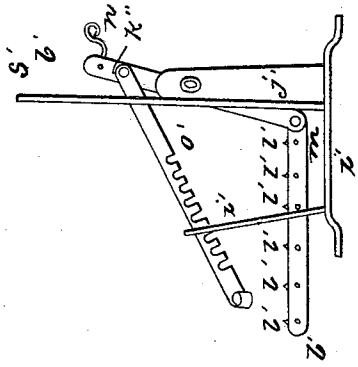
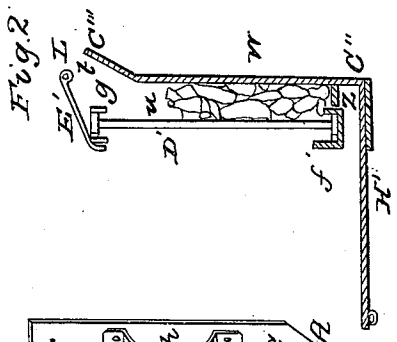
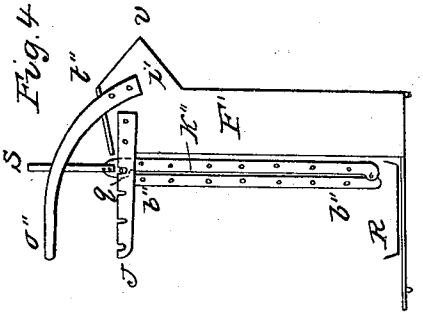
J. W. WETMORE.

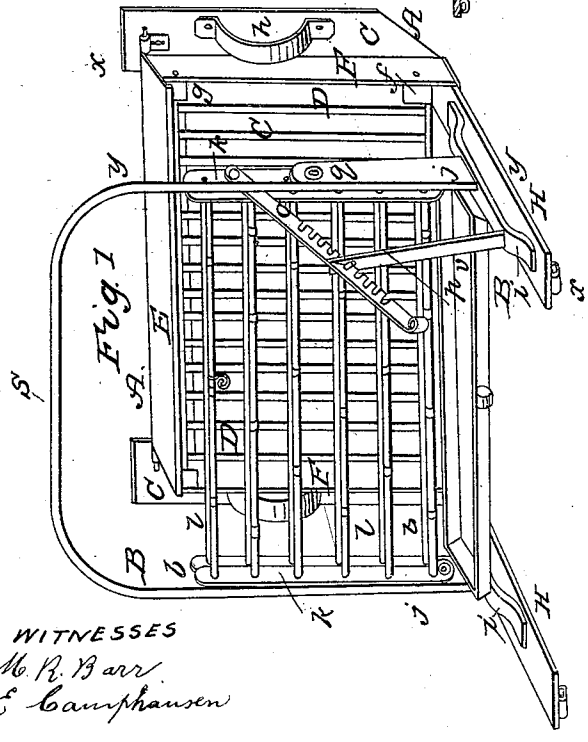
Movable Fireplace with Gridiron Attachment.

No. 47,176. Patented April 4, 1865.









WITNESSES

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J. W. WETMORE, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

MOVABLE FIRE-PLACE WITH GRIDIRON ATTACHMENT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **47,176**, dated April 4, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. W. WETMORE, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Broiling and Toasting Apparatus; and I do hereby declare that the following is a clear, full, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section through X of one of the principal parts, called the "fire-place" or "grate;" Fig. 3, an end view (*y y*, Fig. 1) of the other principal part, called the "holder," or "gridiron;" Fig. 4, side view of the whole apparatus with a modification of the means of suspending the holder.

The fire-place A A, Fig. 1, is constructed as follows: C C′, Fig. 1, and C″ C‴, Fig. 2, represent a close back of iron; F and F, its sides. These are narrow, so that the distance between the grate-bars D′, Fig. 2, and the back will be only about two inches. The back being close, the front open, the sides narrow, and the draft of air being up against the face of the fire, the blaze and heat will keep the front surface of the fuel alive and bright.

The drawings represent the apparatus as constructed to be used in the front doorway of a cooking-stove, and the ordinary fire of the stove would be at W, Fig. 2. The chief difficulty in using a fire-place with these narrow sides is in securing the combustion of so small a body of fuel surrounded with iron. This is met by the fire at W, heating the back C″ C‴, and putting coals and burning wood into the grate or fire-place.

If cold fuel be put in at the door E, Fig. 1, then a close blower over the grate would, in a longer time, give a burning or coal surface in the grate.

The flanges C C, Fig. 1, of the back extend to the right and left of the sides F F, and serve to close the spaces, if any, between this fire-place and the limits of the doorway of the stove. The lower edge of the back will rest on the bottom of the stove. C‴ is the slanting part of the back, hopper-shaped to receive the burning fuel thrown over by the tongs in the side door of the stove; E, door, which closes down over the grate, at which coals or fuel may be put into it; H, loose pieces, which support the fire-place and on which the stand of the gridiron rests; *h*, handles by which to lift the fire-place; *f* and *g*, Fig. 1, short slides to hold the grate; *z*, a shelf attached to the back and reaching nearly to the grate, to prevent the fuel from falling out of the grate too much and choking on the bottom; *t*, throat of the fire-place; *w*, coal or wood.

The gridiron or holder B B, Fig. 1, is constructed as follows: *i i*, Fig. 1, base pieces connected by a bar running nearly between the bases of the posts *j*; *b b*, Fig. 1, and *b′ b′*, Fig. 3, jaws of the holder; K′ K″, Fig. 3, vertical bars of the jaws, hinged at *m*, so that K′ may be brought down while K″ is held in place by the notched brace *o′*; *p′*, post, on which the brace *o′* catches. There is a notch in the top of the post with a small bar across the notch to form an efficient catch; *l l*, Fig. 1, wires or cross-bars to hold the steak; *l′ l′*, Fig. 3, teeth on the horizontal bars; *m*, hinge; *n*, hook to hold the other sides of K′ K″ together. If the horizontal bars be of cast-iron, this hook may have a double notch. If these bars be of wire, their spring will afford sufficient adjustability. *q*, bearing of the holder, on which it can be revolved on a horizontal axis; *r*, movable dripping-pan; *s*, handle of the gridiron.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: A fire may be kindled in the fire-place, but it is better to put some coals into it and then place it in the front doorway of the cooking-stove. Small sticks of wood previously put into the stove are thrown over C‴. The jaws *b b*, Fig. 1, are opened, the bread or meat put in, and they are closed and held by the hook *n*, and placed before the fire when well burning. By means of the brace *o*, Fig. 1, the gridiron is set perpendicular or oblique to the fire, and when the first side is done it is revolved and the opposite side held in a similar manner by the brace on the post *p*. The gravy falls into the dripping-pan *r* and the smoke passes into the grate. The coals and fire are not smothered by the dripping of the gridiron and meat placed over them. If the odor of the burnt juices of the meat is required, some coals may be thrown into the dripping-pan.

The principle of the apparatus is the vertical fire in a properly-constructed fire-place,

and the suspension of the vertical adjustable gridiron over a dripping-pan immediately before the fire.

Another mode of applying the principle is to have the bearing q', Fig. 4, above the middle of the bar K‴, or at the upper end of it, and instead of the posts j, Fig. 1, the notched supports J, Fig. 4, may be attached to the sides of the fire-place. The brace o'', similar to o, springs against S″ and has notches on the side opposite to that represented, which catch the handle s''. This brace may also be straight and attached to the top of a post rising from the side F, or from the middle of the door E, or the grate at the point E, Fig. 1. The adjustability of the gridiron to the fire is thus secured, as in the first case. In this mode of the application the gridiron is not turned over, as in the first case, but it is lifted out of the bars or supports J, and turned round on a vertical axis.

Another mode of applying the principle is to have the fire-place F′, Fig. 4, an independent broiling-stove with large enough grate-front to have one or more gridirons before it, with a stove-pipe at t'' leading into some part of the cooking-stove or into a separate flue, or, if used out of doors, ending a short distance above the fire-place, the fresh fuel being put in at a door in the side F′, or into a wood heating chamber at v or W′, Fig. 4.

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

The movable fire-place constructed (with narrow sides) to be placed, in the nature of a false door, in the doorway of the cooking-stove, and to be used in connection with the adjustable folding gridiron suspended before it.

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Witnesses:
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