

No. 804,106.

PATENTED NOV. 7, 1905.

W. A. DOUGLASS.
COMBINED FIREPLACE AND STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

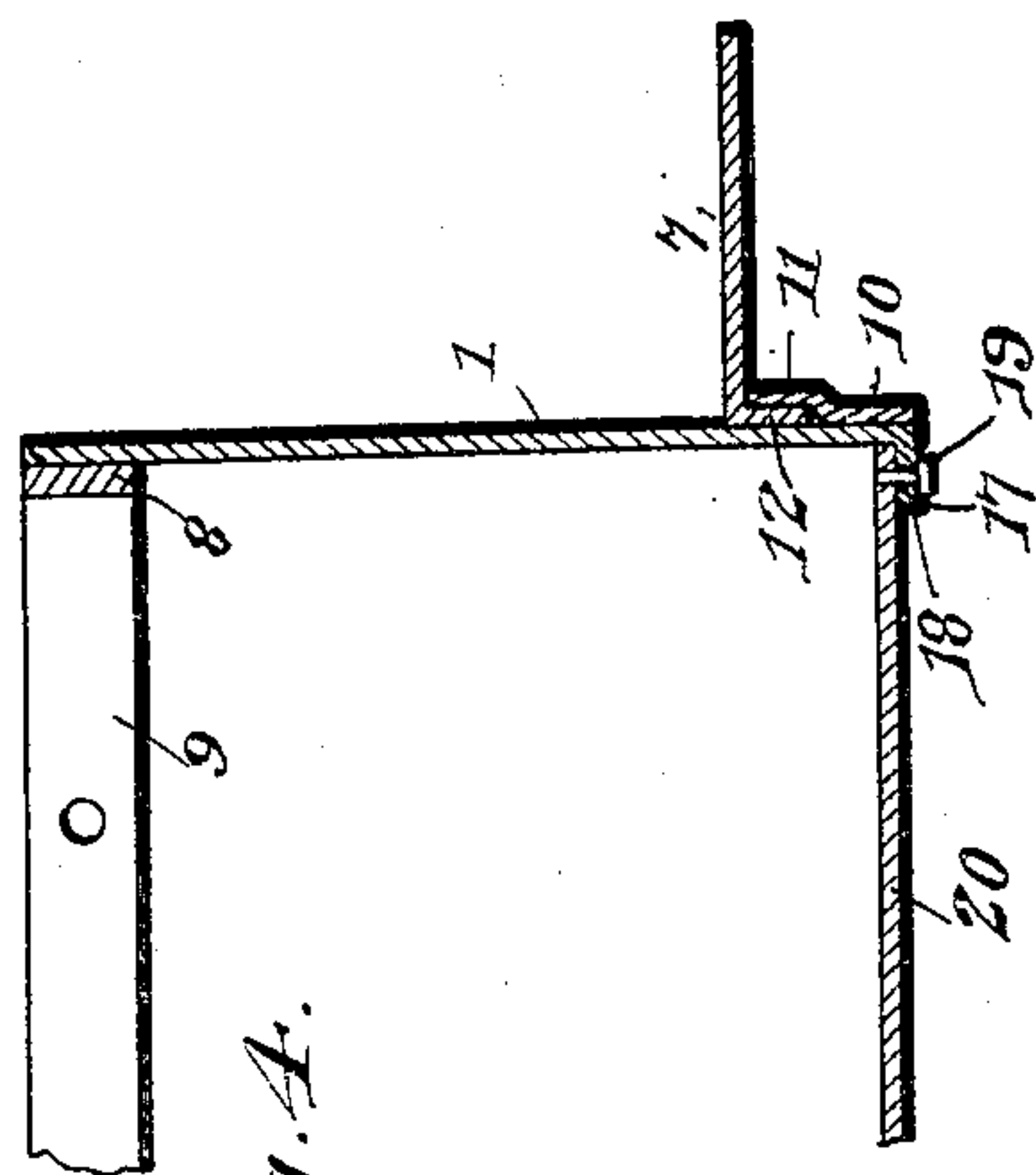


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

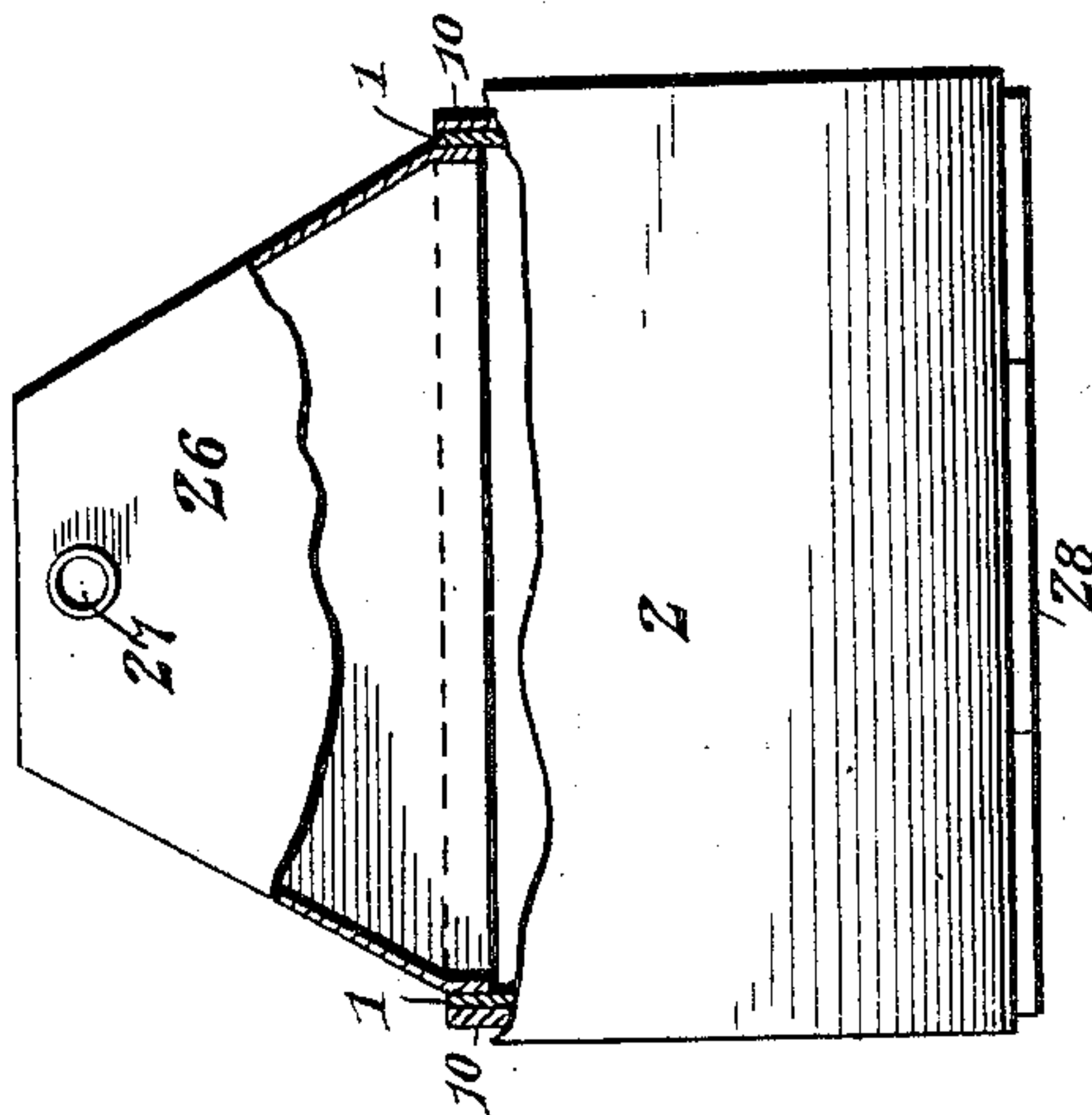
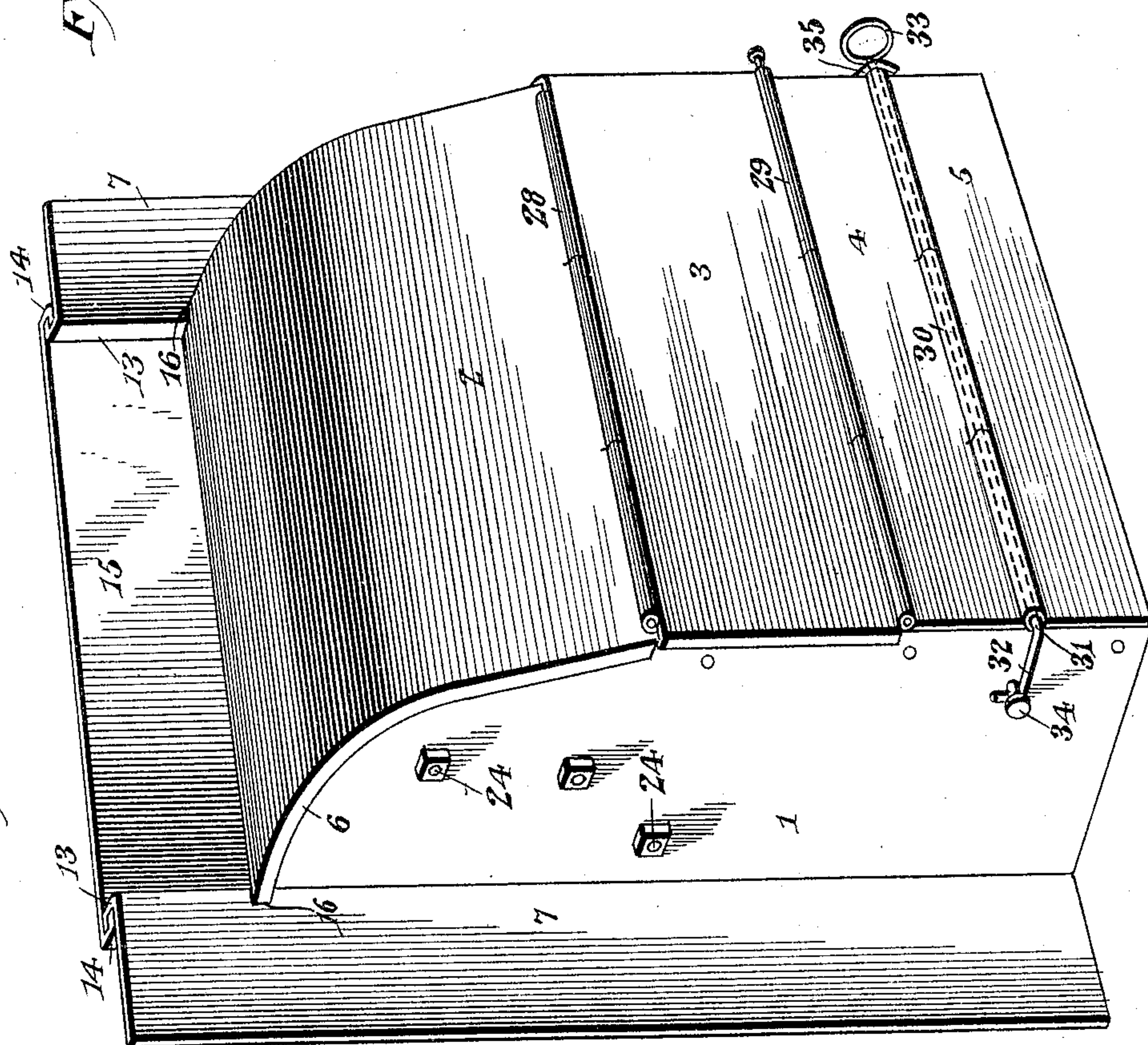


Fig. 1.



W. A. Douglass, Inventor

By

E. G. Siggers

Attorney

Witnesses
Jas. E. McLaughlin
H. J. Riley

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

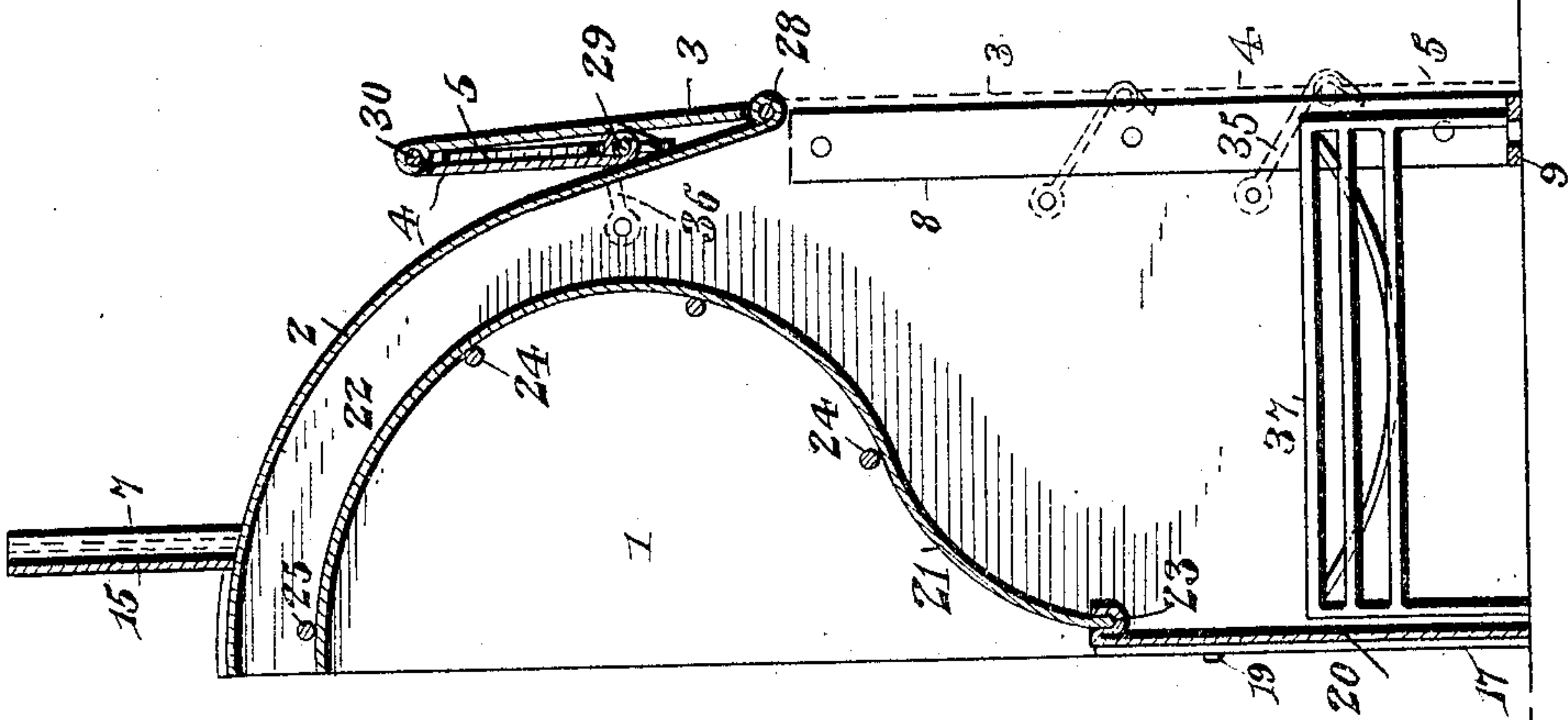
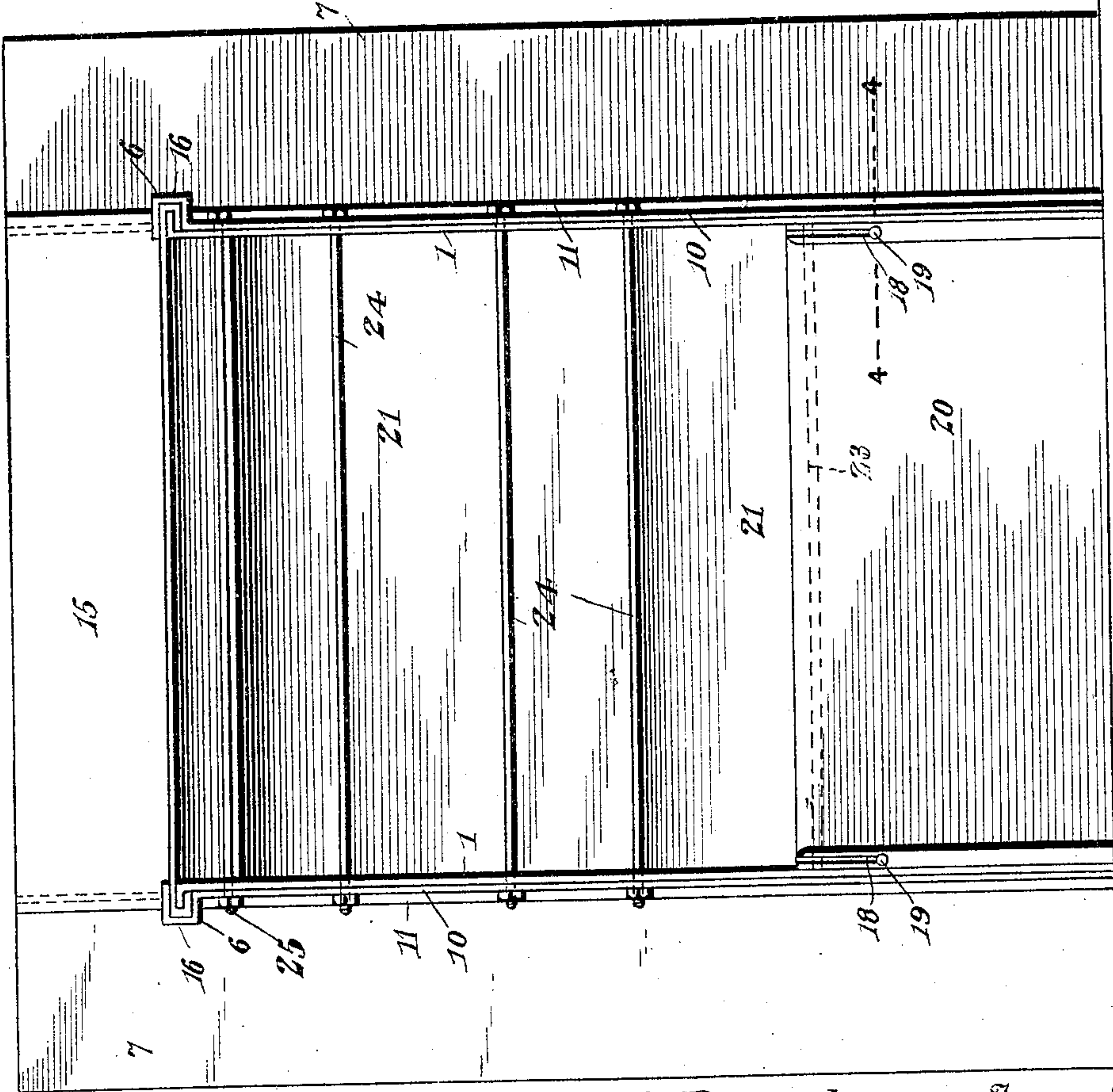


Fig. 2.



W. A. Douglass, Inventor

By

E. G. Siggers

Attorney

Witnesses

Jas. E. McLaughlin
J. J. Riley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER A. DOUGLASS, OF PILOTMOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA.

COMBINED FIREPLACE AND STOVE.

No. 804,106.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed March 24, 1904. Serial No. 199,793.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. DOUGLASS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pilotmountain, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Combined Fireplace and Stove, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a combined fireplace and stove.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of fireplaces and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient construction adapted to be arranged either within a fireplace or be connected with a chimney or flue in the same manner as in an ordinary stove or heater.

A further object of the invention is to improve the construction for controlling the draft and to provide a blower adapted to cover more or less of the front of the combined fireplace and stove, accordingly as it is desired to make the fire burn fast or slow.

Also the invention has for its object to prevent smoky fireplaces and to enable either wood or coal to be used as a fuel and to prevent the latter from rolling down or accidentally getting out of the fireplace in any other way.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a combined fireplace and stove constructed in accordance with this invention, the blower being closed. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view, the blower being shown open in full lines and closed in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view, partly in section, illustrating the construction for connecting a stovepipe with the casing for enabling the latter to be connected with an ordinary chimney or flue.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

11 designate the sides of the casing of the

fireplace or stove, which sides are constructed of sheet metal or other suitable material and arranged vertically, as shown. The sides are provided with curved upper edges and are connected by a curved top wall 2, constructed of sheet metal and extending downward from the top to an intermediate point on the sides, the lower portion of the front of the casing being open and adapted to be covered by a blower composed of doors 3, 4, and 5, hinged together and adapted to fold, as hereinafter explained. The casing is preferably provided with laterally-extending ribs 6, located at the curved edges of the sides to interlock with side pieces 7 of a frame which surrounds the fireplace and is adapted to fit against the adjacent portions of the wall. The lower open front portion of the casing is supported by an approximately U-shaped brace 8, composed of vertical side portions and a connecting bottom portion 9 and suitably secured to the inner faces of the sides of the casing adjacent to the front edges thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The sides of the casing are provided at their rear edges with vertical strips 10, having offset front portions 11, spaced from the sides, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, to provide vertical grooves for the reception of flanges 12 of the side 7 of the said frame. The sides 7 have their inner vertical edges bent at right angles to form the said flanges 12, and they extend above the top of the casing and are provided above the same with L-shaped flanges 13, arranged at the inner edges of the sides and interlocking with reversely-disposed L-shaped flanges 14 of a top piece 15, which rests upon the top of the casing, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The ends of the top piece 15 are angularly bent to form the L-shaped flanges 14, which extend forwardly from the top piece and which prevent the sides 7 from moving laterally of the casing. The sides are provided at the lower ends of the L-shaped flanges 13 with notches 16, which receive the side ribs or flanges 6, whereby the sides 7 of the frame are interlocked with the casing and held against accidental upward movement. By this construction the frame which surrounds the casing when secured to a wall is adapted to retain the casing in a fireplace. The frame is located at a point between the front and rear edges of the sides of the casing, and the latter extends rearward from the frame a sufficient distance to fit within a fireplace.

The rear pieces or strips 10 of the sides are

provided at their lower portions with inwardly-extending transversely-disposed vertical flanges 17, having slots 18 adapted to receive headed projections 19. The lower
 5 straight back wall or section 20, which fits against the flanges 17, is designed to be constructed of cast-iron or other suitable material, and it is readily removable to enable it to be conveniently replaced should it be
 10 burned out through long use. The top of the lower rear wall or section 20 supports an upper curved wall or section 21, extending upwardly and forwardly from the straight rear wall or section toward the front portion of
 15 the top of the casing, and it then curves upwardly and rearwardly, being arranged substantially concentric with the adjacent portion of the top of the casing to provide a curved upwardly and rearwardly extending
 20 smoke passage or flue 22. The body portion of the upper section of the back of the casing is substantially semicircular, as shown, with the lower portion extended and reversely curved to present a concaved front
 25 face for throwing the heat downwardly and forwardly. The top of the lower straight section of the back is provided with a groove 23 to receive the lower edge of the top section of the back, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, whereby the two sections are detachably inter-
 30 locked, the upper section being adapted to be readily sprung out of engagement with the lower section. The two sections may be detachably connected in any other desired man-
 35 ner. The upper section is held in position by transverse rods 24 and 25. The rods 24, which are arranged at intervals, are located in rear of the central or intermediate portion of the curved upper section, and the other rod 25 is
 40 located above the curved section of the back, at the top thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The rods have their ends threaded and provided with nuts, as shown. The upper end of the flue or passage 22 may communicate
 45 directly with the interior of a chimney or fireplace, or it may be connected with a supplemental substantially triangular flue or box 26, tapering rearwardly and provided at its upper wall with a stovepipe-opening 27, adapted to
 50 receive an ordinary stovepipe for connecting the extension flue or box with an ordinary chimney or flue. By this construction the combined fireplace and stove may be fitted within a fireplace or be arranged adjacent to
 55 a chimney and connected with the same similar to an ordinary stove.

The blower, which is composed of sections or doors 3, 4, and 5, is adapted to entirely cover the open lower portion of the casing, as
 60 illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or the lowermost section or draft-door 5 may be opened to provide the proper draft. Also the lowermost section or draft-door may be folded against the intermediate door 4 and the
 65 latter then folded against the top section or

door 3 to uncover the lower half of the front opening of the casing. Also the sections may be swung upward to the position illustrated in full lines in Fig. 3 of the drawings to ex-
 70 pose the entire front opening of the casing. The top section or door 3 is hinged at its upper edge at 28 to the lower edge of the curved top of the casing, and its lower edge is hinged at 29 to the upper edge of the intermediate
 75 section or door 4. The lower edge of the intermediate section or door 4 is hinged at 30 to the upper edge of the lower section or draft-door. The pintle-rod 31 of the lower section or door is fixed to the latter and is provided
 80 at one end with an L-shaped arm 32, and it has a handle 33 at its other end. The pintle-rod serves as a catch, and the L-shaped arm is adapted to engage a headed projection 34, extending outward from one side of the cas-
 85 ing. The pintle-rod is adapted to be engaged at the other side of the casing by a lower hook 35. By this construction the blower is held tightly against the front of the casing to cover
 90 entirely the opening thereof, and when in this position fuel cannot possibly roll out of the casing. When the sectional blower is rolled or folded and swung upward to the position
 95 illustrated in Fig. 3, it is retained in position by a top hook 36. Intermediate hooks may be provided for holding the doors or sections of the blower when the same is partially
 100 opened; but the sections may be constructed so that they will remain in such position without the use of separate fastening devices.

The casing receives a grate 37, which may
 105 be of any desired construction and which is adapted to hold either wood or coal, whereby either of the same may be used as a fuel. When the lowermost section or draft-door is opened and the rest of the blower is closed, a
 110 strong draft will be provided, and the fire will be caused to burn rapidly, as will be readily understood. When the bottom and intermediate doors are opened, the fire will burn
 115 less rapidly, and when the blower is entirely closed the fire will be caused to burn very slowly. When the blower is entirely opened, the fire will burn more or less freely, and the heat will be thrown downward and outward
 120 by the curved backs, which are partially arched above the rear portion of the grate.

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

1. A combined fireplace and stove, com-
 125 prising the upright sides each of said sides being formed in one piece, an inclined top wall connected at its edges to the sides and forming one wall of the smoke passage or
 130 flue and terminating at the front opening, a back composed of upper and lower sections, the lower section being upright, and the upper section being curved or bowed and arranged adjacent to and spaced from the top
 135 wall and forming the other wall of the smoke

passage or flue, said top section being fitted between the sides and its lower end being interlocked with the upper part of the lower section and retained in such interlocked relation by the said sides.

2. A combined fireplace and stove consisting of a casing, said casing comprising sides, a substantially inclined top connecting the upper portions of the sides, a back composed of a lower straight section slidably and detachably interlocked with the sides, and an upper bowed section removably fitted between the sides of the casing and detachably interlocked with the top of the lower section and retaining the latter in its interlocked relation with the sides.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing provided at the front with an opening, a blower hinged to the casing so as to cover the opening and composed of a plurality of hinged sections arranged to be independently and successively opened to expose a greater or less portion of the opening, one of the sections having an extended pintle, and means mounted on the casing for engagement with the pintle to lock the blower in its open and closed positions.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing provided at the front with an opening, a blower composed of top, bottom and intermediate sections or doors hinged together and to the casing and arranged to be independently and successively opened to expose more or less of the opening of the casing, a handle connected with the bottom section, and means arranged to engage the handle for locking the blower in its open and closed positions.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing provided at the front with an opening, a blower hinged to the casing and composed of a plurality of sections, the bottom section being provided with a pintle having a catch at one end and an operating-handle at the other, means mounted on the casing for engagement with the catch, and a locking device for engaging the pintle ad-

jacent to the handle, substantially as described.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing, a blower hinged to the casing and composed of a plurality of hinged sections, the pintle of the bottom section being provided at one side of the device with an arm forming a catch, a stud mounted on one side of the casing and arranged to be engaged by the arm, and a plurality of hooks mounted on the other side of the device and arranged to engage the pintle, substantially as described.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing provided at the top with opposite ribs and having grooves at the sides, and a removable frame extending outward from the casing and composed of sides provided with flanges to engage the said grooves and having notches to receive the ribs, and a top piece interlocked with the sides of the frame, substantially as described.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing provided at opposite sides with strips forming grooves, a removable frame extending outward from the casing and composed of sides having flanges to fit in the grooves and projecting above the casing and provided with flanges, and a top piece interlocked with the latter and supported by the casing, substantially as described.

9. In a device of the class described, the combination of a casing provided at its sides with vertical strips having offset front portions spaced from the sides and forming vertical grooves open at the front, and a frame surrounding the casing and having rearwardly-extending flanges to enter the said grooves, whereby the said frame serves to retain the casing in the fireplace.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WALTER A. DOUGLASS.

Witnesses:

R. L. VALENTINE,
J. H. BAYLY.