

# The way it was — home heating in 1916

Old brochure reveals some things just haven't changed

In 1916, refrigeration was still largely accomplished with ice or carbon dioxide, and air conditioning was an impractical thought. Too, the use of home furnaces was not widespread; actually they had just begun to replace fireplaces and stoves as the most practical method to heat a house.

In its sales brochure (sample pages are below), printed circa 1916, The Estate Stove Co., Hamilton, Ohio, said its single-register heater could be installed by any stove dealer.

"It will heat every room in your house in

even the coldest weather with less fuel than it would take to do the same work with stoves and fireplaces."

The single-register furnace, which actually had a large warm air register and two smaller intake registers, was promoted as a major improvement on heating systems that used pipe to transmit heated air.

And since it was placed in a basement and relied on warm air circulation, it saved space and effort over having a number of fireplaces and stoves.

"Extraordinary as it may now seem to

you, the principle underlying this scientific heating system is extremely simple."

The brochure describes the properties of warm and cold air and how the warm air flows through a house. "Warm air is constantly discharged (exhaled) into the house, while the cooler air is drawn back into the furnace (inhaled) through the two intake registers."

A guarantee issued, to be signed by both the installer and the manufacturer, reads in part, ". . . we agree to make good any imperfections in material or workman-

ship."

As signed testimonials, the brochure has eight letters from homeowners. One reads, "Last winter I spent \$75 for coal which I had to burn in three stoves to heat my house. Now I started my 24 in Estate Single Register Furnace on the first of November, 1915. I bought four tons of soft coal at \$4.15 a ton and one more at \$5, making \$21.60 altogether, and this will be enough to finish out the winter on. This means a savings to me of \$53.40 on one winter's coal bill, and I heated my house more comfortably than ever before."

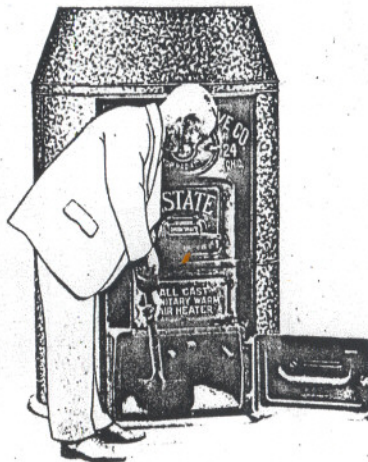


**THE FIREPOT** is the heart of a furnace—the vital point in its construction. Naturally, in a cheaply constructed furnace it is the first part to crack or burn out.

You can't always tell by looking at a firepot whether it will give honest and satisfactory service or not. It's only reasonable that you should expect some assurance from the manufacturer as to what may be expected from it.

Here's our assurance: the firepot in the Estate Warm Air Heater is positively guaranteed against cracking or burning out for a period of **FIVE YEARS** from date of installation. That's the **LEAST** that may be expected of it. If given just ordinary care the chances are that it will last three or four times as long.

We call special attention to the extra heavy cross section of the Estate firepot, and to the fact that it is heavily ribbed, inside and out, thus combining durability and increased radiating surface. The inner ribs form a series of air ducts around the inner surface of the firepot, permitting the air to flow freely over the outer surfaces of the fuel bed. Thus active combustion is maintained at the point which will transmit the greatest volume of radiated heat. This firepot construction is far more effective than the so-called "hot-blast" firepot. Remember, it is **GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS**.



**IT** isn't necessary to get down on your hands and knees to remove ashes from the Estate Warm Air Heater. The ashpit is made extra high to do away with all back-breaking labor. It is absolutely airtight. The size and shape are such that an ashpan can be used—an arrangement which many furnace users favor.

The ashpit door is fitted directly onto the face of the ashpit, insuring a perfect joint. This construction contributes to the air-tight feature of the base, insures absolute control of the fire, and prevents ashes and gases from escaping into the warm air circulating system.

**THE FEED-DOOR** is also made extra large. On the smallest size heater it measures 13 inches in width by 10½ inches in height. The lining of the feed-door is ventilated, and the door is provided with a check draft.



**AN** ample supply of moisture in the warm air discharged from a furnace is of the utmost importance. Warm air without moisture is like the dry, stifling wind off a desert. Warm air laden with moisture has the invigorating effect of a tropical sea breeze. The large capacity of the Estate Water Pan (2¼ gallons) and its position directly in front of the firepot insure the maximum efficiency in generating and discharging vapor.

Pouring water into the water pan is just as easy as filling a teakettle. No stooping, no dirty, hard-to-get-at pan to remove for cleaning. The water pan, being attached to the water pan door, swings out when the door is open. The white enameled interior surface is as easy to clean as a china plate.



**THE RADIATOR** in the Estate Warm Air Heater is of the powerful return-flue type, extremely large and highly efficient.

All heat and products of combustion from the fire chamber are forced to travel through the entire circumference of the radiator before entering the chimney. The warm air which rises from the lower part of the casing is made to pass not only around the entire outer surface of the radiator, but also through the opening in the center, so that the radiation from every inch of the surface is utilized. The lower section of the radiator has no sharp corners to check the flow of the air; all corners are gracefully rounded.

The clean-out scraper illustrated above is another original and exclusive feature of Estate construction (patent applied for). It makes the removal of soot from interior passages of the radiator "a gentleman's job." The scraper is a permanent part of the heater—always ready for use.

## The Estate Single Register Heater

—"the Furnace that Breathes"

**ONE** glance at this picture of the Estate Single Register Heater will impress you with its sturdy, clean-cut and compact construction. No clumsy pipes overhead or underfoot. No previous experience with a furnace is necessary—it operates just like a stove. Made in three sizes. Furnished complete with casing, registers and all necessary fittings.