(12) **United States Patent**
Douglas

(10) **Patent No.: X9807**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jun. 30, 1836**

(54) **STOVES, PARLOR, & FIREPLACE**

(76) Inventor: **Beriah Douglas**

Beriah Douglass, of Albany, New York.

Boilers Patent.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Beriah Douglass himself, of his improvement in the cooking stove.

Be it known that I Beriah Douglass of the city and county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and improved cooking stove, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification A circular cast iron plate A, of about 30 or 32 inches in diameter or of any convenient dimensions, is placed horizontally on legs 8 or 9 inches high, near the front this plate is cut out in a circle eight inches in diameter to admit a grate B, over which is set an upright cast iron cylinder or fire box C, about 11 inches in height on the top of this box is placed another circular plate D, of the same dimensions as the one just described, in which a circular aperture is left to admit the upper end of the fire box top open for the fire and smoke to pass. The under edge of the upper plate, and the upper edge of the under plate, are grooved to admit a piece of sheet brass E of the same width of the height of the cylinder or fire box, and which is bent or shaped into a circular form to fit into the grooves in the plates, which, with the doors, encircle the fire box, and forms a large heat retainer, or oven. Rods are screwed into the upper plate—pass through the lower plate, and are secured with nuts, binding the whole together, above the upper plate are two connected collars F, for the passage of the fire and smoke into a flue boiler, under which the fire passes to the centre of the stove, from front to rear, where it enters the pipe. These collars are formed by a horizontal cast iron G, grooved in the under side, to which corresponds a groove made in the plate. into these grooves side pieces

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H. are placed, of sufficient height for the boilers which are secured by screwing down the horizontal rim to the plate, thus retaining and holding fast the sides. On each side of these collars a space is left for boilers which are heated from the hot air in the ovens. The receiver K. for the ashes is placed under the cylinder or fire box and is formed by a circular plate L. of about sixteen inches in diameter, grooved near the upper edge, to correspond with which there is made a groove in the under side of the lower large plate, a strip of sheet iron M. is bent into these grooves of six inches in width, and is confined by screwing together the two plates. Within this receiver or ash box, is an instrument for cleaning the grate from ashes which may be called a shaker. It is formed by a shaft N. distant two or three inches from the grate and confined in boxes, to the plate above. The front end projects through the side of the box sufficiently far to receive a moveable crank or straight handle O, of about one foot in length for operating it. At right angles with this shaft teeth or bars P, project from it to the centre of the grate, to which are attached perpendicular flat prongs Q, or pokers, which are forced up and down through the grate by vibrating the shaft to the right & left by the hand. Rotary stands similar to the one heretofore noticed at R, are placed in the oven for the convenience of supporting and turning articles of cooking towards the fire box, or in any other position required. They are formed by a bottom rim of eight or nine inches in diameter from which three pieces S, are obliquely upward to a circular centre piece T, on which is placed a cone shaped rim V, which has a piece on the top that enters the centre of a plate W, pierced with a number of holes having the same diameter as the bottom rim — and is supported by braces against the rim on the under side and can be easily turned round on the pivot horizontally. — The grate designed to be used principally in this stove is the Anthracite coal; but wood may also be used by altering the shape of the fire box from a circular to that of a rectangular figure

figure for the more convenient introduction of the sticks of wood; there being made a door in front for that purpose.

What I claim as my invention and which I desire to secure by Letters Patent, consist in the combination and arrangement of the several parts of the stove in the manner before described. But I particularly claim the peculiar arrangement of the oven by which boilers are set in or through the top plate by which they are thus heated from the hot air therein; the mode of constructing the collars and the manner of conducting the fire and smoke from the front to the rear over the centre; the manner of constructing the body of the stove and the ash box; the method of constructing the shaker or vibrating poker for cleaning the grate; and the rotary or moveable stand for the convenience of the oven.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand on this twenty third day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Exd
HHF

Witnesses
Wm P. Elliot
H G Solomon

Josiah Bayliss.

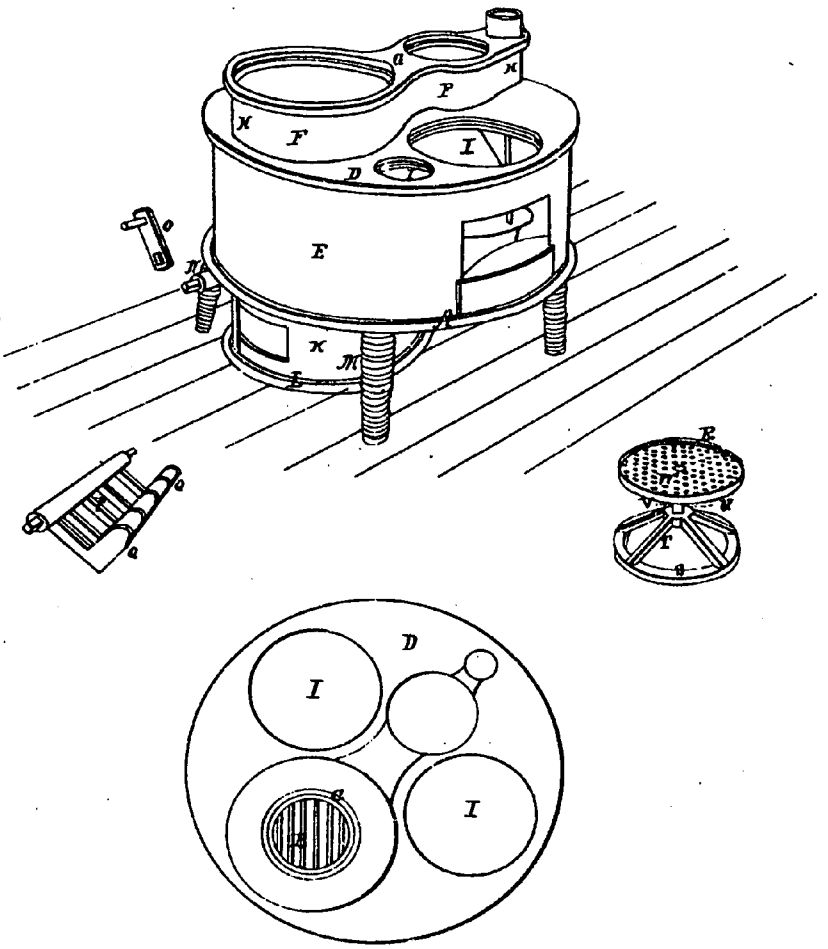
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B. DOUGLAS.
COOK STOVE.
Patented June 30, 1836.



NO PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS AVAILABLE

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