

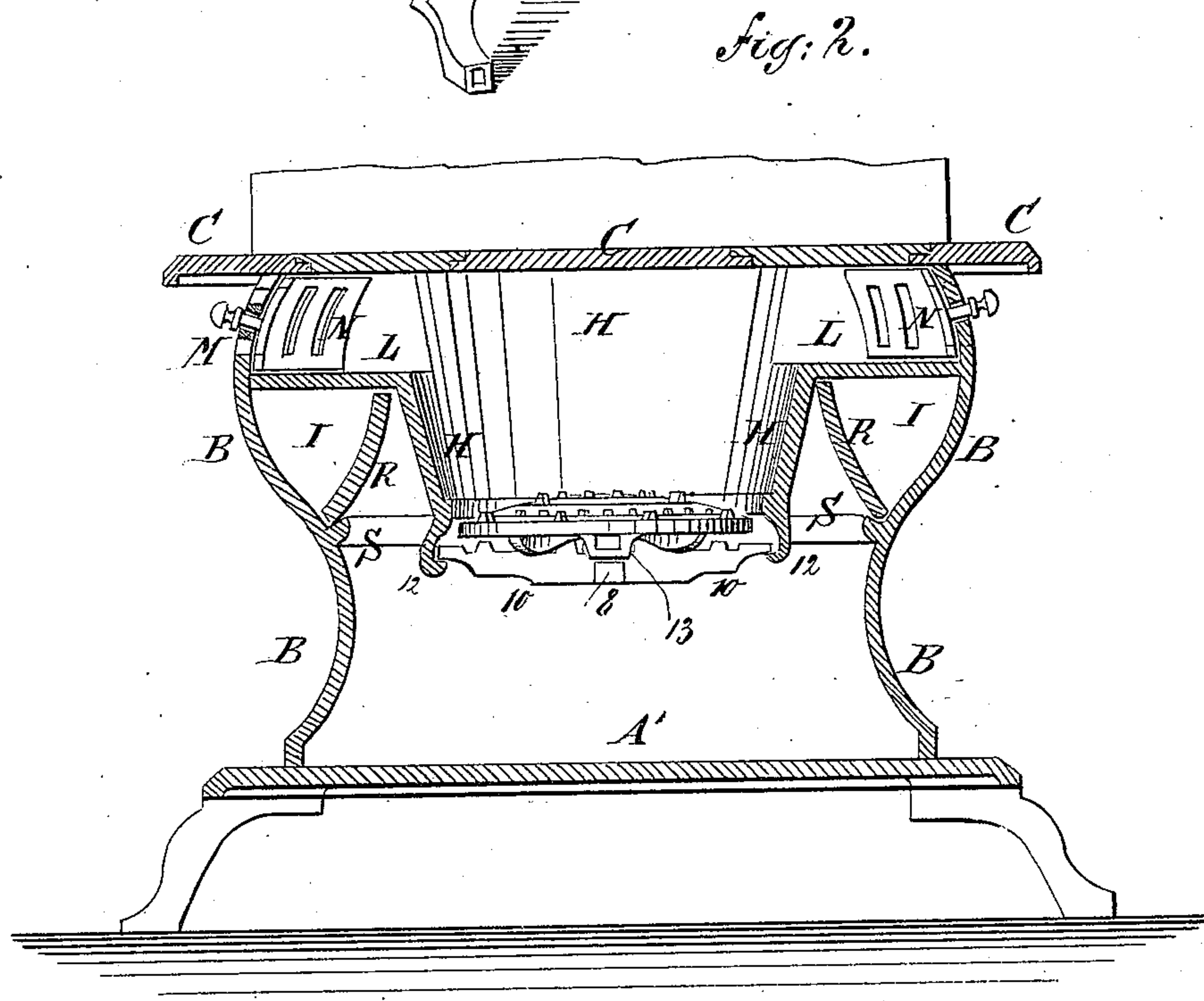
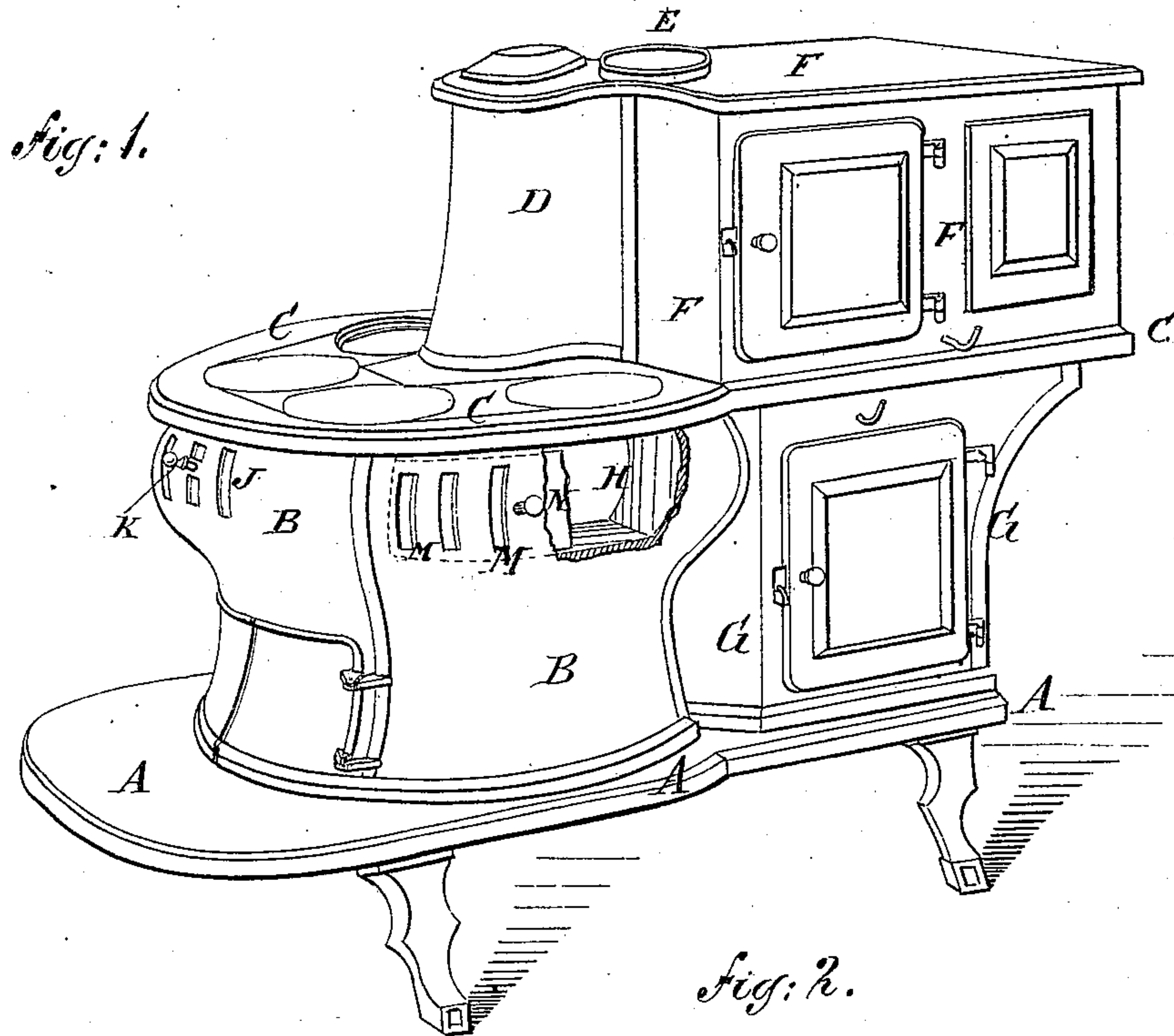
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. CLARK.  
Stove.

No. 241,300.

Patented May 10, 1881.



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*W. Clark*  
BY *Mum Co*  
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

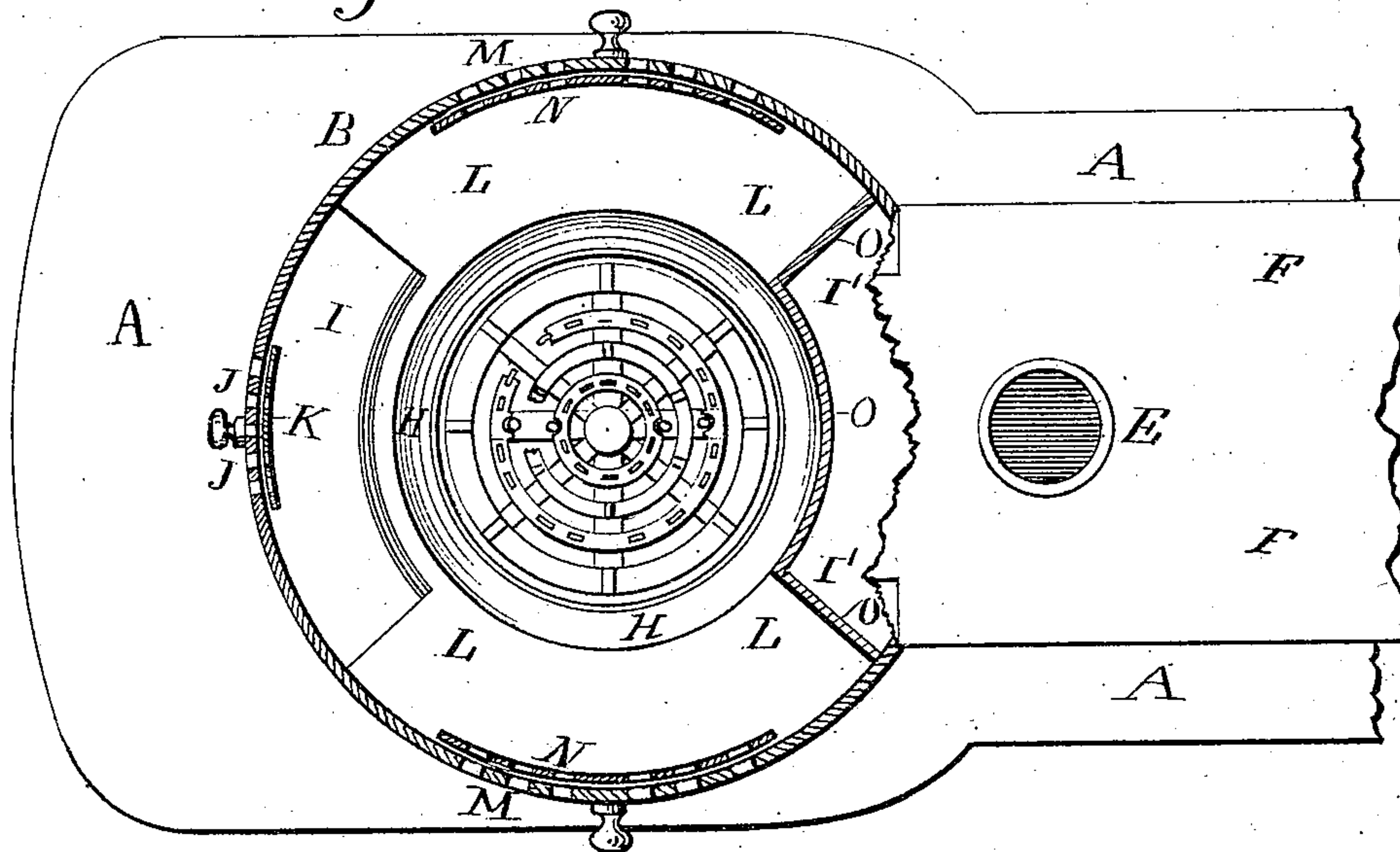
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. CLARK.  
Stove.

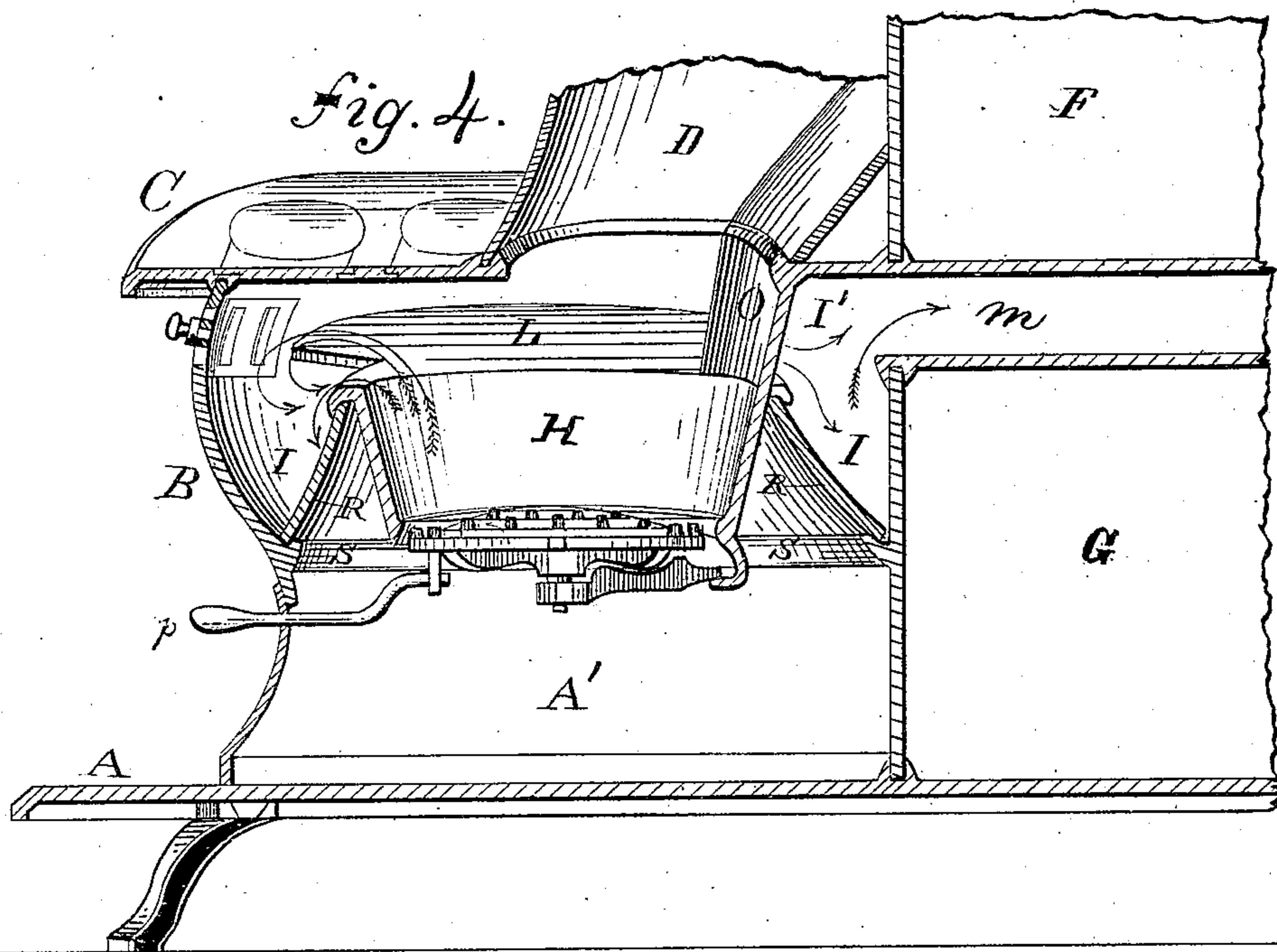
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*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES:

*C. Chas. Nida.*  
*E. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*W. Clark*

BY

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ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CLARK, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

## STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,300, dated May 10, 1881.

Application filed January 27, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CLARK, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of my improvement. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a cross-sectional elevation of the same, taken through the fire-box. Fig. 3, Sheet 2, is a plan view of the same, partly in horizontal section through the fire-box. Fig. 4, Sheet 2, is a central vertical longitudinal section of Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of the stoves for which Letters Patent No. 122,156 were issued to me December 26, 1871, to adapt it for burning bituminous coal, and to allow the ashes to be more effectually shaken out of the fire-box, as will be hereinafter fully described.

The invention consists in constructing the fire-box with offsets in the upper parts of its sides, and the case with openings provided with dampers in the upper parts of its sides, whereby air can be admitted to the upper part of the fire-box, to adapt the stove to burn bituminous coal.

A is the bottom or hearth plate of the stove. A' is the ash-pit. B is the outer case of the fire-chamber. C is the top plate. D is the coal-reservoir. E is the smoke-pipe collar. F is the upper oven, and G is the lower oven.

The upper part of the outer case, B, is made with a bulge to form a smoke-flue, I, between the said case and the fire-box H. The smoke and other products of combustion pass back along the sides of the stove, enter a flue, I', formed by flue-plate O at the rear side of the fire-box, pass back into flue *m*, between the two ovens F G, pass up at the rear side of the upper oven, F, and pass along the top of the said oven F to the smoke-collar E.

In the front of the case B are formed openings J, leading into the forward part of the flue I and closed by a damper, K, to admit air into the said flue I for regulating the draft.

In the upper part of the sides of the fire-box H are formed offsets L, each of a length about equal to one-quarter of the circumference of the said fire-box, and extending outward to the case B.

In the sides of the case B, directly opposite the offsets L, are formed openings M, to admit air directly to the upper part of the fire-box H, and thus adapt the stove for burning bituminous coal. The openings M are provided with dampers N, sliding along the inner surface of the case B, so that the admission of air can be regulated as desired, and so that the openings M can be closed, to adapt the stove for burning anthracite coal.

The fire-box H is supported by the flaring ring-plate R, the lower edge of which rests upon a shoulder, S, formed upon the inner surface of the case B, and the upper edge of which fits into the angle between the body of the fire-box H and its offsets L. The ring-plate R forms the inner wall of the lower part of the flue I.

The kind of grate used in this stove will depend upon the fuel to be burned therein. If bituminous coal be used, I prefer to employ a grate especially adapted to that kind of fuel, consisting of two parts—a stationary and a movable part—the movable or vibrating part provided with pivot 8 and lever-socket 13, and having projections on its upper surface, so that when the grate is shaken by the lever *p* the partially-melted clinkers may be broken by the projections or teeth on the upper side or surface of the vibrating part of the grate. The grate will be supported on a cross-bar having arms 10, working on lugs 12, in the usual and well-known manner.

I am aware that grates substantially similar to the one described have been heretofore used, and I therefore do not claim such grate as my invention; but

What I do claim is—

In a stove, the combination of the fire-box H, having offsets L in the upper parts of its sides, and the case B, having openings M, provided with dampers N, in the upper parts of its sides, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby air can be admitted directly to the upper part of the said fire-box, to adapt the stove to burn bituminous coal, as set forth.

WM. CLARK.

Witnesses:

DAVID M. RANKIN,  
JOHN CONSALUS.