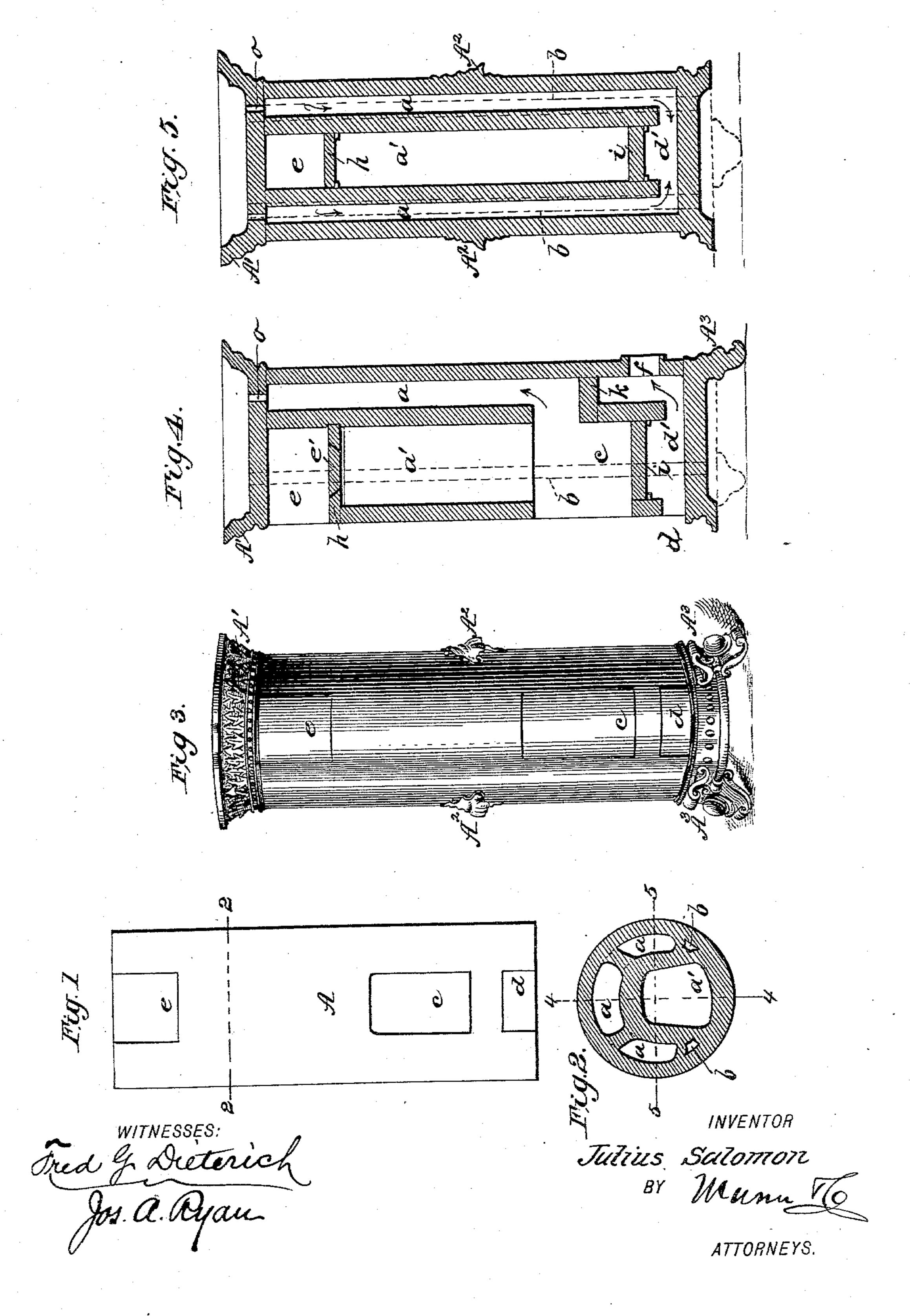
J. SALOMON. POTTERY WARE STOVE.

No. 559,867.

Patented May 12, 1896.



United States Patent Office.

JULIUS SALOMON, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

POTTERY-WARE STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,867, dated May 12, 1896.

Application filed May 6, 1892. Serial No. 432,096. (No model.) Patented in Germany May 5, 1891, No. 61,416; in Sweden February 10, 1892, No. 4,260; in England February 15, 1892, No. 2,932, and in Austria February 15, 1892, No. 9,128.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Julius Salomon, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of Berlin, in the King-5 dom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pottery-Ware Stoves for Heating Purposes, (for which I have obtained a patent in Germany, No. 61,416, dated May 5, 1891; in ro Sweden, No. 4,260, dated February 10, 1892; in Great Britain, No. 2,932, dated February 15, 1892, and in Austria, No. 9,128, dated February 15, 1892,) of which the following is a specification.

The invention is an improvement in pottery-ware domestic stoves for heating purposes; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in

20 the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a circular stove-body produced in one piece by pressure. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on about line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 25 3 is an elevation of the complete stove with top, base, and handles. Figs. 4 and 5 are longitudinal sections on, respectively, lines 4 4 and 5 5 of Fig. 2.

Heretofore pottery-ware stoves have been 30 constructed of separate pieces requiring to be fitted and set together. Much loss of time and trouble are thus caused, and the stoves so made cannot be transported without being

taken apart.

Myinvention seeks to produce a stove which shall not only be capable of transport without dismantling, but also be easy of installation, to which end I press the shell of the stove with its inner fire-passages and air-pas-40 sages in one operation and in one piece, as

will now be described.

In the front wall of the body or shell A are openings e, c, and d, of which e is to afford access to the trap-door e' for the filling-shaft 45 or fire-chamber a', c for the fire and ash doors, and d the cleaning-opening. These openings are made after the stove has become sufficiently set. Next the top A', handles Λ^2 , and base A³ are attached, after which the cross-50 plates h, i, and k are inserted.

When the stove is thoroughly dry, it is glazed and burned in a kiln, or, if preferred, it may be glazed after burning, and it may be provided with any suitable ornamentation,

which need not be described herein, as it 55

forms no part of the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 2, the fire-passage a and air-passage b, the latter serving for ventilation and warming the air of the room, are integral with each other and with the shell or 60

body.

The fire-passages are united with one another, while the air-passages pass right through the stove, the air streaming in at the bottom of the stove and passing out warm at 65 the top of the stove. In operation, after a small fire has been made, the shaft a' is filled with combustible material and the trap-door

tightly closed. The heating-gases pass up opposite the 7° opening c into the back passage a, divided into the lateral or side passages a, unite again in the lower channel d', and pass thence through the opening finto the chimney. The draft of the chimney draws the gases down 75 into the fire, where they are burned and increase the heating power. For the purpose of occasionally cleaning the interior of the stove, openings o are provided.

Naturally I do not limit the construction of 80 the stove to any particular form, as its form may be varied without departing from the in-

vention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 85 Patent, is—

1. An improved pottery stove having its body portion formed with an outer shell and inner fire and air passages or flues formed integral with said outer shell substantially as 90 set forth.

2. A pottery-ware stove having an outer shell integral from end to end a fire-chamber and inner longitudinal passages or flues also made integral from end to end and extended 95 downward below the fire-chamber substantially as set forth.

3. A pottery-ware stove having its body portion formed with an integral shell, fire pot or chamber, and flues or passages the lat- 100 ter communicating with each other and with the fire-chamber substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS SALOMON.

Witnesses:

W. H. EDWARDS,

W. HAUPT.