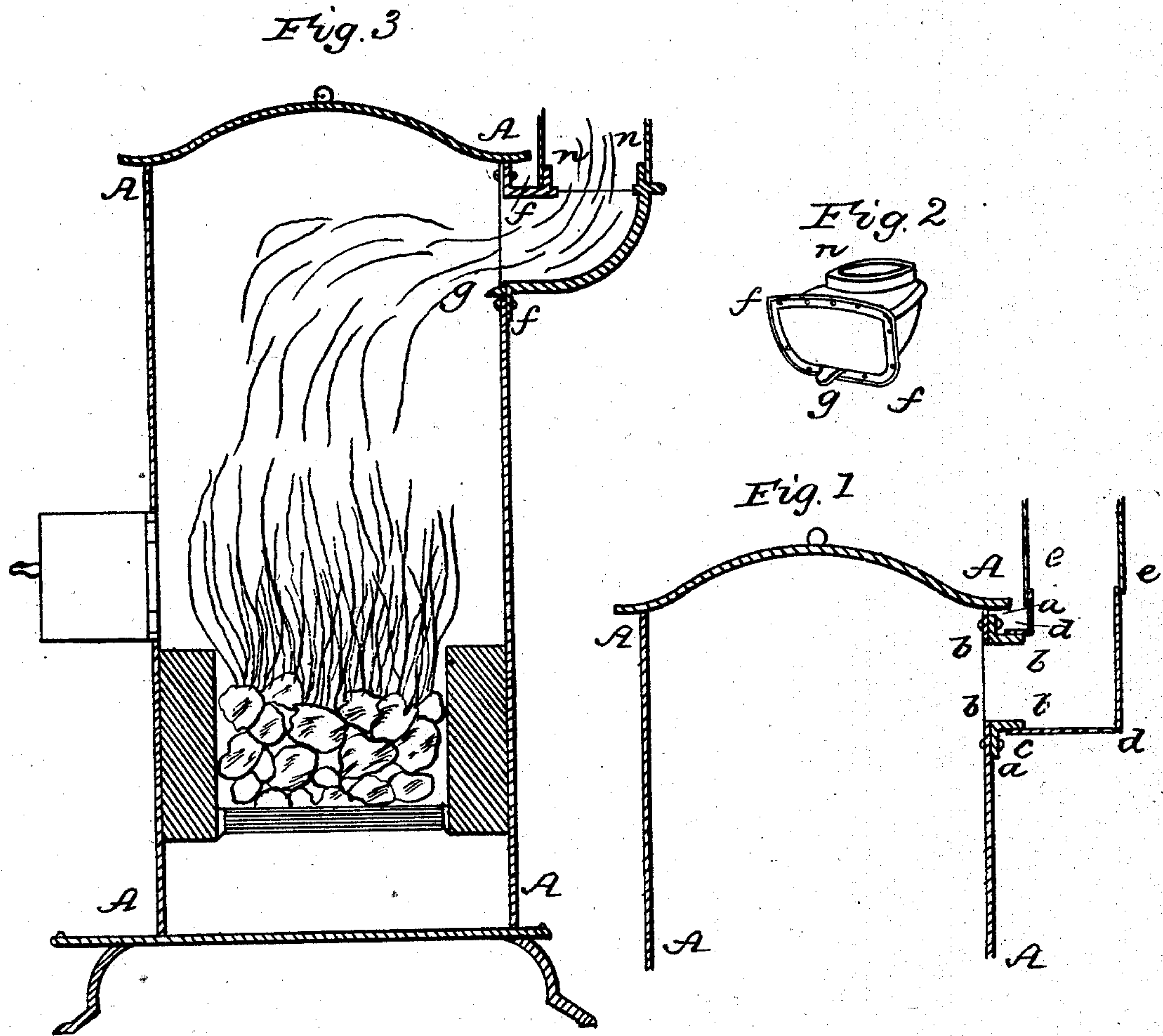


A. RANSOM.

Stove Pipe.

No. 26,522.

Patented Dec. 20, 1859.



WITNESSES

A. V. De Witt
Pertham De Witt

INVENTOR

Albion Ransom

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBION RANSOM, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 26,522, dated December 20, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBION RANSOM, of the city of Albany, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Stoves; and I declare the following specification, with the drawings hereto attached as a part of the same, to be a full and perfect description of my invention.

10 In the construction of stoves whose entire bodies, or whose upper chambers from which the smoke and gases pass off are made of sheet iron, in order to fit them for the proper adjustment of smoke pipes, it is customary, as shown in Fig. 1, (which is a vertical section of a stove,) to attach to the opening for the exit of smoke a short cast iron collar *b, b*, having a flange *a* by which it can be riveted or bolted to the stove; upon which collar the smoke pipe is slipped projecting horizontally to the chimney whenever it is intended to carry off the smoke by a direct and short exit. But if it be desirable, which is the most usual case to carry a pipe upward, then it is attached through the medium of a sheet iron elbow *c, d, e*. The disadvantages of this arrangement are, 1, the expense of the combined cast iron collar and sheet iron elbow; 2d, the tendency of the elbow to sag down from the weight of the upright pipe affixed to it, requiring an extra stay for its support; 3d, the deposition of the acrid matters formed by the union of the condensed moisture and gases, soot and ashes within the elbow, which soon destroys the sheet iron fabric.

40 To correct these evils is the object of my invention, which is the employment, in place of the collar now in use, of a cast iron hood, as shown in Fig. 2 in perspective, and in Fig. 3 as attached to a sheet iron stove *A, A*, the representation being in section through the middle of the stove and hood.

The form of the hood will be readily understood from the drawings. It has a flange *f, f*, by which it is to be secured to the stove, and on its upper surface a projecting collar *n* for the reception of the lower end of a stovepipe. Its bottom surface is curved with an easy slope from the stove upward for the easy passage of the smoke, as well as to permit the downward flow into the fire of any fluid that may be formed within the pipe and drip down into the hood. In order to dispose of this fluid the hood has from its lower back edge a small spout or gutter *g* projecting in such manner as to pass anything from its bottom surface into the fire clear of the back of the stove, thus preventing the corrosion of the metal.

60 The advantages to be derived from the use of the separate hood are: Its cheapness as compared with the combination of the cast iron collar and sheet iron elbow. Its firmness and nonliability to sag down from the weight of superincumbent pipe. Its nonliability to corrosion. The convenience of its adaptation to any desired position upon the body of the stove.

I do not claim the form of the hood as an exit passage for the products of combustion, such form being now in use cast solid with and as part of stove plates; but

I do claim—

75 The application to and use with sheet or thin metal stoves, of an independent hood flue, formed and fitted for attachment to such stoves as described, and for the purposes set forth in the above specification.

ALBION RANSOM.

Witnesses:

A. V. DE WITT,
RUTH VARICK DE WITT.