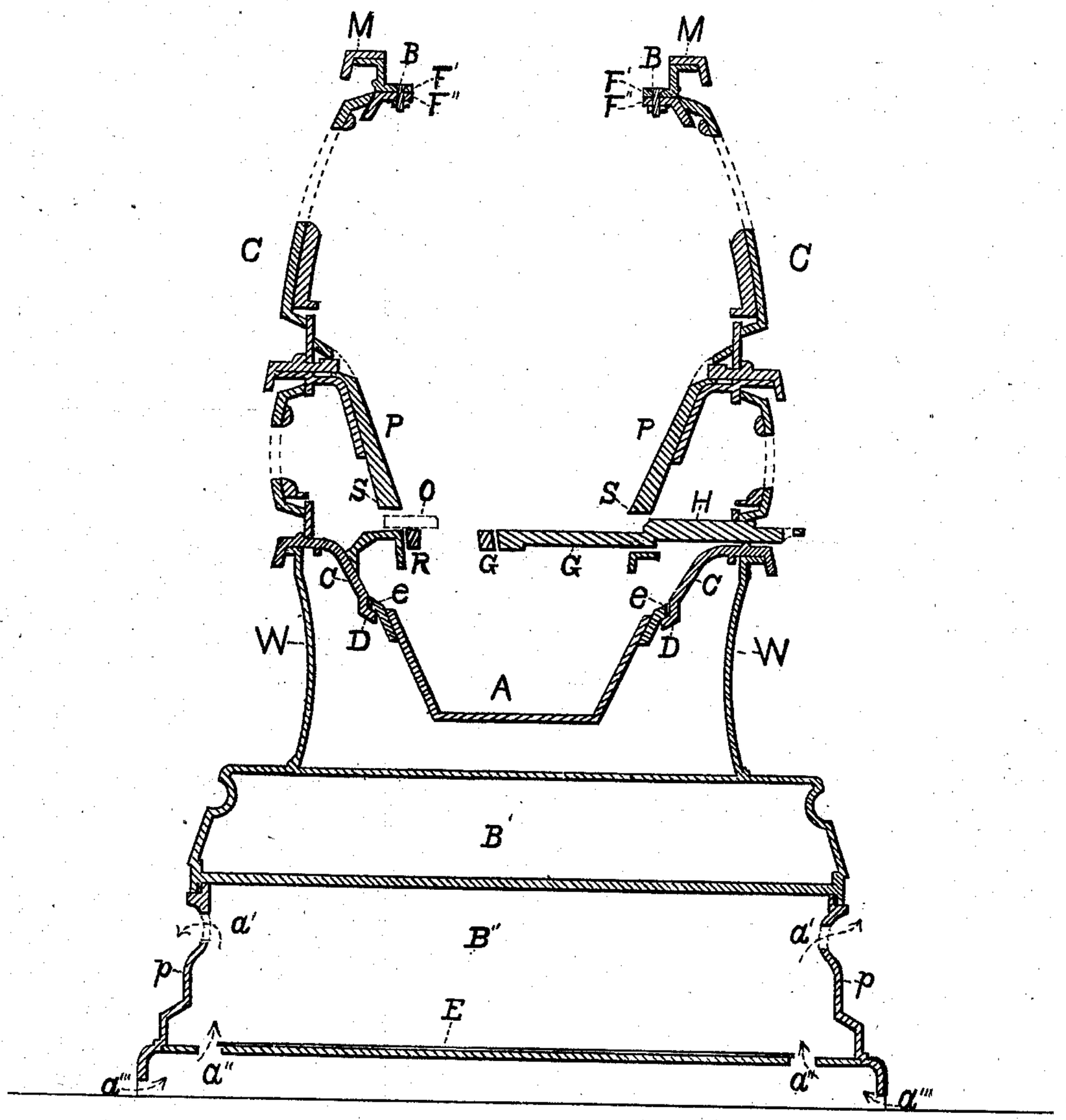
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. GRAVES.

PARLOR HEATING STOVE.

No. 252,312. Patented Jan. 17, 1882.

Fig. 1



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3

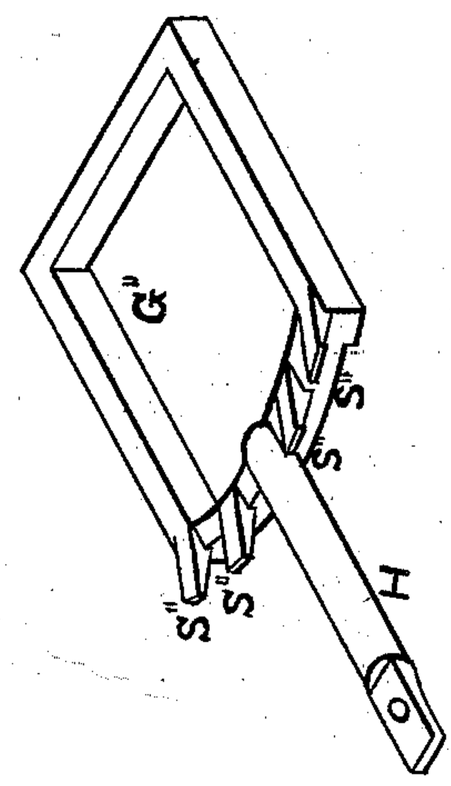
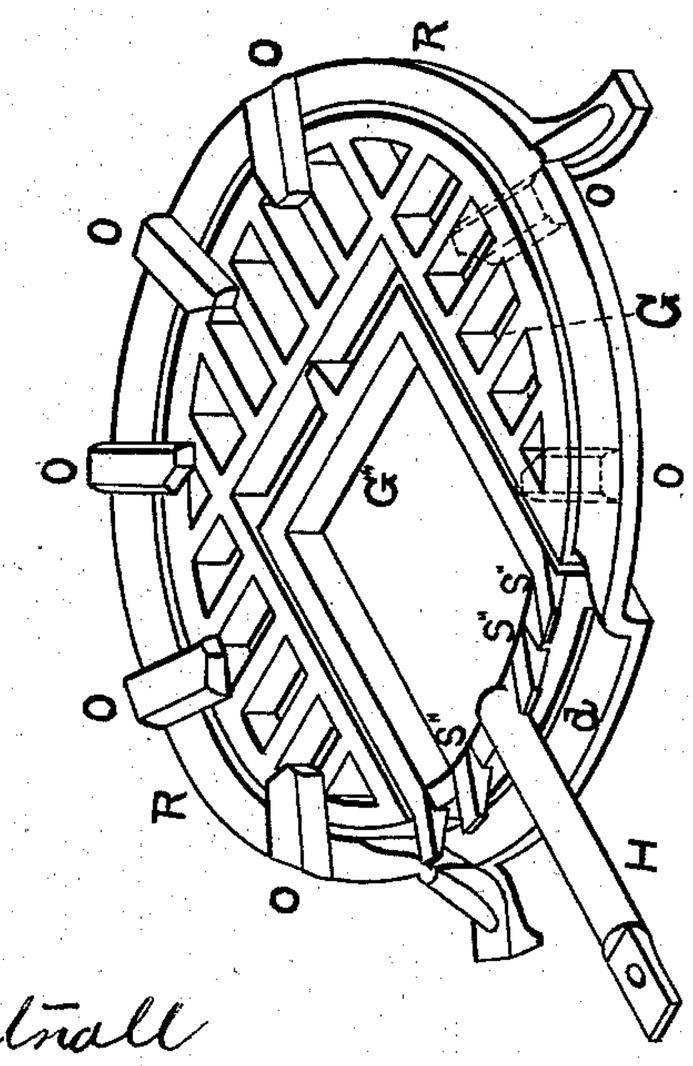


Fig. 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. GRAVES, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES E. POTTER, OF SAME PLACE.

PARLOR HEATING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,312, dated January 17, 1882.

Application filed February 1, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. GRAVES, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Parlor Heating-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in parlor heating-stoves; and it consists, first, in the combination and arrangement of a fire-pot, a grate having projections, and a ring; and, secondly, in the combination, with the draw-center of a grate, of upwardly-projected teeth arranged at the front end, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Accompanying this specification, and forming a part of it, are three plates of drawings, in all of which the same letter-reference as to the designation of parts is used.

Figure 1 illustrates a central vertical section of a parlor heating-stove, taken from front to rear, through the bottom of the magazine-section, combustion-chamber section, fire-pot, grate, and at right angles to the grooves formed in the ash-chute wall to receive the ash-drawer. It also shows the relative position of the grate and the bottom of the fire-pot, the projections formed in the latter being indicated by a dotted line. This section also shows the position of the engaging flanges formed on the bottom of the magazine-section and the top of the combustion-chamber and the manner of securing them by nuts and bolts. It also shows a central vertical section of the contained surbase and the ventilating-apertures formed in the exterior curtained walls of the inclosure and in the diaphragm-plate, with arrows designating the direction of the ventilating-currents. Fig. 2 shows in perspective the grate removed from the stove, this illustration exhibiting the position of the ring within which the grate is rotated, and also the position of the projections upon the grate, which subtend the edge of the latter and rest upon the ring to support the grate, and which projections divide up the spaces formed between the top of the grate and the bottom of the fire-pot when the grate is in position. Fig. 3 shows a view in perspective of the usual draw-center, which is provided with a central opening to receive a fitted brick or soapstone. It also illustrates, as constructed at its front, a series of upwardly-curved teeth, which, when the grate is vibrated, serve the same purpose as the projections upon the top and outer edge of grate, to clean out the space between the grate and fire-pot.

The several parts are designated by letter-reference, and their operation described, as follows:

At M M is shown the bottom of the magazine-section, which is cast with the inwardly-projecting flange F′ F′, and upon the top of the combustion-chamber C, at F″ F″, is shown another flange, which faces onto the one cast on the bottom of the magazine-section.

At B B are shown vertical bolts, which pass through these engaging flanges, and are secured by nuts.

P P designate the fire pot, and S S its lower edge; G G, the grate; R, its exterior ring; O O, projections formed on the top of the grate and subtending the outer edge of the latter, so as to rest on the ring R and to support the grate. The grate and ring are together smaller than the bottom of the fire-pot. When the grate is rotated within the ring by means of the handle H, the projections, in their vibration clean off the ring and the space between the bottom of the fire-pot and top of the grate, and these projections divide off this clinker-cleaning space, so that it is not continuous.

At C C is designated an ash-chute, and there is shown as constructed in it the groove D, formed to receive the ash-drawer A, which has a projecting rim at the top (designated at *e*)

At B′ there is shown the ordinary and usual base, and at B″ a curtained sub-base having the diaphragm-plate E. Ingress air-apertures are designated in the curtained exterior at *a‴* and in the diaphragm-plate at *a″*; and egress-openings are shown in the curtained exterior of the surbase at the top, as designated at *a′*. Direction-arrows are arranged to show the movement of the ventilating-currents.

The letters *p p* denote the curtained exterior of the sub-base.

At S″ S″ S″ are shown toothed projections upon the front of the grate draw-center G″.

I am well aware that it is not new to form a clinker-cleaning aperture between the top of the grate and the bottom of the fire-pot where either the clinker-cleaning aperture was contin-

uous or where a grate and ring having a greater area than the bottom of the fire-pot were combined with the latter to produce a clinker-cleaning aperture. My invention in this respect is limited to the construction I employ to avoid a continuous opening by dividing up the clinker-cleaning space by means of projections, which clean the ring and spaces when the grate is rotated.

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

1. In a parlor heating-stove, the combination of the fire-pot P, the grate G, the ring R, surrounding the latter, and the projections O O, constructed on the top and at the outer edge of the grate, so as to divide up the clinker-cleaning space between the top of the grate and the bottom of the fire-pot, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with the draw-center of a grate, the upwardly-projected teeth S″ S″ S″, arranged at the front, as and for the purposes described and set forth.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 4th day of January, 1881.

GEORGE W. GRAVES.

Witnesses:

W. VANDER HEYDEN WILLSON,

GEO. S. DEXTER.