

(No Model.)

C. E. HOLLINGSWORTH.
OVEN ATTACHMENT.

No. 383,127.

Patented May 22, 1888.

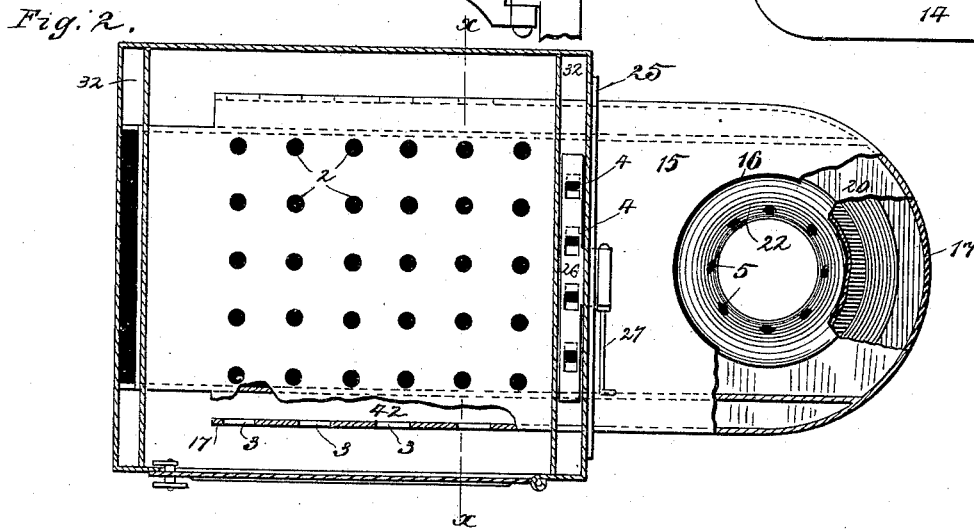
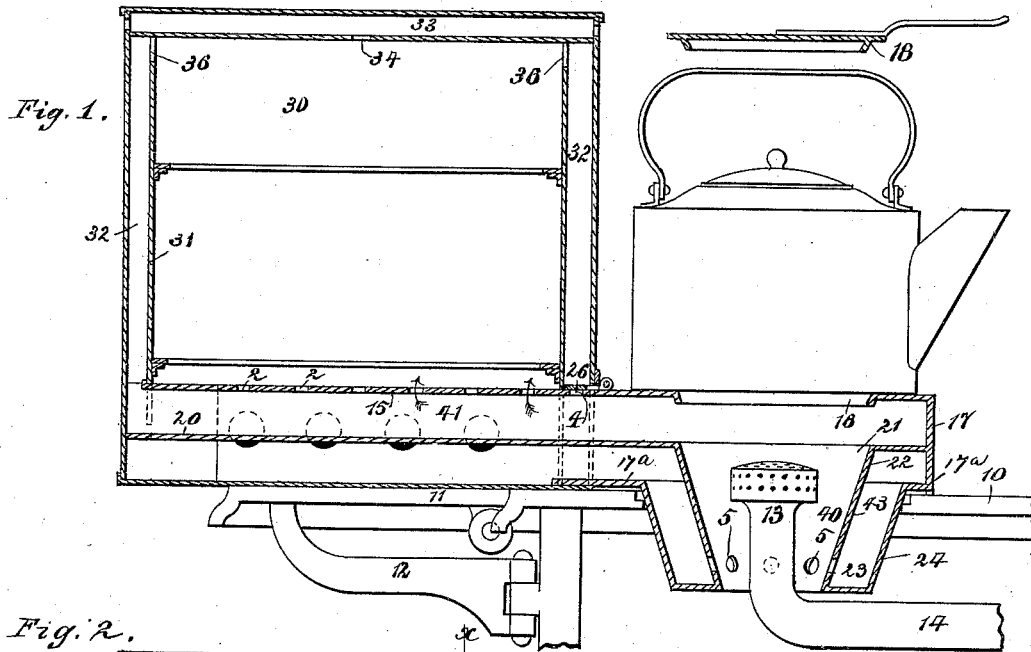
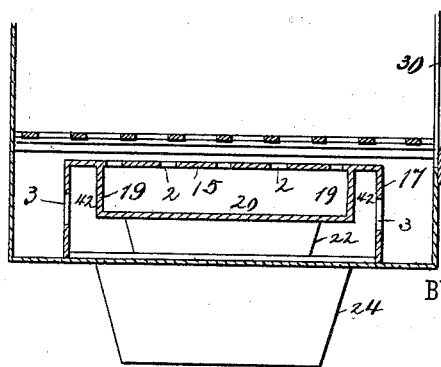


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

C. Sedgwick.
J. M. Pitter.



INVENTOR:

C. E. Hollingsworth.

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. HOLLINGSWORTH, OF MINNEAPOLIS, KANSAS.

OVEN ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,127, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed March 14, 1887. Serial No. 230,811. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. HOLLINGSWORTH, of Minneapolis, in the county of Ottawa and the State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Oven Attachment, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to the construction of an attachment designed for use in connection with the oven of a gas or gasoline stove, the object of the invention being to provide for the proper heating of the oven without interfering with other culinary operations for which it may be necessary to use the stove.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central sectional elevation of my improved form of oven attachment, the oven also being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the attachment, representing the same as arranged in connection with an oven, parts of the attachment being broken away; and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, 10 represents the top of a gas or gasoline stove, and 11 the folding side leaf of the said stove, which, as usual, is supported by a swinging arm or bracket, 12. 13 is the burner, and 14 the gas-supply pipe.

The attachment forming the subject-matter of this application consists of a metallic plate, 15, near one end of which there is formed an aperture, 16, and to which there is secured a downwardly-extending flange or curb, 17, the upper face of the plate being formed with apertures 2, while larger apertures, 3, are formed in the parallel sides of the flange 17.

To the under side of the plate 15 there are secured the parallel side flanges, 19, of the second plate, 20, in which there is formed an aperture, 21, in connection with which there is arranged an inwardly-flaring curb, 22, the lower edge of which carries an annular flange, 23, which flange in turn carries an upwardly-extending and outwardly-flaring ring, 24, the top of which is connected to the flange 17 of the plate 15 by means of a flange or plate, 17^a. To the upper face of the plate 15, I affix a cross flange or ridge, 25, and just inside of this ridge I arrange a draft valve or damper, 26, which

is connected to a handle, 27, and arranged so as to close or open a series of apertures, 4, that are formed in the plate 15.

In operation the attachment is arranged in connection with an oven, the relative positions of the oven and attachment being clearly indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3—that is, the end of the attachment opposite to that in which the opening 16 is formed is inserted in a side opening formed in the oven and pushed inward until the end of the plate 20 strikes against the end wall of the oven 30, the extending end of the plate 15 reaching only to the inner wall, 31, of the outer end of the oven.

The oven is constructed in the usual well-known manner and provided with the end flues, 32, and with a ventilating-flue, 33, with which communication is established through the medium of a small opening, 34, the heat delivered to the flues 32 entering the main chamber of the oven through openings 36.

The burner 13, it will be noticed, is arranged in the ordinary manner in connection with the oil-stove, the top of which only is shown in the drawings, and when it is desired to heat the oven the attachment is placed in the position shown, so that the burner will be within the chamber 40, formed by the curb 22, which chamber is the main combustion chamber of the attachment.

The heat generated in the chamber 40 passes through a flue, 41, and up through the apertures 2, as indicated by the arrows, a portion of the heat passing through the flues 32 to the top of the oven, there to strike against the under side of the top of the main chamber of the oven to be deflected, in order that the upper portion of the oven may be properly heated, the amount of heat passing into the first of the flues 32 being regulated by means of the damper 26. Any cool or cold air that may be in the oven will settle at the bottom, and, passing through the apertures 3, will be led through the flues 42 to the annular chamber 43, which surrounds the main combustion chamber, passing from the chamber 43 to the chamber 40 through openings 5, that are formed in the curb 32.

It will be noticed that the oven proper rests on the folding leaf 11 of the stove, in connection with which the attachment is employed,

and consequently it will be seen that the body of the oven is removed from the top of the stove, and as the plate 15 is formed with an aperture, 16, which is directly above the burner 13, any form of cooking vessel may be placed on the exposed portion of the attachment above the aperture or opening 16, there to receive a portion of the heat generated by the burner 13.

When it is desired that no cooking shall be carried on in connection with the burner 13 at the time that the oven is in use, the opening 16 will be covered by a cover, 18, such as the one shown in section in Fig. 1.

From the construction described it will be seen that baking may be carried on at the time when it is necessary to employ the stove for other culinary purposes, and that there will be no additional expenditure for fuel to produce the requisite amount of heat.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An attachment for ovens consisting of a combustion-chamber, a heat-distributing flue and a return flue, which first-named flue communicates with said combustion-chamber and which latter flue communicates with the said first-named flue, the top and bottom plates of said heat-distributing flue extending into the oven, the top plate reaching to the lower edge of an inner wall, while the bottom plate reaches to an outer wall, substantially as specified.

2. In an attachment for ovens, the combination, with the combustion-chamber, of a heat-

distributing flue, the top plate of which is provided with a series of heat-distributing apertures, which first-named flue communicates with said combustion-chamber and which latter flue communicates with the said first-named flue, the said top plate and the bottom plate extending into the oven, the top plate reaching to the lower edge of an inner wall, while the bottom plate reaches to an outer wall, substantially as set forth.

3. In an attachment for ovens, the combination, with a combustion-chamber, of a heat-distributing flue, a chamber surrounding and communicating with the combustion-chamber, and cold-air flues communicating with the latter chamber, which heat-distributing flue communicates with said combustion-chamber and which return flue communicates with the heat-distributing flue and with said cold-air flues, the top and bottom plates extending into the oven, the top plate reaching to the lower edge of an inner wall, while the bottom plate reaches to an outer wall, substantially as set forth.

4. In an attachment for ovens, the combination, with a plate, 15, formed with apertures 2 and carrying a flange, 17, formed with apertures 3, of a plate, 20, a curb, 22, formed with apertures 5, an annular flange, 23, and a ring, 24, which is connected to the flange 17, substantially as described.

CHARLES E. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR INGHAM,
WM. B. FRANTZ.