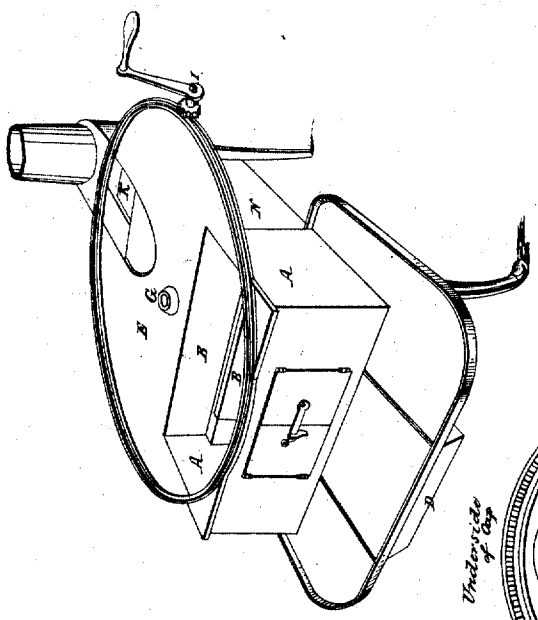
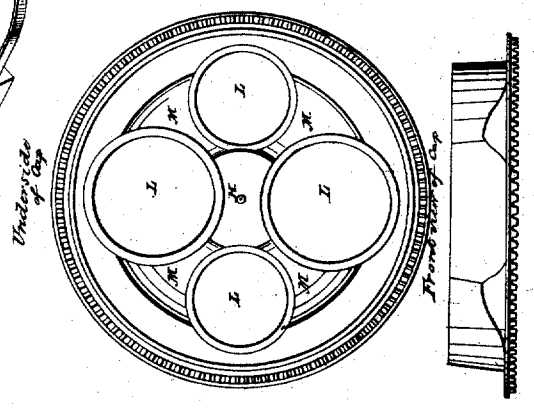
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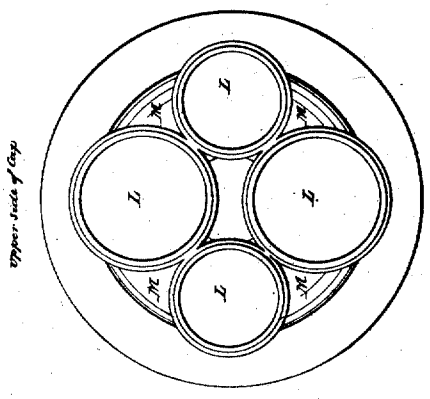
H. STANLEY.

Cooking Stove.

Patented Dec. 17, 1832.







THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Henry Stanley

91

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and marking part of the same

To all whom these presents shall come Greeting. Know ye that I Henry Stanley of Boston in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts have invented a new and useful improvement in the revolving Cooking Stove so called, and the following is a description of my said invention and improvement, it being an amended specification for a new Patent in place of one surrendered on account of its defective specification Consisting a fire room suitable to the size of the stove and the stove may be of such size as to suit the purchaser, The fire room may be differently constructed for different kinds of fuel. If it is designed for Anthracite or stone coal the fire room should be lined with fire bricks and be furnished with suitable grates. The fire room is formed of four cast iron plates set upon and partly covering each other cast iron plate called the hearth or bottom; The back plate when intended for wood is made of two parts divided at or near the middle perpendicularly, and when intended for coal the back plate is divided at or near the middle horizontally or lengthwise, The lower division is placed about one inch within the upper division and has a projection attached to the whole length of its upper edge, and running back so as to form a support for the upper division and also for the fire brick which forms the back of the furnace, The upper edge of the plate is exposed to the action of the fire within the furnace for the purpose of increasing the quantity of heat in the lower part of the fire room, or roaster when placed in the rear of the back plates, The destructive effects of the heat upon the lower division requires that it should be cast

occasionally removed and to avoid the expense and trouble of removing the centre plate an opening is made at one near the upper edge of about two thirds the length and one third the width of the plate. This opening is filled with another moveable plate which may be removed and removed at pleasure. At the hearth or bottom plate is formed a dish or ash-pit partly covered by the fire room, and partly by a sliding plate which acts as a damper and regulates the heat. A large circular plate is placed over the fire room, in such a manner that a segment of about one third the diameter of the circular plate is exposed by the fire room. This circular plate is covered by another circular plate in diameter something larger which forms the cap or top of the stove. The latter being raised above the former about one inch by ribs forming a groove on the upper side of the lower circular plate and a corresponding rib on the under side of the upper circular plate forming a tongue to run in said groove on which tongue the upper plate rests.

On the centre of the under plate is a small excentric in the form of a cone with a perpendicular orifice into which a pivot projects from the upper plate in order to fix the centre of the revolution. The revolution is caused by a crank and pinion. The cogs of the pinion work in a corresponding ones attached to the under side of the upper plate near the edge which projects beyond the ribs. Through the lower circular plate and directly over the fire room is an opening through which the heat & smoke pass. The dimensions of the opening being described by that part of the fire room which comes within the circular ribs upon the edge of the under circular plate.

Opposite the fire room and through the lower plate is another opening through which the smoke passes into the descending flue to which the pipe is attached & forming the communication

The top is pierced with holes of different sizes in number and dimensions to correspond with the size of the stove. These holes are to receive boilers and the working utensils or articles to be heated and are raised by means of rims or collars from ½ to 3 inches deep and converging towards the top for the purpose of exposing a greater surface of the boilers or other articles to the action of the heat in its passage from the fire room to the diverging flue and also for the like purpose as well as for ornament in casting and to strengthen the plate. Smoke flues on the under side of the comp. or top plate leading from boiler to boiler, and circuitously to the diverging flue: as shown in the drawing originally deposited in the Patent Office to which I refer as a further illustration of the parts alluded to in this specification — In using a cooking stove may be done in an iron oven constructed in the back part of the stove in the common way or by the reflectors suitably constructed and placed upon the top and in front of the stove, and in rear of the fire room and under that part of the circular plate which is not covered by the fire room. Summary — All I claim as my invention in the combination of any one or more of the following particulars in the said stove as above described when combined with a revolving top plate. First the flues in the revolving top plate. Second the rims or collars surrounding the working utensils. Third the frame as above described, and the tongues on which the upper plate rests. Fourth the head and pinion used to cause the revolution of the top plate. But I do not claim as my invention any one of the above described parts or combination of them independently of their connection with a revolving top plate. Neither do I claim the invention of a revolving top plate.

Witness. Thomas P. Jones (Signed) Thomas Hawley

Wm. Thompson