

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. FARRELL & T. H. CASEY.

PARLOR STOVE.

No. 355,688.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

Fig. 1

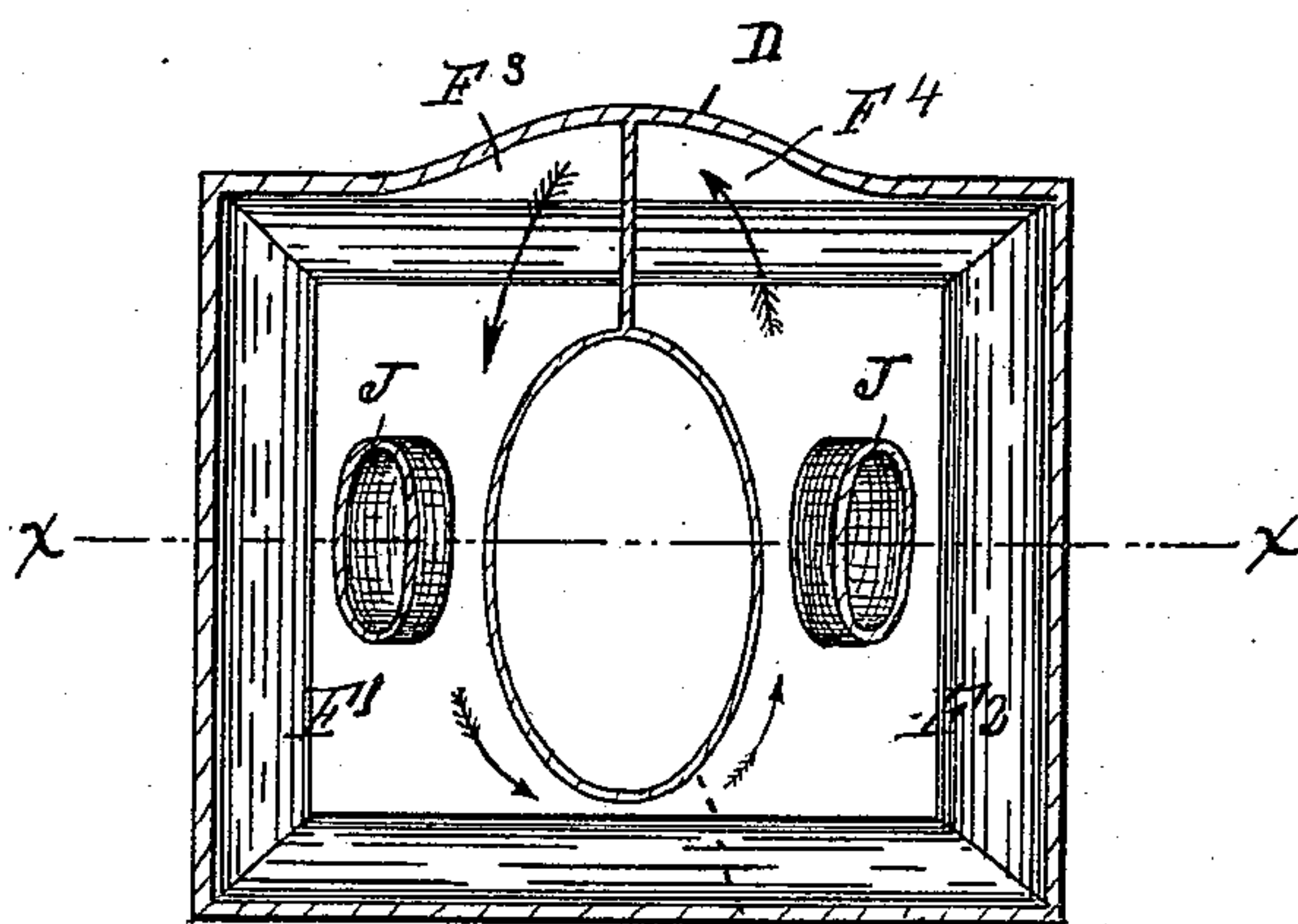
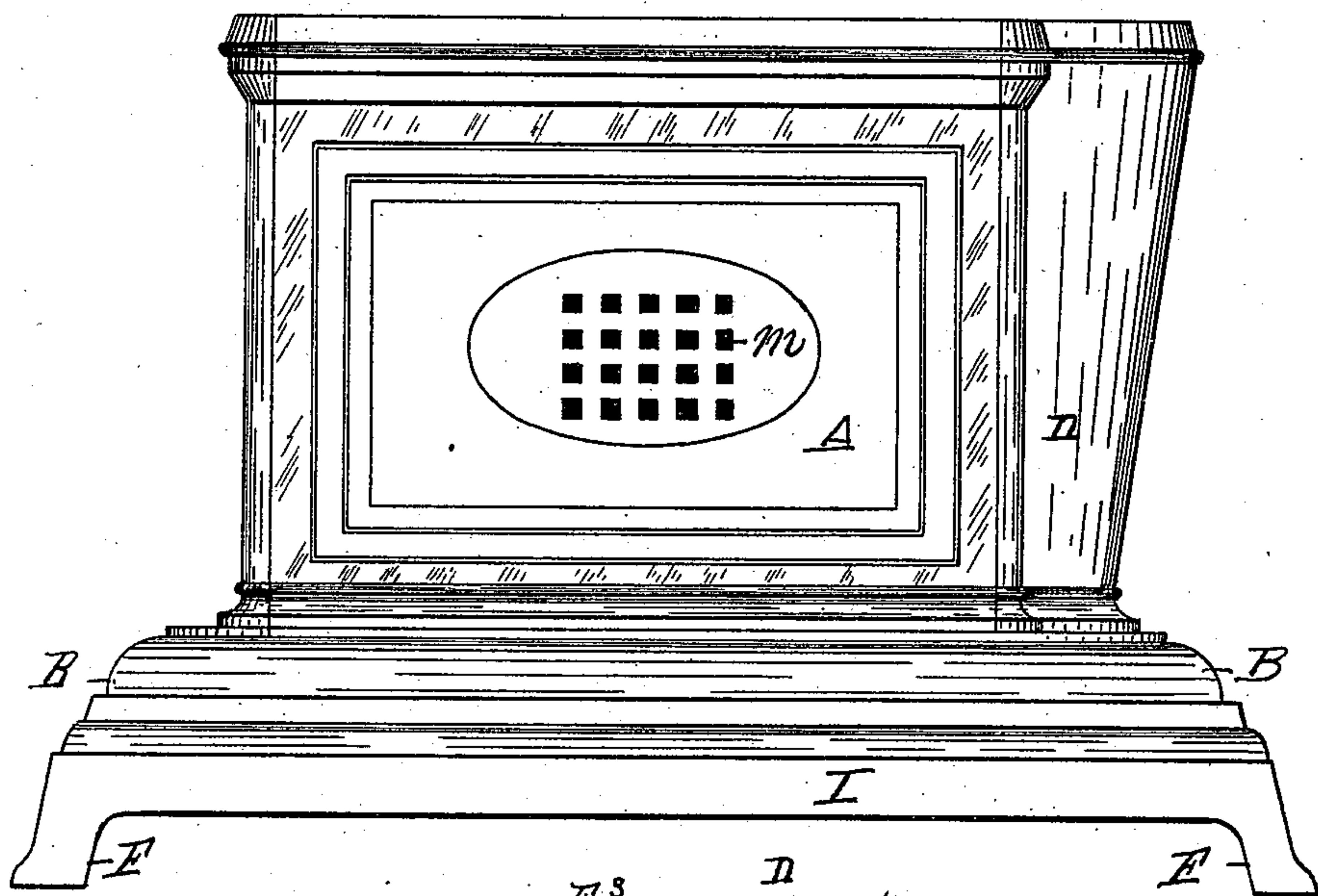


Fig. 2 P

WITNESSES

Geo. A. Garby

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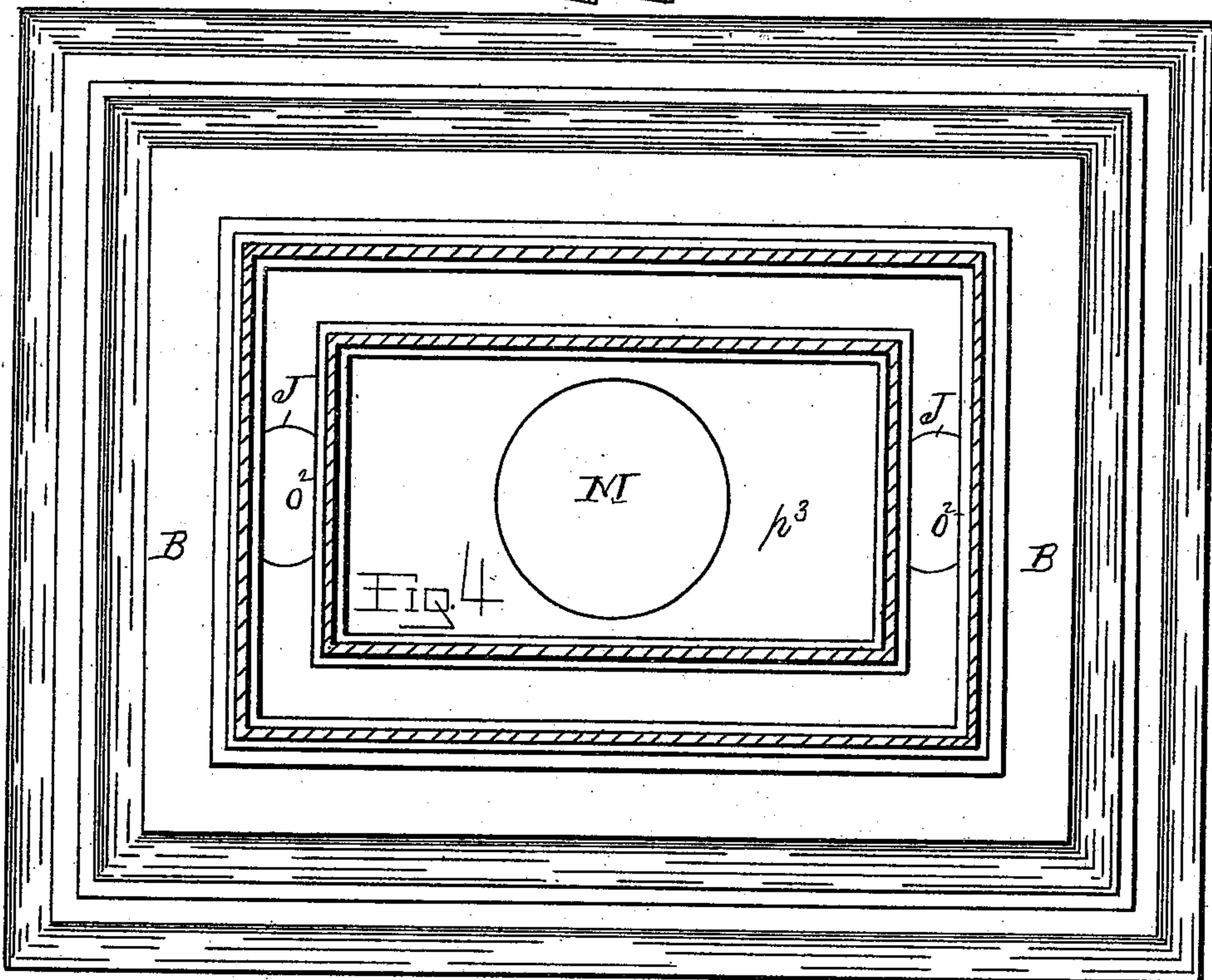
Thomas H. Casey by

W. E. Hagan their atty.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

PARLOR STOVE.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.



Michael Farrell INVENTORS

Thomas H. Casey
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL FARRELL AND THOMAS H. CASEY, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGN-
ORS TO THE CO-OPERATIVE STOVE WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

PARLOR-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,688, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed February 23, 1886. Serial No. 192,812. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MICHAEL FARRELL and THOMAS H. CASEY, both of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, State of New York, have jointly invented a new and useful Improvement in Parlor-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to parlor-stoves, and more particularly to the application to a stove-base of flues adapted to connect at the bottom with the exterior air beneath the bottom of the base, and therefrom to pass up through the horizontal base-flues at each side of the stove and between the ash-pit section of the stove and the stove-exterior, and thereat connect with the external air.

The object and purpose of our invention is to cause a circulation from the room through the base, to prevent the air in the curtained inclosure of the base from becoming too hot.

Accompanying this specification, to form a part of it, there are two plates of drawings containing four figures illustrating our invention, with the same designation of parts by letter-reference used in all of them.

Of these illustrations, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the base and ash-pit section of a parlor-stove. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view on a reduced scale, taken on line *yy* of Fig. 3, the top plate being removed, and also the upper portions of the flues, deflecting-plates, and base-section, the feet and curtain being also omitted. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the base and ash-pit, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top view of the base-section with the top plate thereof in place thereon. Fig. 5 is a perspective of a U form plate which incloses the top ends of the upward extension of the ventilating-flues between the wall of the ash-pit proper and the outer walls of the stove.

The several parts of the stove are designated by letter-reference, and the function of the parts is described as follows:

The letter B designates the base-section, arranged immediately below the ash-pit section A, on which the usual fire-pot section is placed.

The letters D designate the rearward extension formed for the rear vertical flues, and F' F² the usual base-flues connecting with the rear vertical flues, F³ F⁴, by which the heat coming

from the descending flue F³ enters the horizontal flue F', so as to pass around the front end of the deflecting-plate P, which is made curved or elliptical, as shown, to contract the passage for the products of combustion and deflect them against air-flues J, to heat the air passing up through them to enter the flue F², to pass upwardly through the rear ascending flue, F⁴.

The letter I designates an apron or curtain arranged on the base-section between the feet F at all sides of the stove.

The parts thus described constitute the usual and well-known features of stove structure.

The letter J designates two integral ventilating or hot-air flues, of which there is one at each side of the stove. Each of these flues, by means of an opening, O, formed in the base bottom plate, P², connects with the external air beneath the stove, and each of these flues, which are elliptical in transverse form where within the base-section, curves upwardly and outwardly from where it opens out in the base-bottom P², so as to pass through one of the base-flues of F' F², and by a passage, O², in the base top plate, p³, to connect with a vertical extension, J², arranged between the sides S of the ash-pit section A and the exterior wall of the stove thereat, (indicated at W,) the said upward extension J² of the ventilating-flues each being at the ends and top inclosed between the wall W and the sides S of the ash-pit section by the U form flue-plate K. (Shown in separate illustration at Fig. 5.)

The letter M designates a covered opening arranged in the base top plate, p³, for access to the base-section for clearing the flues thereof.

The letters *m* designate openings formed oppositely in the stove sides, which connect the upward extension J² of each of the integral flues J with the air of the room, so that air passing into either of the integral flues J moves up through said flue into the upward extension thereof (indicated at J²) to pass into the room through the openings *m*. Thus while the base is heated by the base-flues there is also a constant movement of the air beneath the base and in the curtained inclosure thereat through the flues J, passing up within the base-flues. This movement of the air tends to a

better distribution of the heat and prevents the air beneath the base, and in part inclosed by the curtains, from becoming too hot and endangering the floor on which the stove stands ; from such overheating.

We are well aware that it is not new to admit air into a chamber in the bottom of the base-section of a heating-stove, and to pass the air so admitted from said chamber through side flues to be distributed into the room at the side of the fire-cylinder, our improvement differing from the older methods in the fact that we use no chamber at the bottom of the base, but connect our ventilating-flues at each side ; directly with the room, and carry these ventilating-flues up through the hot-air base-flues to an upward extension, where the latter discharges the air-currents from the stove side.

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

1. The combination of the stove body or casing, the ash-pit inclosed within it, the base B,

inclosing the horizontal flues F' F², the integral flues J, opening through the top and bottom plates of the base, and the flue-extensions J², formed between the walls of the ash-pit and of the stove and opening through the latter, substantially as set forth. 25

2. The combination of the stove body or casing, the ash-pit inclosed within it, the base B, inclosing the deflecting-plate P and the horizontal flues F' F², the integral flues J, opening through the top and bottom plates of the base, and the flue-extensions J², formed between the walls of the ash-pit and of the stove and opening through the latter, substantially as set forth. 35

Signed at Troy, New York, this 8th day of February, 1886, and in the presence of the two witnesses whose names are hereto written. 40

MICHAEL FARRELL.
THOMAS H. CASEY.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. DARBY,
CHARLES S. BRINTNALL.