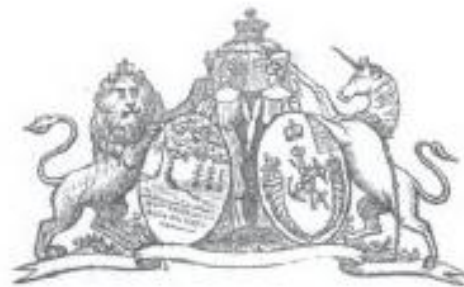


PATENTS  
OF  
CANADA,

FROM

1824 TO 1849.

*Canada - Patent Office*



TORONTO:  
PRINTED BY LOVELL & GIBSON, YONGE STREET.  
1860.



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A. D. 1847.—(LOWER CANADA.)—No. 120.

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*Hot Air Furnace.*

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LETTERS PATENT to George Fabes Prowse, of the City of Montreal, Tin and Copper Smith, for the Invention of a "HOT AIR FURNACE."

Montreal, dated 11th September, 1847.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

This invention is one by means of which caloric, in greater quantity and more intense in quality, is generated with an equal quantity of Fuel, than can be done by any other method yet invented. The hot air furnace exposing a large surface to the air, by means of the generators, causes the external air, which has been admitted through the cold air passages, to become heated, and thereby heats the air of the apartment in which the furnace is placed; and the air, which has thus been heated, may be conveyed, by pipes or tubes of any size, or in any number, or by means of regulating ventilators, or by keys or valves in the pipes, to any other apartment, and so diffuse the heat produced from one furnace over the whole house. The hot air produced by this furnace, may be rendered very pleasant by fixing in the hot air chamber an evaporator, or any other vessel containing water, and perfuming it, so that a grateful odour is scattered round. The evaporator may be fixed in the floor or in any part connected with the furnace. Another benefit obtained by this mode of heating is, that during the summer, when the furnace is not in use, the air from the

*Prowse's Hot Air Furnace.*

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basement, or out of doors, continually passing through the hot air pipes, which act as ventilators and convey the cold air into all the apartments forming an excellent mode of ventilation. The hot air chamber, or cockle, is built either of brick, tin, sheet iron, or other similar material, admitting the cold air either at the top or bottom, or at any other part to the furnace. If the cockle is of brick it is generally built with a double wall, allowing the cold air to pass down between them and admitting the cold air again through the opening in the bottom, into the hot air chamber. And on the side or end a door is generally made to allow admission, to make repairs when necessary. What is principally claimed by this invention, is the mode of obtaining heat, and having the same equally diffused, by means of the generators; the invention containing however many other and obvious advantages which it is unnecessary to specify.

GEORGE FABES PROWSE.

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