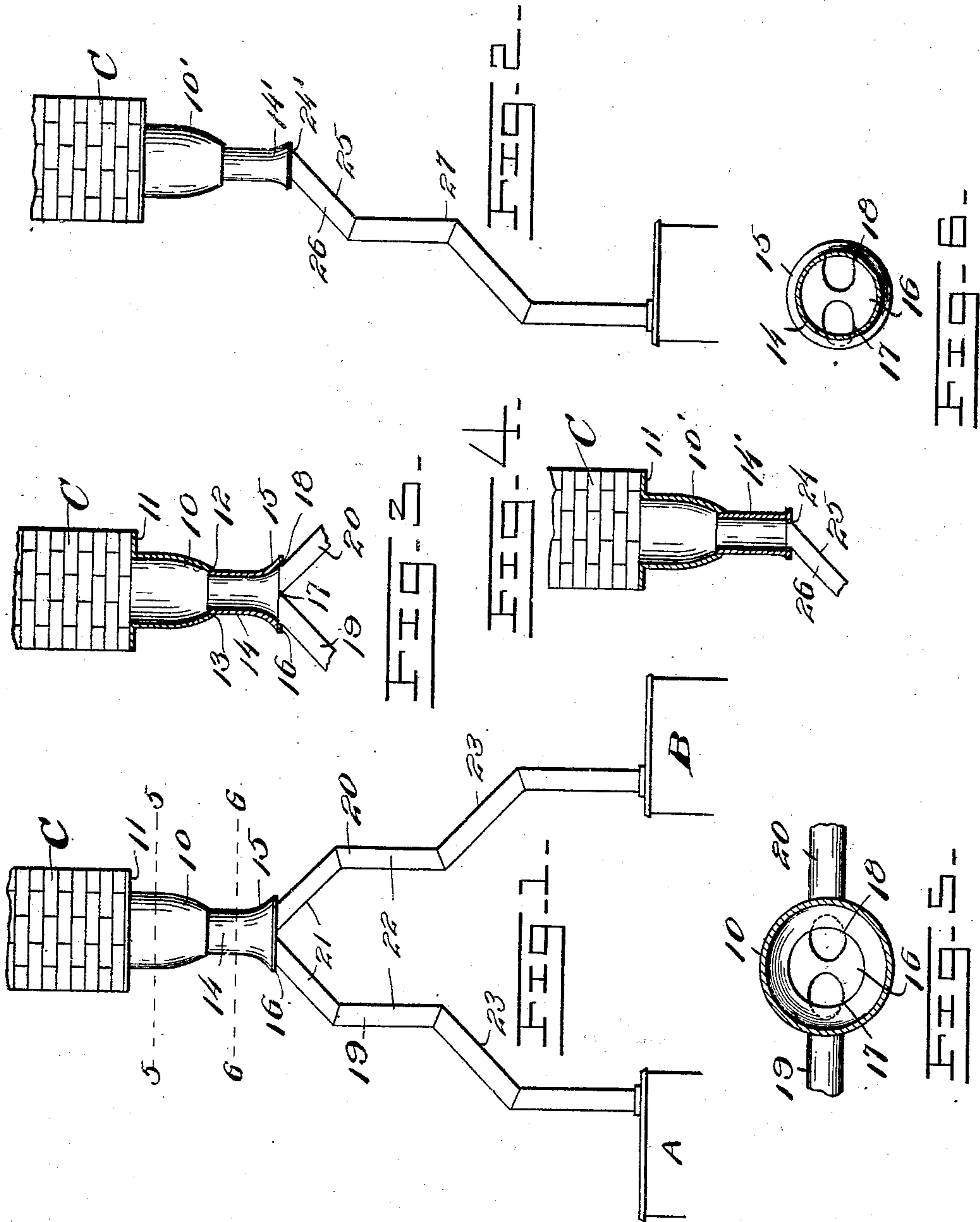


A. W. PARKER.
SMOKE FLUE.

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915,211.

Patented Mar. 16, 1909.



Witnesses

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AI W. PARKER, OF VICTOR, MICHIGAN.

SMOKE-FLUE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AI W. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Victor, in the county of Clinton and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Smoke-Flues, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stoves and furnaces, and more particularly to smoke flue structures, and has for an object to provide a flue structure which will be simple in construction and which will be so arranged whereby the burning of soft coal will not cause an accumulation of soot, thus procuring a perfect combustion of the stove at all times.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a chimney and two stoves showing the application of the present invention thereto, Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modified form of my invention, Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the form of my invention shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a similar view of the form of my invention shown in Fig. 2, Fig. 5 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3, Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, there is shown in diagram in Fig. 1 two stoves A and B respectively, and a chimney C of ordinary construction provided upon its under side with a substantially bowl shaped chamber 10 of sewer tile or the like, and this chamber, at its upper end is provided with an annular flange 11 which may be attached in any suitable manner to the under side of the chimney. The passage of the chamber thus lies in direct communication with the passage formed in the chimney. The side walls of the chamber are curved so that a reduced lower end 12 is provided.

The chamber 10 is provided with a passage 13 at its bottom which receives the upper end of a pipe section 14 preferably of bell

shape and which is thus provided with outwardly flared walls 15. The pipe section 14 is closed at its lower end by a head 16 in which are formed passages 17 and 18 respectively for the reception of flues 19 and 20 respectively. From the bottom of the section 14, each flue is directed outwardly and downwardly as shown at 21 then vertically downward as shown at 22, then outwardly and downwardly as shown at 23 similarly to the portion 21. From the portion 23 each flue is directed vertically downward so that it may be conveniently attached, as shown to its respective stove.

In the form of my invention shown in Fig. 2, the chimney C is provided with a chamber 10' similar to the chamber 10 described in the preferred form of my invention, and which receives at its lower end the bell shaped section 14' which is similar to the bell shaped section 14, but which is provided at its bottom with a suitable passage 24 for the reception of the upper end of a flue 25, the flue being directed downwardly and outwardly as shown at 26 and being finally directed vertically downward as shown at 27 for attachment to a stove, as shown.

The last form of my invention is particularly adapted for use in connection with chimneys having but one flue or stove outlet, whereas, as shown in Fig. 1 it is obvious that the structure is adapted for use in connection with a plurality of stoves discharging into one chimney.

It will thus be seen that a simple, inexpensive and effective flue is provided which is constructed in a manner to prevent the accumulation of soot. In the majority of structures heretofore the flues from beneath the chimney have been directed at various angles, particularly right angles, and it has been found from experience that they easily cause the accumulation of soot and prevent a perfect burning of the fuel. From applicant's structure it will be seen that the bowl 10 beneath the chimney is constructed in a manner to prevent the accumulation of soot by being arranged to deflect soot into the section 14, as is obvious, and from the section 14 it will be seen that soot may be directed through an unobstructed passage to the stove.

The enlargement of the lower end of the section 14 permits the use of larger pipes at 19 and 20 to carry off the soot to the stove.

The use of the two members 10 and 14 facilitates the erection of the structure as will of course be understood.

What is claimed is:—

5 1. In a flue structure, the combination with a chimney, of a receptacle having a reduced lower portion disposed beneath the chimney and having an annular flange at its upper end attached to the chimney, a pipe
10 section having its upper end disposed in the bottom of the said receptacle, and a smoke flue connected with the pipe section, said flue extending downwardly and outwardly from the pipe section in a diagonal line, and
15 then extending vertically.

2. In a flue structure, the combination with a chimney, of a receptacle engaged in the chimney, said receptacle having a reduced lower portion, a pipe section engaged in the lower end of the receptacle, said pipe 20 section having its lower end flared, and a smoke flue communicating with the flared end of the pipe section.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

AI W. PARKER.

Witnesses.

W. H. HUNT,

J. V. D. WYCKOFF.