

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. WELLINGTON.  
FIRE PLACE.

No. 413,003.

Patented Oct. 15, 1889.

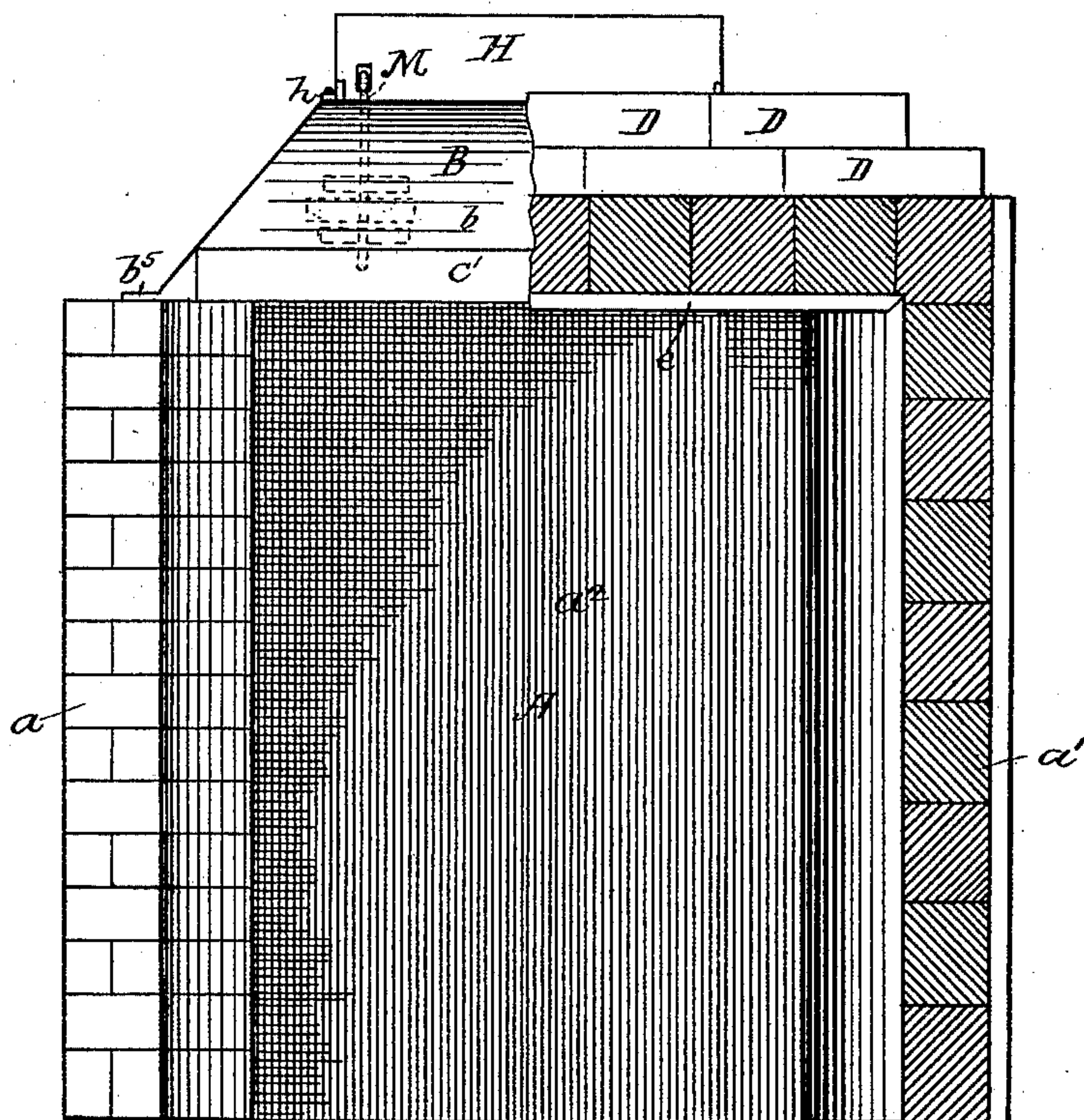


Fig. 1.

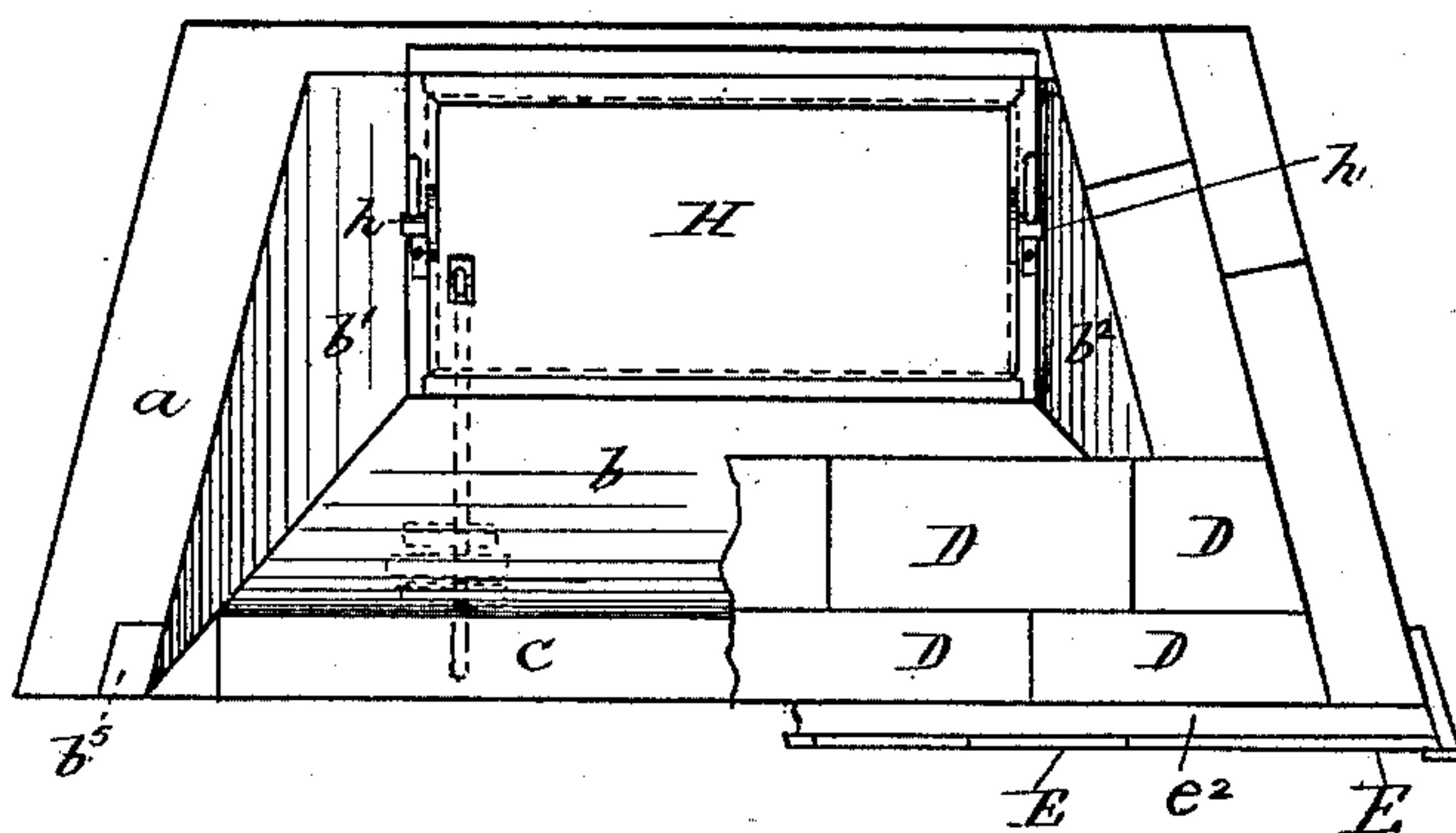


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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E. A. Thaler.

INVENTOR

Charles A. Wellington  
by his attys  
Clark & Raymond.

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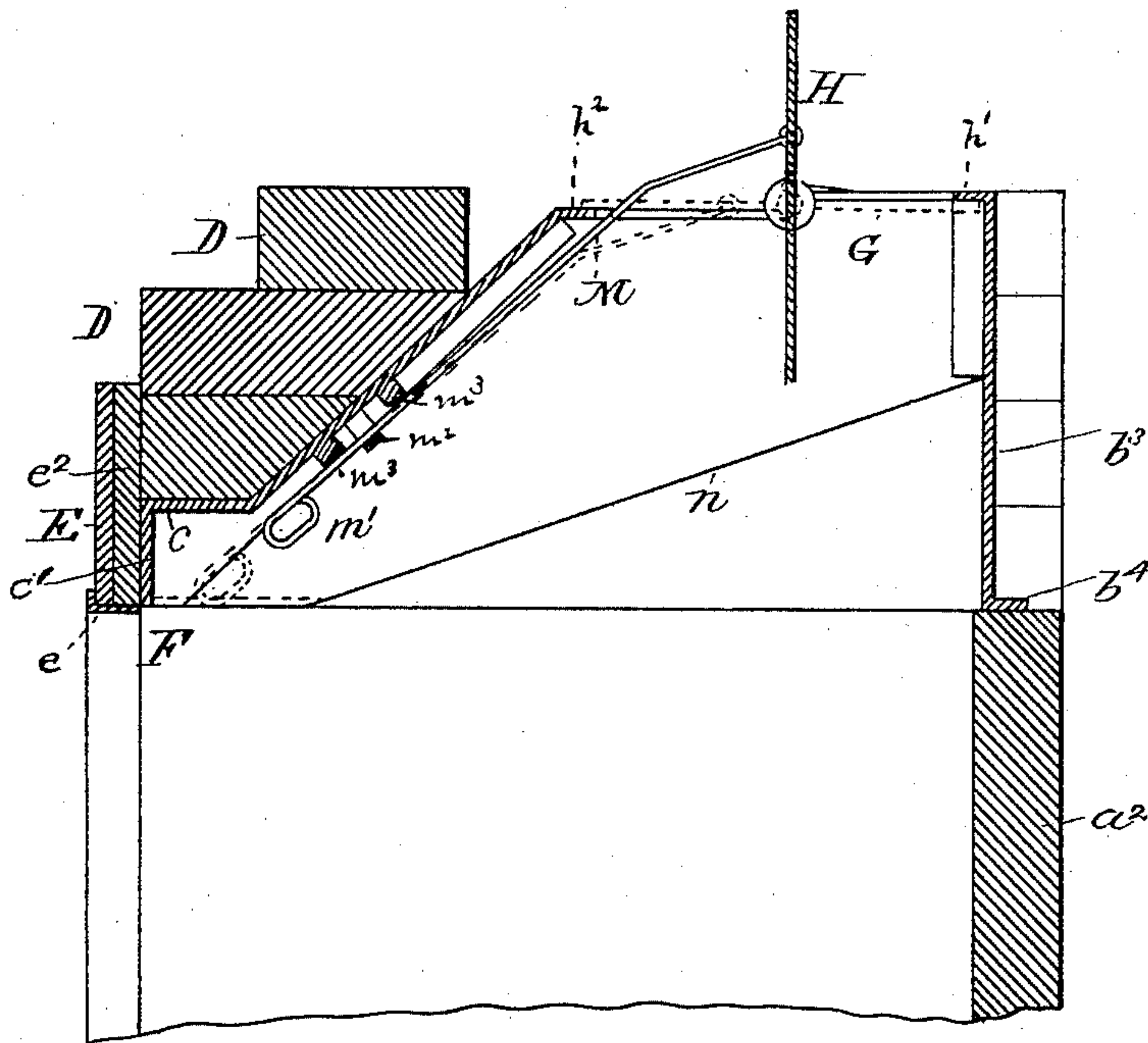


Fig. 3.

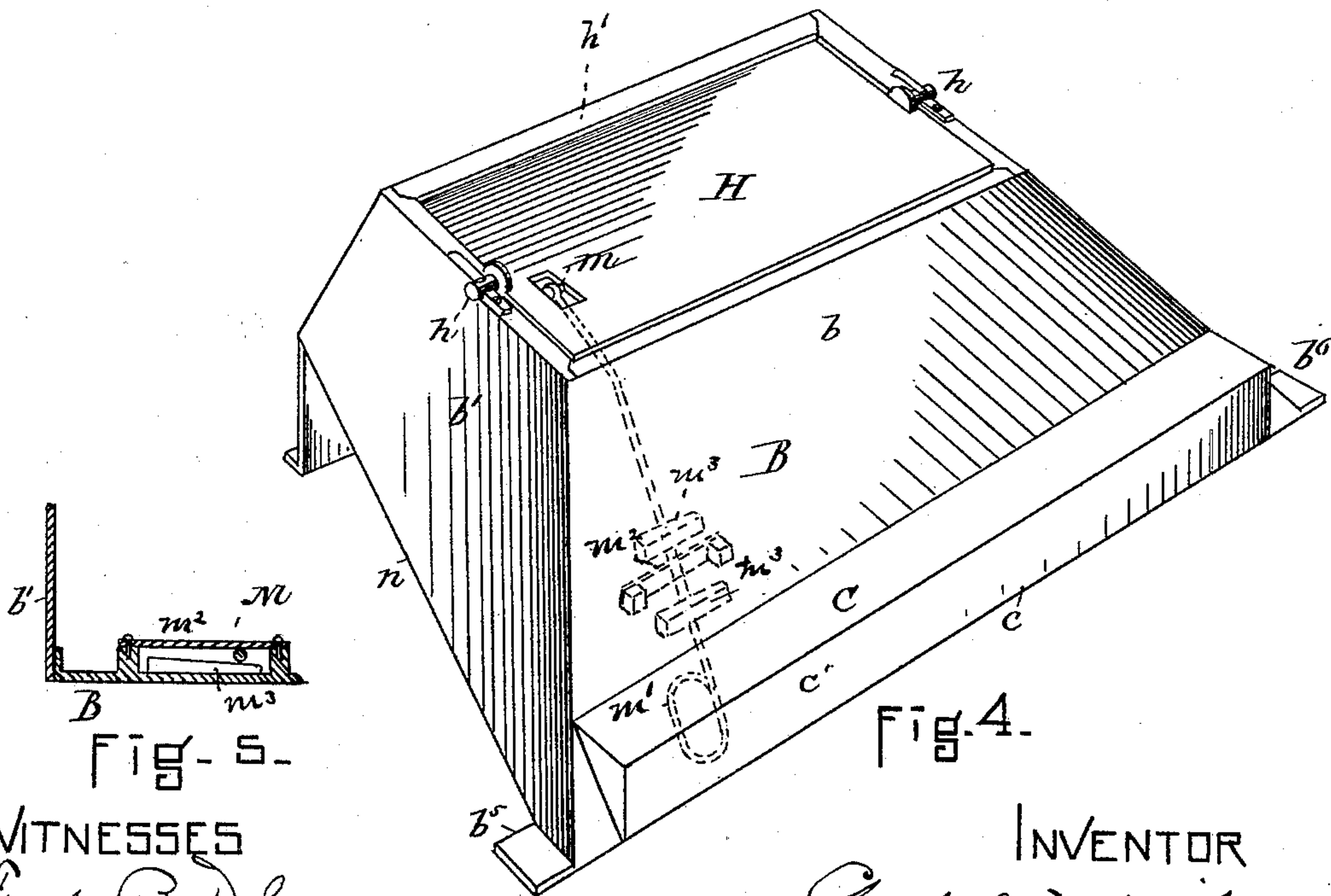


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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Charles A. Wellington  
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Clark & Raymond



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. WELLINGTON, OF LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## FIRE-PLACE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,003, dated October 15, 1889.

Application filed August 17, 1885. Serial No. 174,567. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. WELLINGTON, of Lexington, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Places, 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, in which--

Figure 1 is a view, part in front elevation and part in vertical section, of a fire-place having the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in plan of such a fire-place, a portion of the upper portion of the brick casing being removed to show the construction below. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section of the upper portion of the fire-place. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of the part which forms my improvement, and Fig. 5 is a detail view.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and cheap construction for fire-places; and it consists, essentially, in a cast-metal frame, hood, or support of peculiar shape and construction, adapted to be sustained by the walls of the fire-place and to in turn support or carry the bricks which form the upper part thereof, at the point where the fire-place is contracted to form the throat of the chimney-flue.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the fire-place,  $a$  the left wall thereof,  $a'$  the right wall, and  $a^2$  the back wall.

B is the top or hood of the fire-place. It is made of metal, and may be cast integral or in any separate parts, as may be desired. It has the front inclined plate  $b$ , the inclined side plates  $b'$   $b^2$ , and the vertical rear plate  $b^3$ . The rear plate has the foot or extension  $b^4$ , which rests upon the upper surface of or is embedded in the rear wall  $a^2$  of the fire-place. The front section of the frame or support has the extensions  $b^5$   $b^6$ , the first of which rests upon or is embedded in the left wall  $a$  and the second upon or in the right wall  $a'$ . There is also formed on the plate  $b$ , near its lower edge, the angular shoulder or brick support C, having vertical face and flat upper surface, as shown. This is at the base or foot of the inclined portion of the plate  $b$ , and the front edge of the plate below this flat portion

C and extending to the lower edge  $c$  of the plate is vertical, as represented at  $c'$ , Figs. 3 and 4. The object in thus shaping the front portion of the upper section is to provide a rest or support for the bricks D, (see Fig. 3,) and also a vertical plate, which is substantially flush with the front edge of the bricks D, to furnish a proper surface for the reception of tiles or other ornamental articles.

In the drawings I have represented the tiles E as secured in place in front of the lower tier of bricks and the portion  $c'$  of the upper section B. They are represented as held in place by the flanged supporting-plate  $e$  and the cement or plaster back  $e^2$ .

It will be seen that by making the support or surface C for the bricks D as above described the fire-place has the inner surface extending from the extreme front F (see Fig. 3) upward to the flue continuously inclined, so that the smoke and other products of the combustion cannot escape into the room. The section or hood B of course has the opening G at the top into the flue, (not shown,) and this opening is adapted to be regulated or closed by the damper H, which is pivoted at  $h$  to the sides  $b'$   $b^2$  of the section B. The upper part of the said section B is formed to provide the flange  $h'$  and the ledge  $h^2$ , against which the damper shuts or closes, and this damper is opened and closed by means of the rod M, bent as represented in Fig. 3, connected with the damper-plate H at  $m$ , and extending downwardly to bring its end  $m'$  into a position immediately inside of the plate  $b$  and at a point where it can be easily reached. By connecting the rod with the plate H, as described, a very slight movement of the rod is sufficient to move the damper-plate from a horizontal to a vertical position. The rod M, in addition to its vertical movement, also is capable of being moved slightly horizontally to lock it and the damper-plate in any desired position, and the locking device comprises the plate  $m^2$ , fastened to the inner surface of the plate  $b$ , and the ribs  $m^3$ , cast thereon and provided with wedge surfaces so disposed in relation to the inner surface of the plate  $m^2$  that upon the horizontal movement of the rod in one direction it is caused to be clamped between it and the ribs  $m^3$ . This construction is well shown in Fig. 5. As



most fire-places are wider at the front than at the rear, I have represented the section B as shaped for use in connection with a fire-place of such form. I have also represented  
 5 the side pieces or plates  $b'$   $b^2$  as not carried down at the rear to the lower end of the back plate  $b^3$ , but as extending only to the line  $n$ . (See Figs. 3 and 4.) Of course these side plates may be carried way down, if desired;  
 10 but for some reasons I consider it preferable to shape them as herein described.

The advantages of the invention arise not only from the cheapness of the construction, caused by the use of the hood or section B,  
 15 but also because of the quickness and cheapness with which the fire-place may be built and finished and supports furnished for the bricks forming the upper layers or cross-tiers of the fire-place, and at the same time provid-  
 20 ing for the proper conduction of smoke and the product of combustion from the fire, and also furnishing a proper bearing-surface for the reception of an ornamental or tile finish.

It will be seen that by making the brick-  
 25 support C as described an angle-plate of great rigidity is provided, and also that the interior inclination of the plate  $b$  is continued to the very front of the fire-place.

It is not essential that the back plate  $b^3$   
 30 of the hood be used, as the rear of the hood or its upper edge can extend directly into the brick-work of the back wall.

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

1. The fire-place top or hood B, having an inclined front wall or plate  $b$ , provided near its lower edge with the angular brick-support C, having a horizontal ledge above the bottom of the said hood for the bricks to rest on, and  
 40 below said ledge a vertical wall to support or steady the tiles or the backing therefor, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a fire-place provided with a flanged tile-supporting angle-  
 45 plate  $e$ , of the fire-place top or hood B, having an inclined front wall provided near its lower edge with the angular brick-support C, having a horizontal ledge above the bottom of the said top or hood for the bricks to rest upon,  
 50 and below said ledge a vertical wall to steady or support the tiles or tile-backing resting on the said angle-plate, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the fire-place top or hood B, having the opening G, the front  
 55 plate or wall of said hood being provided with the wedge-shaped ribs  $m^3$  and the plate  $m^2$ , of the centrally-pivoted damper H, provided with the operating-rod M, extending  
 60 downward beneath the said front plate or wall and adapted to be moved sidewise so as to be wedged between the said ribs and plate  $m^2$  to retain the damper in any position to which it may be adjusted.

CHAS. A. WELLINGTON.

In presence of—

F. F. RAYMOND, 2d,  
 FRED. B. DOLAN.