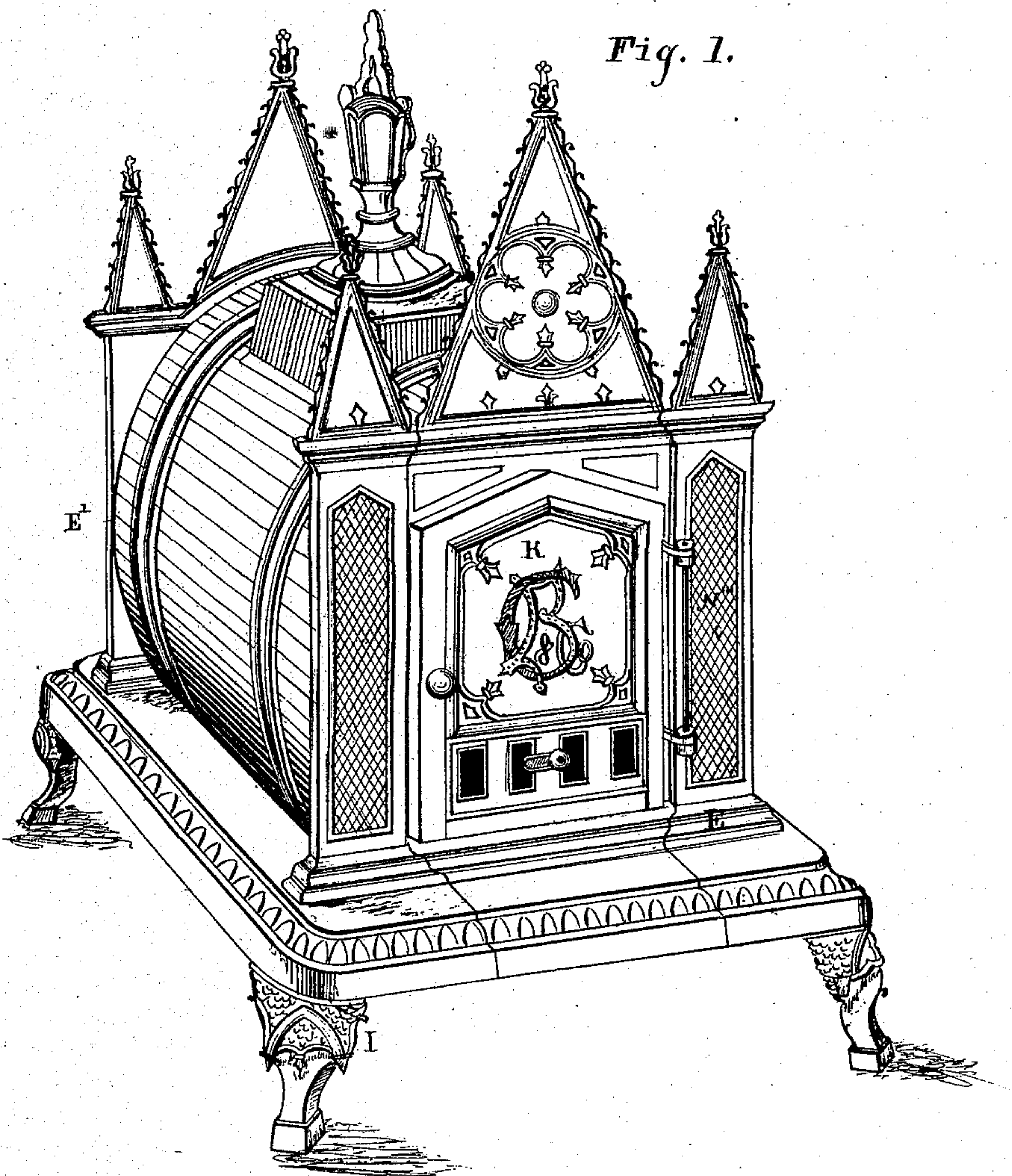


G. COMSTOCK.
Heating-Stoves.

No. 158,572.

Patented Jan. 12, 1875.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

*J. M. Hartnett
C. S. Abel.*

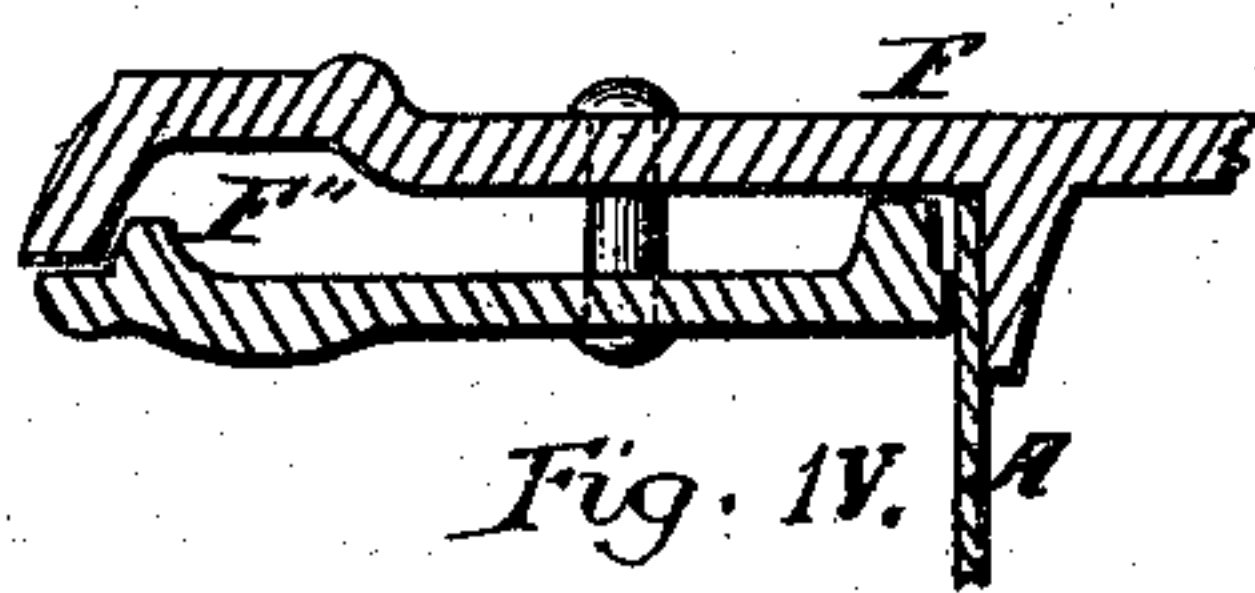
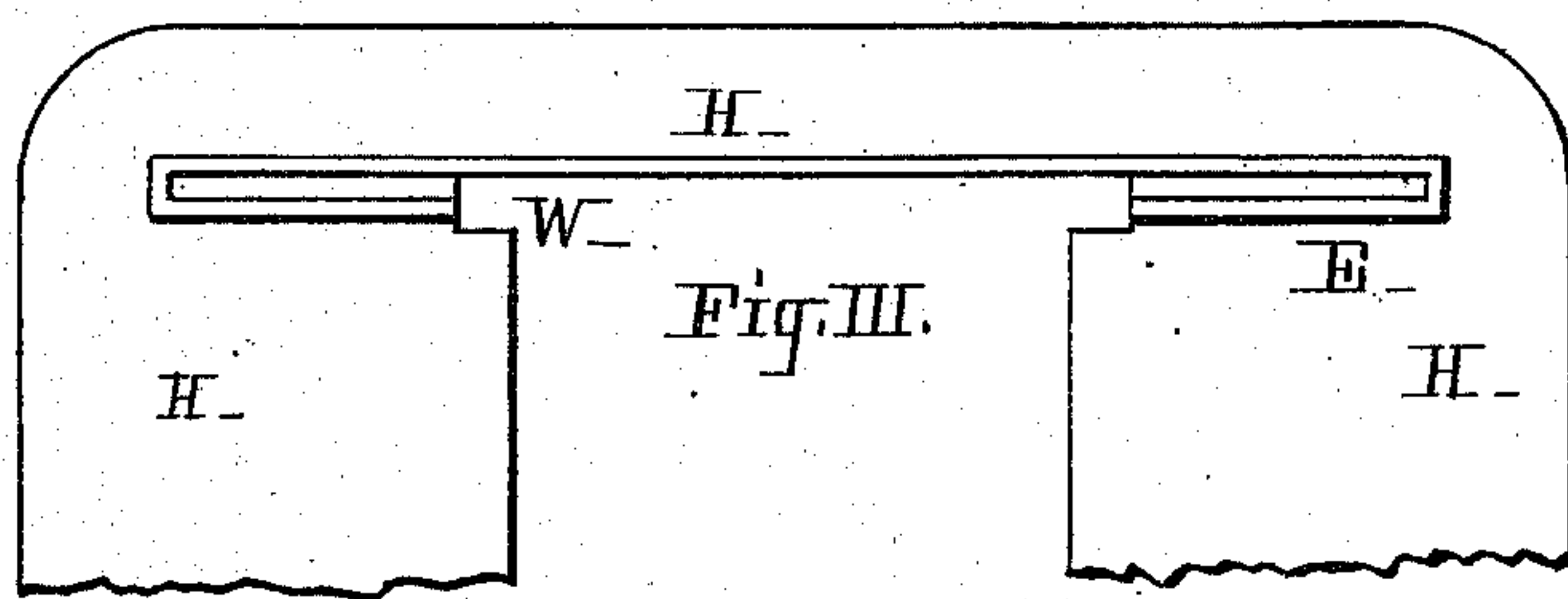
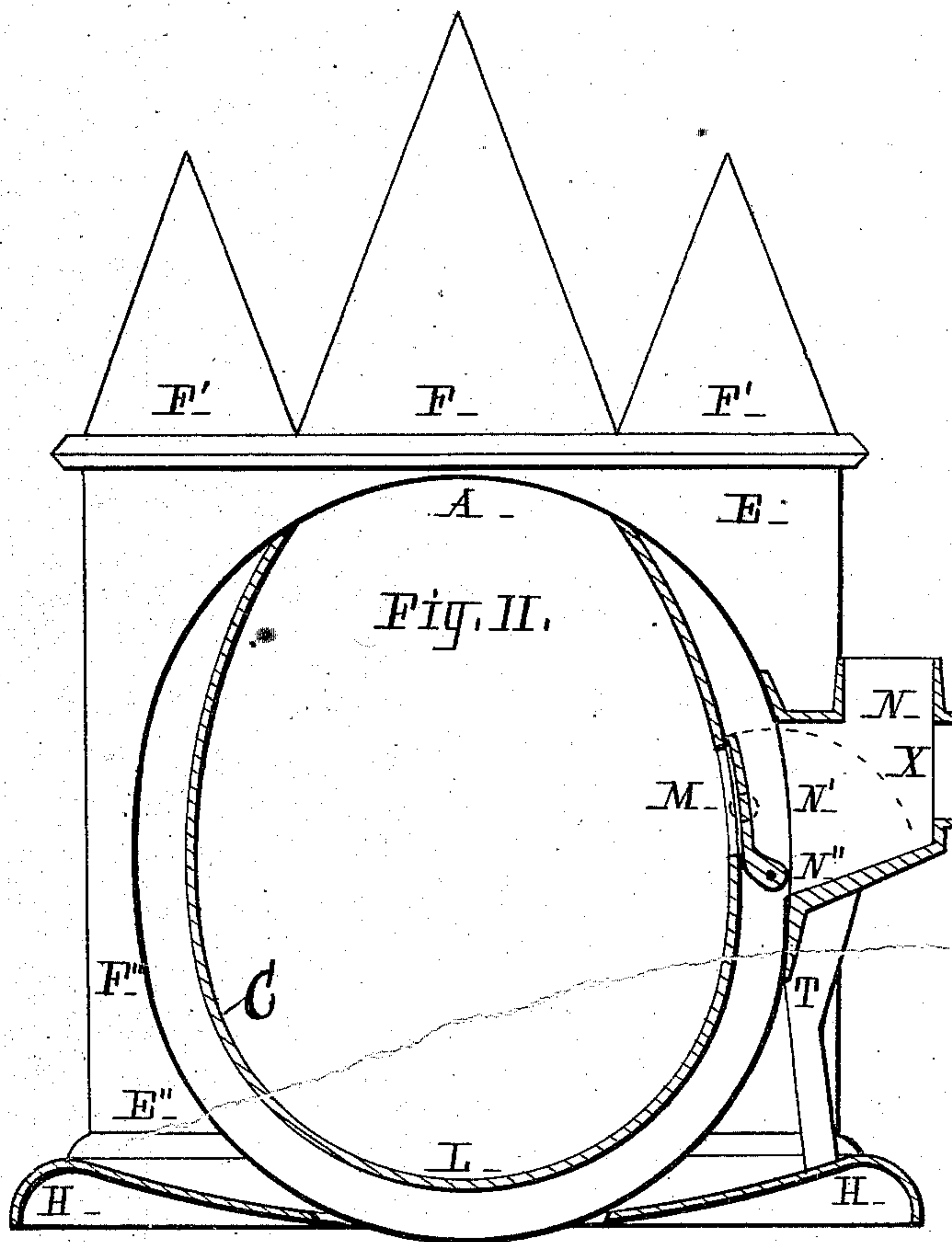
INVENTOR.

*Gilbert Comstock
By Saml. J. Wallace -
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Inventor -
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT COMSTOCK, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HEATING-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,572**, dated January 12, 1875; application filed September 11, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT COMSTOCK, of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, have invented an Improvement in Heating-Stoves, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is for an improved heating-stove, made substantially as set forth herein-after, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I, Sheet 1, shows general appearance. Fig. II, Sheet 2, is vertical cross-section. Fig. III shows part of the base-plate. Fig. IV is a detail of a part of double-plate corner-columns in horizontal section.

The object of this invention is to make a heating-stove that will be specially adapted to warming the feet, to improve the construction and avoid the faults of other similar stoves, and to enable such stoves to be made better looking.

First. The first object is to make a stove suited to agreeably warming the feet, where they may be supported on a foot-plate at a suitable low elevation from the floor and below the stove, so they may be warmed on top, and where the foot-plate will be so separated from the stove as not to be heated to burn the shoes or feet. To do this the base-plate H is made and arranged, as shown, separate from and under the stove, projecting on all sides to receive the feet. The stove rests on and over this at a suitable elevation, supported by the end plates E E' at the corners. The stove-body A is made rounded on its lower side like a horizontal cylinder, so its sides will overhang the foot-rest at the sides and throw heat from above onto the tops of the feet on it to heat them agreeably. To throw the heat down freely the outer wall is made of sheet metal, and the fire put into the fire-chamber inside the inner wall, L, having a door in the end plate, and the hot smoke is circulated between the two walls under and at the sides of the stove to avoid the obstruction of ashes in the stove-bottom.

Second. The second object is to provide against weakness of construction and faulty attachment of legs. To do this the legs are not attached to the end plates by casting or bolting, as usual with such stoves, nor in any other way, but are set under the base-plate H,

suitably provided, at the corners, so that it will receive all the strains and support the stove as a general frame and foundation for it. The stove-body A is separate from this, and rests over the central space in it, supported by the end plates E E', having bearings on the plate H at the corners, so the stove-frame will be free of all outside strains and accidents, merely held by the base-plate without attachment.

Third. The next object is to make the stove having the horizontal body, so that it may have a good-looking design and appearance. To do this the end plates E E' are extended beyond the sides and top of the body A, with such outlines as to give relief to the form of the stove. To make this ornamental extension at the sides strong enough to form supporting-columns at the corners, and to avoid breakage without too great weight, this portion F'', down the sides to the base-plate and outside of the body A, is made double, of thin castings riveted together, with moldings and spaces between their central parts. This makes strong columns F'', and a firm frame for the body A, and enables molded relief designs to be made on each face to add to the good looks. The same means is used to give the top projecting points and parts strength, lightness, and ornamental faces on each side.

Fourth. To prevent the weight of pipe and pipe-connection N from sagging down the sheet-metal outer wall of body A, to turn in its bearings, as around the cylinder, the pipe-connection is made with a leg, T, and base-plate H is arranged with it to bear the weight and hold the parts firmly in place, avoiding all such trouble in this class of stoves.

Fifth. To avoid the trouble from dampers in this class of stoves, arising from the long sliding dampers warping in their bearings, and from pivoted tilting dampers having to be operated from the back side inconveniently, the damper is made pivoted, as shown, and tilting backward to open from fire-chamber into the pipe-connection N in the middle of one of the long sides, which is set usually next the wall; and a rock-shaft, N''', arranged to be turned by a crank, enters the stove from the front end beside the door, where most suitable for use, and in line with damper-pivots, and ex-

tends inside to the damper, bending sidewise to unite with damper away from the pivots, to turn it to open or close.

I claim—

1. The combination of the rounded horizontal sheet-metal body A and the rest T from pipe-connection N to base-plate H, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the double-plate columns F'' and the base-plate H, to support the stove, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the rounded horizontal body A and the end plates having double plates F'' outside of the body down to the base-plate H, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of the separate base-support H and the rounded horizontal sheet-metal body A, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the rounded horizontal stove-body A, having circulation of hot smoke below the ash-chamber, with a base-plate, H, projecting outward at or below the bottom of one or both sides of body A, substantially as set forth.

GILBERT COMSTOCK.

Witnesses:

SAML. J. WALLACE,
M. R. KING.