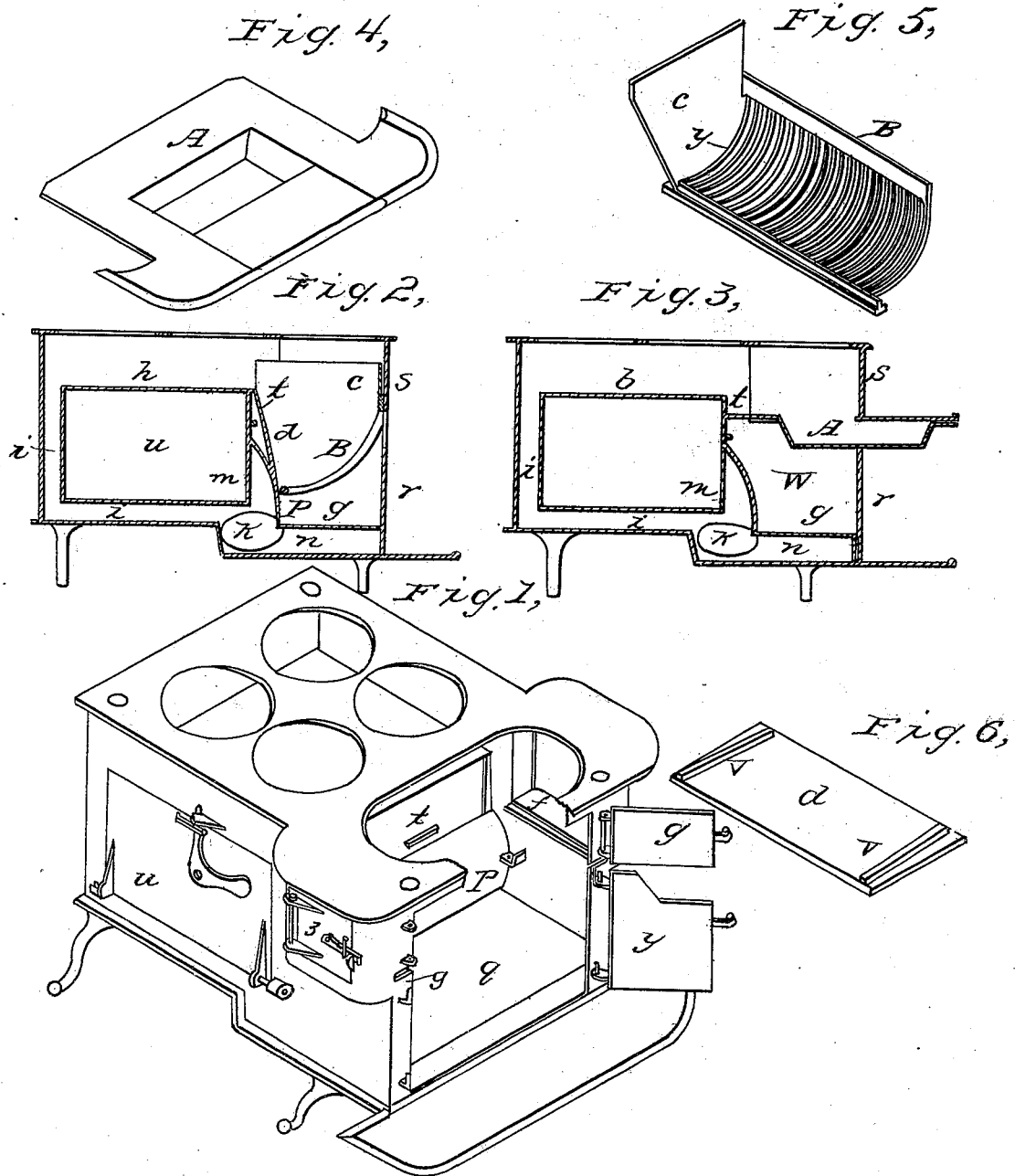


ALLEN & SLOCUM.

Cooking Stove.

No. 4,749.

Patented Sept. 10, 1846.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN, OF WELLSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND JAMES SLOCUM, OF BROWNSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,749, dated September 10, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. ALLEN, of Wellsburg, in the county of Brooke and State of Virginia, and JAMES SLOCUM, of Browns-
ville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Cooking-Stove; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being
10 had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

The nature of our invention consists in constructing a cooking stove in such a manner that it can be readily changed from a wood
15 to a coal stove by removing a movable ash pit hearth, and placing a grate and fire plates in the front part of the stove, as hereinafter described.

Our improved stove has two ovens when
20 arranged for burning wood, and but one when arranged for consuming coal.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of our stove, having neither the movable ash pit hearth A,
25 nor the grate B, placed in the same—two of its doors are removed and a piece broken out of the front and upper plates, for the purpose of more clearly showing the arrangement of the front part of the stove. Figs.
30 2, and 3, are vertical longitudinal sections. Fig. 2, shows the stove as arranged for burning coal, and Fig. 3, the arrangement for burning wood; Fig. 4, is a perspective view of the movable ash pit hearth; Fig. 5,
35 is a perspective view of the grate B, which we use in our improved stove, having one of the end fire plates *c*, attached to it. Fig. 6, is a perspective view of the fire plate *d*, which we place at the rear of the grate, to
40 protect the front oven plate from the injurious effects of a coal fire.

When we wish to use wood for fuel in our stove, we place a movable ash pit hearth A, in its position as follows—In the front plate
45 of the stove, each side of the door way, between the upper fire doors *s*, and the lower doors *r*, are two oblong slots or narrow openings *g*, *g*, cast: through these openings, the straight sides of the ash pit hearth are
50 passed, sliding on the ledges *f*, which support the same: the rear end of the ash-pit hearth presses against the front plate of the oven, at the same time that its curved projecting shoulders embrace the oval pro-
55 jections of the side fire doors *z*; the rear end

end of the ash pit hearth passes under the projecting piece *t*, on the front oven plate, which secures it firmly upon the ledges *f*, and prevents its tilting. When our stove is arranged in this manner for burning wood, 60 there is a forward oven W, under the ash pit hearth A. The smoke and hot gaseous products of combustion pass from the fire chamber above the ash pit hearth A, over the top plate *h* of the main oven *u* into the
65 flue space *i*, which conveys the same down between the back plates of the stove, and main oven, and under the bottom plate of the oven to the opening *k*, in the side of the stove, to which the stove pipe is at-
70 tached.

n, is a hot air chamber or dead flue space between the bottom plate of the stove and the plate *q*, forming the bottom of the forward oven W, the space *n* communicates
75 with the flue-space *i*, and receives heat from the same for heating the bottom of the forward oven.

m is a hot air chamber, between the front plate of the main oven, and the oval plate
80 *p*, at the rear of the front oven, communicating with and receiving heat from the flue space *i*,—and serving to heat the front of the main oven, and the rear of the front
85 oven.

When we wish to use coal for fuel in our stove, we remove the ash pit hearth A, and place the grate B, and fire plates *c* and *d*, in the stove, secured and arranged as follows—viz: The ends *x*, *x*, of the lower connecting bar of the grate, rest in brackets *e*,
90 on each side plate of the stove; the ends of the upper connecting bar of the grate rest against the front plate of the stove: the lower side of the cast iron fire plate *d*,
95 is placed in the rabbet at the rear of the lower bar *x*, of the grate, its upper edge resting against the upper edge of the front plate of the oven: the fire end plates *c*, *c*, are placed in the grooves in the curved bars
100 *y*, *y*, at each end of the grate, their rear sides fitting to the back plate *d*, and are firmly secured in their position by the projecting ledges *v*, *v*, at each end of the same.
105 When thus arranged, it is a first rate coal stove for cooking or heating purposes—furnishing a cheerful pleasant fire to sit by when the doors are thrown open.

The flues and air chambers are the same in both modifications of our stove—when 110

arranged, for burning wood, it has two good ovens; and when arranged for burning coal, it has but one oven.

Having thus fully described our improved cooking stove, what we claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The manner in which we convert a single oven coal stove into a double oven wood stove by the withdrawal of the grate B, and the insertion of the movable ash pit hearth A, arranged combined and operating with

the air chambers or flue spaces *m* and *n*, substantially as herein set forth.

JAMES SLOCUM.

WM. H. ALLEN.

Witnesses as to the signature of Slocum:

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