

Patterson & Northup.

Radiating Drum-Stove.

N^o 76099

Patented Mar. 31, 1868.

Fig. 1.

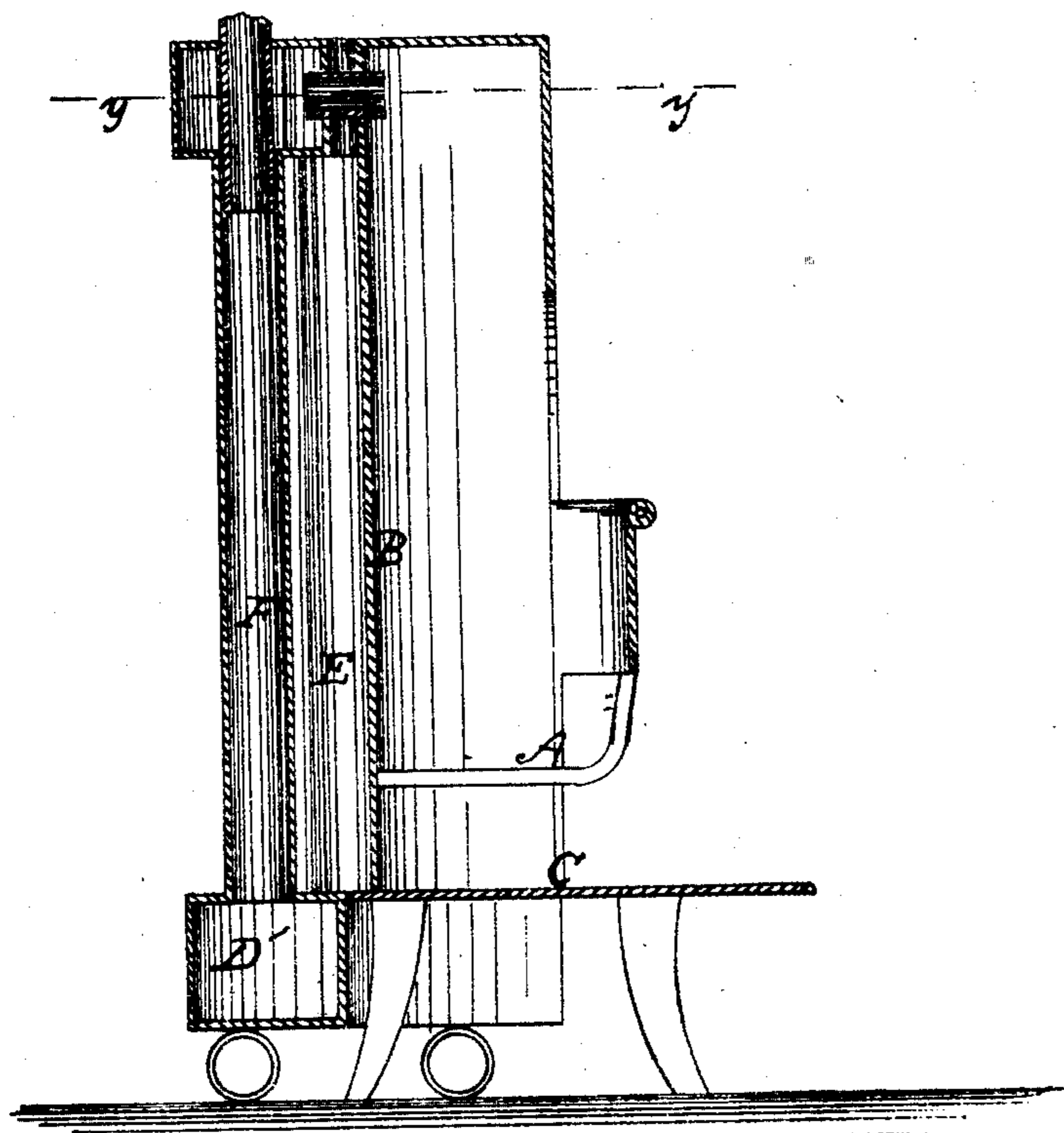
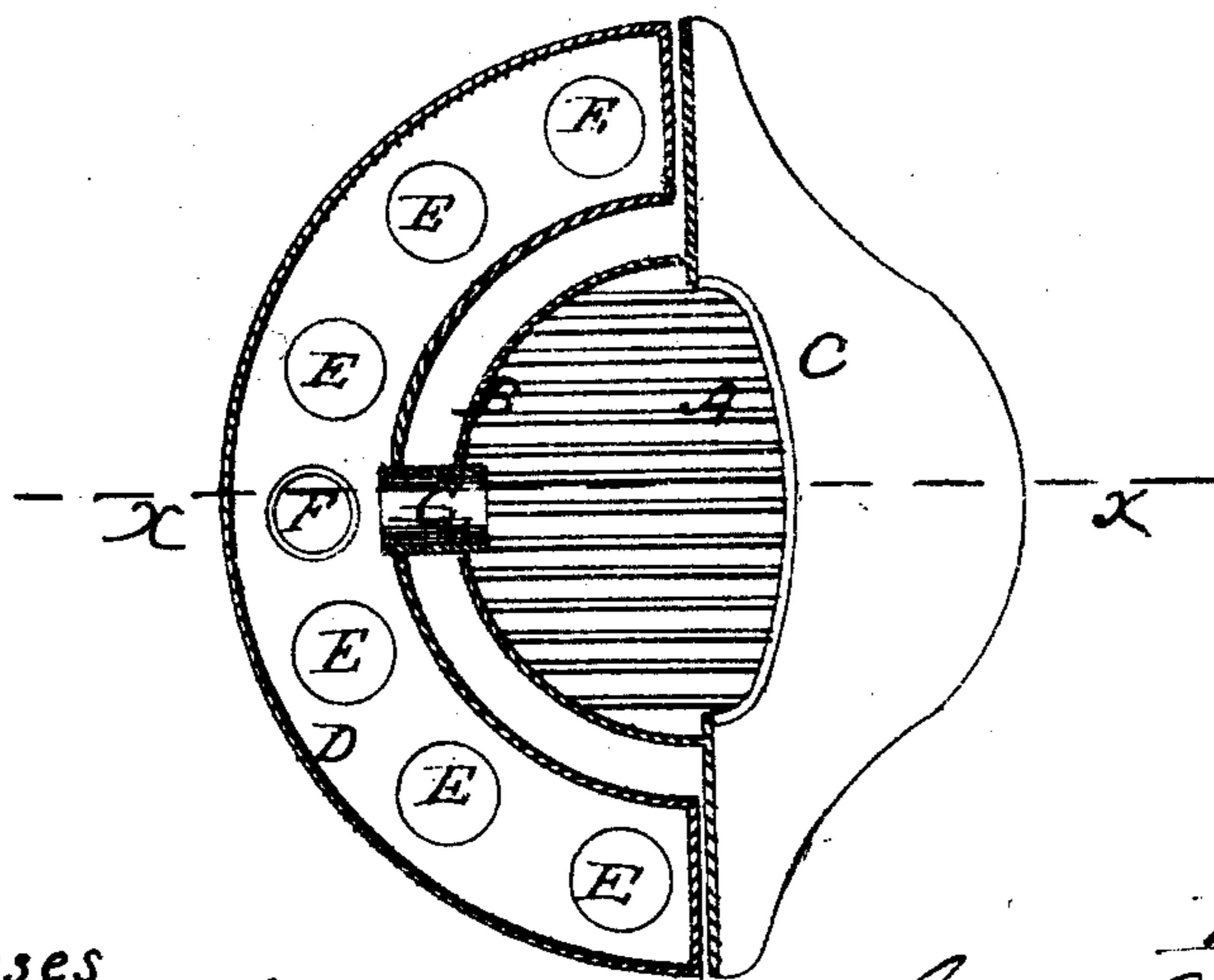


Fig 2



Witnesses
Thos Tusche
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Inventors.
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JAMES H. PATTERSON, OF GLEN'S FALLS, AND HENRY B. NORTHUP,
OF SANDY HILL, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 76,099, dated March 31, 1868.

RADIATING DRUM-STOVE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, JAMES H. PATTERSON, of Glen's Falls, in the county of Warren, and State of New York, and HENRY B. NORTHUP, of Sandy Hill, in the county of Washington, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Heat-Radiating Attachment for Franklin or other Stoves, and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein we have set forth the nature and principles of our said improvements, by which our invention may be distinguished from all others of a similar class, together with such parts as we claim, and desire to have secured to us by Letters Patent.

This invention relates to a new and improved heat-radiating attachment for Franklin or other stoves, and is a modification of a heat-radiating drum-attachment, for which Letters Patent were granted to us, bearing date January 30, 1866. In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of our invention, taken in the line *x x*, fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken in the line *y y*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the grate of an ordinary Franklin or open stove, and B the back thereof, and C the base. These parts may be constructed and arranged in the ordinary way, and therefore do not require a minute description. D D' represent two semicircular drums, placed one above the other, and connected by vertical pipes, E, which communicate with said drums, and F is a central pipe, the lower end of which communicates with the lower drum D', the upper end passing up through the upper drum D into the flue or chimney, without communicating with D. This central pipe F is shown smaller in diameter than the others, E, as shown clearly in fig. 2, but is not necessarily so. G is a pipe, which leads from the upper part of the Franklin or open stove directly into the upper drum D, as shown in both figures.

The products of combustion pass from the stove through pipe G into the upper drum D, and thence down the pipes E into the lower drum D' into the flue or chimney. The pipes E and drums D D', at the rear of the stove, form heat-radiating surfaces, and their combined capacity greatly exceeds that of the draught-pipe F, and the heat in the drums D D' and pipes E regulates or controls the draught in F, the principle being precisely the same as that described in the original patent previously referred to.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The construction and arrangement of the semicircular drums D D' at the top and bottom of the stove, corresponding to its back B, and connected by means of the vertical pipes E and pipe F, the latter extending through the drum D to the chimney, and said drum connected to the stove by the pipe G, as herein described for the purpose specified.

JAMES H. PATTERSON,
HENRY B. NORTHUP.

Witnesses:

JOHN K. PIXLEY,
WM. HOOKER.