

No. 615,629.

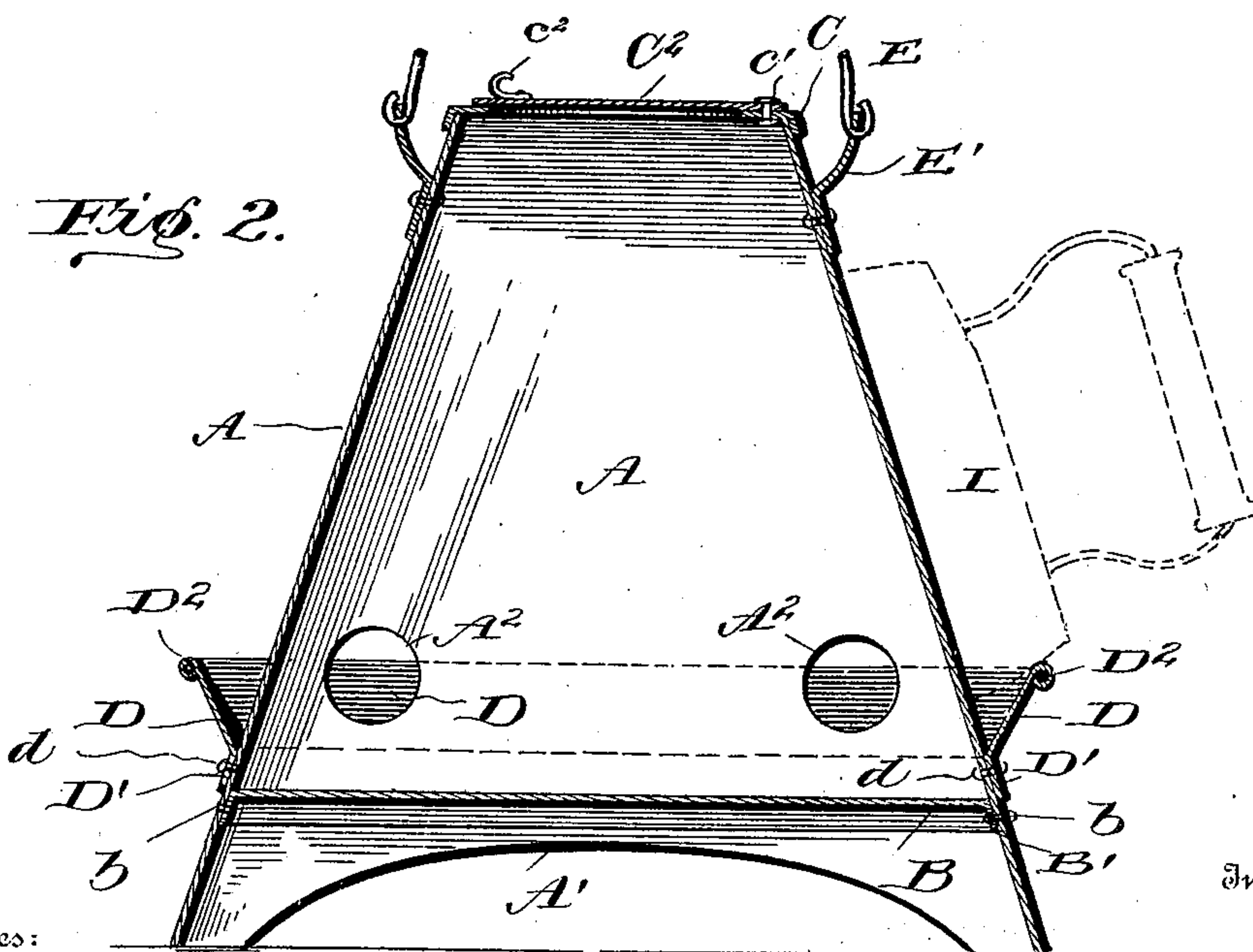
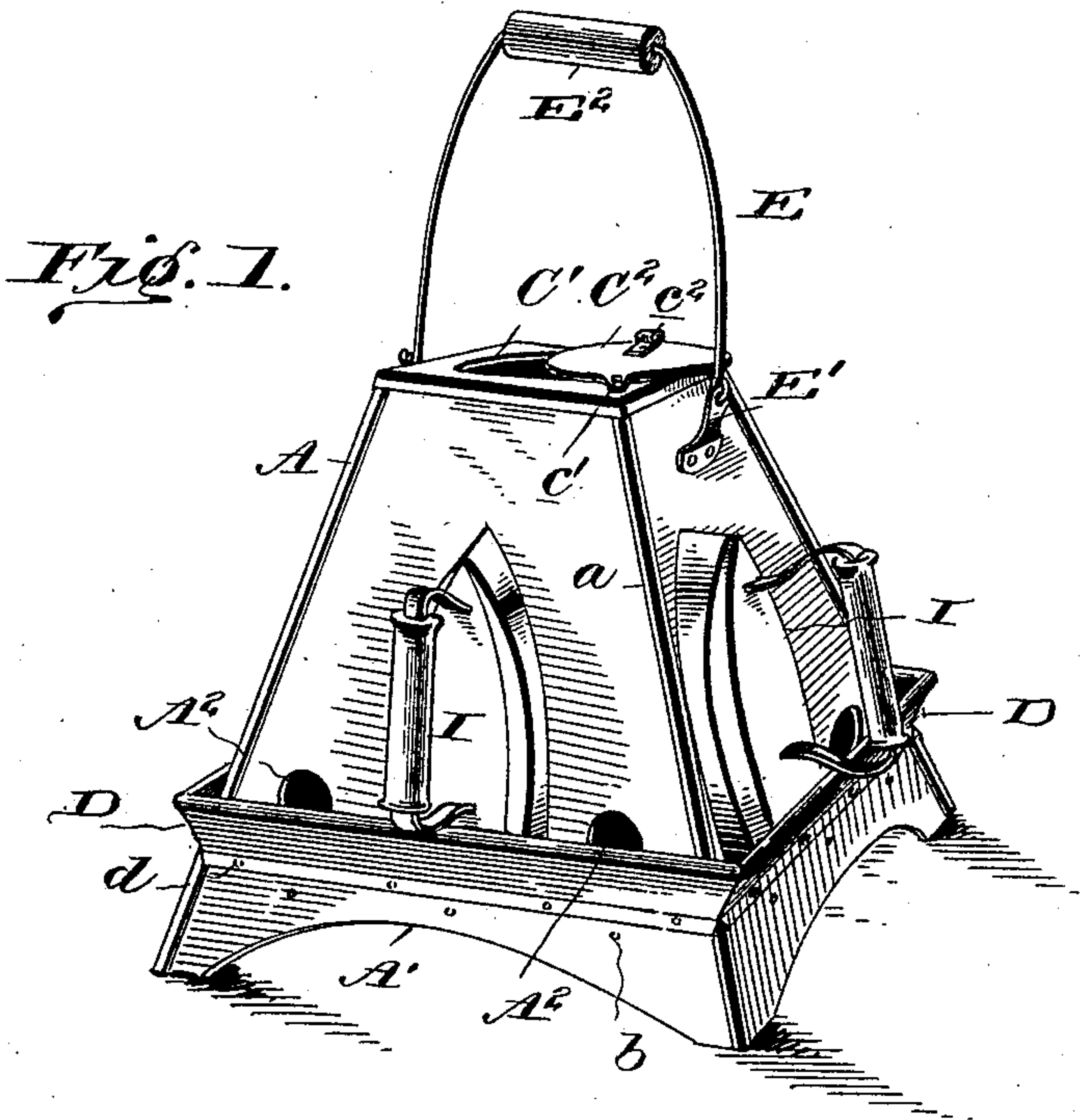
Patented Dec. 6, 1898.

T. F. MORGAN & C. B. DUNNAGAN.

SHEET METAL LAUNDRY STOVE.

(Application filed June 11, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

L. C. Hills.  
Alfred T. Gage.

Thomas F. Morgan  
Constantine B. Dunnagan,  
by E. B. Stocking Attorney.

Inventors.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. MORGAN AND CONSTANTINE B. DUNNAGAN, OF WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES, AND LEMUEL W. SEABOLT, OF SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.

## SHEET-METAL LAUNDRY-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,629, dated December 6, 1898.

Application filed June 11, 1897. Serial No. 640,377. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, THOMAS F. MORGAN and CONSTANTINE B. DUNNAGAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Winston, in the county of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Laundry-Stoves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to sheet-iron laundry-stoves, and more particularly to a stove of that character which is adapted to be readily moved from place to place for the purpose of heating sad-irons in a position convenient to the user when ironing.

The object of the invention is to provide a stove of simple and cheap construction which will be comparately light in weight, so as to render it readily portable, and upon which the sad-irons for use can be conveniently placed and heated in a position adjacent to the user, so as to prevent the necessity of the person using the irons from passing to and from an ordinary stove or working near such a stove.

The invention has for a further object to simplify and improve the details of construction to procure the most efficient results in a sheet-metal stove of this character.

The invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter particularly described and then specifically defined by the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective of the stove, and Fig. 2 is a central vertical section through the same.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts throughout both figures of the drawings.

The letter A designates one of the side walls of the stove, which is formed of sheet metal, preferably iron, and the same tapers from its upper portion outwardly toward its base. A number of these side walls—for instance, four, as illustrated in the drawings—are assembled by a double-seamed joint *a* at their meeting edges to form a pyramid-shaped structure having inclined walls, against which the bottom or base of the ordinary sad-iron I may rest. Each of the side walls are cut away at

its lower portion, as at A', so as to form at the corners supports or feet for the stove and between the corners to leave an opening through which the air may circulate beneath the bottom B of the stove to prevent the heat from the bottom from burning or injuring the surface on which the stove may rest. The side walls are also each provided with draft-openings A<sup>2</sup> for the entrance of air into the stove to promote the combustion of the fuel, and at their upper ends the several side walls are connected together by means of a top or cover C, which is provided with an opening C' to permit a draft through and a feed-opening for fuel for the stove and which is secured to the said side walls by means of a down-turned flange *c*, riveted or otherwise secured to the walls. The aperture C' in the top or cover C may be partially or wholly closed by means of a swinging plate C<sup>2</sup>, pivoted to the cover at *c'* and provided with an operating lug or handle *c*<sup>2</sup>, by means of which it may be moved upon its pivot to partially or wholly close the draft-aperture in the top, and thus regulate the combustion of the fuel in the stove. The bottom B is formed of a blank of sheet metal of the proper size to fit the lower portion of the stove, and it is provided at each of its edges with a downwardly-projecting flange B', which is suitably secured to the inclined side walls—for instance, by means of rivets *b*.

Upon each of the side walls a supporting-flange D for the sad-irons is provided and secured to the walls by means of an angular flange D', suitably attached to the walls—for instance, by means of rivets *d*. This flange flares outwardly at its upper portion, and the edge thereof is stiffened and strengthened by means of a wire or rod D<sup>2</sup>, over which the upper edge of the flange is bent. The flange thus forms a support for the lower portion of the iron I and allows a space for the entrance of air into the apertures A<sup>2</sup> to promote the combustion of the fuel.

Suitable means may be provided for transporting the stove from place to place. For instance, as shown, a bail or handle E may be connected to the stove by means of lugs E', riveted or otherwise affixed to the side walls. The upper portion of this bail may be pro-



vided with a handhold E<sup>2</sup> of ordinary construction for the purpose of grasping the bail and lifting the stove.

By constructing the stove of sheet metal and using therein charcoal or other suitable fuel a conveniently light portable heating-stove for irons is provided, in which the irons will rest with their base against the inclined side walls of the stove, through which the direct heat from the products of combustion will be transmitted, thus quickly heating the irons.

The convenient shape of the stove and means for supporting the irons thereon render the stove capable of use directly adjacent to the person doing the ironing and avoid the necessity of passing back and forth to and from the ordinary heating-stove for the purpose of heating the irons.

By the use of this stove the necessity of working near large heating-stoves is avoided, and in warm weather or climates the necessity of using such a stove is obviated, and the irons may be heated by the minimum amount of fuel, the heat from which is directly transmitted to the irons, and all unnecessary heating of the apartment in which the stove is located is thereby avoided.

By means of the plate located at the top of the stove the draft can be regulated so as to secure the desired degree of combustion of the fuel and the consequent amount of heat generated.

Having described the invention and set forth its merits, what is claimed is—

1. An improved sheet-metal laundry-stove composed of separate side walls secured together and inclined toward each other laterally and longitudinally to form a pyramidal body and having therein draft-apertures, a top having a draft and feed opening and connecting the upper ends of said walls, a pivoted draft-regulating plate at said opening, an imperforate bottom located beneath said apertures in the side walls, projecting flanges secured to the outside of said walls beneath said apertures, and a handle or bail affixed to the upper portion of the stove, substantially as specified.

2. A sad-iron heater consisting of a sheet-metal body having inclined sides, a top and a solid bottom, the sides having air-inlet apertures above the bottom and the top having a draft and feed opening, a pivoted plate for the draft and feed opening, and an inclined flange secured to the outside of the body below the air-inlet apertures and forming a seat for the sad-irons; substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS F. MORGAN.

CONSTANTINE B. <sup>his</sup> X DUNNAGAN.  
mark

Witnesses:

L. W. SEABOLT,  
J. T. VALENTINE.