(No Model.)

J. G. McGREW.

HEATING STOVE.

No. 346,764. Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

Fig. 1.

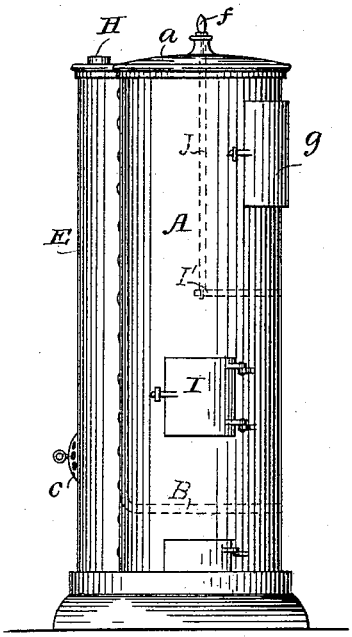


Fig. 2.

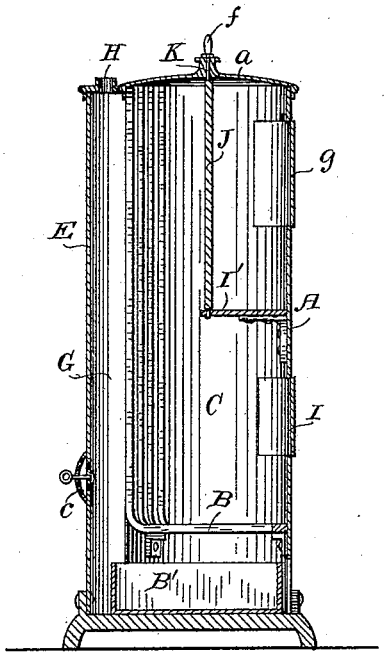
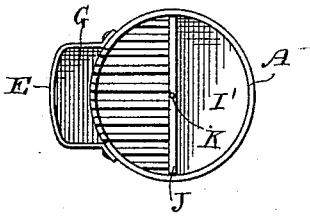


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Jos. S. Latimer
Wm. J. Littell

Inventor
James G. McGrew,
By his Attorney
J. R. Littell,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. McGREW, OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

HEATING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,764, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed October 15, 1885. Serial No. 180,003. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. McGREW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Crookston, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Heating-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to heating-stoves, and is designed more particularly for use in burning straw and the like, the object being to provide means whereby the fuel will be prevented from blazing up when a fresh charge is introduced into the stove.

A further object of the invention is to provide a stove, for the purpose above mentioned, which shall be simple in its construction, cheap to manufacture, and one that may be used for burning wood when desired.

The invention consists in the improved construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a stove embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, and Fig. 3 is a top view with the cover removed.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are denoted by the same letters of reference.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the stove-casing, which may be of sheet or other metal. This casing is semicircular in form, as shown in Fig. 3, and is provided with a cover, *a*.

B represents a grate, which is secured to the inner side wall of the casing A at its lower end, and extends across the casing, and forms a fuel-chamber, C, said grate extending to the top of the casing. The lower end of the grate B is located a sufficient distance above the bottom of the stove to admit an ash-pan, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The grate B is segmental in form, and is so arranged within the casing as to make the fuel-chamber a complete circle, the eccentric portion E forming a draft and heating space, G, which is preferably provided with a damper, *c*, by means of which the draft may be controlled. At the upper end of the eccentric portion E is provided a rim or collar, H, to which may be fitted a stove-pipe for carrying off the products of combustion.

I represents a door, which communicates with the fuel-chamber.

Projecting inwardly from the inner side of the casing A, about midway between the upper and lower ends of the fuel-chamber, is a plate or platform, I′, which is preferably semicircular in form, being just half the size of the said fuel-chamber.

J represents a vertical partition-plate, which is secured to a vertical shaft, K, having bearing at its lower end in the plate I′, and at its upper end in the cover of the stove, the upper end of the shaft extending through the cover and being provided with a finger-piece, *f*, by which the partition may be turned to throw or remove the charge from the plate or platform. This vertical partition and the plate or platform form an auxiliary compartment, into which the charge is introduced by means of a door, *g*, communicating with said compartment, preparatory to feeding it to the fuel-chamber.

As the auxiliary compartment is entirely shut off from the fuel-chamber, it will be observed that when the door is opened to introduce the charge a draft will not be created, and consequently the fuel will not blaze up, nor will the smoke escape. After the fuel is introduced into the auxiliary chamber or compartment and the door has been closed the vertical partition is turned, and, as is clearly obvious, will remove the charge from the plate or platform, and said charge will then drop into the fuel-chamber, to be consumed.

In using the above-described stove the straw is tied or pressed into bundles, or may be used after being cut as for feed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with the combustion-chamber, of a semicircular fuel-chamber, into which the material to be burned is placed, said chamber being located at the upper end of the combustion-chamber, and having a bottom and a pivoted partition-plate pivoted in line with the inner side of said fuel-chamber, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the combustion-chamber, of a grate extending from near the lower end thereof to the upper end and a fuel-

chamber located within the combustion-chamber at the upper end thereof, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the combustion-chamber, of the grate extending from near the bottom to the upper end thereof, a draft and heating chamber arranged outside the grate, and a fuel-chamber arranged in the combustion-chamber at the upper end thereof, substantially as set forth.

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

JAMES G. McGREW.

Witnesses:
GEO. K. MILLER,
GEO. E. HOLT.