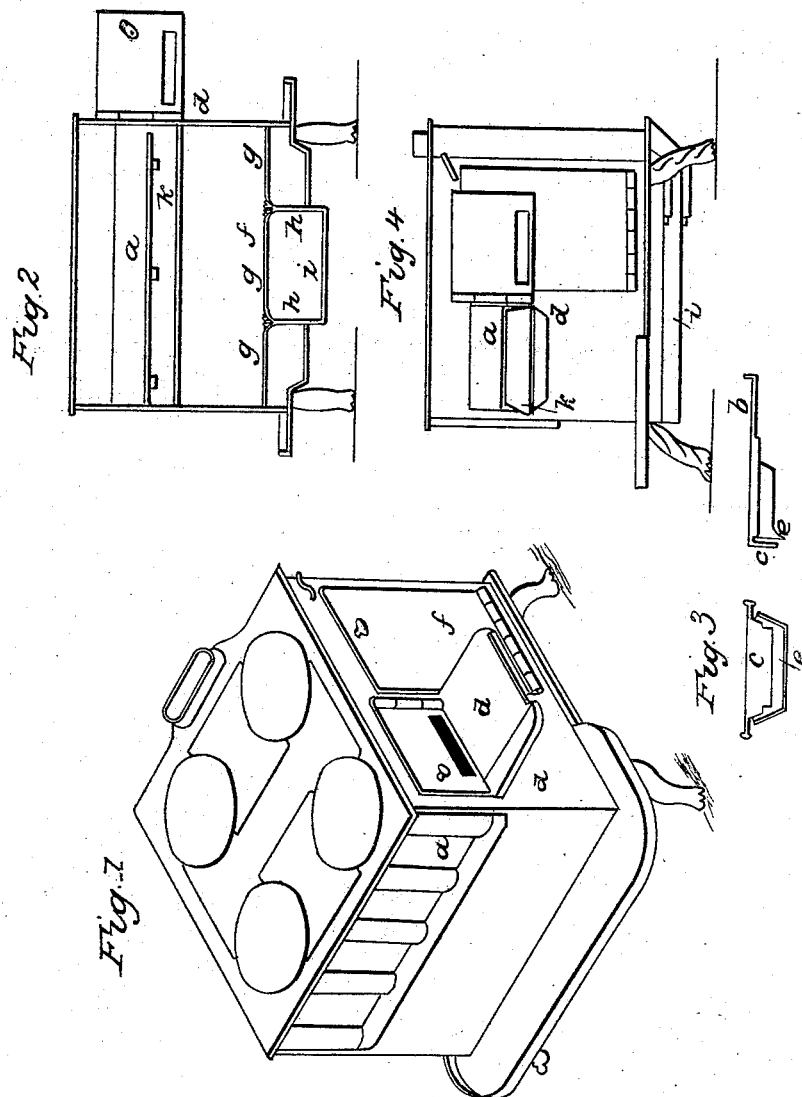


### Cooking Stove.

No. 4,260.

Patented Nov. 8, 1845.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. B. CHOLLAR, EBER. JONES, AND PETER LOW, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

## COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,260, dated November 8, 1845.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN B. CHOLLAR, EBENEZER JONES, and PETER LOW, of Troy, New York, have invented new and useful  
5 Improvements in Cooking-Stoves, which we denominate the "Improved Empire," and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the principle or character which distinguishes it from all other things  
10 before known and of the manner of making, constructing, and using the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire stove; Fig. 2, a vertical section cutting the fire chamber longitudinally, and the flues under the oven transversely; Fig. 3, a representation of the hearth removed to show the manner of its attachment, and Fig.  
20 4, an elevation of the stove with the hearth removed.

The same letters are used in all the sections to indicate like parts.

The nature of our invention consists first  
25 in the method of attaching the hearth of the fire chamber to the stove without casting any projections on the stove plate, by providing a flanch to the bottom and sides of that part of the hearth which is toward the  
30 stove and to bear against the stove plate, and with another flanch, beyond the first sufficiently far to pass within the stove plate and hang on it; in this manner the hearth is sustained by having the edge of the stove  
35 plate embraced between the two flanches. And second, in uniting the oven bottom with the stove bottom in such manner as to form the flues with cemented air-tight joints, the stove bottom being provided with two vertical  
40 plates which extend up to the oven bottom composed of three plates with the edges bent down and resting against the sides of the vertical plates projecting from the stove bottom; the junction of the edges of  
45 the plates being such as to form channels for the reception of cement of any kind to render the joints air tight. This has the advantage of making the oven plate in three parts with good joints the three plates being

less liable to break than when the bottom is 50 made in one piece.

In the accompanying drawings (*a*) represents the fire chamber, and (*b*) the hearth provided with a flanch (*c*) that passes within the side plate (*d*) of the stove, which is 55 cut out, as represented at Fig. 4, to correspond with the form of the bottom and sides of the hearth; the said flanch (*c*) extending up to the bottom plate (*h*) of the fire chamber to close up the holes formed in the stove 60 plate to fit the hearth; and (*e*) is another flanch back of the flanch (*c*) which bears against the outside of the said plate (*d*). These flanches extend along the bottom and  
65 up the sides of the hearth, and thus effectually hold the hearth in such a manner as to admit of its being removed with facility, and without the necessity of casting or otherwise providing the plate of the stove with projections on which to hang the 70 hearths as heretofore practised.

The bottom of the oven (*f*) is composed of three plates (*g*) the edges of which are curved or bent, and bear against the division plates (*h, h*) of the flues, projecting 75 from the bottom plate (*i*) of the stove, thus leaving a channel between the curved edges of the plates (*g*) and the vertical division plates *h, h*, into which cement of any kind is introduced to render the joints perfectly 80 air tight, an end so important in stoves. These various plates can either be made of cast or wrought iron.

We claim:

The method herein described of forming 85 the oven bottom and uniting it with the flue division plates by the bent or curved edges of the plates forming the oven bottom and fitting against the division plates of the flues in such manner as to receive a cement 90 to render the joints air tight, substantially as herein described.

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Witnesses:

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