J. C. TAYLOR.

FIREPLACE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1912.

1,044,708.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

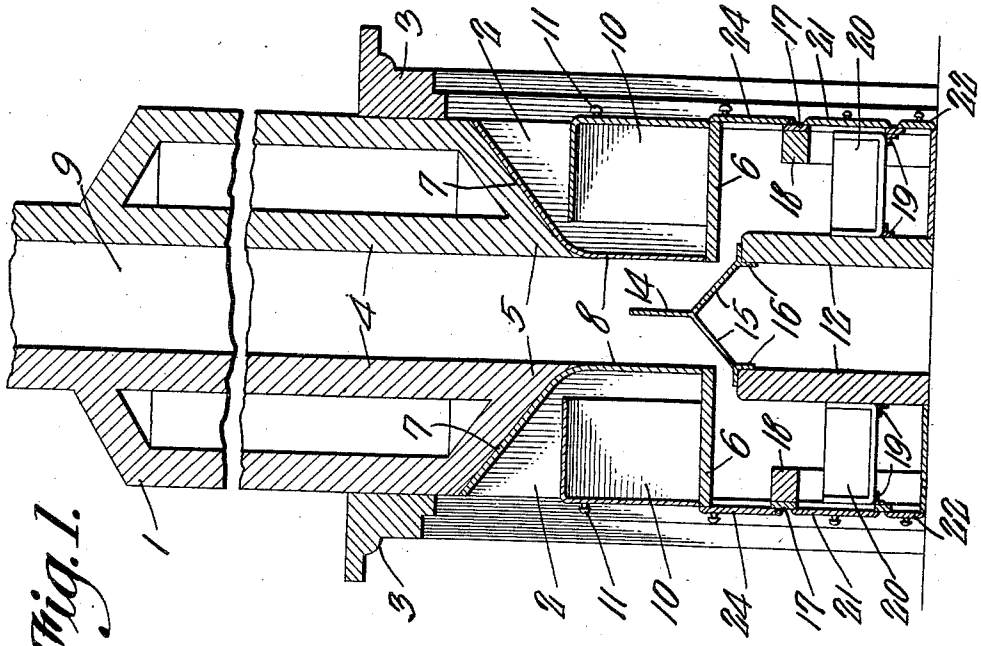

Fig. 1.

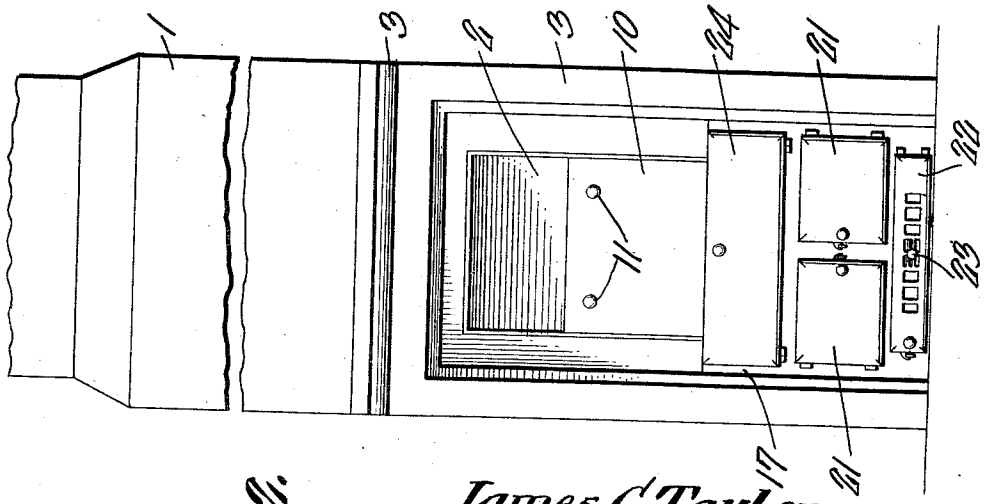

Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

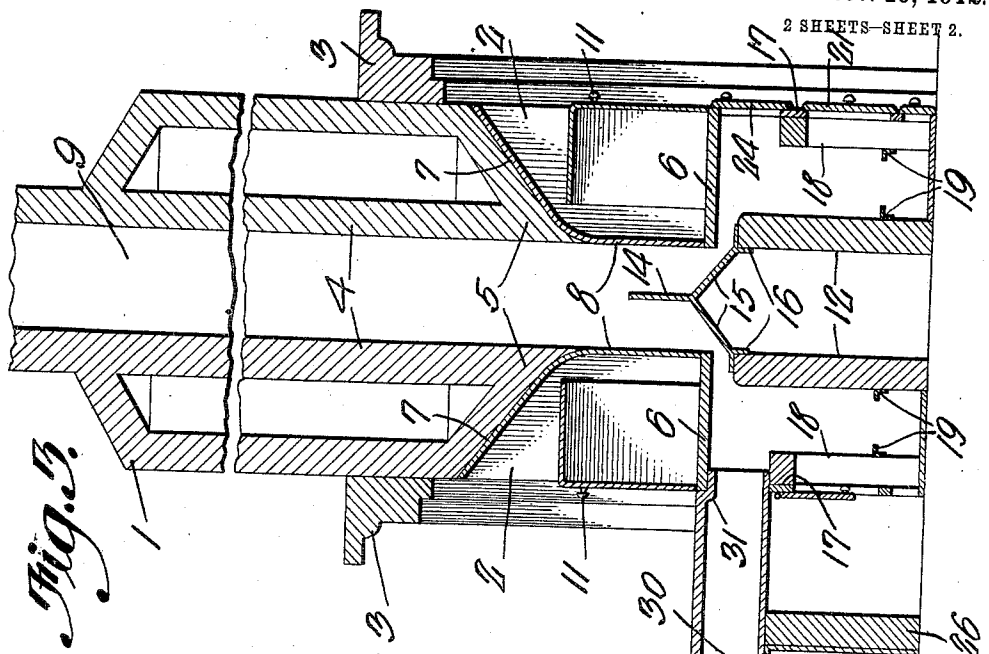
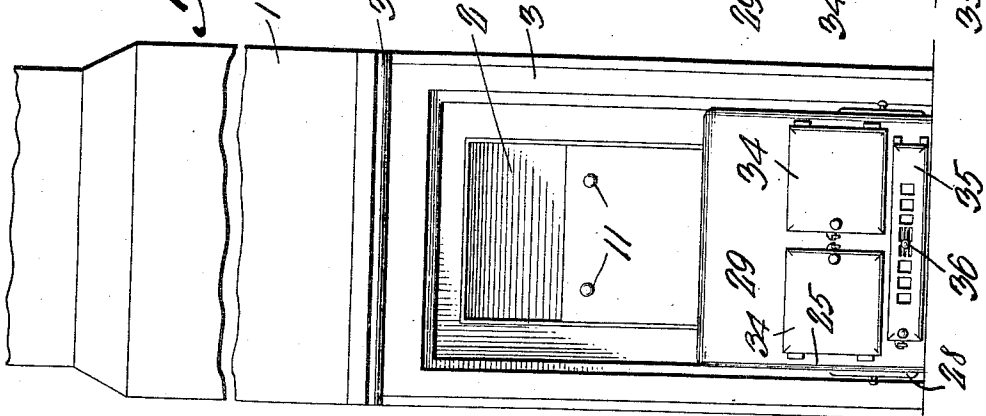


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, OF FAYETTEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO JAMES M. CAVENDISH AND ONE-FOURTH TO GEORGE N. SHIREY, BOTH OF VANETTA, WEST VIRGINIA.

FIREPLACE.

1,044,708. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Application filed June 21, 1912. Serial No. 705,140.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fayetteville, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Fireplace, of which the following is a specification.

The device herein disclosed is adapted to be used in mountainous countries and elsewhere, where coal must be hauled a considerable distance, it being imperative that full advantage be taken of a fire.

The present invention aims to provide a means whereby a series of relatively small fires may be built at spaced points, each fire being adapted to accomplish a specific purpose, and each fire being located relatively near to the point to which the heat is to be applied.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel means whereby an auxiliary heater may be employed for baking and the like, the products of combustion emanating from the heater passing beneath and around the warming chambers, thereby taking full advantage of the fire.

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

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 shows the invention in vertical longitudinal section, the auxiliary heater being detached; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the device as shown in Fig. 1, the heater being shown as an added detail; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the structure appearing in Fig. 3.

In carrying out the invention there is provided a stack 1, in opposite faces of which, warming chambers 2 are fashioned, the outer ends of the warming chambers being open. The warming chambers 2 are surrounded by suitable portals 3.

The flue walls are indicated by the numeral 4, the walls 4 being terminated adjacent the tops of the warming chambers 2 as indicated at 5. The lower ends of the chambers 2 are defined by base plates 6. A lining 7 extends along the top of the chamber 2, the lining 3 extending downwardly as shown at 8, to form the back of the chamber 2, and to define a portion of the flue 9. Located within the chambers 2 are hoods 10. The inner ends of the hoods and the bottoms thereof preferably are open, and the hoods are provided upon their outer faces with suitable handles 11, the hoods 10 being removable from the chambers 2. Located below the base plates 6 are spaced supporting walls 12, the upper edges of which are separated from the base plates 6. Located in the flue 9 between the chambers 2 is a baffle 14 having diverging wings 15 terminally provided with angular feet 16 engaging the upper edges of the supporting walls 12.

The invention further includes a pair of fronts 17, spaced from the walls 12. To the rear of the fronts 17, and in contact therewith are walls 18. The walls 18 and 12 are provided with brackets 19, adapted to support fire boxes or grates 20, the fire boxes 20 being located directly beneath the base plates 6 of the chambers 2. Access is had to the fire boxes 20 by means of stoke doors 21, located in the fronts 17. Located below the fire boxes 20, and also disposed in the fronts 17 are ash doors 22, provided with suitable dampers 23. Located in the fronts 17 and above the fire boxes 20 are other doors 24, having functions which will be set forth hereinafter.

The invention further includes an auxiliary heater, denoted generally by the numeral 25. The auxiliary heater 25 includes a pair of spaced walls 26 between which is located an oven 27, having doors 28 at its ends. The auxiliary heater 25, includes a depending body 29, located in front of one of the walls 26, there being a flue 30 disposed at right angles to the body 29, the flue 30 extending across the top of the oven 27. One of the doors 24 in the stack, hereinbefore described, may be opened, whereupon one end of the flue 30 may be inserted through the opening which such door is adapted to close, the inner end of the flue 30 being provided with a shoulder 31, engaging the base plate 6 to limit the inward movement of the flue 30.

Secured to the body portion 29 of the auxiliary heater and to one of the walls 26

are brackets 32, supporting a fire box 33. Access is had to the fire box 33 through doors 34, there being an ash door 35 in the auxiliary heater, located below the fire box 33, the door 35 being provided with a damper 36.

In practical operation, the doors 24 may be closed, as shown in Fig. 1, the fire boxes 20, or one of them, being supported upon the brackets 19, a fire being built in one or both of the fire boxes. Under such circumstances, the products of combustion will pass upwardly from the fire boxes and impinge against the base plates 6, thereby warming the chambers 2. The products of combustion will be deflected by the base plates 6 against the wings 15, and thence against the deflector 14, the products of combustion passing upwardly through the stack 9 and across the rear ends of the chambers 2, it being noted that at the rear of the chambers 2 there are single thicknesses of metal, as indicated at 8, whereby the chambers may be readily warmed. The material which is to be warmed is placed upon the base plates 6 within the chambers 2, the hoods 11 being slid into place upon the base plates 6, to cover and to shield the material which is being warmed. Owing to the fact that the inner ends of the hoods 11 are open, the contents of the hoods will be maintained in a heated condition. If desired, the fire boxes 20 may be removed, and the auxiliary heater 25 may be mounted in place upon either side of the stack, by opening one of the doors 24 and by inserting the inner end of the flue 30 into the opening which is controlled by one of the doors 24. When a fire is built in the fire-box 33, the products of combustion will pass upwardly into the flue 30, and across the top of the oven 27 into the flue. Obviously the oven will also be heated to a high degree, by reason of the fact that the fire box 33 is located closely adjacent the oven. The products of combustion passing from the flue 30 will cross the base plate 6 and warm the base plate 6 to a considerable extent, the products of combustion ultimately passing against one of the wings 15 and thence against the deflector 14, and thence into the stack. It will be noted that when the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 3, an operation of any sort may be carried on, upon the auxiliary heater 25, the products of combustion from the auxiliary heater being employed also to heat one of the warming chambers 2. If desired, a fire may not only be built in the fire box 33, as shown in Fig. 3, but also, another fire-box, or a pair of fire boxes, may be supported upon the brackets 19, when it is desired to have a greater degree of heat in the chambers 2 than can be effected merely by the products of combustion emanating from the flue 30.

Generally considered, the device affords a means whereby a relatively small fire may be built for a specific purpose beneath and closely adjacent the specific portion of a heating structure, the device being so constituted that a maximum use of the products of combustion will be obtained. It will be observed that the flue 9 is so constructed that a water coil may be placed therein, the flat top of the auxiliary heater 25 affording a convenient place upon which may be disposed a warming closet or the like. These details are common and well known in the art and require no specific delineation, since the addition of them will work no change in the structure shown and described.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a stack provided in its outer face with a warming chamber; a wall located in the stack and spaced at its upper edge from the bottom of the warming chamber; a baffle secured to the wall and extended into the stack, a grate carried by the wall and adapted to discharge against the bottom of the warming chamber and against the baffle; a front spaced from the wall; and an auxiliary heater removably connected with the front and discharging beneath the warming chamber and against the baffle.

2. In a device of the class described, a stack provided with a warming chamber in its outer face; a wall and a front located below the warming chamber, there being an opening between the upper edge of the wall and the bottom of the warming chamber; a grate supported by the wall and by the front, below the bottom of the warming chamber; and an auxiliary heater removably connected with the front and adapted to discharge beneath the warming chamber.

3. In a device of the class described, a stack provided with a warming chamber in its outer face; there being a flue to the rear of the warming chamber; a wall and a front being located below the bottom of the warming chamber, there being an opening between the upper edge of the wall and the bottom of the warming chamber; and an auxiliary heater removably connected with the front and arranged to discharge beneath the warming chamber.

4. In a device of the class described, a stack, provided in its outer face with a warming chamber, there being a flue at the rear of the warming chamber; a front located beneath the warming chamber; an auxiliary heater comprising an upright body and an angularly disposed flue, the flue being removably connected with the front, to discharge beneath the warming chamber; and a grate in the body of the auxiliary heater, below the flue.

5. In a device of the class described, a

heater comprising a depending body portion and an angularly disposed flue; there being a grate in the body portion and an oven to the rear of the grate, below the flue, and a stack having an opening in its front wall; into which the flue extends, there being a chamber in the outer face of the stack, beneath which chamber the flue discharges; and means for directing the products of combustion from the flue along the back of the chamber and through the stack.

6. In a device of the class described, a stack provided with warming chambers in its outer faces; an auxiliary heater adapted for connection with the stack, beneath either of the warming chambers, there being a flue between the warming chambers; and means for directing the products of combustion from the heater into the stack.

7. In a device of the class described, a stack provided with warming chambers in its opposite faces, there being a flue between the warming chambers; removable doors in the stack, beneath the warming chambers; a heater adapted to be connected with either of the openings which are closed by the doors, and means interposed between the doors for directing the products of combustion from the heater, entering either door, into the flue.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES C. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
R. H. DICKINSON,
W. R. LOCKRIDGE.