

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. D. BECKWITH.  
STOVE.

No. 385,991.

Patented July 10, 1888.

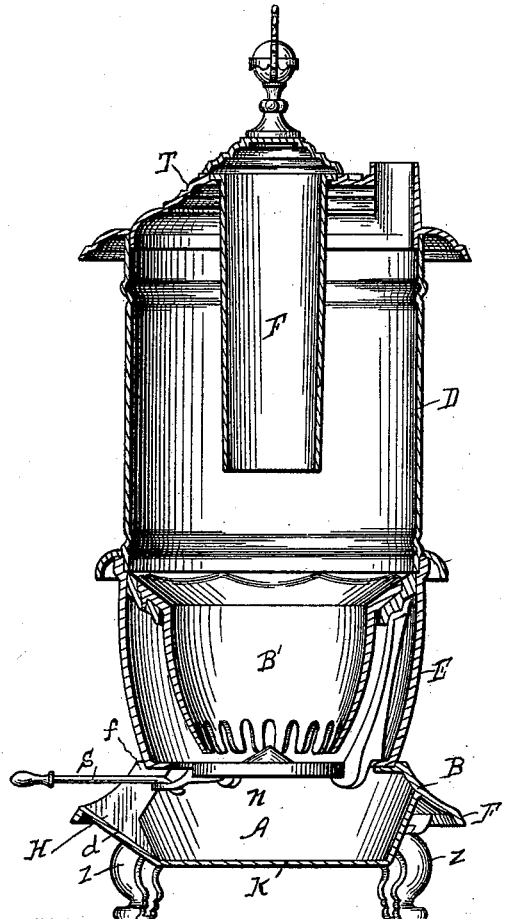


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES.

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INVENTOR

*P. D. Beckwith.*  
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(No Model.)

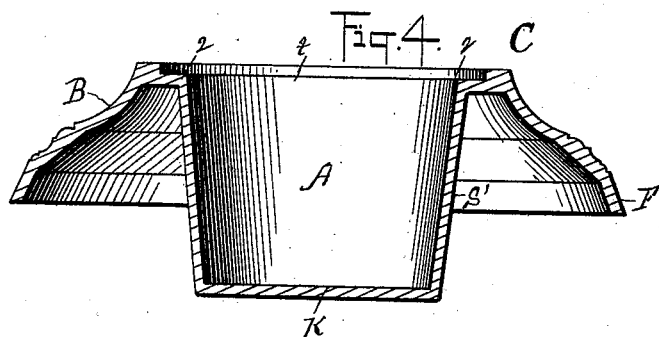
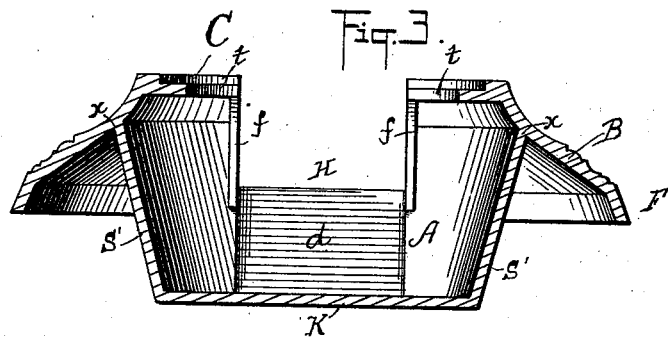
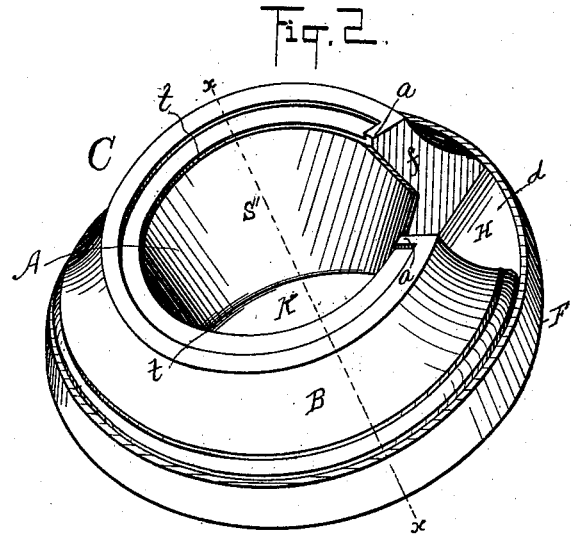
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 385,991.

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WITNESSES.

B. D. Wheeler.  
O. H. Murphy.

INVENTOR.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILO D. BECKWITH, OF DOWAGIAC, MICHIGAN.

## STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,991, dated July 10, 1888.

Application filed July 25, 1887. Serial No. 245,235. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILO D. BECKWITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stoves; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of heating-stoves known as the "Round Oak" and like heating-stoves, being an improvement on stoves heretofore patented to me. The stove as originally constructed was designed only for burning wood. In 1883 I obtained a patent for a coal-burning attachment. (See Letters Patent No. 289,820.) I discovered that in burning coal a larger amount of ashes and refuse gathered in the ash pan or pit than when burning wood, and for this reason the ash pan or pit of the old stove was found to be insufficient, as it was too small.

The object of this invention is to overcome said objection. The ash-pan is formed integral with the base or bottom of the stove, as will be hereinafter set forth, and pointed out particularly in the claims.

It is obvious that the ash-basin could be enlarged by making it deeper; but such a construction would be difficult and expensive to make. It would also necessitate making longer legs for the stove, which would make the stove too high to look well, and would make the fire-pot too high to warm the floor well.

By constructing the ash-pan as will be hereinafter set forth I overcome all of the above objections.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of the stove containing my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective of the bottom, having the improved ash-basin formed integral therewith. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section taken on the dotted line *xx* of Fig. 2, looking toward the right. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section of the old bottom and ash basin or receiver.

As indicated in the drawings, T represents the top of the stove; F, the magazine; D, the sheet-iron body; E, the fire-pot; B', the coal-basket; *n*, the shaking-grate; S, the handle for operating said shaking-grate, and Z Z are the legs. All of said parts are old, and therefore need no especial mention.

B represents the base-crown or bottom having my improved ash-pan A formed integral therewith, the bottom being bell-shaped, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

In one side, above the annular base-flange F', is located the hearth-opening H, having the inclined bottom *d*, which bottom at the upper end or portion drops slightly beyond the incline of the side S' of the ash pan or pit A.

It will be observed that the upper portion of the bottom B is C-shaped in form, having the open horizontal overhanging annular supporting-flange C, which supports the fire-pot E, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The ash pan or box A consists of a circular shell cast onto the under face of the base B.

It will be observed on looking at Fig. 4 that the ash-pan is formed on and suspended from the inner periphery of the flange C. This shows the old way of forming the parts.

In Fig. 3 it will be observed that the ash-pan A is much larger in diameter at the top and bottom, but no deeper than the old ash-pan of Fig. 4. This is accomplished by casting onto the under face of the bottom B the upper end of the ash-pan A at a point about midway of the width of the bottom or base-crown B, as clearly shown at *x* of Fig. 3.

It will be observed on looking at Fig. 3 that the diameter of the ash-receptacle A at the point of its juncture with the base B is much larger than the diameter of the circular opening *t* in the top of the base, and that the open horizontal supporting-flange C overhangs the ash pan or receptacle A, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

In order to properly support the ends *aa* of the open flange C, I cast integral therewith the vertical flanges *ff*, which form side walls to the hearth-opening H, and are cast onto the sloping side S' of the ash-pan A, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) thus forming strengthening ribs or flanges.

The inclined bottom *d* of the hearth-opening

extends from the top of the annular flange F' to the bottom *k* of the ash-pan, and through said opening the ashes and refuse are removed from the ash-pan. It is of great importance  
5 to have the ash-pan cast onto or formed integral with the bottom, as only such a construction will make an air-tight stove at the bottom.

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

1. The herein-described stove-bottom, having the hearth-opening in one side thereof, the horizontal overhanging open flange C, the ribs *ff*, attached thereto at *a a* and projecting inward flush with said open flange C, the ash-pan formed integral with and onto the under face of the bottom B, the diameter of the ash-pan being greater than the inner diameter, *t*, of the open flange C, as and for the purposes  
20 specified.

2. In combination with the herein-described stove-bottom, having open flange C, the hearth-opening, the ash-pan formed integral with and joining the under face of the bottom at about midway of the bottom's width, the vertical  
25 flanges *ff*, forming side walls to the hearth-opening H, said flanges *ff* extending into the ash-pan flush with the inner edge of the flange C, joining the flange C to the ash-pan, the whole formed integral, as and for the purposes  
30 specified.

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

PHILO D. BECKWITH.

Witnesses:

FRED. E. LEE,

P. S. STAFFORD, Jr.