E. W. ANTHONY.

HEATING STOVE.

No. 371,658.

Patented Oct. 18, 1887.

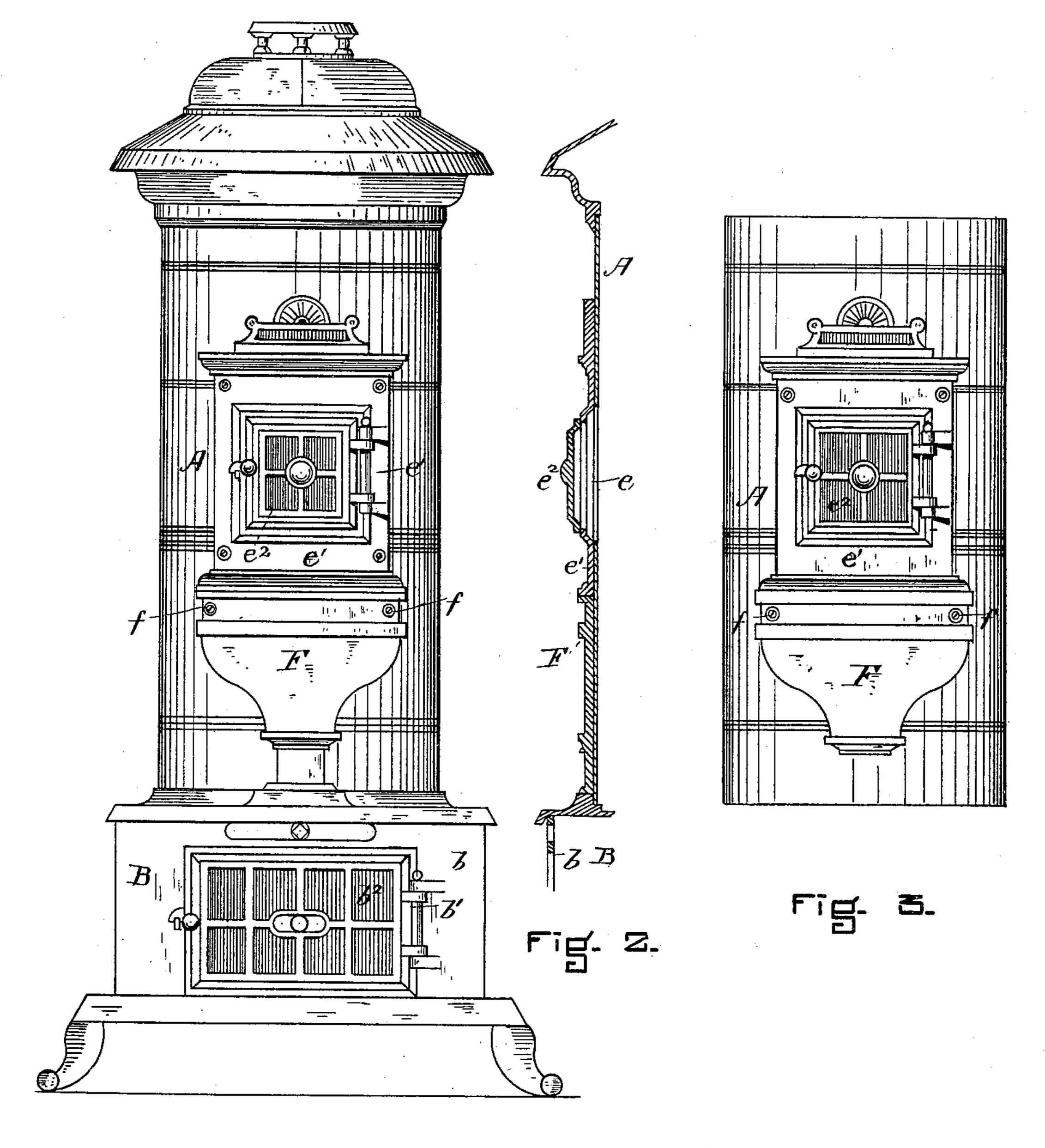


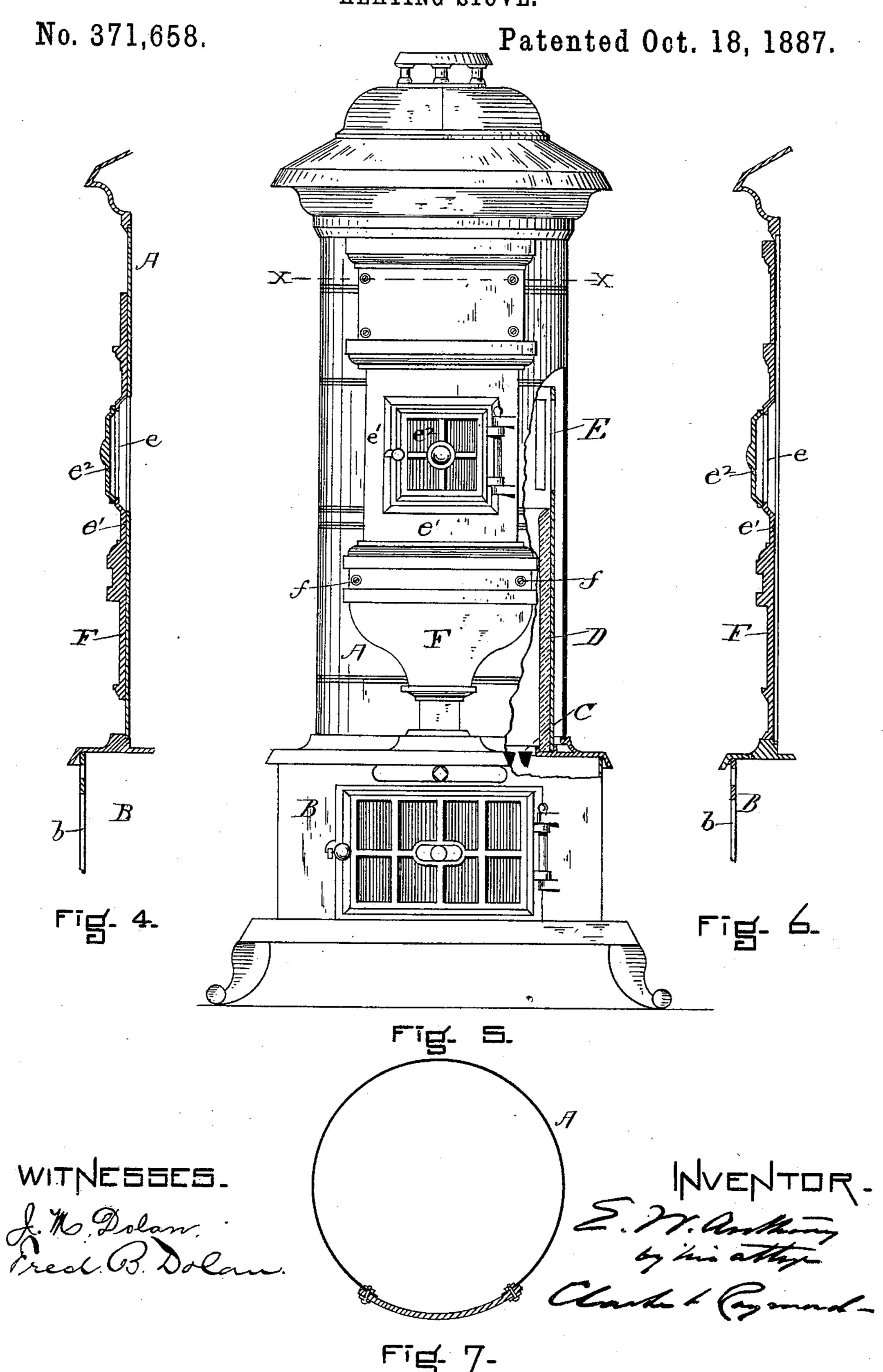
Fig. 1.

WITNESSES.

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United States Patent Office.

EDGAR W. ANTHONY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

HEATING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,658, dated October 18, 1887.

Application filed July 20, 1885. Serial No. 172,039. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR W. ANTHONY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Heating-Stoves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

10 ture. The invention relates to that class of heating-stoves which have an exterior casing or shell of sheet or Russia iron. By the old form of construction the entrance to the combustion-15 chamber is surrounded by a narrow cast-iron frame which supports the combustion-chamber door, and the entrance to the ash-pit is also provided with a cast-iron frame of a similar character and for a like purpose, and the 20 section of the stove between these two sections is covered or inclosed by a drum or shell of sheet or Russia iron. This sheet of Russia iron is very thin and very liable to injury or defacement in a number of ways, and 25 it is a very common thing in stoves of this character to find the section or portion of the casing or shell immediately below the framework about the entrance to the combustionchamber indented, battered, torn, rusted, and 30 defaced in other ways from the usage to which it is subjected because of its location. This arises from a number of causes, but principally because of the liability of striking the same with the coal-hod or with coal in the act 35 of making, feeding, or replenishing the fire.

The object of my invention is to protect this section or portion of the stove, or, rather, to provide a construction which will prevent injury thereto for any of the reasons above men-40 tioned or from any other cause; and this I accomplish by placing below the entrance to the combustion-chamber an apron or plate of cast metal large enough to cover the exposed section, and which cannot be injured in any of 15 the ways above described. This plate or apron may be made integral with the frame-work of the entrance to the combustion-chamber, or it may be made separate therefrom, as desired, and it may cover the entire section of the stove 50 between the said frame and the frame-work to the ash-pit entrance or not, as may be desired. In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front eleva-1

tion of a heating-stove provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view in vertical section to further illustrate the same. Fig. 3 55 is a view in elevation of a section of the stove to represent a slightly-modified form of the invention. Fig. 4 is a detail view in vertical section thereof. Fig. 5 is a view in front elevation of a heating-stove also representing my 60 invention, a portion of the side of the stove being broken out to show the ash-pit, grate, fire-pot, and combustion-chamber. Fig. 6 is a vertical detail section of the construction shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section upon 65 the line x x of Fig. 5.

A represents the sheet-metal casing or shell of the stove; B, the ash-pit; C, the grate; D, the fire-pot; E, the combustion-chamber; e, the entrance thereto; e', the cast-metal frame- 70 work about the entrance, and e^2 the door to the combustion-chamber. b is the entrance to the ash-pit; b', the cast-metal frame-work about the same, and b^2 the door.

F is the apron or protecting-plate. It may 75 be made integral with the casing e^2 , as represented in Fig. 3, or it may be made separate therefrom, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2. Whichever way is adopted it will be well to fasten the protecting-plate or apron to the 80 stove by means of the screws f. In Figs. 1 and 4 I have shown this apron or protecting-plate as covering this entire section between the two frame-works $e^2 b^2$, and in Fig. 3 it is shown as not entirely covering the same; but it is es-85 sential that it be so shaped and arranged as to cover the part of the shell or casing immediately below the entrance to the combustionchamber. It is obvious, of course, that this protecting-plate or apron may be used addition- 90 ally for ornamenting the stove, and when so used it may have cast upon it any figure or design of a suitable character, and its edge configuration may be changed or modified at will for this purpose.

The advantages of the invention have been given in connection with the description.

I would say that for ornamental purposes the plate F may be continued above the frame of the combustion-chamber door, as represented roo in Figs. 5 and 6; also, that the sheet-iron need not be continued about the section of the stove covered by this plate, but may end at the edge thereof, substantially as represented in Fig. 7.

I would say that the sheet-metal shell of the stove immediately above the entrance to the combustion-chamber, or between it and the top plate of the base-section, is very likely to become rusted because of the collection of soot immediately back of the same, which cannot easily be removed, and which, under the influence of moisture, exerts a rusting action upon the metal.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

A heating stove having a sheet-metal body provided with an opening to the combustion-chamber, a cast-metal frame around said opening and below the said frame, and a cast-metal protecting-plate, F, somewhat wider at its top than the said opening and diminishing in width downwardly, substantially as shown and described.

EDGAR W. ANTHONY.

In presence of— F. F. RAYMOND, 2d, J. M. DOLAN.