

(No Model.)

W. H. PAGE.
DRAFT SUPPLY APPARATUS.

No. 603,453.

Patented May 3, 1898.

Fig. I.

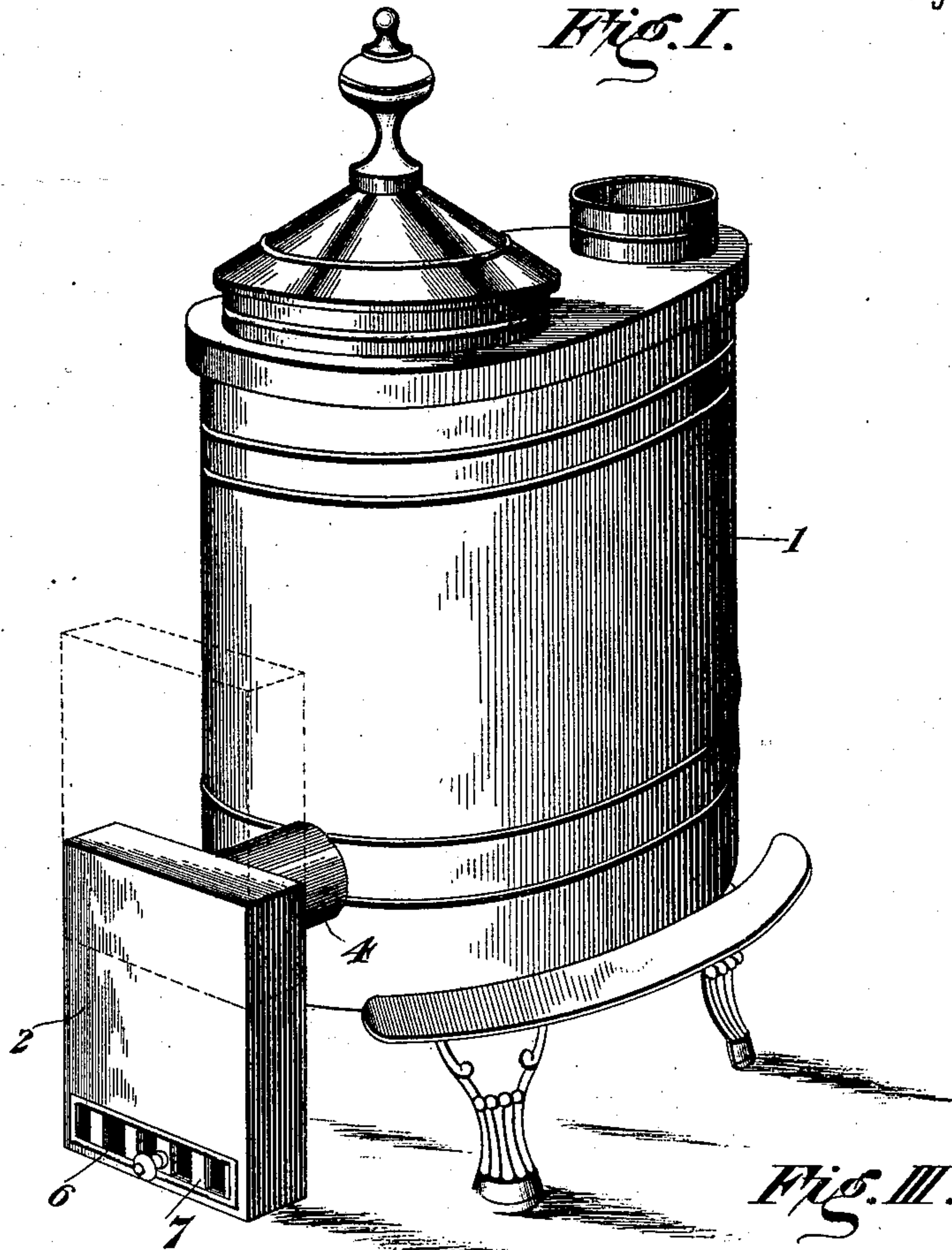


Fig. III.

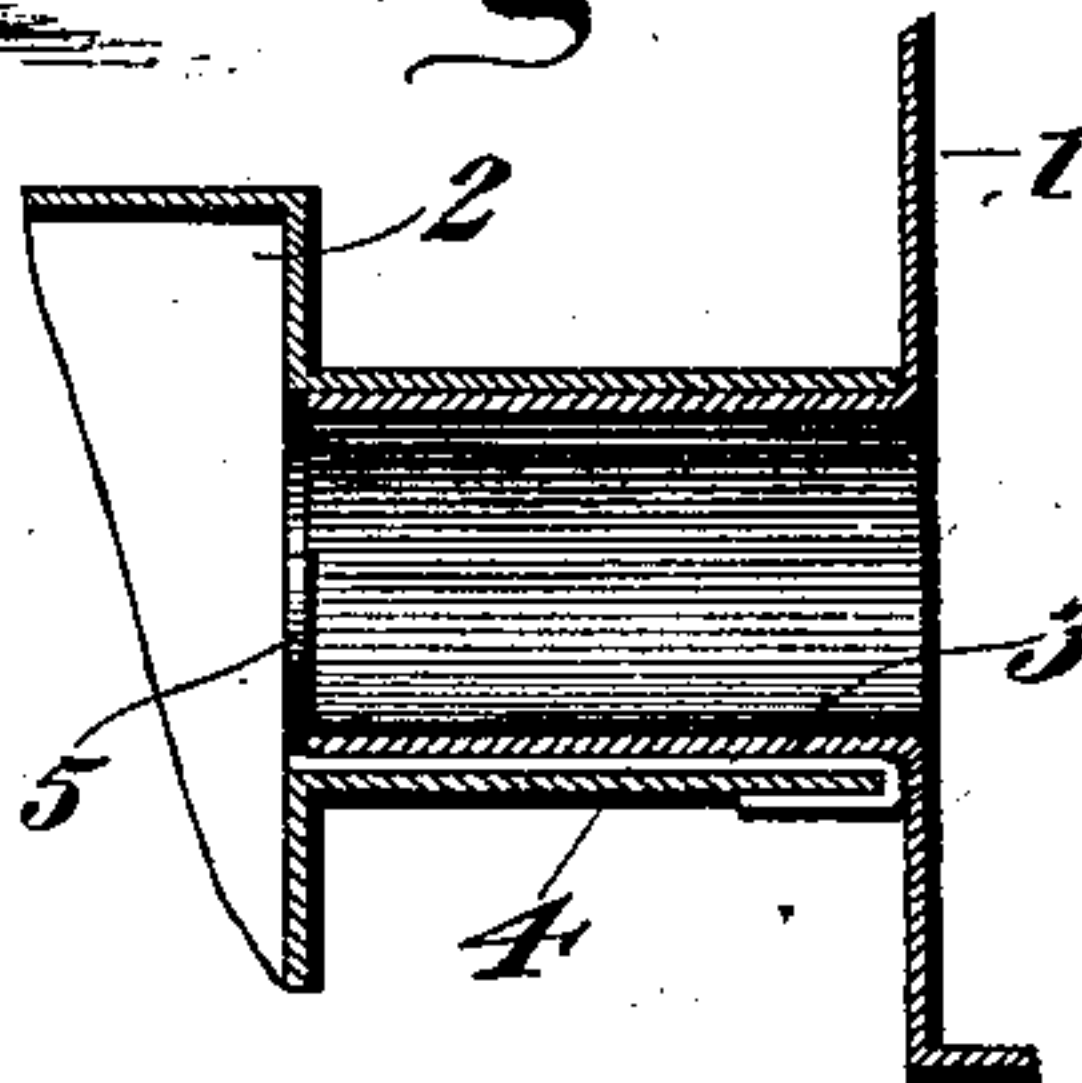
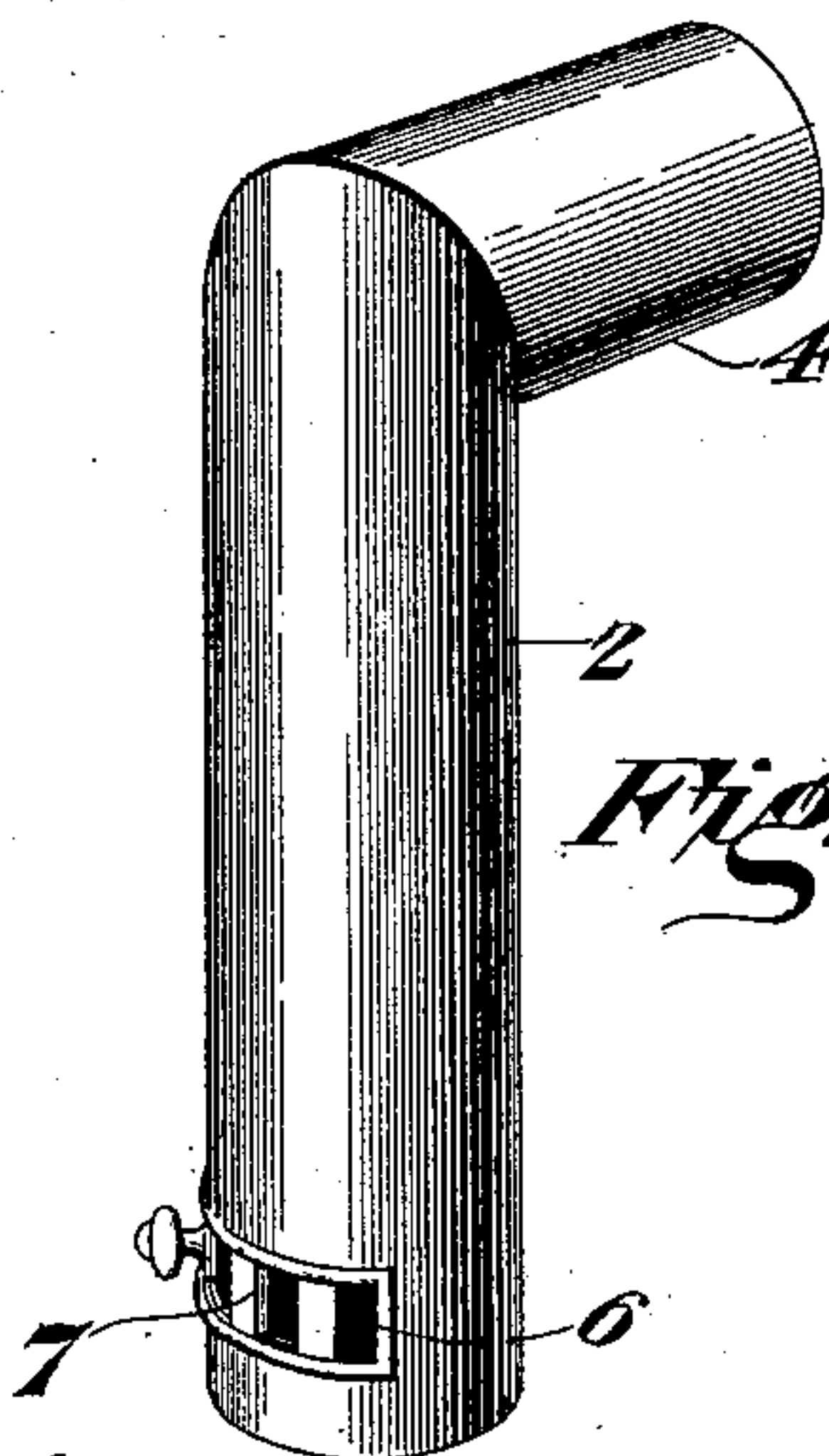


Fig. II.



Witnesses:

McFowler
Charles A. Baker

Inventor:

William H. Page

By Joseph E. Atkins
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY PAGE, OF BASIC CITY, VIRGINIA.

DRAFT-SUPPLY APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,453, dated May 3, 1898.

Application filed May 17, 1897. Serial No. 636,918. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY PAGE, of Basic City, in the county of Augusta, State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Draft-Supply Apparatus, of which the following is a complete specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce an improved apparatus for supplying to a stove the draft necessary to support combustion therein.

Heretofore stoves have been provided with draft-supply apertures or dampers located in any convenient portion of the stove underneath the grate or that portion of the stove containing the fuel. Ordinarily in stoves in general use such apertures are located from eight to thirty-six inches above the floor of the room or compartment in which the stove stands. Now it is well understood in the art of heating dwelling-rooms or the like, that the heat given off from a stove ascends toward the ceiling of the room and that the cooler air descends toward the floor, whereby the temperature of a room near the ceiling and that near the floor differ by many degrees. When the air necessary to support combustion within a stove is drawn from the body of air within the room, at an elevation, say, of several inches above the floor, the draft is made upon the heated body of air, and not from the cold and sluggish stratum which lies upon the floor. By my invention I propose by improved means to draw the air necessary to support combustion within the stove exclusively from the cold body of air lying directly above the floor. By this means not only do I avoid waste of heat, but also secure means of promoting a more even and uniform temperature throughout the compartment to be heated.

My apparatus is applicable particularly to that class of stoves known as "air-tight" stoves, and I illustrate it in connection with the same. I desire, however, to state distinctly that my invention is not exclusively applicable to that variety of heater.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I is a perspective view of one form of air-tight stove shown by way of illustrating the mode of applying my device in practice. In that

figure one form of my apparatus is shown in full lines in the operative position and in dotted lines in the elevated position. Fig. II illustrates another form of my device. Fig. III is a sectional view through the tubes which unite the draft-supply member with the stove and illustrating that which I call my "fender" within the same.

Referring to the figures on the drawings, 1 indicates the body of a stove, being, as illustrated, that of a stove of the class known as "air-tight."

2 indicates a swinging draft-supply member, which is adapted to supply air to the stove through a connection made, as usual, through the lower part of the stove. I prefer to make the draft-supply member separable from as well as movable upon the stove, and for that reason employ that which I shall call a "horizontally-arranged stove-tube" 3 upon the stove, adapted to enter a tube 4 upon the draft-supply member. By this arrangement the draft-supply member may be separated from the stove as often as required, and the stove-tube 3 may be utilized as an aperture for the removal of ashes. If preferred, however, one tube common to the stove and the draft-supply member may be substituted in place of the two illustrated.

I prefer to employ within the tube or tubes which unite the stove and the draft-supply member that which I shall call a "fender" 5, its function being to prevent the discharge of ashes from the stove into the interior of the draft-supply member.

In the lower part of the draft-supply member I provide apertures 6, through which air may be admitted into the interior of the member, and thence into the stove. Besides, the apertures 6 may be controllable by means of the usual slide 7, which may entirely close the apertures or graduate them to any desired size.

The draft-supply member is made to swing upon the tube which unites it to the stove in order that it may be swung upwardly out of the way whenever the room is to be swept or dusted.

The shape of the draft-supply member may be varied to a substantially unlimited extent. I illustrate two forms, one an oblong rectangular form, as shown in Fig. I, and the

other a cylindrical form, as shown in Fig. II.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a stove, of a horizontally-disposed tube projecting therefrom,
5 a swinging draft-supply member carried upon the tube and adapted to be swung vertically thereon, and an aperture near the extremity of the draft-supply member opposite the tube, substantially as set forth.
- 10 2. The combination with a stove, of a horizontally-disposed tube projecting therefrom, a swinging draft-supply member carried upon the tube and adapted to be swung vertically

thereon, a fender located within the tube adapted to prevent access of ashes from the 15 stove to the draft-supply member, and an aperture near the extremity of the draft-supply member opposite the tube, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto 20 subscribed my name.

WILLIAM HENRY PAGE.

Witnesses:

W. H. PATTERSON,

T. W. QUESENBERRY.