

(No Model.)

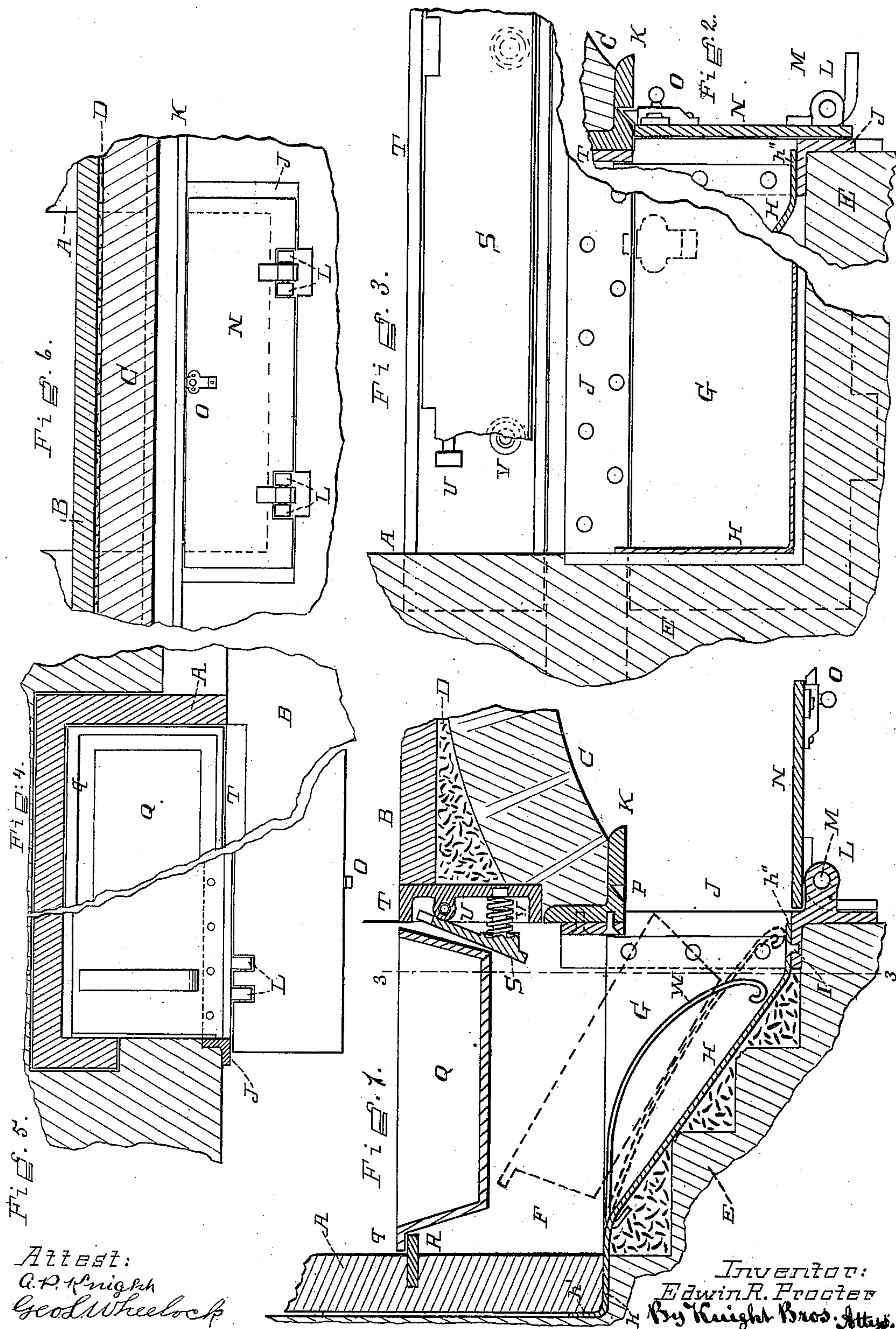
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. R. PROCTER.

FIRE PLACE.

No. 334,088.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.



Attest:
G. P. Knight
Geo. L. Wheelock

Inventor:
Edwin R. Procter
By Knight Bros. Attys.

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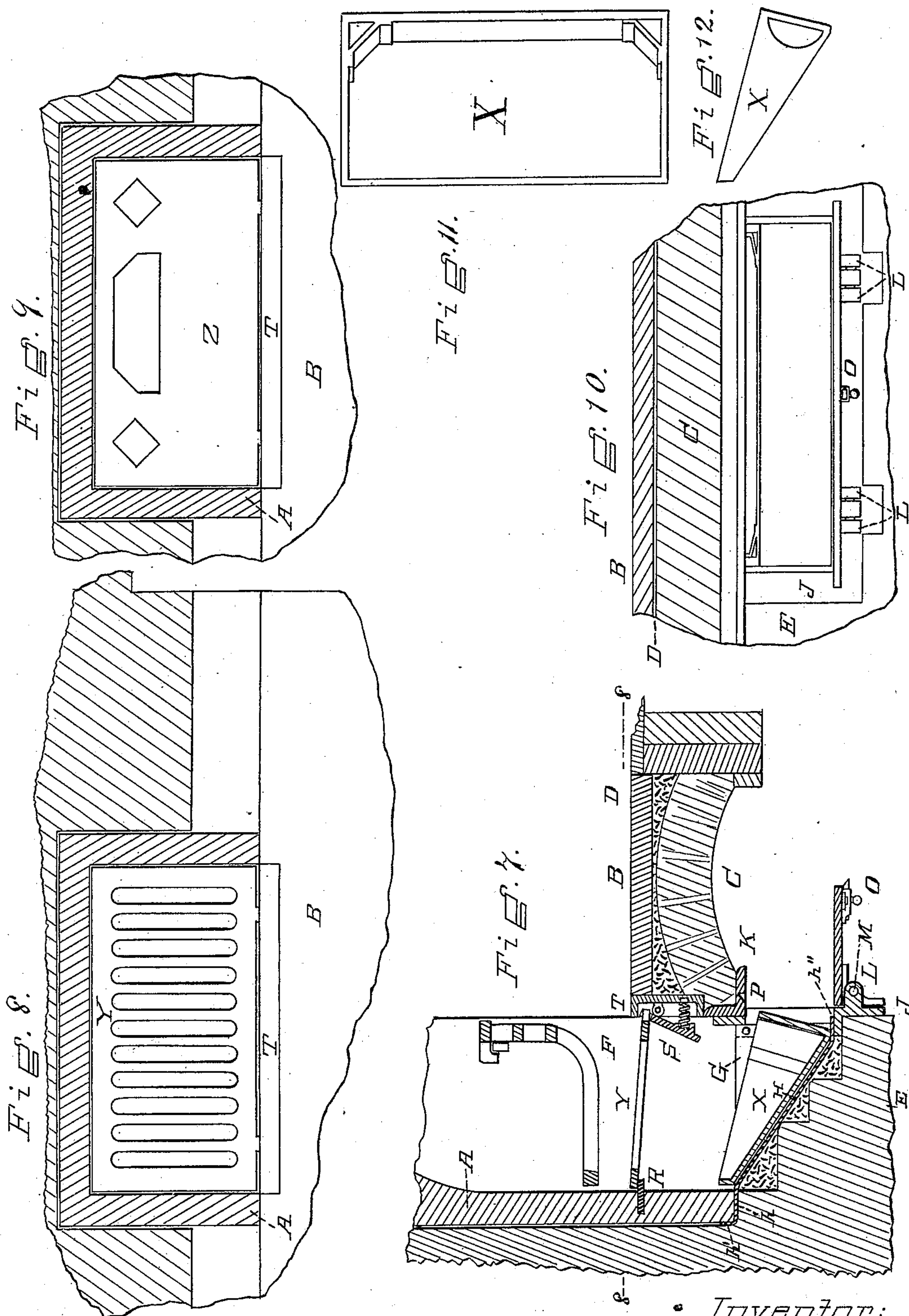
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN R. PROCTER, OF WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, OHIO.

FIRE-PLACE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,088, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed March 2, 1885. Serial No. 157,437. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN R. PROCTER, of Washington Court-House, Fayette county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Places, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the class of fire-places whose ash pit or space beneath the grate communicates with a bin or receptacle having a place of discharge at a lower level than the floor of the apartment to be warmed.

In my improvement this place of discharge is located only a short distance below the ceiling of the cellar or other apartment situated immediately under that with which the fire-place communicates. A consequence of this is, that the interior of the bin is, by reason of its proximity to the fire-place proper, maintained at a temperature that permits and facilitates the precipitation into it of the hot and consequently light dust and ashes liberated in the act of poking or stirring the fire or of dislodging the ash-pan, and which would otherwise find their way into the apartment to be warmed.

In addition to the above, my invention comprises sundry mechanical devices for carrying the object above stated into practical effect, and which are hereinafter fully explained.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section, from front to rear, of a fire-place embodying my invention, the ash-pan being shown in place and the discharge-door open, the discharged position of the ash-pan being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a section, in the same plane, of the discharge-door closed. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3, the pan-supporting cheek being partly broken away, the pan being omitted, and the discharge-door being shown closed. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the fire-place at the floor-level, including a plan view of a portion of the hearth-stone and of the ash-pan. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section of the fire-place below the ash-pan, the discharge-door being shown open. Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical section of the hearth-stone and its supporting-arch, with an elevation of the discharge-door in its closed condition. Fig. 7 is a vertical

section, from front to rear, of a modification of my improved fire-place. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section of the same on the line 8 8. Fig. 9 is a similar section having holes instead of an ordinary grating. Fig. 10 is a transverse section through the hearth-stone and its supporting-arch, the discharge-door being shown open, and the ash-drawer being shown in elevation. Figs. 11 and 12 are respectively a top view and an end view of the ash-drawer.

I make of the represented or any other customary construction the following parts, to wit: the fire-place walls A and the hearth-stone B, with its supporting-arch C and concrete or other filling D. That portion of the basement-wall E immediately beneath the ash-pit proper or ash-space F is recessed, as at G, and has a sloping floor, which may be lined with sheet-iron, H, whose upper edge extends horizontally, and then vertically, as at h h', so as to be anchored within the masonry in the manner indicated in Fig. 1. The lower edge, h'', of said floor extends horizontally forward, and is secured by screw or rivet I to the throat-piece J, of cast-iron, whose upper portion is screwed or riveted to an angle-plate, K, that serves as the inner abutment of the arch C. The said throat has knuckle projections L for pintle M of the hinged discharge-door N, whose latch O engages in striker P of said angle-plate K. The ash-pan Q converges downward, and has at its rear margin an out-turned flange, q, that rests upon a ledge, R, projecting from the fire-back. The front part of said pan is upheld by a spring-cheek, S, which, being connected to a jamb-plate, T, by a hinge, U, at or near its upper edge, is held against the pan by one or more strong springs, V. When the pan has become charged with ashes, it is pushed down past the spring-cheek S, and, dropping into the recess or chute G H, assumes the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. For the purpose of breaking the fall of the said pan, there may be provided one or more spring-buffers, W. The charged pan may be precipitated into the ash-pit chute by the simple act of pressing into the place occupied by it an empty pan, as shown in Fig. 4.

The above-described preferred form of my invention may be modified in some of its de-

tails. For example, a drawer, X, that is intended to rest during use upon the inclined floor of the chute, may be used instead of the pan Q, either associated or not with a grated floor, Y, to the ash-chamber proper, as in Figs. 5 7 and 8, or with a perforated floor, Z, as in Fig. 9. Side cavities, *x*, in the sides of drawer X enable it to be drawn out of the chute for the purpose of being emptied.

10 I claim as new and of my invention—

1. In combination with the ash-chute G H and ash-chamber F, the ash-pan Q, the ledge R, projecting from the fire-back, and the spring-cheek S upon the front wall or jamb,

T, of the said ash-chamber, supporting the 15 ash-pan Q, in the manner and for the purpose explained.

2. In combination with the ash-chute G H and ash-pan Q, the spring buffer or buffers W on the sloping floor H of the said ash-chute, 20 substantially as set forth.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

EDWIN R. PROCTER.

Attest:

ARTHUR P. KNIGHT,
N. ROCKHOLD.