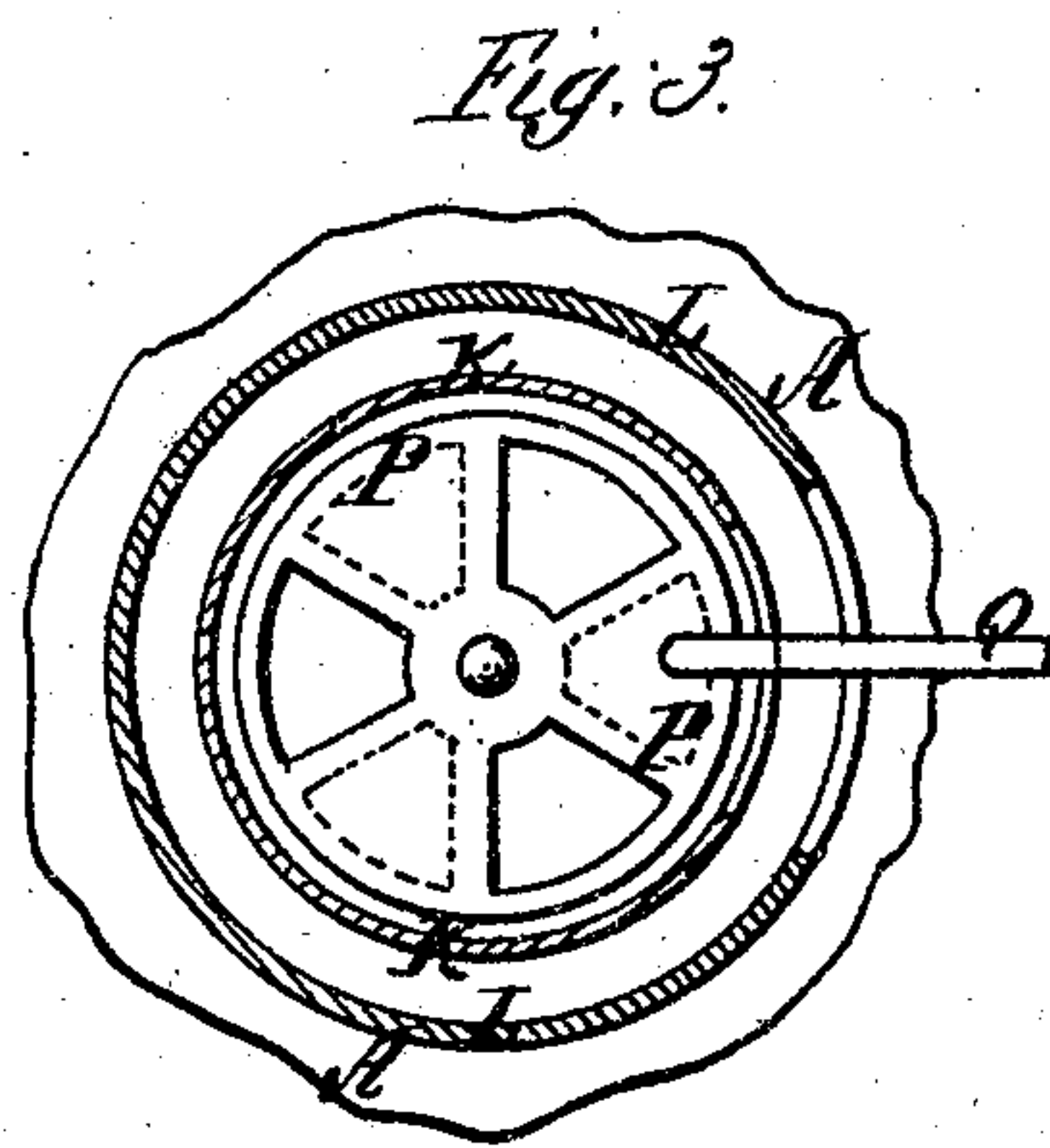
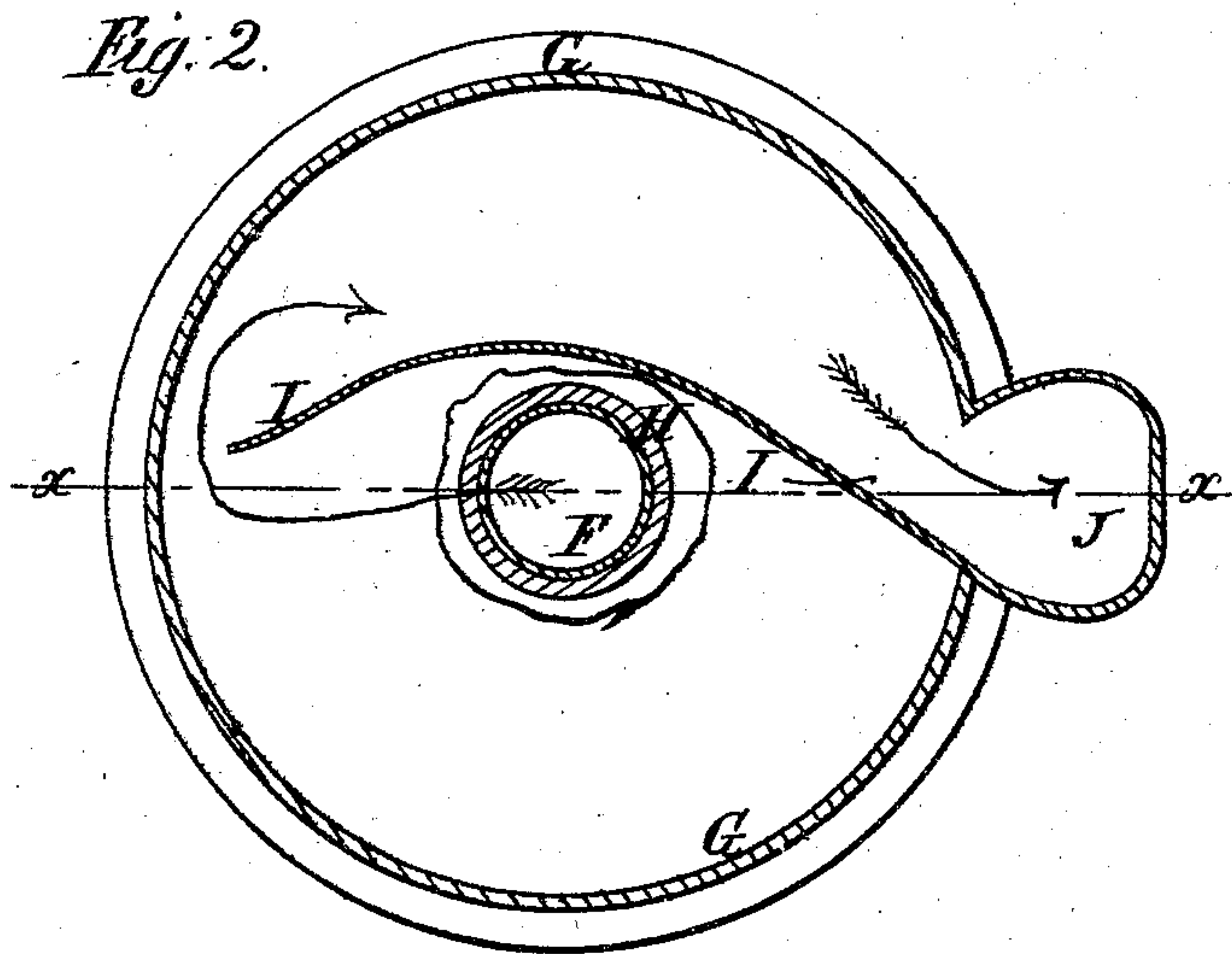
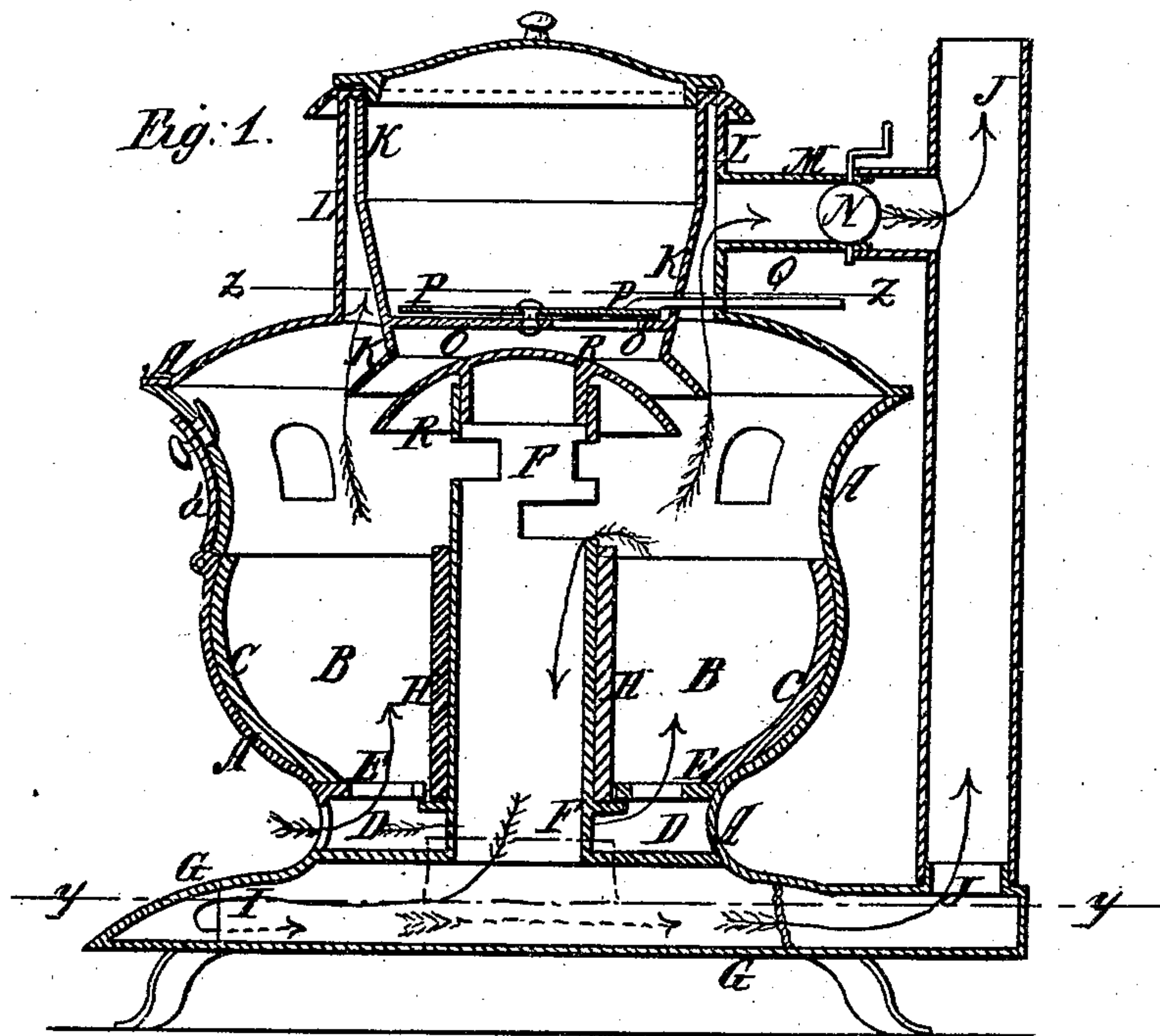


R. BATTING.  
Base Burning Stove.

No. 95,636.

Patented Oct. 12, 1869.



Witnesses:  
A. W. Almgren  
Hickman

Inventor:  
R. Batting  
PER *M. M. M.*  
Attorneys.



# United States Patent Office.

ROBERT BATTING, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 95,636, dated October 12, 1869.

## BASE-BURNING 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 I, ROBERT BATTING, of Albany, in the county of Albany, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Base-Burning Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved stove, taken through the line *x x*, fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a detail sectional view of the same, taken through the line *y y*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a detail sectional view of the same, taken through the line *z z*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved base-burning stove, or heater, which shall be so constructed and arranged as to furnish a greater amount of heat from the same or a less quantity of fuel than is possible with stoves constructed in the ordinary manner; and

It consists in the construction and combination of various parts of the stove, as hereinafter more fully described.

A is the body of the stove, which is made urn-shaped, and may be polygonal or circular in its cross-section, as may be desired.

In the side walls of the upper part of the body A are formed openings, in which are placed plates of isinglass, to allow the light of the fire to shine through.

In the front of the upper part of the body A is formed a door, *a'*, through which fuel may be introduced when required.

In the lower part of the body A is formed the fire-chamber B, the fire-brick C of which is made to correspond with and fit upon the side walls of the lower part of the body A, as shown in fig. 1.

D is the ash-pit and draught-chamber, which is formed in the lower part of the body A, above the base of the stove, and which is separated from the fire-chamber B by the fire-grate E.

F is a pipe, which passes down through the centre of the fire-chamber B, through the grate E, through the ash-pit D, and the lower end of which opens into the base G, as shown in fig. 1.

The part of the pipe F that passes through the fire-chamber B should be surrounded with fire-brick H.

In the upper part of the pipe F are formed openings, through which the heated products of combustion pass into the pipe F, through which they pass to the base G.

The base is provided with a curved partition, I, extending from the rear part of the base G almost to its front part, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, so that the said products of combustion must circulate all around said base before they can escape into the exit-flue J, through which they pass to the chimney.

K is the coal-reservoir, which is placed in the upper part of the stove, with its lower part projecting down into the combustion-chamber of the stove.

The reservoir K is surrounded with an outer casing, L, continuous with the walls of the body A, the space between said casing L and said reservoir K opening into the combustion-chamber.

M is an exit-pipe, connected with the space between the reservoir K and casing L, and with the exit-pipe J, through which the products of combustion are allowed to pass when a direct draught is required.

The pipe M is provided with a damper, N, so that the products of combustion may be allowed to pass, or may be prevented from passing through the said pipe, as may be desired.

The bottom O of the reservoir K has openings formed through it, through which the coal may be allowed to pass to the fire-chamber.

P is a plate, the centre of which is pivoted to the centre of the bottom O, and which has openings formed through it corresponding with the openings through the bottom O, so that by partially revolving the plate P the coal may be allowed to pass into the fire-chamber, or may be prevented from passing into it, as may be desired.

The plate P is moved to adjust its position as required by a lever, or handle, Q, attached to it, and passing out through the wall of the reservoir K, and through the casing L, as shown in figs. 1 and 3.

To the upper end of the pipe F, which is directly beneath the discharge-openings of the reservoir K, is attached a cap, R, which is convex upon its upper side, to receive the coal as it falls from the reservoir, and distribute it evenly through the fire-chamber.

By this construction the side walls of the stove will be heated directly from the fire, instead of being heated by the heated products of combustion, and will thus become hotter, and will consequently radiate more heat into the room.

Another advantage is, that the base of the stove will be more thoroughly heated by the downward central passage of the products of combustion, and will thus radiate more heat through the lower part of the room.

Another advantage which this stove has over other reservoir-stoves is, that the coal does not rest upon the fire, and is only admitted to the fire-chamber when required.

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

The combination of the convex cap R with the upper end of the pipe F, to distribute the coal as it passes from the reservoir K, substantially as herein shown and described.

ROBERT BATTING.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. COYLE,  
SYLVANUS KELTY.