J. J. ANDERSON.

COOKING STOVE.

No. 3,225. PATENTED AUG. 17, 1843.

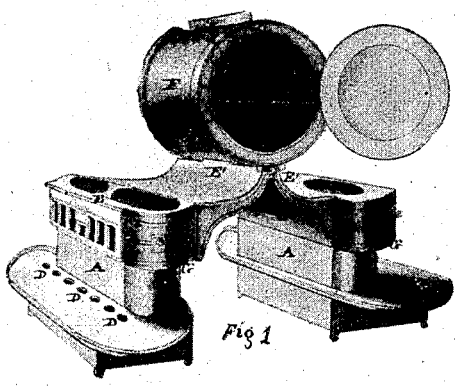

Fig 1

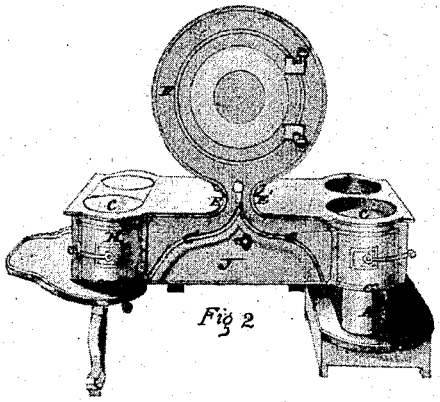

Fig 2

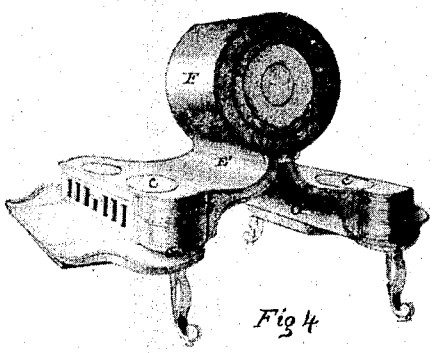

Fig 4

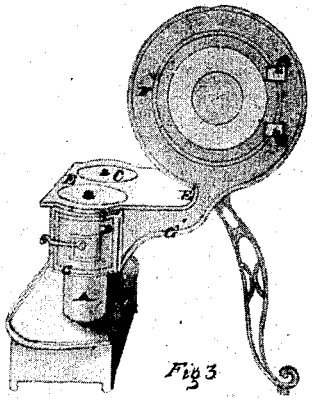

Fig 3

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. J. ANDERSON, OF PUTNAM, OHIO.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,225, dated August 17, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. J. ANDERSON, of Putnam, in the county of Muskingum and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manner of Constructing Cooking-Stoves with Elevated Ovens; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

My first improvement consists in the manner in which I combine a chamber of combustion, or fire-place, for the burning of coal, with a stove, the body, or heated air chamber, of which is in the ordinary form of those used for burning wood; and my second improvement consists in the dispensing entirely with all inside, back, or other division plates; the same plates which constitute the exterior of the stove serving to form the flue, which leads to the elevated oven, and the whole interior of such stove.

My chamber of combustion, or fire place for containing the coal, consists of a longitudinal trough-like, depression, below the body of the heated air chamber, and which is open at top, and is furnished with grate bars at its lower side to admit the draft from the ash-pit below it. I most commonly make my stove double, that is to say with two fire chambers, one, or both, of which may be used, as required. Both the fire chambers may be formed for the burning of coal, or one of them may be adapted to wood, and the other to coal. When my second improvement alone is used, it may be applied to a stove in which wood is the only fuel burned.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1, represents a double stove, with the fire chamber of each adapted to the burning of coal. A, A, is the fire-chamber, surmounted by heated air chambers, B, B, made in the usual form of the body of wood stoves, and having openings, C, C, in their top plates for the reception of cooking vessels which may descend nearly to the fire. The fire coal chamber A, A, extends along the width, or nearly the width, of the stove, and its ends are best rounded, as shown in the drawing. Their length produces a more equal distribution of heat than can be attained from a cylindrical fire-chamber. D, D, D, are holes in the hearth plate for admitting air to the fire when the ash-pit drawer is closed. The top plate, E, E, of the stove is continued in a curved form, as shown at E′, so as to constitute the upper flue plate, forming a flue the whole length of the elevated oven, F, which is constructed in the ordinary manner. The bottom plate, G, of the heated air chamber, or of the stove, is curved up in one continued piece, as shown at G′, so as to constitute the lower plate of the flue. When a fire is lighted in one, only, of the fire chambers, the flue leading from that which is not ignited may be closed by a valve, extending its whole length, the handle of which valve is shown at *a*.

Fig. 2, represents a double stove, and elevated oven, in which one fire chamber only is constructed for the burning of coal, that marked H, being for wood. In this stove, no additional fire back is used, the bottom flue plate, G′, answering this purpose perfectly well.

Fig. 3, represents a single stove, with the depressed, or sunk, fire chamber; the interior and flues being such as hereinbefore described.

Fig. 4, is a stove in which both the fire chambers are intended for the burning of wood; the second, only, of my improvements being here employed, namely, the dispensing with internal division plates, whether constituting a fire back, or intended for any other purpose; an arrangement by which economy is promoted in the construction of the stove, and all the inconvenience resulting from interior plates is avoided.

In Fig. 2, I have represented an additional oven which I sometimes combine with my double stove, in the following manner: A square plate which constitutes the oven bottom, slips in and is supported on ledges on the levels of the bottom plates G, G, and is inclosed by a drop door J, thus saving the heat which is radiated by the flue plates G′, G′.

Having thus, fully described the nature of my improvements in the cooking stove with an elevated oven, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combining with the stove furnished with flues leading to an elevated oven, as herein described, a chamber of combustion for coal, consisting of a trough-like receptacle, depressed below the bottom plate of the heated air chamber, and extending along the whole width, or nearly the whole width, of the stove, as herein represented, and set forth.

2. I also claim the manner herein described of forming the flues leading to an elevated oven, by a continuation of the top and bottom plates of the heated air chamber; or of the stove, when constructed for burning wood, and the consequent dispensing with all interior plates, in the manner above made known.

3. I also claim the combining of the additional oven with the double stove as shown in Fig. 2, in the drawing.

J. J. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:
THOS. P. JONES,
EDWIN L. BRUNDAGE.