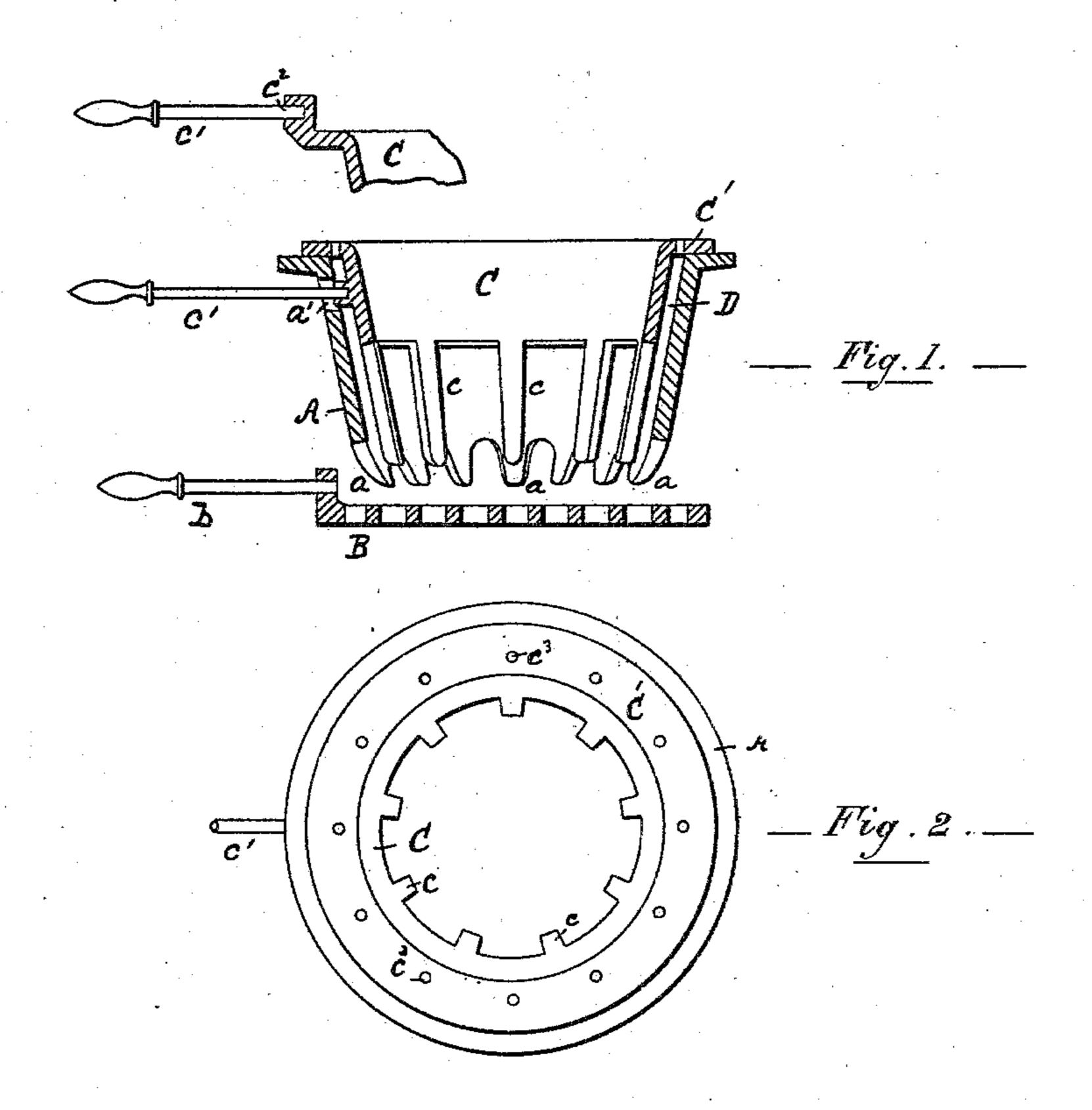
(No Model.)

J. V. D. ELDREDGE.

FIRE POT FOR STOVES AND FURNACES.

No. 283,584.

Patented Aug. 21, 1883.



WITNESSES

a. E. Inglin

MStoright.

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## United States Patent Office.

JOHN V. D. ELDREDGE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## FIRE-POT FOR STOVES AND FURNACES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,584, dated August 21, 1883.

Application filed February 2, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John V. D. Eldredge, of Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Pots for Stoves, Furnaces, &c.; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists in the combination of devices and appliances hereinafter specified, and more particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view.

As illustrated in the drawings, A is a firepot, which may be of any ordinary construc-20 tion, with projecting fingers a. B is a grate provided with a suitable shaker, b. C is my improved lining, provided with fingers c, with a suitable shaker, c'. This shaker may be inserted through an orifice made in the fire-pot. 25 as shown at a'; or it may be inserted in a suitable socket formed at the top of said lining, as shown at  $c^2$ . It is evident that this interior lining, C, may fit snugly against the fire-pot, as shown in Fig. 3; or it may be so constructed 30 as to admit a current of air between the lining and the fire-pot, as shown in Fig. 1 at D. When the interior lining is constructed with such a passage between it and the fire-pot, I prefer to construct said lining also with a

projecting flange, C', projecting over the up- 35 per edge of the fire-pot, said flange provided with a suitable number of air-passages,  $c^3$ , the construction being such that air may have a free circulation through the passage D and through the air-passages  $c^3$ . By this means 40 the fire-pot is more effectually protected from the heat, and there is believed to be less liability of burning out the interior lining, C.

In actual operation of the device it has been found that little or no clinkers are formed, but 45 all the fuel is thoroughly reduced to ashes. It has also been found that by the use of this device there has been a great saving of the amount of fuel used. It does away entirely with any necessity of sifting the ashes, while the more 50 perfect combustion of the fuel increases the amount of heat imparted by the stove. If at any time the fire is low, it can be more quickly aroused than has ordinarily been the case.

What I claim is—
The combination, with the fire-pot A, of the interior auxiliary fire-pot, C, located at a distance from the outer fire-pot to create an intervening air-space, D, and constructed with a top flange, C', having an annular series of 60 perforations to form air-passages c<sup>3</sup>, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN V. D. ELDREDGE.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT, A. E. INGLIS.