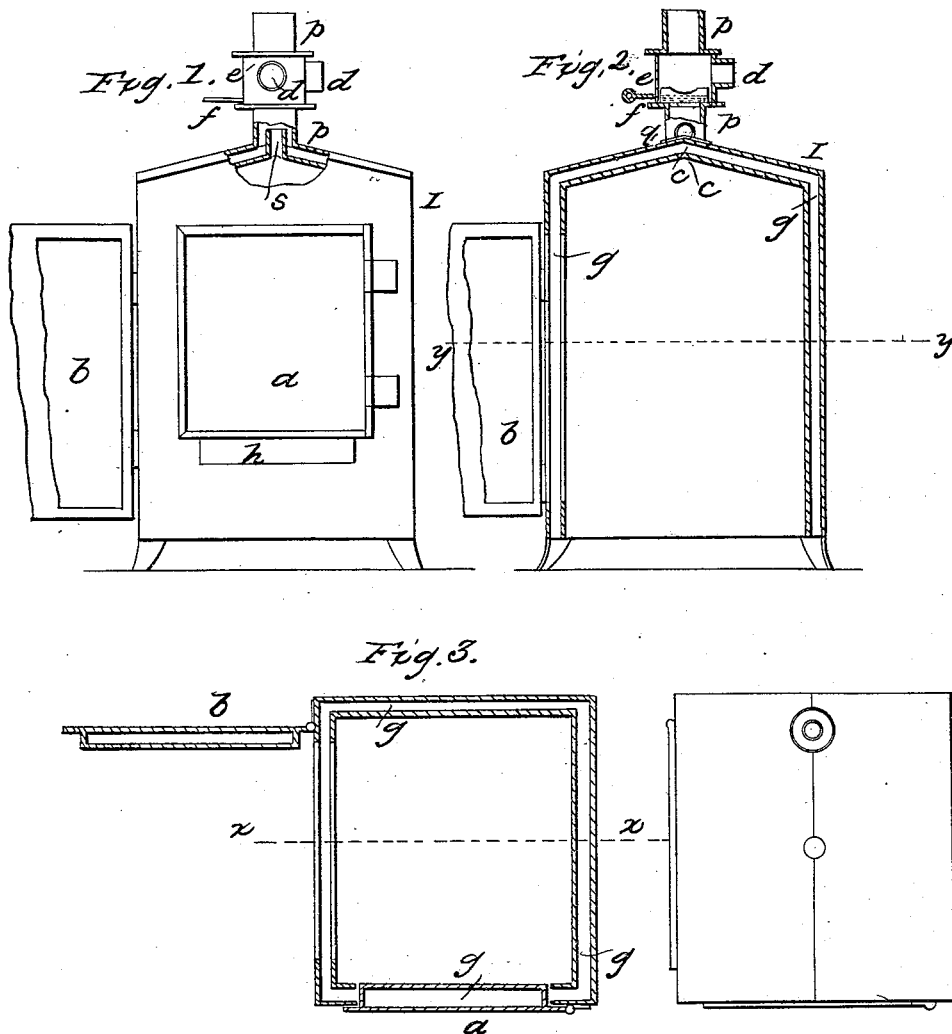


J. P. DRIVER.
Case for Inclosing Stoves.

No. 50,696.

Patented Oct. 31, 1865.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. DRIVER, OF MARENGO, IOWA.

CASE FOR INCLOSING STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,696, dated October 31, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. DRIVER, of Marengo, in the county of Iowa, and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cases for Inclosing Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a case made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken in the line *x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line *y* of Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in inclosing a cooking-stove within a case of sheet metal—say tin or iron—for the purpose of intercepting the heat which radiates from the stove, and so keep the kitchen cool in summer, and for the further purpose of enabling one to conduct hot air from the stove to another apartment in the cold season, the same conducting-pipe which serves to lead the hot air outdoors in summer serving also to conduct it into other rooms when it is desired to keep the hot air in a house.

I designates a double case made of sheet metal, of any suitable form, so as neatly to inclose any kind of cooking and other stoves. *g* designates the space between the double walls of the case, and this space is found in the doors *a* and *b* also. The bottom of the space *g* is open to the air; but said space is shut in at top everywhere, except at the place of the discharge-pipe *P*. The space between the sides of an inclosed stove and the inside of the case will be about three inches, more or less, and the height of the case should be such as to leave about two feet, more or less, between the top of the stove and the top of the inside of the case, so that the necessary cooking utensils can be easily put on and off.

The case may be made of various forms to suit the patterns of stoves in use, and for some patterns must have projections and offsets. It may have a greater number of doors than are here shown; and it may have doors on top, if desired, to enable one to have access to

the stove from above. I have shown only one door, *a*, at the front of the case. It is arranged in size and position as to expose all that part of the stove which is to be got at. Instead of one door there may be two or more, as in inclosing stoves of great size. An open space, *h*, is left, in this example of my invention, below the door *a*, to permit a stove-hearth to project through the case. Like openings can be made on the sides to receive the side hearths, if any. Instead of making such openings for the hearths, such parts of the case may be made of a form to surround and inclose the hearths, and so leave no openings in the case.

The top of the case is perforated at *c* through both its walls, and the hole is fitted with a cover, *q*. The purpose of this hole is to allow a conducting pipe or tube of a pot-lid to pass through it, so that when victuals are being boiled the fumes arising from them will be carried out and beyond the case and into the outer air. The case is furnished with feet to raise it from the floor, so that in winter, when a large quantity of warm air is desired, a large supply can be obtained both between the inner wall of the case and the outside of the stove, and also between the walls of the case. In summer the double walls, open at bottom, are of advantage in that they interpose a body of air between the walls of the case, and enabling such air to be continually changed by cold air from below.

p is the hot-air or escape pipe, through which the heat is carried away. It has an enlargement, *e*, a little way above the top of the case, from which branch pipes *d*, two or more, lead away to other apartments. It has also two sectional dampers, *ff*, whereof one is seen turned up in Fig. 2. The central part of each of these dampers is cut out in semicircular form for the purpose of permitting a stove-pipe to pass through them when they are turned down to stop the ascent of hot air through the pipe *p*. They are turned down to a horizontal position when it is desired to send the hot air only through the branch pipes *d*. An open pipe, *s*, rises through the inner wall of the top of the case centrally within the collar of pipe *p* to a height a little above the level of the upper wall of the case. The purpose of this pipe is to make a passage for the heated air of the space immediately around the stove, and to prevent

it from entering the space *g* between the walls of the case by carrying it, as above stated, above the space *g*.

The stove-pipe for the passage of the products of combustion need not be carried through the air-pipe *p*, but may be taken out at the back of the case or through its sides, in which arrangements the dampers *f* need not be cut out as described.

The side door, *b*, may be single, as here shown, or be made with two leaves. Its purpose is to give access to the oven and fire-chamber, and also to the top of the stove.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letter Patent—

1. Inclosing cooking and other stoves within a double-walled case fitted with air-conducting pipes, for the purpose of carrying off the heat of such stoves, substantially as and for the purposes shown.

2. The provision in the above described double-walled case, of the passages *c c*, for conveying off the fumes made by cooking, as herein described.

JOHN P. DRIVER.

Witnesses:

WM. J. MCKEE,

CHAS. D. HOSTETTER.