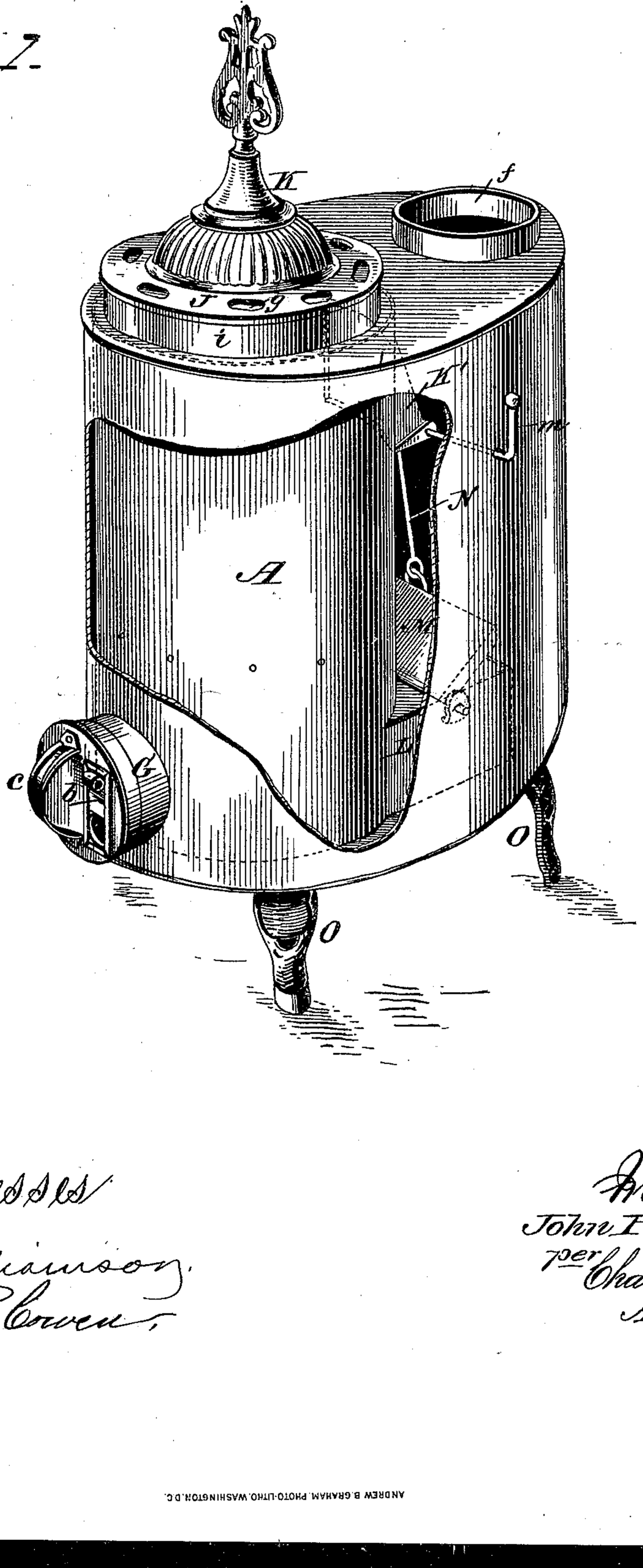
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. LYNOTT.

HEATING STOVE.

No. 561,408. Patented June 2, 1896.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
C. J. Williamson.
Wm. B. Corwen.

Inventor
John P. Lynott.
per Chas. H. Fowler.
Attorney.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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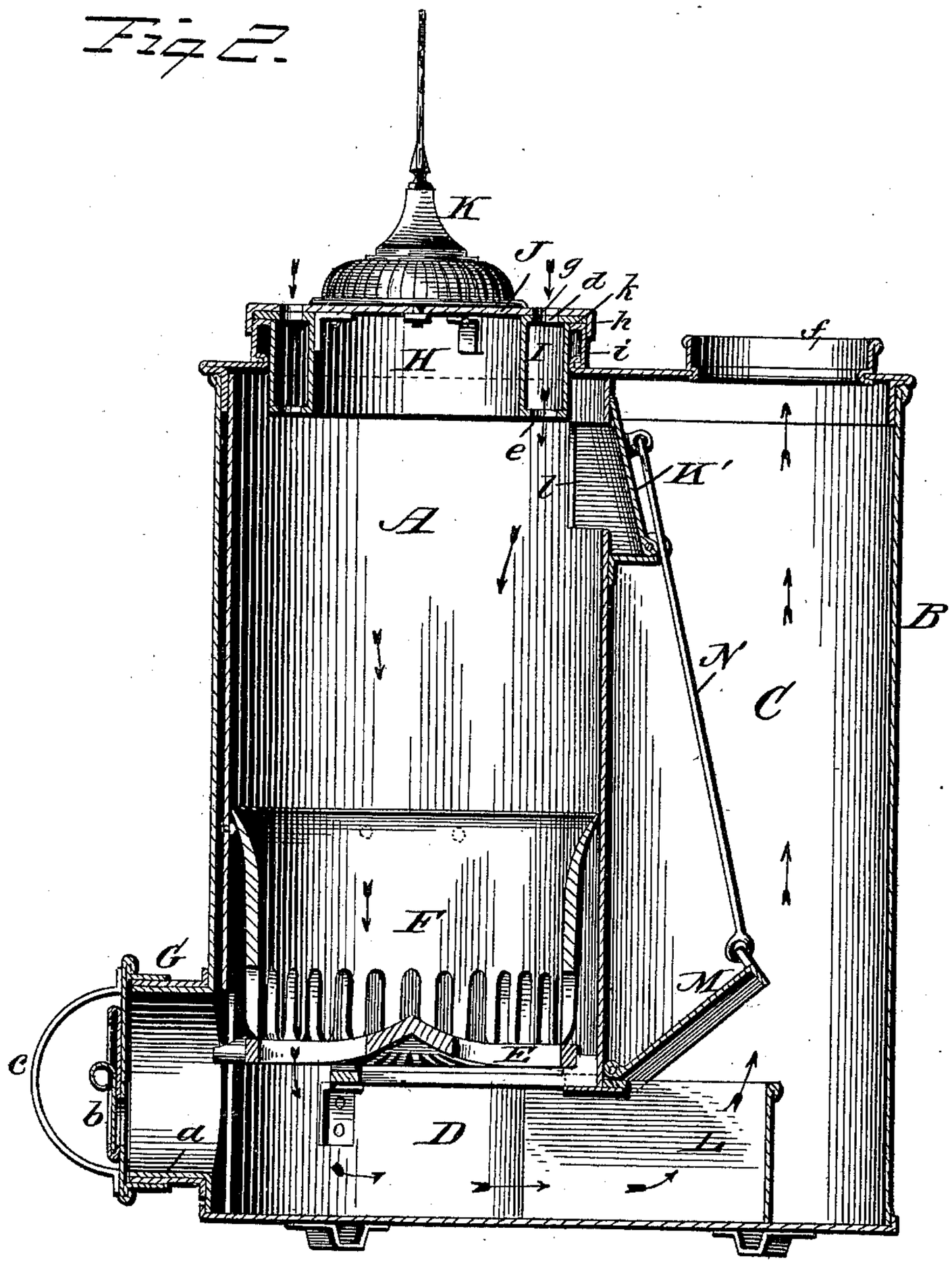
Fig 2.



Witnesses
C. J. Williamson.
Wm. B. Bowen.

Inventor
John P. Lynott.
per Chas. H. Fowler.
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. LYNOTT, OF LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

HEATING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,408, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed February 28, 1896. Serial No. 581,164. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. LYNOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisiana, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Heating-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has for its object to provide a heating-stove that will effectually consume the products of combustion and can be used either for coal or wood; and it consists in a stove constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a perspective view of a stove constructed in accordance with my invention, a portion of the body being broken away to show the interior construction thereof; Fig. 2, a sectional elevation, the direction of the draft being shown by the arrows.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the inner cylinder of the stove, and B the outer cylinder, the latter being preferably of the form shown, so that a chamber C will be provided at the back of the stove and also a space D below the grate E and fire-pot F.

The front of the stove is provided with an opening which is surrounded with a flange *a*, and over this flange fits a removable cap G, which is provided with a suitable damper *b*, and the cap has a handle *c* for convenience of removal of said cap for cleaning out the ashes through the opening.

A cover H fits over the opening at the top of the stove and is formed with an annular air-chamber I, having perforations at both top and bottom, as shown at *d e*, respectively. The perforations *d* receive the air from the outside of the stove, which passes down through the perforations *e* and thence into the body of the cylinder A down through the fuel in the fire-pot, and afterward up and out through the pipe which connects with the opening *f* at the top of cylinder B.

The direction of the air which forms the draft is clearly indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the openings *d* being controlled by a damper-plate J, having corresponding perforations *g*. This damper-plate is connected to the cover H by any suitable means that will allow the plate to turn on a common center, and, if desired, said plate may be provided with an ornamental head K, which may be used as a handle to lift the cover off the stove when desired or used for turning the damper-plate. This damper-plate has a downwardly-extending flange *h*, which extends over a support *i* around the opening at the top of the stove, the cover H having a rim *k*, which rests upon the support to retain the cover in position, but admitting of the cover being removed when desired.

The cylinder A at or near its upper end has a draft-opening *l*, which opening is controlled by a hinged damper K, said opening forming a communication between the cylinders A B, as shown. The cylinder A at its bottom has a chamber L, and through this chamber a communication is formed between the lower end of the cylinder A and the cylinder B by means of a hinged damper M. These dampers are connected together by a coupling-rod N, so that they will close or open simultaneously, which are operated by the handle *m*, connecting with the upper one of the dampers and extending out through the side of the cylinder B.

The stove may be provided with suitable legs O, which are detachably connected thereto in any suitable and well-known manner.

It will be seen that the air is taken in at the top of the stove, thereby obtaining an even hot-blast draft around the fire-pot to consume all the smoke and gases, thereby materially enhancing the value of the stove.

When the lower damper is open and the top damper is closed, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, a perfect base-heater is obtained that will effectually consume the products of combustion, and when the dampers are reversed and the damper-plate at the top of the stove closed, also the cap which covers the opening at the front of the stove is removed, a direct draft will be obtained, which is used only to start the fire.

The damper *b* in the cap G is only to furnish sufficient air to protect the grate.

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

A heating-stove consisting of an inner cylinder and an outer cylinder surrounding the same and of such shape with relation thereto as to leave a space below the lower end or bottom of the inner cylinder and a space at the rear to form a chamber and outlet for the products of combustion, a chamber extending laterally from the space below the bottom of the inner cylinder and into the space formed by the outer cylinder, a hinged damper closing the laterally-extending chamber, a hinged damper closing an opening in the inner cylinder at or near the top thereof, and a coupling-rod connecting the two dampers and means for operating it, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN P. LYNOTT.

Witnesses:
W. H. SHAFFNER,
E. H. PAYNE.