

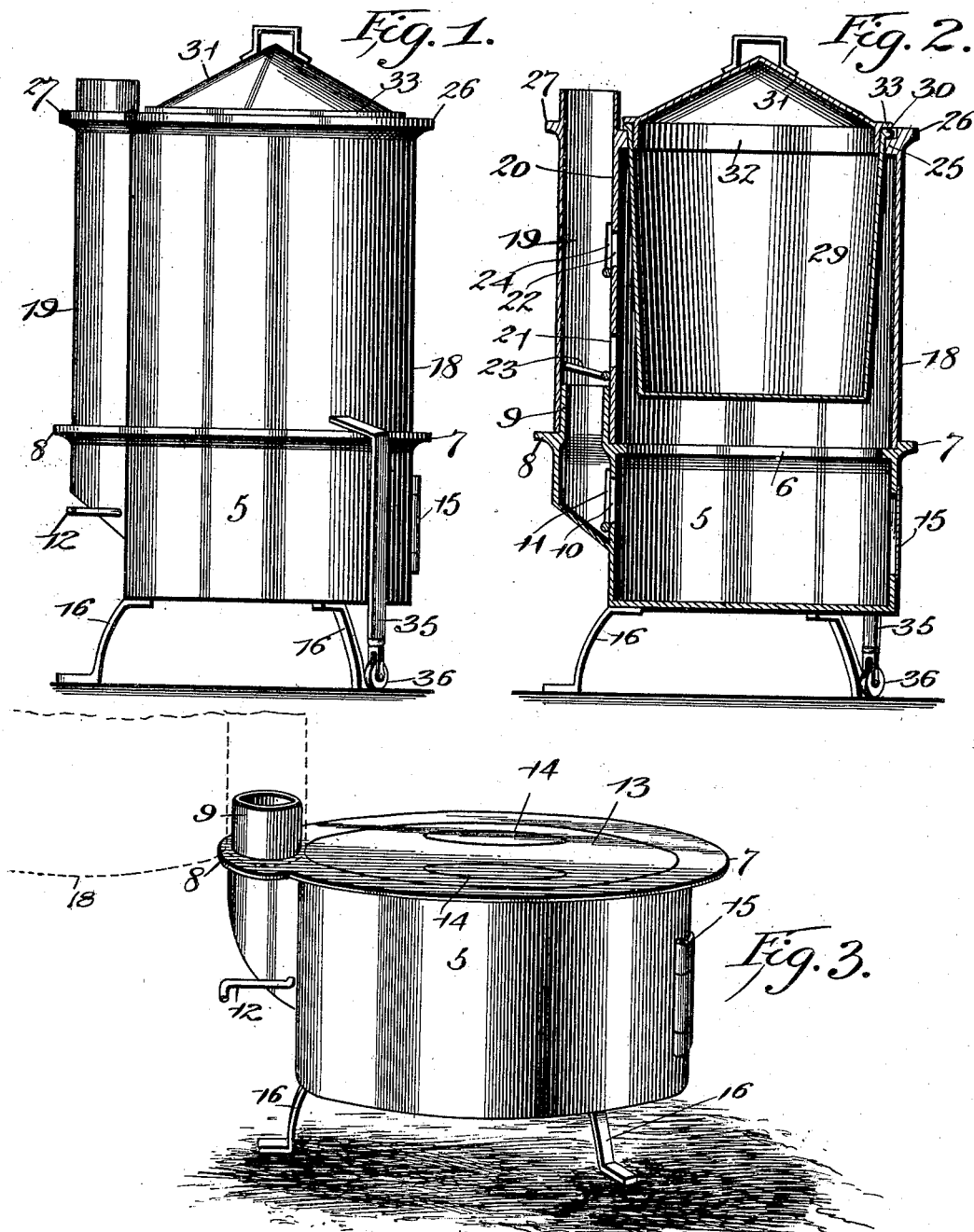
No. 646,946.

S. C. BLAIR & L. BROUGH.
LAUNDRY STOVE.

Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

(Application filed Jan. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SMITH C. BLAIR AND LORENZO BROUGH, OF CENTREVILLE, IOWA.

LAUNDRY-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,946, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed January 2, 1900. Serial No. 117. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SMITH C. BLAIR and LORENZO BROUGH, citizens of the United States, residing at Centreville, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Laundry-Stove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stoves in general, and more particularly to that class known as "laundry-stoves;" and it has for its object to provide a stove proper which may be employed for ordinary purposes and an attachment which may be placed upon the stove proper and having a receptacle for clothing to be boiled, the smoke-pipe of said stove being so arranged that the discharge of smoke and heat therethrough may be varied, so as to cause such discharge at different heights of the smoke pipe or flue, for purposes which will be presently described.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a stove constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on a line connecting the centers of the stove-body and flue and showing the attachment in place. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the stove proper or base of the construction.

Referring now to the drawings, in constructing a stove in accordance with the invention a base 5 is formed, which is preferably cylindrical and having an open top, below the upper edge of which is an inwardly-directed flange 6, an outwardly-directed flange 7 being formed upon the upper edge of the body. Forming a continuation of this flange 7 is an arc-shaped flange 8 upon the outer surface of a flue 9, which has communication at its lower end with the base 5 through an opening 10 in the side of the latter. This opening 10 forms a means for the escape of smoke and is provided with a damper 11, the spindle of which extends at one end through the side of the flue and is bent to form an operating-crank 12. A circular cover 13 is adapted to lie upon the flange 6 to close the upper end of the base, which cover has top openings 14, provided with lids in the usual manner. A fuel-opening diametrically opposite the flue

9 has a closing-door 15 of the usual construction, and in order to support the base or body 5 a plurality of legs 16 are secured thereto.

Adapted for interchangeable employment with the cover 13 is a cylindrical backing 18, the lower end of which is adapted to rest upon the flange 6 and fit closely against the inner periphery of the body 5 above said flange. This extension 18 has secured to one side thereof a flue 19, the lower end of which is adapted to fit over the upper end of the flue 9 and rest with its lower edge upon the flange 8. There is a common separating-wall 20 between the flue 19 and the extension 18, and through this wall 20, at different elevations, are formed smoke-outlets 21 and 22, having dampers 23 and 24, the spindles of which extend outwardly of the flue 19 and are provided with means for rotating them or oscillating them to open and close their respective openings. The dampers 23 and 24 are of such shape and arrangement that when moved to the limit of their movement away from the smoke-openings they will close or shut off the flues below their respective openings, as shown in the case of the damper 23 in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Thus it will be seen that by manipulation of the dampers 11, 23, and 24 the smoke and other gases may be caused to leave the inclosure of the stove at different points in its elevation.

The upper end of the extension 18 is normally open and has an inwardly-directed annular flange 25 slightly below the upper edge thereof, a second flange 26 being extended outwardly from the upper edge of said extension 18, which flange 26 lies in the plane of and communicates with a flange 27, extending continuously around the outer portion of the flue 19. A boiler 29 is adapted to hang within the extension 18 and with its outwardly-turned flange 30 at the upper edge thereof lying upon the upper face of the flange 25 to prevent downward displacement of the boiler. The outer surface of the boiler below its flange is adapted to fit snugly against the inner periphery of flange 25 to prevent passage of smoke therebetween. The boiler 29 tapers slightly downwardly and extends to a point below the smoke-opening 21, and thus it will be seen that by manipulation of the several dampers the intensity of heat applied to the

boiler may be varied, the variation of heat being accomplished by causing the draft to ascend to different points either below the boiler or above the bottom thereof. A cover 31 of
5 common form is provided for the boiler 29 and has a downwardly-extending flange 32 and a connecting outwardly-extending flange 33, in the angle of which is received the upper inner edge of the boiler.

10 In order to relieve the base or stove proper from a portion of the weight of the extension 18 and the parts carried thereby and to facilitate pivotal movement of the extension with respect to the base, outwardly and downwardly extending legs 35 are secured adjacent
15 to the lower end of the extension and have supporting-rollers 36 in their lower ends. When the extension 18 is not in use, it is turned to the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, the connection of the flues 9 and 19 forming a pivot upon which this motion is made. At this time the rollers 36 act to maintain proper relation of the pivotal parts to prevent
20 excessive friction.

25 It will be readily understood that this device may be made of any size or proportion, that any desired material may be used, and that the specific construction and arrangement may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.
30

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

35 1. In a laundry-stove, the combination with a base having a flue and a top opening, and a cover for the base, of an extension adapted for interchangeable employment with said cover, said extension having a flue adapted to fit upon the flue of the base, smoke-openings in the extension leading into the flue, and a

boiler carried by the extension and depending below the smoke-openings thereof. 40

2. In a laundry-stove, the combination with a base having a flue and a top opening, and a cover for the base, of an extension adapted for employment interchangeably with said
45 cover, said extension having a flue adapted to fit upon the flue of the base, smoke-openings in the extension leading into the flue, a boiler carried by the extension, and depending below the smoke-openings thereof, and dampers
50 for the smoke-openings adapted to alternately open and close them, said dampers being adapted to close the flues below their respective openings when moved from the latter.

3. In a laundry-stove, the combination with
55 a base having a flue-opening therein, a damper for said flue, an opening in the top thereof, and a cover for the opening, of an extension adapted for employment interchangeably with said cover and having a flue adapted
60 to fit upon the flue of the base, smoke-openings leading from the extension into the flue thereof and at different elevations of the extension, a damper for each of said openings adapted to close the flue below its opening
65 when moved from the latter, and a boiler carried by the extension and depending below the smoke-openings thereof, said boiler tapering downwardly.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as
70 our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

SMITH C. BLAIR.
LORENZO BROUGH.

Witnesses:

THOMAS GOSS,
C. F. MYERS.