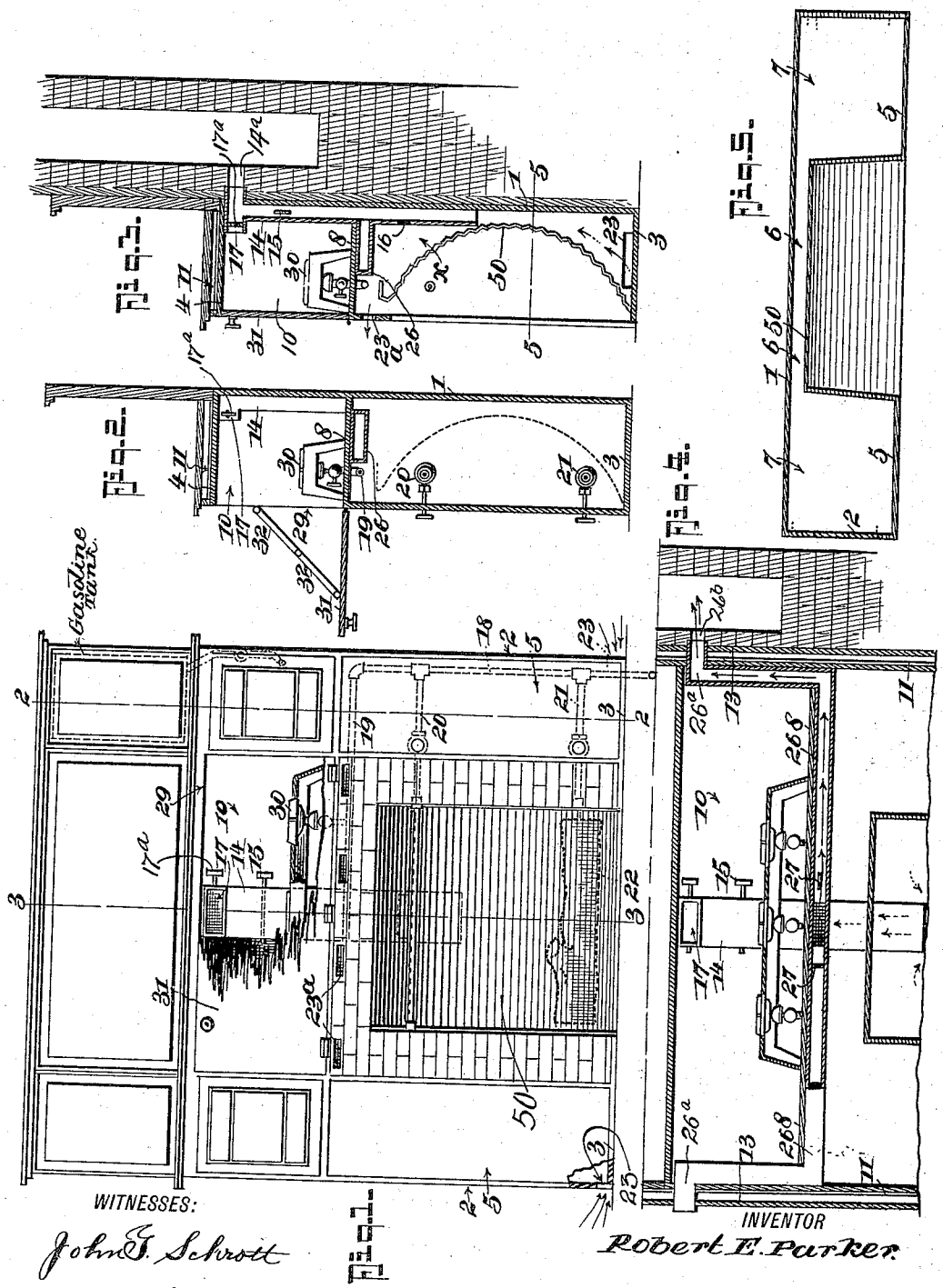
R. E. PARKER.

MANTEL FIREPLACE HEATER.

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1,145,387.

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WITNESSES:

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MANTEL FIREPLACE-HEATER.

1,145,387. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 6, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. PARKER, residing at Franklin, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mantel Fireplace-Heaters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention, which more particularly relates to that class of combined fireplace heaters and mantels in which is included a compartment that may be readily utilized for keeping articles therein warm, primarily has for its object to provide a fireplace heater and mantel of the general character stated of a simple and inexpensive construction, in which the heat from the fire place, under ordinary conditions, in addition to its room heating purposes, is readily utilized for heating the warming or cooking chamber, and in which is also included a supplemental burner that may be utilized for cooking and heating at times when the use of the ordinary fireplace heater devices are not desirable.

With other objects in view, that will hereinafter appear, my invention consists in the peculiar construction and novel arrangement of parts that constitute my improved combined mantel and heating means, all hereinafter fully explained, specifically pointed out in the appended claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved construction of combined mantel and fireplace heater, the ordinary sun fireplace heater being shown and parts of the upper cooking compartment being exposed to view. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 on Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, illustrating how the parts may be arranged whereby the duct 26 can discharge into a chimney flue opening at the side. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 on Fig. 3.

In the practical construction of my invention, the same embodies substantially two parts, an inner, or body portion formed of metal, and an outer or facing, that is finished up in mantel shape, and designed to suit the special requirements.

The inner, or body portion, which is framed up of heavy sheet metal, comprises a back wall 1, end walls 2—2, a bottom 3, top 4 and the front wall which includes the opposite end members 5—5 and the central offset or fireplace portion 50.

As is best shown in Fig. 5, the rear or back wall of the fireplace portion 50 does not extend to the back wall 1, to thereby leave a space 6 between the two chambers 7, that form, as it were, hot air drums located, one at each end of the inner or body portion.

The back wall and the end walls of the body portion extend above the front wall which ends at a horizontal division or supplemental plate 8 that forms the top closure for the hot air space and the heating drums, and a bottom for, what I term, a cooking compartment 10 that extends across the full length of the body portion, as shown.

For holding the heat within the hot air space and the cooking compartment, the sides, top and end walls of the body portion are covered with an asbestos lining 11 and for further holding the heat the ends of the body portion may be provided with blind walls 13 to produce air spaces between the said walls and the ends of the body portion, as shown in Fig. 4.

14 designates a centrally disposed flue mounted on the body portion, the upper end of which discharges, above a control valve 15, through the back wall and into the chimney or other offtake flue and the lower end of the said flue extends down through the bottom of the cooking chamber into the hot air space 6, it extending down some distance into the said space to thereby provide for retarding the flow of the hot air within the space x, under the cooking chamber. The lower end of the flue 14 communicates with the said hot air space and at a point just below the cooking compartment it has a vent 16 to provide for a free circulation of the air through the said flue 14, and through the hot air space. At the upper end, the said flue 14 has an opening 17 through which the fumes from the cooking chamber escape.

18 designates the fuel pipe which may be supplied with gas or gasolene. This pipe includes a main vertical section located in one of the heating drums or spaces and provided with a number of horizontally and inwardly extended laterals or feed pipes 19, 20, 21, the discharging ends of which project into the central space or fireplace and are provided with union taps for attaching the burners.

In the construction shown, the lowermost lateral 21 is used for feeding a gas log 22, (see Fig. 1) the next upper one for feeding a burner 20^m (see full lines Fig. 1) while the

uppermost one is used for feeding gas or gasolene burners 30.

Air is admitted to the hot air space through the openings 23 at the bottom of each end of the body portion (see Figs. 1 and 3) and openings 23^a may be provided in the face of the tiling (see Fig. 1) to establish a free circulation of air.

The products of combustion from the burners 20^m and 22 pass up the duct 14, when the valve 15 is in the position shown in Fig. 3, due to the suction draft produced by the chimney in the ordinary manner. When the damper 15 is closed, the heated air in the space x is retarded so as to keep the bottom of the cooking compartment warm. Of course, the products of combustion and the heated air pass into the room through the opening in the front of the fireplace and through the openings 23^a. The openings 23^a, however, are of such area relatively to the space x, as to cause a more or less retention of the heated air or retardation of the circulation, so as to enable the warming function, above refered to, to be performed, as will be obvious to those skilled in the art. The lateral portion 17 of the duct 14 opens into the compartment 10 and it is provided with a valve or damper 17^a, while the lateral portion 14^a of the duct 14 delivers into the chimney.

When the portability of the mantel is to be utilized, as in light housekeeping, in order to allow of its adaptability to varying conditions and locations of chimney flues, I have provided a cross duct 26 which is in communication with the main duct 14 but may be cut out of communication therewith by dampers or valves 27, the purpose of the duct 26 being to allow the placing of the mantel against the wall adjacent to one side of a chimney should it, for instance, project from the face of the wall into the room while the main flue 14 is supposed to allow the placing of the mantel against the wall as is possible in such instances where the flue is built therein.

The duct 26 extends laterally from the central part to form two lateral portions or extensions in each of which there is located a damper 27, as heretofore indicated, and each of these extensions includes a portion 26^a which, when the mantel is positioned, as shown in Fig. 4, delivers into a side flue or chimney opening 26^b, and when the mantel is positioned, as shown in Fig. 4, the damper 27, at the left end of the duct 26 is closed, while the other damper 27 is opened to establish communication between the chimney flue and the cooking compartment through the aforesaid duct 26 so that the heated air which is delivered to the various flues and containing the products of combustion, is passed up the chimney for the usual purpose, namely, to prevent, as much as possible, the contamination of the atmosphere of the room.

The outer or facing portion of my combined mantel and heater may be of any suitable ornamental shape, paneled as shown and finished to indicate tiling.

That portion of the mantel facing that extends over the cooking chamber has a central opening 29, of a length slightly more than that of the cooking burners 30, and the said opening is closed by a hinged closure 31, fulcrumed at a point below the burners, in such a manner that it forms a shelf in front of the burners when dropped down as shown in Fig. 2, from which it will be noticed the shelf, when down, is supported by the rule jointed side arms 32—32.

When gasolene is used for fuel, the tank may be mounted back of one of the paneled ends of the mantel facing, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the complete construction and the advantages of my invention will be apparent.

During winter when either the burner 20^m, or gas log 22 is utilized, the heat generated within the hot air space is caused to pass up under the bottom of the cooking compartment, and hence the heat contacts the bottom of the said compartment, thereby applying heat to the cooking.

In place of the gas log 22 or burner 20^m, the usual grate for wood or coal may be used in the fireplace. By reason of the peculiar construction and coöperative arrangement of the several parts that constitute my invention, a substantially fire-proof combined mantel having heating and cooking means connected therewith is provided, and the necessity of building heavy brick fireplaces is done away with.

The same being portable can be readily set stationary and moved to any point desired without injury to the mantel or the fireplace, and since in practice, the mantel facing or lining and the fireplace with the heating compartment are securely fastened, the whole structure can be readily moved as one.

What I claim is:

1. An improved fireplace heater that comprises an inner or body portion formed with back and end walls, a bottom wall and a top wall, and an intermediate or horizontal wall, the top of the said front wall terminating at the intermediate or horizontal wall, the front wall including a setback or fireplace portion, that portion of the body between the horizontal and the top walls constituting a cooking compartment, a drop door that forms a closure for the said compartment when raised, a flue that communicates with the hot air space of the body portion below the horizontal wall, the said flue having a portion adapted to communicate with a

chimney, said flue having a branch that opens into the cooking compartment, a valve in said branch, an air duct that extends lengthwise of and is mounted under the horizontal wall, said air duct being in communication with said flue, and laterally each side of the same, a controlling valve in said air duct at each side of the place where the communication between said air duct and said flue is effected, the outer ends of said air duct being so located that either one is adapted to communicate with a chimney flue that may be located on one side of the heater.

2. In an improved fireplace heater, the combination of an inner or body portion composed of back and end walls, a bottom wall and top wall and an intermediate horizontal wall, the top of the front wall terminating at the said intermediate wall, the said front wall including a set-back or fireplace portion, a heater mounted in the space above said intermediate wall, said space forming a cooking compartment, a hot air space below the said cooking compartment, an offtake flue that projects through the back wall, passes down through the cooking compartment and into the hot air space below said compartment, said flue having a lateral extension that opens into the cooking compartment and is provided with a valve, a valve in the said flue below said lateral extension, a vent in the said flue at a point below the intermediate wall, air ducts that open through the end walls of the body portion and extend under the cooking compartment and communicate with the main offtake flue, a mantel framing over the said body portion, including a drop door that forms a shelf for the cooking compartment when lowered, and means for heating the cooking compartment mounted on said body portion.

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Witnesses:
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."