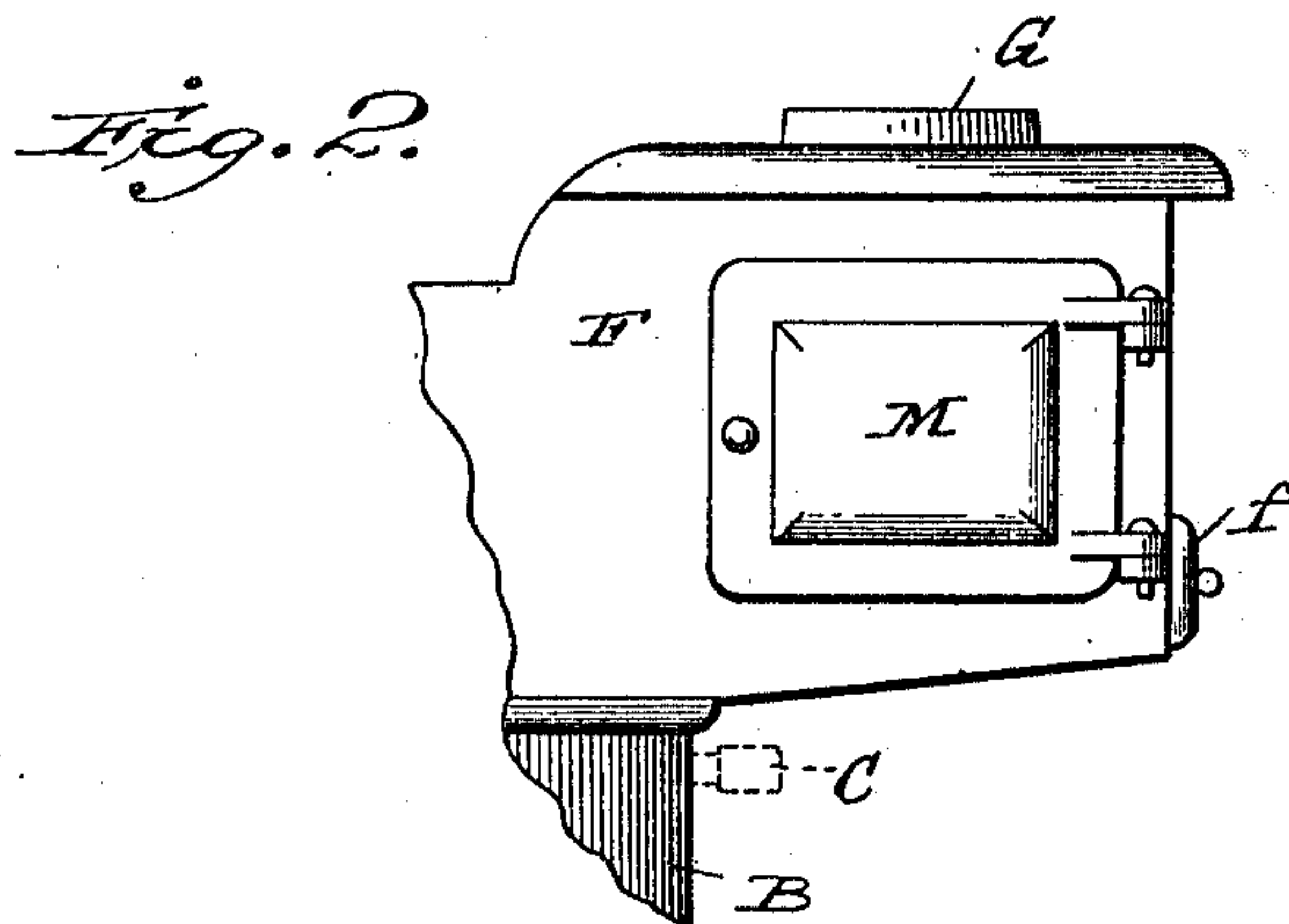
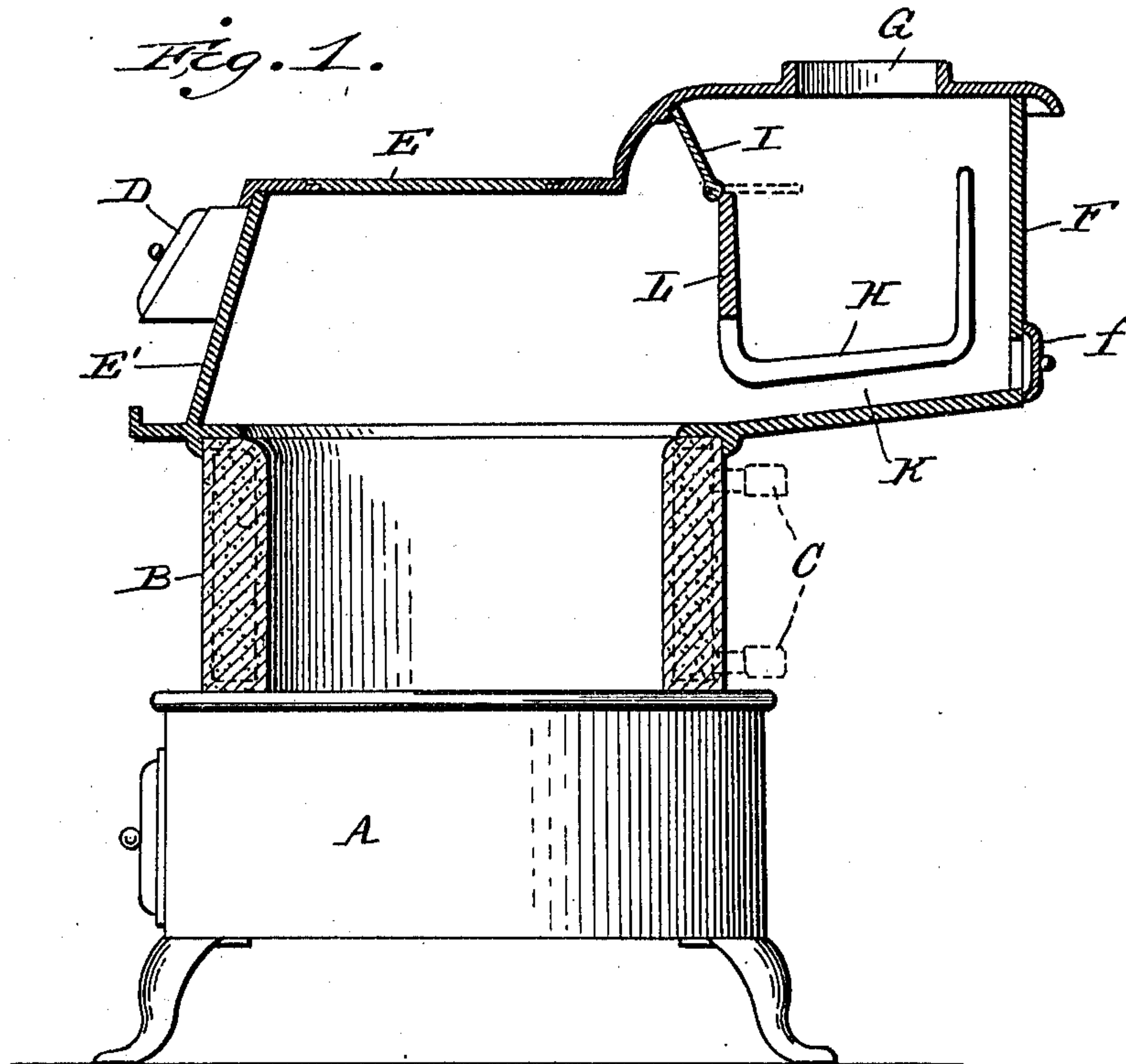


D. S. RICHARDSON.
 COMBINED STOVE AND GARBAGE DESTROYER.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1910.

990,290.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMBINED STOVE AND GARBAGE-DESTROYER.

990,290.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Application filed November 18, 1910. Serial No. 593,059.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented
5 a certain new and useful Improvement in Combined Stoves and Garbage - Destroyers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompany-
10 ing drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

One of the domestic problems of the day relates to the proper disposition of garbage
15 and kitchen refuse of the smaller families, particularly where modern gas stoves and ranges are employed in the preparation of the food. In most instances where gas stoves are employed, for cooking the food economy
20 requires the use of a stove for heating the water, boiling clothes, heating irons, etc., which will use ordinary fuel and the object of the present invention is to provide one practical solution of the problem in the form
25 of a combined stove and garbage destroyer which may be used for all purposes for which a laundry stove may be adapted and also to effectually incinerate and destroy the domestic garbage without interfering with the nor-
30 mal use of the stove.

The invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts all as will be now described and pointed out particularly in the
35 appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical section partly in elevation showing a combined laundry stove and garbage destroyer embodying the present invention.
40 Fig. 2 is a detail side elevation of portions shown in section in Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate the same parts in both figures.

The base A of the stove and the fire pot B
45 are of conventional form, the fire pot being either of the usual fire brick type or having a water chamber as indicated in dotted lines with pipe connections C for heating water in a stationary boiler. The top section is
50 provided with a fuel or front damper door D and heating surfaces E, E', over the fire pot for the smoothing irons and clothes boiler.

The top section in accordance with the
55 present invention is extended rearwardly to form a chamber F, which is open to the fire

on the inner side and from the upper portion of which the smoke exit G leads away to the chimney.

Within the chamber F there is located a
60 grate like garbage support H, the arrangement being such that there is a direct draft passage over the support with a damper I for closing the same and a branch passage K under and around the grate-like support
65 whereby the flame and products of combustion may be directed into direct contact with either large or small quantities of garbage held by the support.

The bars of the grate like support preferably extend from front to rear or parallel
70 with the air passages and at the front side of the grate like support there is provided a barrier for preventing the flame and products of combustion from taking a direct
75 course through the upper inner corner of the support. This barrier may be any suitable imperforate wall extending downwardly from the damper but it is preferably integral with and forms the front wall
80 L of the garbage support as shown in Fig. 1. With this construction the grate like garbage support may be a single basket shaped casting with a solid front wall extending down from the front edge to a point
85 near the bottom and rearwardly and upwardly extending bars between which the flame and products of combustion may pass in direct contact with the garbage held by the support.
90

In the preferred construction the portion of the support nearest the fire pot is made the lowest to cause the garbage to gravitate to a point where it will lie in the most direct route for the flame and products of
95 combustion passing from the fire pot to the smoke exit, thus insuring the incineration of the entire mass of garbage instead of drying and baking the same as would be the case if the support were remote from the
100 fire or the flame and products were not forced into direct contact with the garbage.

For directing any ashes dropping through the support down into the fire pot the bottom of the chamber F is inclined and a
105 clean-out door f is provided in the rear side. Garbage is placed in the chamber through an end door M, shown in Fig. 2, although it will be understood that the garbage door or opening may be located at any convenient
110 point which will permit the garbage to be deposited in the support without liability of

stopping the air passages or flues around the support.

What I claim is:

1. A laundry stove embodying a fire pot, an exterior heating surface above the fire pot and a garbage incinerator having a grate like garbage support directly exposed to the flame of combustion from the fire pot, there being flues above and below the garbage support and a wall on the side next the fire pot to deflect the products to the bottom of the support.

2. A stove embodying a fire pot, and a garbage incinerator having a grate like garbage support interposed between the fire pot and smoke exit and located in proximity to the fire pot whereby said support is brought in close proximity to the flame, there being a damper controlled direct flue for permitting the products of combustion to pass directly to the exit and a passage

under and around the garbage support whereby when the direct damper is closed the products will be forced to pass through or under the bottom of the support. 25

3. A stove embodying a fire pot, a garbage incinerator embodying a grate like garbage support located above the level of and in proximity to the fire pot in position to be directly exposed to the flame from the fire pot, the inner wall of the support being substantially imperforate and there being a damper controlled direct draft passage above and a passage under and around the support whereby the products may escape over the support and when the damper is closed the products of combustion will be directed under and through the support. 30 35

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
