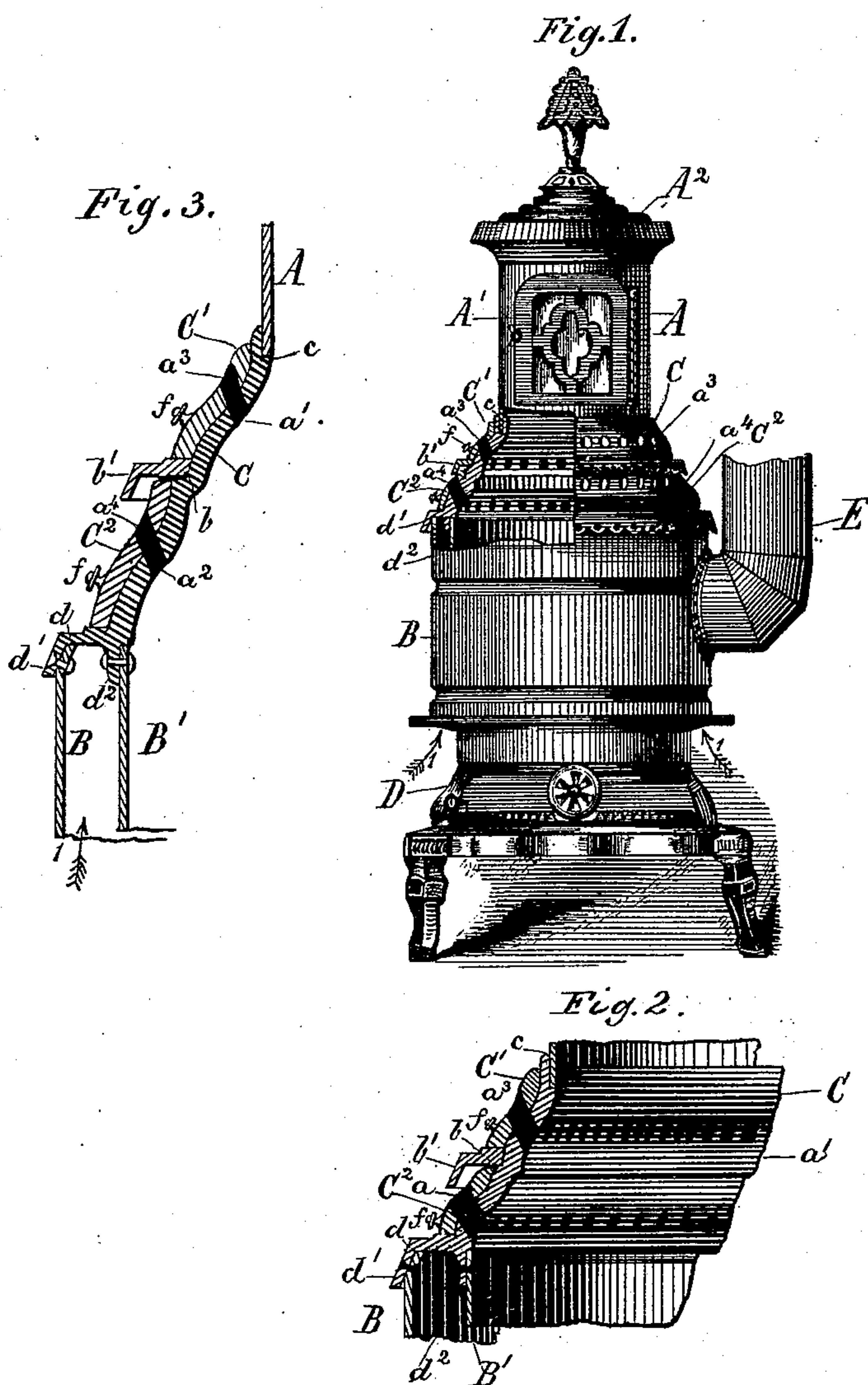


(No Model.)

W. TURTON.
STOVE.

No. 352,843.

Patented Nov. 16, 1886.



Witnesses:

B. G. Fenwick
R. L. Fenwick

Inventor:
William Turton
By
Mason Fenwick Lawrence
his Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TURTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOHN H. KEYSER,
OF SAME PLACE.

STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,843, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed January 14, 1886. Serial No. 188,514. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TURTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of stoves which are supplied with air above as well as below the fire-bed, an illustration of which is seen in Letters Patent No. 325,678, dated September 8, 1885; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of the middle or intermediate cast-iron section surrounding a portion of the gas-combustion chamber, as will be hereinafter described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, with a portion broken away, of an outstanding parlor and apartment heater, showing my invention. The lower portion of the stove represented is similar to the double-walled fire-pot heating structure with hot-air chamber between the walls and connected with a hot-air-conducting pipe leading to a room above, shown in an application for a patent filed by me on January 2, 1886, and therefore it is not intended to be claimed under this patent. Figs. 2 and 3 are enlarged broken sectional views showing my invention.

In the stove represented, A is a single-walled upper section, which is to be provided, as usual, with draft-pipe near its top and a feed-door, A', and removable top plate, A²; B B', the double-walled lower section; C, the improved intermediate air-supplying, regulating, and illuminating section, constructed in the peculiar manner hereinafter described; D, the base and ash-pit section, having the usual draft-register, a; and E, the hot-air-conducting pipe leading to a room above.

Heretofore the section C has been constructed of a cast-iron plate, with a single tier of air-supplying, regulating, and illuminating holes, as a', and with a single register or regulation ring, C', constituting a single tier of air-supplying, regulating, and illumination holes, as

a³, and it was specially adapted for attachment to the part B' of a single-walled fire-pot.

As shown in the figures of the drawings, the casting C is constructed double the usual height, and with an intermediate shoulder, b, on its outer surface, upon which a projecting ring-plate, b', is applied, the same forming a stop and an ornament, as shown. At the top this casting has a rabbet, c, formed upon its inner edge to receive the section A, and at the bottom of the casting a foot-rest, d, with two flanges, d' d², is provided, and to which flanges inner and outer cylinders, B B', forming the double-walled fire-pot, may be bolted. If the stove should have a single-walled fire-pot and the outer wall, B, with its pipe E, is not added to it, the flange d will answer as a foot-rest, guard, and ornament to the stove, while it can be made to serve as a very convenient and substantial means of attachment for the outer wall, B, as shown.

Between the stop-ring b' of shoulder b and the top of the casting an upper tier of holes, a', is provided, the same being placed at intervals around the entire circle of the casting, and between the foot-rest d at bottom of the casting and the shoulder b a lower tier of similar holes, a², is formed, as shown. The two tiers of holes lead into the gas-chamber of the stove above the burning coal, and they may be set inclined, as shown, so that the light from the burning mass in the stove may be more perfectly seen by persons in the room. Around the perforated portions of the casting are placed register-rings C' C², corresponding respectively in form with the said portions. These rings are provided with perforations a³ a⁴ similar to those in the casting, and by turning the rings a certain distance by means of knobs f the amount of air supplied can be made equal to the capacity of the holes, or less; or the air may be entirely cut off, or the passages may be kept closed by one ring, while the other ring alone is used for regulating the admission of air, thus securing full illumination from one tier of passages; or one tier of the passages of the rings may be filled with mica, if it is found that the stove operates well with a single tier of holes, for regulating the admission and cutting off of the air. In all cases, however, there will be

two tiers of passages, $a' a^2$. The lower ring-register is kept from rising by the stop-ring b' , and from descending by the projecting rest d , while the upper ring-register is kept from descending by the ring b' .

The construction of the cast-iron section C of the stove in the manner described gives increased brilliancy of light from the stove in the room, adds beauty to the structure, and affords increased facilities for supplying air to the partially-ignited gases in the gas-combustion chamber of the stove, and also enables the manufacturer of stoves having single-wall fire-pots to cheaply and substantially apply outer walls, B, so as to form the double-walled fire-pots to the stoves, for the purpose of converting the stove into a heater of air for a room above the one in which it is situated.

The outer wall, B, is not claimed under this

patent, further than its combination with the particularly-constructed intermediate section, C, is concerned.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the upper section, A, and lower section, B B', of the casting C, constituting an intermediate section, and formed with the shoulder b , projecting rest d , having one or more flanges, as $d' d^2$, and two tiers of air-holes, $a' a^2$, and the two perforated ring-registers C' C², substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM TURTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN F. MAYO,

EDWARD MCGOUGH.