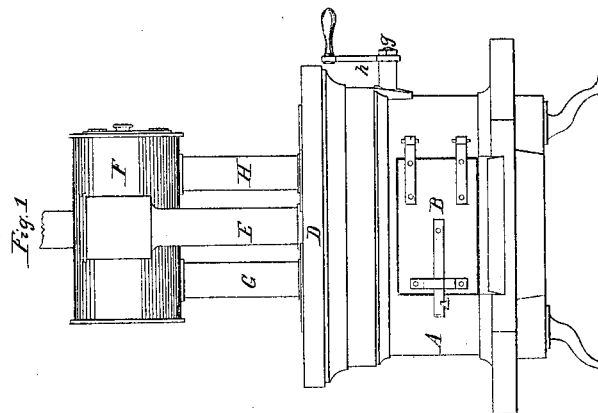
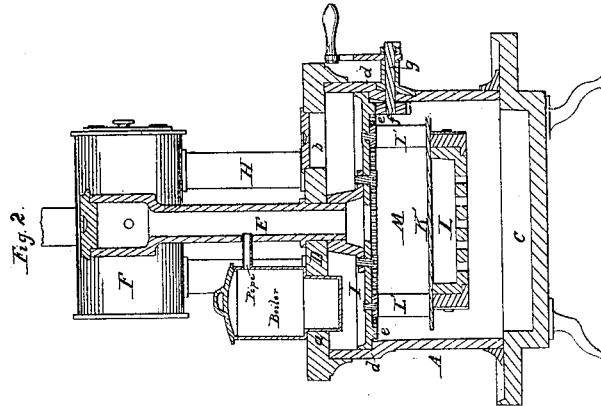
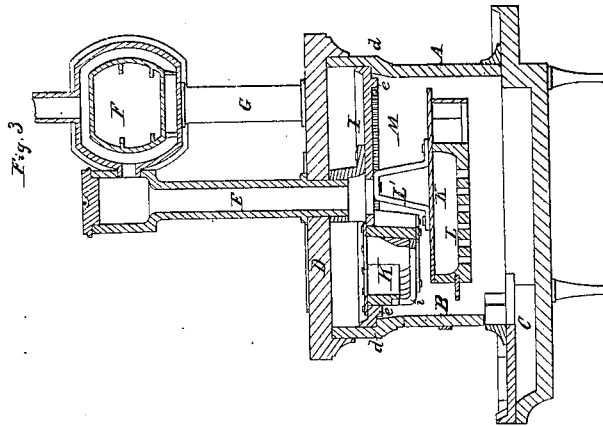
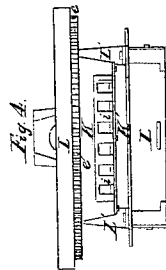
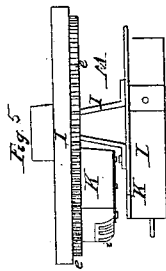
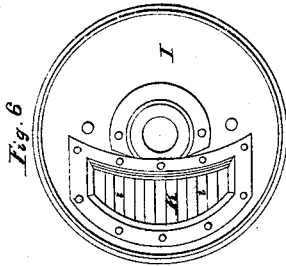


D. DUNHAM.
COOKING STOVE.

No. 6,478.

Patented May 29, 1849.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL DUNHAM, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,478, dated May 29, 1849.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL DUNHAM, of Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Cooking-Stove; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings Figure 1, denotes a front elevation of my improved stove. Fig. 2, is a vertical, longitudinal and central section of it. Fig. 3, is a vertical transverse and central section of it. Fig. 4, is a front view of the revoluble plate, grate, and parts which move or revolve therewith. Fig. 5, is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 6, is a top view of said revoluble plate.

The body or external case A, of the stove is a hollow cylinder in shape, having an opening or door way B, in its side, and a sunken hearth C. The top plate D, of the said case, is made with a series of circular or other proper shaped perforations *a*, *b*, &c., for the reception of kettles or boilers; the said perforations being arranged with their several centers in a circle concentric with the external periphery of the plate D. A steam column or pipe E, extends upward from the central part of the plate D, and is made to open by a side pipe into the smoke space or flue surrounding the elevated oven F. The said pipe or column may also be made so as to open out of or freely communicate with, the smoke space or chamber directly underneath the said top plate. It may also be made with an enlarged open top for the reception of a vessel or kettle, for containing water to be heated; and when said vessel is not placed on the said top of the pipe, it, the said top may be closed by a cover or plate suitably adapted to it. The elevated oven is exhibited at F, and as supported above the top plate by two smoke pipes or columns G, H, which convey smoke from the space below the top plate and into that surrounding the oven, from whence the said smoke escapes by a discharge pipe properly applied, to the top of the said smoke space of said oven.

Below and parallel with the top plate D, is another circular plate I, which is made to rest on a circular ledge or shelf *d*, *d*, extending around the interior of the case or drum of the stove as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

A circle of beveled cogs or teeth *e*, *e*, is applied to the underside of the plate I, near its periphery, and projects therefrom, and is made to engage with a gear or pinion *f*, placed on a short horizontal crank shaft *g*, extending through the drum or case, and supported in proper bearings, so as to be capable of being revolved on its axis, the said shaft having a crank *h*, on its outer end.

The fuel chamber K, consists of a box or chamber connected to, and sunk below the plate I, and having a grate *i*, extended across its bottom as seen in the drawings. The rear side and two ends of the chamber of combustion are made solid or without any opening; the chamber being made so as to freely open at top into the smoke space existing between the plates D, and I.

Below the plate I, and some distance from it as seen in the drawings, is another plate K', made circular with the exception of where it would come directly under the grate, such portion of the said plate K', being removed or left out for the purpose of allowing ashes or cinders to fall through the grate, and into an ash sifter or drawer L, so adapted to the underside of the plate K', as to be capable of being drawn out from or forced in under the same as circumstances may require. The said plate K', is suspended from the plate I, by means of any suitable number of proper suspension contrivances as seen at L', and said plate K', when the plate I, is put in revolution is moved simultaneously with and by it. The object of the plate K', and space M, above it and between it, and the plate I, is to enable a person to warm or heat flatirons or other articles, by placing them on the said plate, and in the said space; they being readily placed on said plate when it is turned around in such position with regard to the doorway of the stove, as to permit a person to get ready access to the space directly over the plate.

By laying hold of the crank *h*, and turning it, the fuel in combustion in the fire place may be moved around so as to be carried directly underneath or away from either of the boilers or plates set in or over the boiler spaces of the top plate. The several boilers are made to connect with the steam pipe E, by short lateral pipes extending respectively from them, and opening through the side of the said steam pipe. This is a great improvement over the common rotary top

stove, wherein the several boilers are rotated with the top plate and cannot have any tubes to lead off the steam into the discharge flue; as it will be seen that any such contrivances would prevent the rotary top from being revolved. By having a stationary top, a movable rotating grate, and a steam discharge pipe or column applied to the top in the manner as above described, the steam may be got rid of through the chimney; whereas in the ordinary rotating top stove, it must escape into the surrounding atmosphere, and by so doing impregnate it with disagreeable odors.

15 What therefore I claim as of my invention, is—

1. The combination of the central upright

steam column E, with the stationary top plate D, and the fire chamber made to rotate or turn around underneath the said top plate, 20 all substantially as above specified.

2. I also claim the plate K, and space M, over it, as combined with the fuel chamber and rotary plate I, and made to revolve simultaneously with them, in manner and for 25 the purpose, essentially as above specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my signature this twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1848.

DANIEL DUNHAM.

Witnesses:

NATHANIEL G. B. DIXTON,
SAM'L. GREENE.