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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX SCHNEIDER, OF DOOS, NEAR NUREMBERG, BAVARIA, GERMANY.

## PARLOR-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,119, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed June 14, 1884. Serial No. 134,908. (No model.) Patented in Belgium September 15, 1883, No. 62,585; in England January 23, 1884, No. 1,974, and in Germany February 6, 1884, No. 29,821.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX SCHNEIDER, a subject of the King of Bavaria, residing at Doos, near Nuremberg, in the Kingdom of Bavaria and German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Parlor-Stoves, (the same having been patented in the following countries: Belgium, by Patent No. 62,585, September 15, 1883; Great Britain, No. 1,974, January 23, 1884, and Germany, No. 29,821, February 6, 1884;) 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.

The object of my invention is to economize fuel without reducing the amount of heat; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter set forth and claimed. In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a stove embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section of the same on the line C D of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section at right angles to Fig. 1 on the line A B of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the arrangement of the mica panes.

On the base R, Figs. 1 and 2, of the stove is placed an annular casting, *r'*, which is held in place by flanges *s*, surrounding said base and rising above the same. This casting supports a second annular casting, U, the vertical section of which is like a trapezium. A drawer, *s'*, is arranged for the reception of ashes under a central and rectangular opening in the bottom of the said casting U for the ashes to fall through. On this casting rest two concentric cylindrical shells, *h* and *i*, forming, respectively, the inner casing and outer casing of the stove, leaving an annular space, *e*, between them. This space communicates with the open air through openings *e'* in the exterior shell or casing, *i*.

The grate F is supported by arms or brackets *f*, projecting inward from the inner shell, *h*. The fire-pot *a* is supported above said grate by plates or bars *f'*, which extend through said shell *h* and take under a flange, *a'*, at the upper end of said fire-pot, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. These supporting-plates *f'* are preferably three in number, as shown

in Fig. 2. The lower edge of the fire-pot has a flange extending inward, which supports a fire-proof lining, *b*, which has at its top a similar flange extending outward. An annular space, *b'*, is formed between these parts *a* and their flanges. The lower part of said fire-pot is provided with long teeth *a'*, forming a grate-like wall above grate F. From said space *b'*, on one side, a tube, *d*, having a flaring outer end, leads to the space *e*. On the other side a tube, *c*, extends from space *b'* down to the annular space *u'* within the hollow annular casting U aforesaid. As indicated by arrows in Figs. 1 and 3, the external air enters through opening *e'*, passes up through space *e* and tube *d* to space *b'*, then around said space, cooling the fire-brick *b* and fire-pot *a*, then down through tube *c* to space *u'*, which communicates with the outlet-flue Z, Fig. 3. The outer shell, *i*, supports a series of annular sections, *p*, which make up the remainder of the cylindrical outer stove-casing. These sections are joined together by means of rings M, which are held in position by external clamping-shields, *o*. The two upper rings M are braced by vertical bars *n*, which are bolted to them. The stove-top V is secured to the uppermost of the annular sections *p*. From this top two concentric tubes, W and X, depend, the inner one, W, being the outlet-flue of the stove, while the outer one, X, affords an air-passage around the other and prevents the escape of gas when the slides *k* are shoved aside, since no gas which may happen to pass above the collar *i'*, hereinafter described, can go through the sides of tube X and then reach the apertures, which are closed or opened by slides *k*.

On the inner shell, *h*, is supported a frame in the form of a crown, *i'*, Fig. 5, and having a collar, *i''*, serving to hold the tube X in position. The principal object of this frame *i'* is to receive panes of mica, *i'''*. Said frame is divided into sections, each section being filled up by a pane of mica. An external flange, *y*, of flue W also rests on the top of crown *i'*. The latter thus aids in supporting both these parts X W and keeps them in place.

Opposite the panes of mica in the crown *i'* there are openings in the lower sections, *p*, of the side wall or outer casing of the stove.



These openings are covered by slides *k*, provided with knobs or buttons *l* for operating them. When the slides are drawn away, the heat of the stove streams out through said openings, while the fire is transparently covered by the mica panes in the crown *i'*.

Fuel is supplied by opening two hinged sections of crown *i'*, Fig. 5, after having previously pulled aside the corresponding slide, *k*.

The arrangement of the chimney is shown in Fig. 3. The outlet-flue is connected, as shown, with space *u'* aforesaid.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of wall or casing sections *p* with rings *M*, bars *n*, bolted to said rings, and clamps *o*, which hold the aforesaid parts in place, substantially as set forth.

2. The outer casing having openings, in combination with slides *k*, which are movable from said openings to allow the heat of the fire to stream into the room, and the crown *i'*, provided with panes of mica, which transparently cover the fire when the latter is exposed, substantially as set forth.

3. In a parlor-stove, the combination of the crown *i'*, provided with mica plates, and a movable section to allow communication with the interior thereof, with the tubes *X W* and the inner casing, *h*, which supports said crown and tubes, substantially as set forth.

MAX SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

PAUL REISSMANN,  
ADOLPH SCHLESINGER.