

(No Model.)

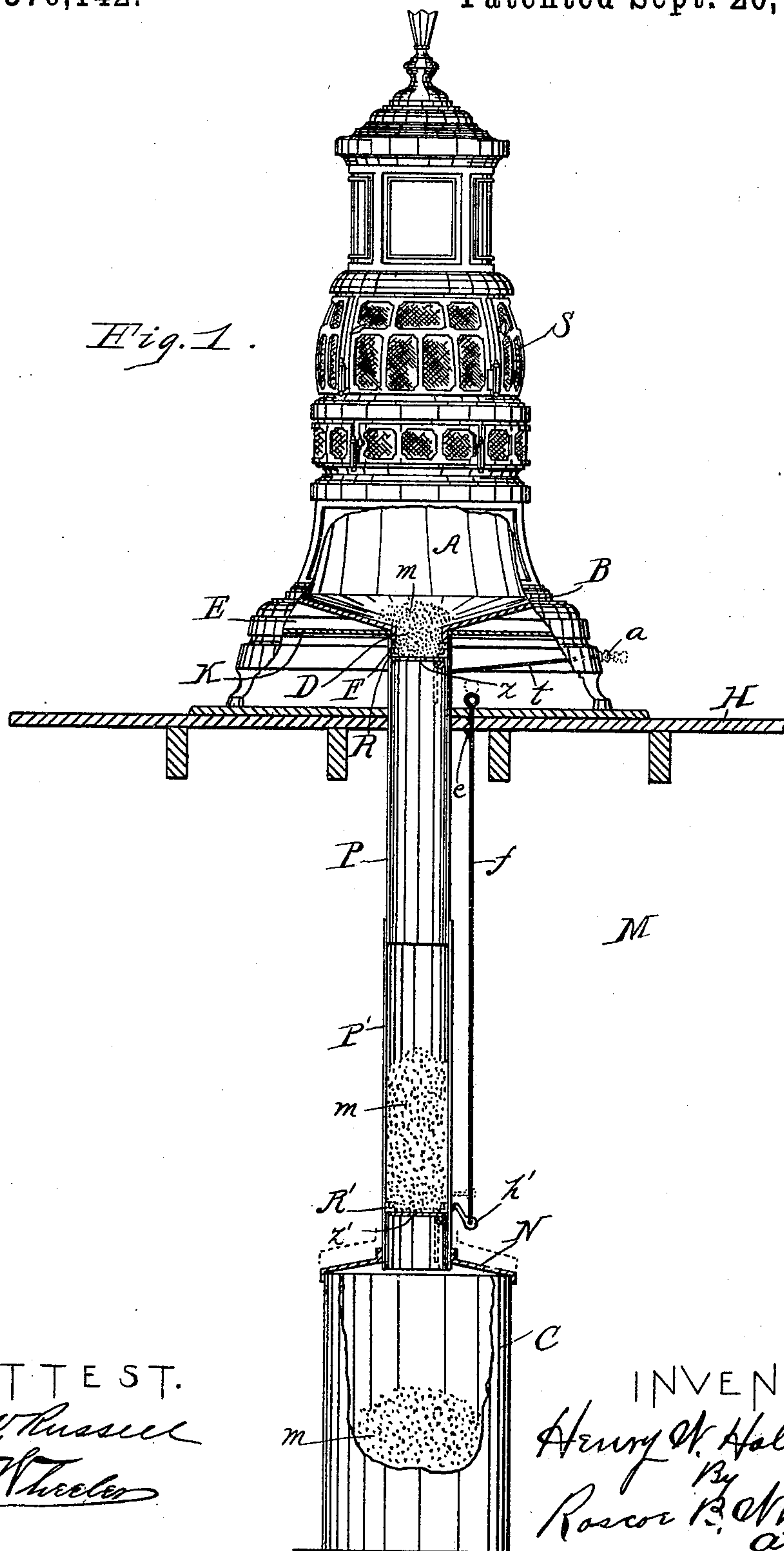
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. W. HOLCOMB.

## ASH CHUTE FOR STOVES.

No. 370,142.

Patented Sept. 20, 1887.



ATTEST.  
C. W. Russell  
B. H. Wheeler

INVENTOR.  
Henry W. Halcomb  
By  
Roscoe B. Wheeler  
att'y

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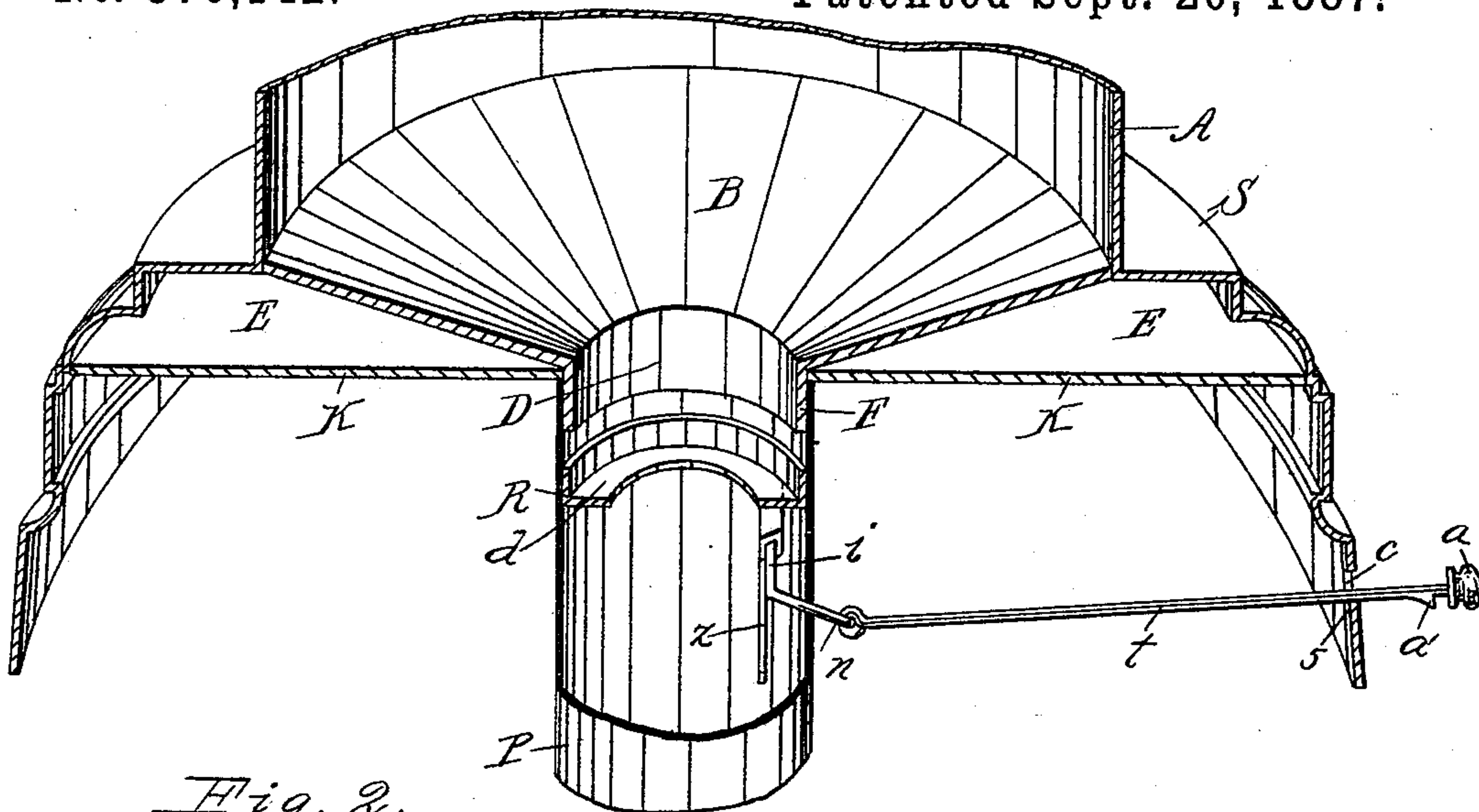


Fig. 2.

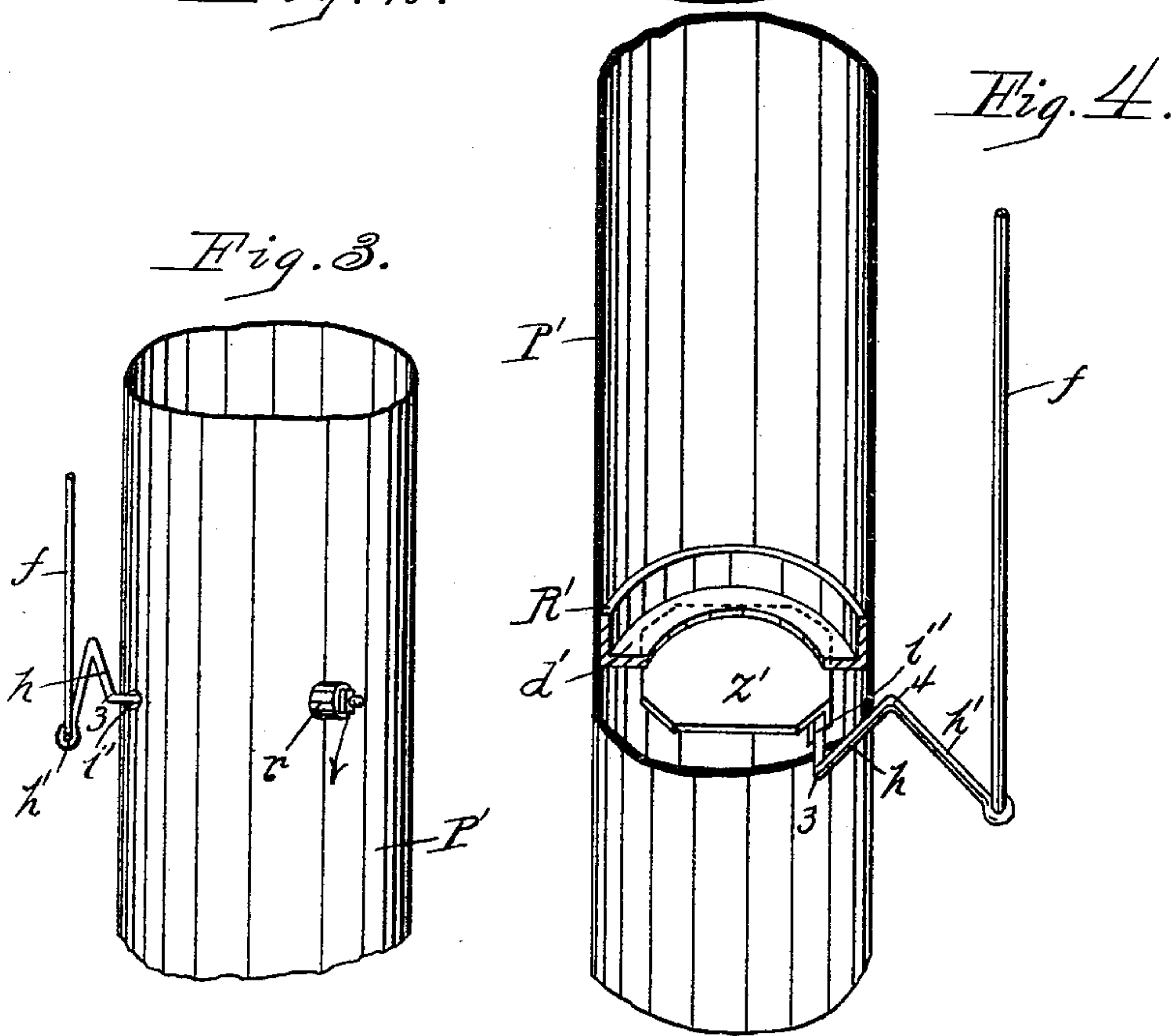


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DELMER H. DUNTON AND EUGENE DUNTON, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

## ASH-CHUTE FOR STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,142, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed February 10, 1887. Serial No. 227,200. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY W. HOLCOMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ash-Chutes for Stoves; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention in stoves relates especially to the construction of the base or bottom, which is provided with a discharge for the ashes and refuse; also, in the construction of parts, providing a cheap and convenient means for dumping or discharging the refuse into the receptacle located below the stove, thereby dispensing with the ash-pans commonly used for removing the ashes through the side of the stove. By my present device I am able to readily and rapidly discharge the refuse from the stove, avoiding any dust or inconvenience in disposing of it; and my invention consists in the arrangement or organization of parts, as hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out particularly in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective of an ordinary coal-stove containing my invention, the base of the stove being broken away, showing the improved features in section. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the base of the stove, with connecting parts in section. Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged details.

S in the drawings represents the stove; A, the chamber for ashes; B, the base or bottom of the ash-chamber, which is funnel-shaped, having sloping sides, with the central discharge or opening, D, terminating with the annular flange F, which projects through an opening in the base-plate K of the stove.

E is the hot-air chamber formed between the base-plate and the sloping annular bottom B of the ash-chamber. This form of construction is for what is known as a "base-heating stove."

H represents the floor of a dwelling, and M a chamber or cellar below the floor.

P is a pipe which passes through the floor under the stove, having its upper end coupled to the annular flange F of the conical bottom to the stove. In the upper end of said pipe I rivet or otherwise secure the ring R, having the horizontal annular flange *d*. Below said flanged ring I locate the dumping-plate Z, which is made fast at one edge to the rod *i*. Said rod passes through the pipe P, in which it turns, and has the crank projection *n* coupled to the horizontal operating-rod *t*. Said rod passes through the slot or opening *c*, formed in the face of the base of the stove, (see Fig. 2,) and is provided at its free end with a handle or knob, *a*, also the locking-prong *a'*. Said prong engages with the back face of the base of the stove at 5 when the dumping-plate Z is closed up under the lower face of the ring R, as shown in Fig. 1. When the dumping-plate is in said position, the refuse falling onto and collecting in the ash-chamber is retained.

When the operator desires to dump or discharge the refuse from the ash-chamber, the knob *a* is grasped, and by lifting it the prong *a'* becomes disengaged, when by drawing back on the rod *t* the crank *n* is turned, rocking the dumping-plate Z down, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, when the refuse will pass down the sloping sides of the bottom of the ash-chamber out through the pipe P into a suitable vessel below the floor. Then, forcing the rod *t* back sufficiently to cause the prong *a'* to engage with the base of the stove, the dumping-plate Z will be swung up under the annular flange *d* of the ring R, closing the discharge, as shown in Fig. 1.

P' is an extension-pipe coupled onto the pipe P, and C is a barrel or ash-box located below it, and N is a cover, which has an open flange on top, in its center, which encircles the bottom portion of the pipe P', and having a flange around its periphery which encircles the top of the barrel C; and to remove the box or barrel the cover N is slightly raised on the pipe, as shown by dotted lines of Fig. 1.

In Figs. 1 and 4 I show an annular ring, R', located in the lower end of the pipe P'. It is constructed and attached the same as the ring R, and below it I locate a second dumping-



platform, *Z'*, which is firmly attached at one edge to a rod, *i'*, passing through the pipe *P'* at one side of the center, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The free end of the rod *i'* is provided  
 5 with a side-hill washer and nut, *v*. (See Fig. 3.) The rod, passing through the pipe at 3, is bent at right angles, and is again bent at right angles at 4, thus forming the angular crank *h h'*. To the outer end of the part *h'*, I  
 10 couple the vertical rod *f*, which passes up through the floor *H*, terminating with a handle or ring at the upper end, and has a locking-lug, *e*, which engages with the under edge of the floor or any suitable support, whereby  
 15 when the rod is depressed, as in Fig. 1, closing the dumping-plate *Z'*, said rod will remain locked, holding said dumping-plate in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

The object of the auxiliary pipe *P'* and its  
 20 dumping-platform is to prevent the refuse *m* (when dumping from the ash-pan) from entering the barrel or box *C*. Should the barrel be of wood and the refuse contain live coals and be  
 25 dumped directly from the stove into it, the barrel would be liable to take fire. Therefore the refuse is dumped from the stove by the operating of the rod *t*, as set forth, the ashes or refuse falling into the metal pipe *P'*, being arrested by the dumping-bottom *Z'*, as shown in  
 30 Fig. 1, where it remains until the live coals or heat of the refuse has died out or become exhausted, when said refuse may be safely dumped into the barrel *C* by disengaging the lug *e* at the upper end of the rod *f* and lifting it slightly, when the dumping-plate *Z'* will  
 35 hang in the position of plate *Z* of Fig. 2.

When using a metal receiver, *C*, the dumping-plate *Z'* and operating part may be dispensed with, if desired, without departing  
 40 from the nature of my invention; and when said dumping-plate is dispensed with the ref-

use from the stove is dumped directly into the ash-receiver *C*.

It will be observed that the projecting flanges *d* of the rings *R R'* allow the making  
 45 of the dumping-plates *Z Z'* smaller than the internal diameter of the conducting-pipes, whereby the said plates have a free action, and the overhanging flanges *d* prevent the refuse from getting between the edges of the  
 50 dumping-plates and the pipe, to retard the action or free movement of said dumping-plate.

Having set forth my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to cover by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with the stove having the  
 55 refuse-chamber with the central discharge, the discharge-pipe coupled thereto and extending through the floor of the dwelling, having the ring *R* located in said discharge-  
 60 pipe, the dumping-plate attached at one edge to the rod *i*, journaled in said pipe below the ring *R*, and rod *t*, for operating said dumping-plate, as and for the purposes specified.

2. In combination with the stove, the refuse-chamber having the funnel-shaped bottom with central discharge, and flange *F*, the  
 65 discharge-pipe coupled to the flange and having in its upper end the ring *R*, with horizontal flange *d*, the dumping-plate attached at  
 70 one edge to the rod *i*, passing through said pipe and below said flange *d*, the crank *n*, the rod *t*, coupled to said crank and having the prong *a'*, said prong adapted to engage with the base of the stove, as and for the purposes specified. 75

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

HENRY W. HOLCOMB.

Witnesses:

ROSCOE B. WHEELER,  
 C. W. RUSSELL.