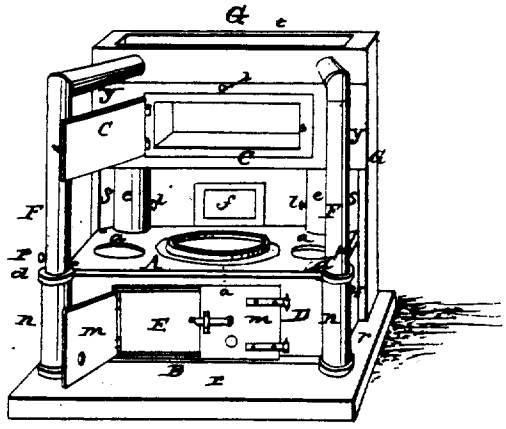
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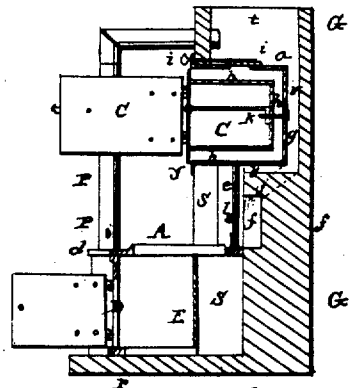
E. Skinner,

Cook Stove.

8,889X

Patented June 12. 1835.





Transverse Section



Damper

Fig. 3.

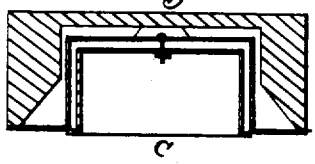
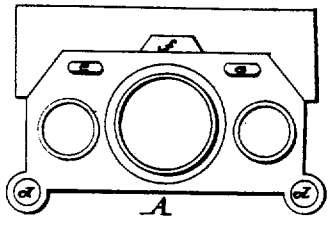


Fig. 1



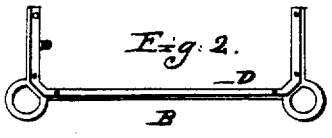


Fig. 2.

H. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Elijah Skinner
Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Elijah Skinner himself of his improvement in the cooking Stove.

To all to whom these presents may come Be it known that I Elijah Skinner of Sandwich in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire have invented a new and useful improvement in the cooking Stove. taken from the oven and fender named in my specification of an improvement in the mantle and fender of fire places in 1822. and from other cooking stoves and that the following is a full and exact description of said improvement as invented by me. First I make a plate of cast iron about two fifths of the width of which is made with triangular corners to correspond with a common fire place and the residue is an oblong square from three to four feet in length and from eighteen inches to two feet in width as may be required according to the size of the stove. At the two front corners are circular projecting flues of any required size of the form of three quarters of a circle for funnels as at a, a, No. 1 and near the back corners are oval flues for funnels as at c, c No. 1. In this plate is made the common openings for cooking as per cut. I then make a cast iron plate or frame as at D. about two or three inches wide and of the same form and compass as the front and ends of the aforesaid plate with round projecting corners. A part of the front of which is formed into a door stool as at B. This latter plate is for the stove to rest upon. I then make another cast iron plate for the front of the stove the length of which is calculated to extend as far as to the two projecting corners of the plate first mentioned and from thirteen to fifteen inches or any required width leaving a suitable opening for the doors. I next make two end plates of cast iron of the same width and of sufficient length to extend from the front circular corners to the angles of the top plate which are fitted to the fire place as aforesaid. I then make a set of funnel of sheet iron for each front corner about three fourths of a circle and equal in length to the width of the front plate

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plate with lips on each side of each forming such an angle as to correspond with the front and end plates. And the circular back to correspond with the first mentioned flues. I then set my front and end plates and circular funnel into a grooving prepared in the bottom plate or frame resting the lips of the funnels to rest upon the front and end plates on the inside. I next place on my top plate before described which is connected with the front and end funnels also by grooving. I have also iron rods at the corners passing through the top and bottom plates in such a position as to confine the corner funnels to the castings by the lips aforesaid. And the whole is secured together in common form. I then make and hang in front two doors of any required size with apertures and dampers in common form. I have also apertures and dampers on the end to let on the air when required and in some cases a door on one end. Flues are made for the boilers as they are fitted to the stove as in other cooking stoves. I then place on the corner flues in front my funnels extending beyond and entering the chimney or passing off in any required direction with a damper in each near the bottom. On the first mentioned back flues I fit two oval tin funnels from fourteen to eighteen inches in length usually with a damper in each near the bottom. The dampers are all made and fitted to their sides of the funnels with a square rod passing through a socket in the damper and that part which rest upon the funnel is one and a half round so as easily to turn and a small round screw is fitted to one end and a bow upon the other, that part of the rod next the bow being square. I then place the damper in to the funnel and put the rod through holes in the funnel, and through the socket of the damper, and put the button to the opposite end, confining the damper in the required position by a square mortice in the side of the funnel fitted to receive the square rod by which the damper is made fast when required and by which I can change the heat from one end to the other of the stove and thereby back and forward from the front to the back funnels. I then make an iron as follows to be connected with the stove. First I make an oblong square box of sheet iron of any required length and width suitable for the stove which is called the oven case the front of which is covered in part with a plate of sheet iron about the length of the stove plate forming a projection for fastenings and leaving a square oblong opening to receive

receive the oven, and the underside are scaling flues corresponding with those in the back part of the stove plate aforesaid. There is also a flue or flues in the top of the case to let out the smoke with a damper. I then make an oven of the same figure and smaller than the outside case with a plate annexed to the front part the same as the case leaving an opening for the door. I next make a front door and hang a door in common form. I then set the oven into the case with the projection in front falling over and shutting down to the case, and I make the oven fast to the case by a nut and screw in the back side leaving a space all around it except at the front for the passage of the heat and I have partitions of iron fitted between the case and oven to throw the heat equally into every part. A shelf or grate is used in the oven as in common stove ovens. When required I make the whole oven of castiron, having thus finished my stove and oven. I next place my stove into the fire place, the back part resting on a projection of mason work or fitted into a grooving with the finished front part projecting outward on the hearth as at A. I construct the boy when required by building up in front of mason work at the ends. I then place the oven case & oven under the mantle of the fire place the back part resting upon mason work and the front resting upon the top of the back funnels to which it is fitted with the case so fitted to the mason work as to leave a space around the ends and backside for the passage of the steam as at C. and screw the case to the jambs or coverings of the fire place by which it is made fast and may be rendered moveable, and the oven may also be removed from the case by turning the screw which confines it to the back of the case. A space is left between the top plate and the bottom of the oven so that the boiler may set in part under the oven and the more conveniently to let off the steam from the boiler. And in the back part of this space a small fire place is constructed between the back flues when required as at f. in N°. 1. What I claim as my improvement and desire to secure by the above described stove is the particular arrangement & effect of the flues, funnels, damper & oven and the appendages for letting off the steam. And the application of the whole to the common fire places as before described. Allegations. In fire places where the oven cannot be set into the chimney of sufficient depth, it may be projected wholly or in part

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part and the stove in the town for further and in this case a mantle of the same
of the perfect size of mason work of same may be placed hinges to fall down
the same resting upon the tile of the coving of mason work leaving a space
between the mantle and the for the passage of the smoke. Semi-temple
or true case fitting an iron of cast iron at one or both ends of the stove and
when such is for setting arms and for this Stove and the room and flues
for boiler. And when I use this stove without the oven the back from the fire
to a fold back slaught angles or enter upwards into a plate for the into the
throat of the chimney. And in small stoves only one back or front for the
oven. Sandwich C.W. May 2nd 1835.

Witness
Warren Dearborn
Lewis King

Elijah Skinner

(Drawing)

1590 Wt