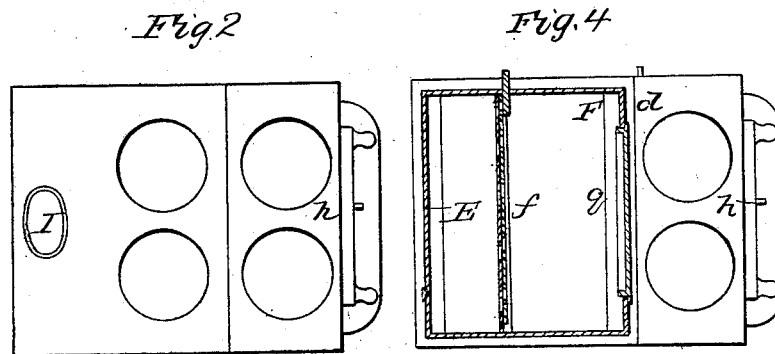
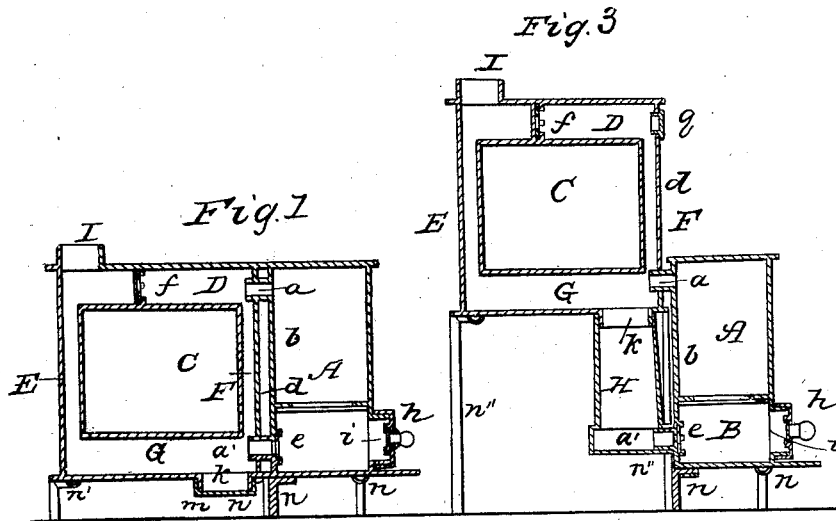


J. McKNIGHT.

Cooking Stove.

No. 45,930.

Patented Jan. 17, 1865.



WITNESSES

W. A. Smith
Chas. E. Smith

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MCKNIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED DETACHABLE FLAT-TOP AND ELEVATED COOKING-STOVE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,930, dated January 17, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. MCKNIGHT, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in so constructing a cooking-stove in two sections that it can be converted from a flat-top stove to an elevated-oven stove, or vice versa, substantially in the manner described hereinafter.

My invention further consists of a certain arrangement of parts, described hereinafter, whereby the small ashes caused by raking the fire may be discharged into the flue below the oven.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

On reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved stove as arranged for what is generally known as a "flat-top cook-stove." Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a vertical section of the stove as arranged for what is known as an "elevated-oven stove," and Fig. 4 a plan view of Fig. 3.

Before I proceed to describe my invention, it may be well to state that ordinary cooking-stoves are generally divided into two classes, one being known as "flat-top" and the other as "elevated-oven" stoves. As the opinion of the community is divided as to the merits of these two classes of stoves, the manufacturers have been under the necessity for many years past of furnishing stoves of both descriptions and to prepare costly patterns, those for the flat-top stoves being separate and distinct from those of the elevated-oven character.

One of the main features of my invention, which I will now proceed to describe, consists in so constructing a cook-stove in two sections that it can be readily converted from a flat-top to an elevated-oven stove, thereby dispensing with one set of costly patterns and permitting the purchaser to convert it into whichever class of cook-stoves he may desire.

My improved stove consists of two sections, one section, which is colored red in the draw-

ings, including the fire-place A and ash-pit B, and the rear section, which is colored blue, including the oven C, the upper flue, D, opposite end flues, E and F, and lower flue, G.

As seen in Fig. 1, the back plate, *b*, of the front section has, near the top of the stove, a hollow projection, *a*, which fits into an opening in the front plate, *d*, of the rear section. At the back of the ash-pit B is a similar hollow projection, *a'*, which fits into the said plate *d* near the bottom of the stove. These two hollow projections *a* and *a'* thus serve to connect the two sections of the stove to each other. At the same time the upper projection, *a*, forms the communication between the fire-place and the upper flue, D, while the lower projection forms a communication between the ash-pit B and the lower flue, G, which communication may be cut off at pleasure by the sliding damper *e*. The two sections, as thus arranged in juxtaposition to each other, form together a flat-top stove which differs from those of ordinary construction in there being a communication between the ash-pit B and the flues through which the fine ashes may be permitted to escape by opening the damper *e*. In front of the ash-pit is an ordinary detachable cover, *h*, furnished with a register, *i*, for admitting more or less air for the support of the combustion of the fuel. At the bottom of the rear section of the stove is a hollow projection, *k*, which is furnished with a detachable cover, *m*. The front section of the stove is supported on legs *n* and the rear section on legs *n'*.

When the stove thus described has to be converted into an elevated-oven stove, the front section is detached from the rear section, thereby withdrawing the hollow projections *a* and *a'* from the plate *d*. After this the rear section of the stove is elevated to the position shown in Fig. 3, and longer supporting-legs, *n''*, are connected to the rear section of the stove, the hollow projection *a* is then inserted into that opening of the front plate which had been previously occupied by the lower hollow projection, *a'*, the upper opening being covered by a plate, *g*. The plate *m* of the hollow projection *k* is then detached and the upper end of a hollow casing, H, connected thereto, the lower end of the said casing being attached to the hollow projection *a'* at the rear of the ash-pit.

It will be observed that the two sections, arranged as last described, form an elevated-oven stove, differing, however, from those of ordinary construction in the following respect: The hollow casing H forms a direct communication between the ash-pit and lower flue, G, for the discharge to the exit-opening I of the fine ashes which are produced on raking the grate, and which in ordinary stoves find their way into the room in which the said stove may be situated.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. So constructing a cooking-stove in two sections that it can be converted from a flat-top stove to an elevated-oven stove, or vice

versa, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The hollow projection *a'* at the rear of the ash-pit and below the fire-grate, the said projection communicating with the flue G, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The detachable hollow casing H, forming a communication between the ash-pit B and flue G, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN McKNIGHT.

Witnesses:

JOHN WHITE,
CHARLES HOWSON.