

S. MUSSER.  
FIRE-PLACE HEATER.

No. 181,277.

Patented Aug. 22, 1876.

Fig. 1.

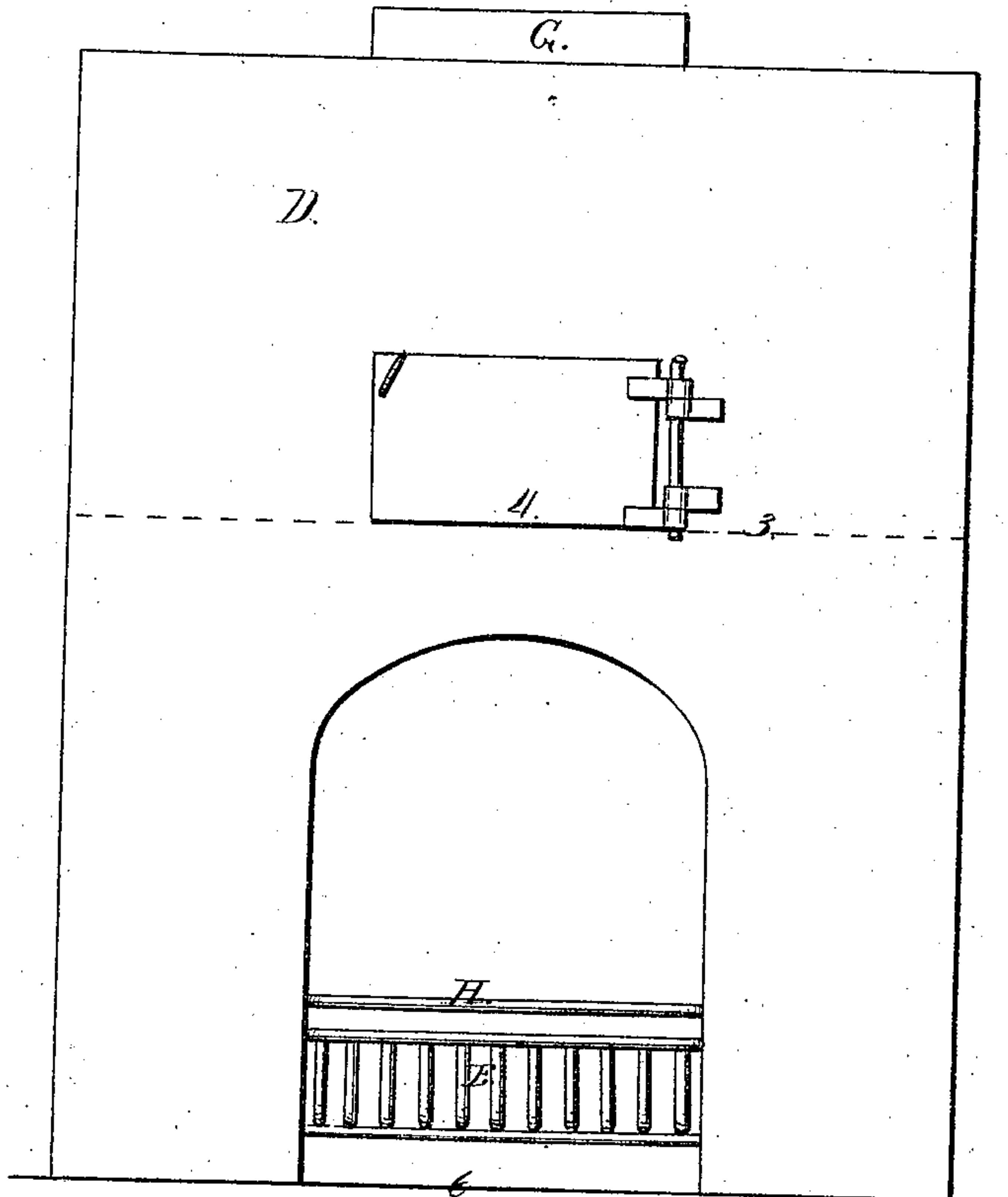
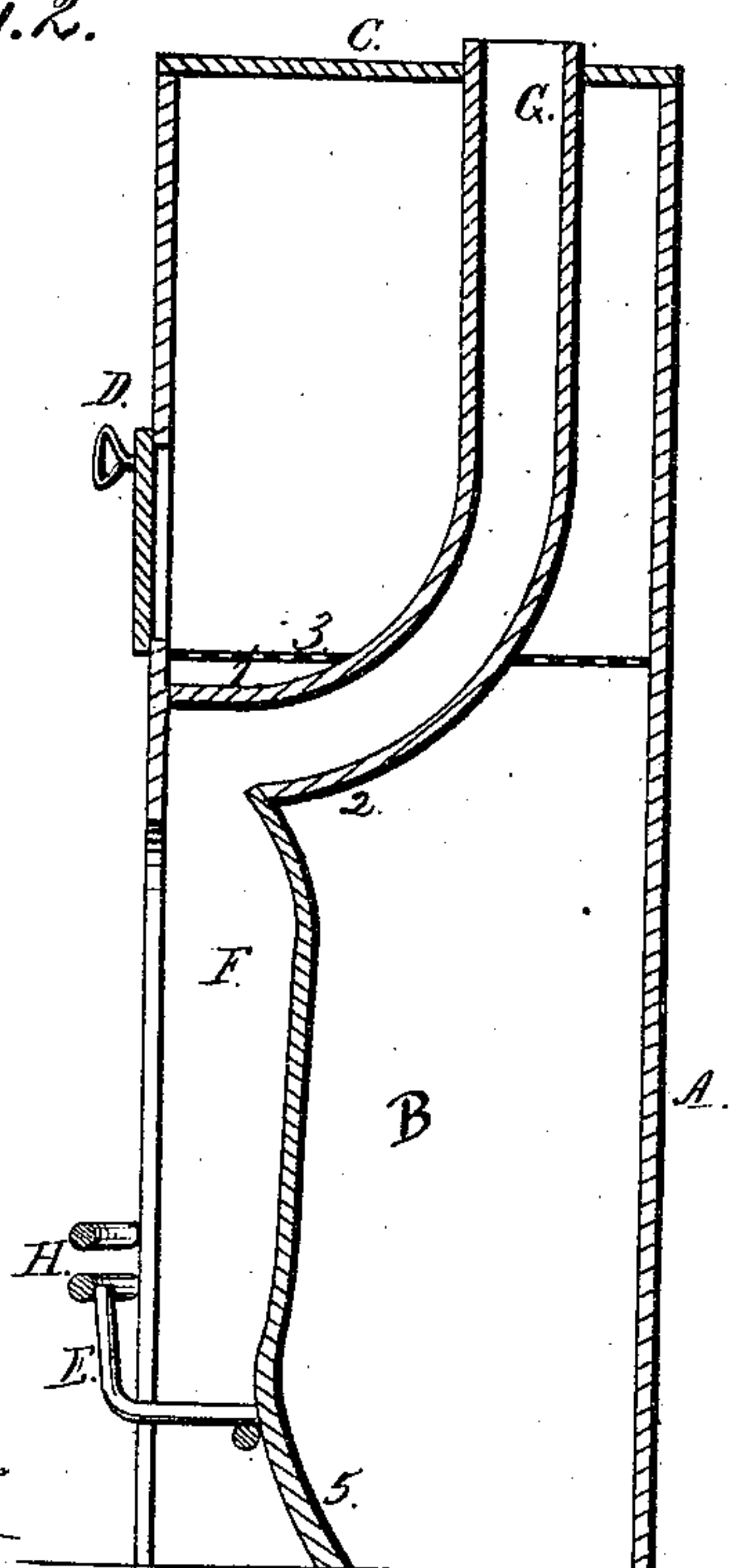


Fig. 2.



Attest:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL MUSSER, OF BEAVER FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,277**, dated August 22, 1876; application filed June 6, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL MUSSER, of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Fire-Place Heater secured by Letters Patent issued to me April 25, 1876, No. 176,670; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation; Fig. 2, a vertical section.

This invention consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts, more fully described, and shown in the drawing.

A represents the back; B, the side; C, the top, all forming the hot-air chamber in the rear of grate E. F is the fire-back, or plate forming the rear of the fire-pot. Plate 1 is elevated three inches above the center of the arched opening in plate D, and firmly attached to it, and connected by the end pieces three inches in width, and attached with screws. Plate 2 is attached to top of plate F with screws, and they are all cemented together. Plates 1 and 2 run back nearly parallel for ten inches, then turning up through the air-chamber, forming a smoke-flue, which runs through plate C, connecting with pipe or chimney. One and a half inch above plate 1 is a perforated plate, 3, placed transversely in the air-chamber, and fastened to plates D and E. Plate 4 represents a door in plate D. Plate 5 is an extension of plate F below the grate,

forming the rear wall of the ash-chamber, back of the ash-pit. Plate 6 is the bottom plate for the whole to rest on when used as a stove.

By this arrangement I secure a large amount of heat from plate 1, which, running back ten inches, radiates a large amount of heat in the air-chamber. The blaze and heat from the fire pass up along plate F, and strike plate 1. If otherwise constructed, the heat would go up the chimney. This plate 1 is elevated above the arched rim in front, thus forming a receptacle for the smoke, and prevents the smoke from escaping into the room.

Plate 4 is a door to give access to the hot-air chamber, which can be used for baking, roasting, and warming purposes, and to supply hot air to the room when not wanted elsewhere. Plate 3 is perforated to let the heated air pass through, and may be used to place dishes upon. Plate 5 serves to strengthen and support plate F, and forms the back of the ash-pit. Plate 6 forms the bottom of said heater when used as a stove.

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

The combination, in a fire-place heater, of the plates 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, substantially as shown and described.

SAMUEL MUSSER.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. CRAIGHEAD,  
N. H. PANGBURN.