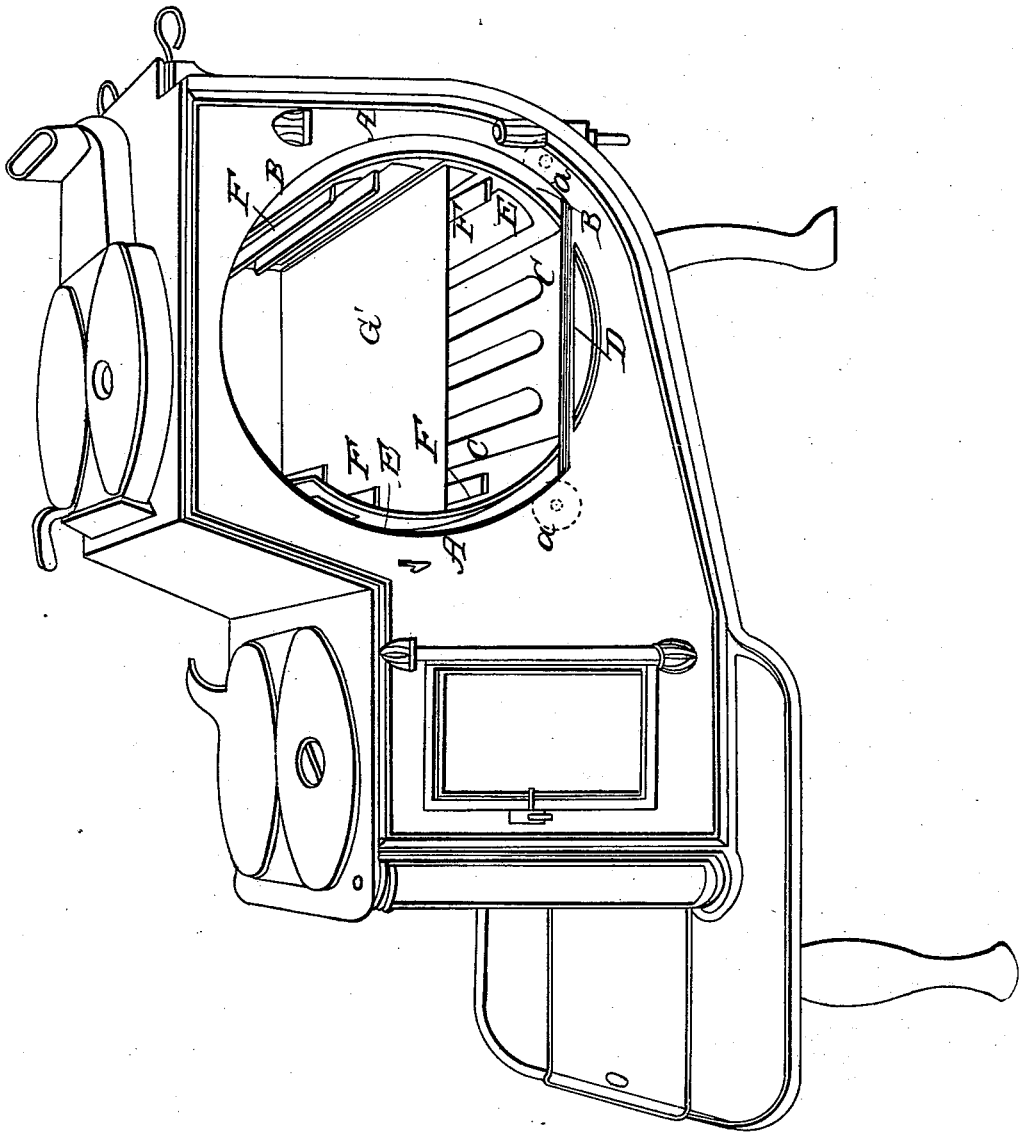
J. H. & N. P. HAYWARD.

Cooking Stove.

No. 3,076. Patented May 8, 1843.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. H. HAYWARD AND N. P. HAYWARD, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

STOVE WITH REVOLVING OVEN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,076, dated May 8, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. H. HAYWARD and N. P. HAYWARD, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and Improved Manner of Constructing a Cooking-Stove with a Rotating-Cylinder Oven; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

Our improvement in the cooking stove consists in a more convenient manner of supporting the shelves, or slides, within an oven, the walls, or case, of which consists of a cylinder of cast, or of wrought, iron; which cylinder is rendered capable of revolving for the purpose of exposing the whole of its exterior successively to the direct action of the fire, and of bringing the heated part thereof into such a situation as shall cause it to act most advantageously upon the articles to be cooked. We do not claim the invention of the rotating cylinder oven, independently of our improvement thereon, this having been long known and used, but we limit our claim to the manner hereinafter described of arranging and sustaining the shelves, or slides.

In the accompanying drawing, we have represented a cooking stove having a fireplace, and boiler holes, constructed and arranged in a manner similar to that of many others.

A, A, is a circular opening in the side plate, of which there is to be one on each side of the stove, furnished with suitable doors, not represented in the drawing. A rotating cylinder B, B, extends from one of these openings to the other, which cylinder constitutes the walls, or case, of the oven. The cylinder rests at each of its ends upon two friction rollers, which may be situated as shown by the dotted lines *a*, *a;* by the aid of these it is rendered capable of being made to revolve without sensible friction, instead of with that difficulty which has heretofore been experienced in turning such ovens around. On the exterior of one end of the cylinder we form teeth into which those of a pinion, turned by a winch, engage, as in other cylinder oven stoves. The ends of the cylinder fit closely against the insides of the side plates, and do not require grooves, or ledges, to support them.

C, C, is the bottom shelf of the oven, the ends of which rest upon the side plates of the stove that are cast with straight ledges, as shown at D, for that purpose. From each edge of this lower shelf, which may be of cast iron, rise cylindrical segments E, E, having a space of half an inch, or an inch, more or less, between them and the walls, or cylindrical sides, of the oven; the cylindrical segments, E, E, are in one piece with the shelf C, C, have ledges, F, F, formed on them to support slides, or shelves, G. Between the ledges, we make open slots, as at F, F, along the cylindrical segments, to admit the heat freely from the cylinder.

What we claim as constituting our improvement in the rotating, cylindrical oven stove, is—

The appending of the cylindrical segments E, E, to the bottom, or stationary, shelf, C, C, for the purpose of supporting such shelves, or slides, as may be required.

J. H. HAYWARD.
N. P. HAYWARD.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH NOUGUES,
ANTHY. MITTENBERGER.