7871X

E. Town.

Cook Stove.

Patented Dec. 16, 1833

Fig. 1.

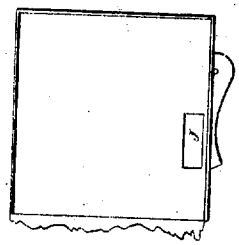


Fig. 3.

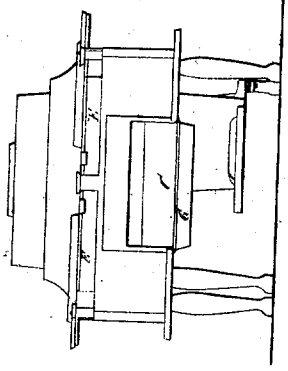


Fig. 6.

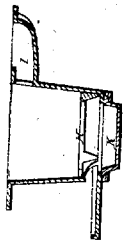


Fig. 8.



Fig. 5.

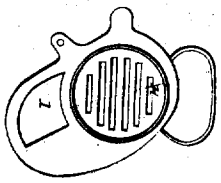


Fig. 2.

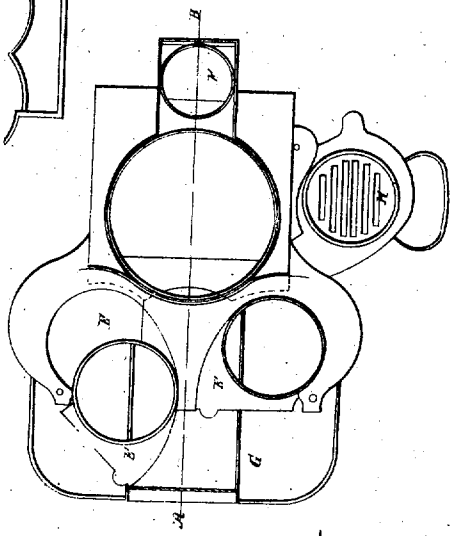


Fig. 4.

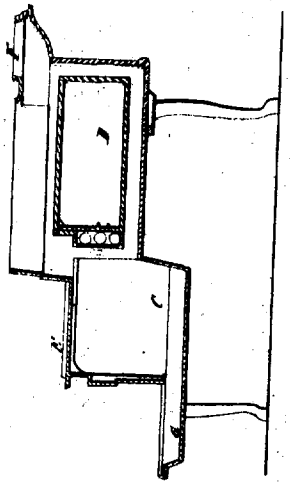
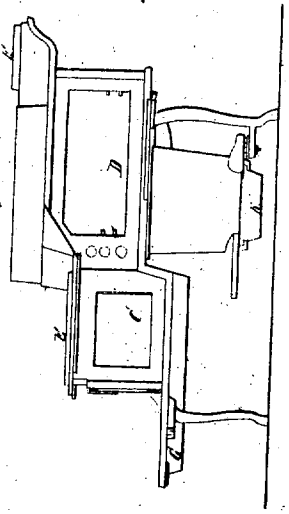


Fig. 7.



12/16/1833 7871X

Dec. 16 1833 Pat. No. 37

Elisha Jones of Allen Selin, Vermont.

Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 16. 1833 Reissued Sept. 28. 1836.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent, and making part of the same.

To all to whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, Elisha Jones of Allen Selin in the County of Washington and State of Vermont have invented a new and useful improvement in Cooking Stoves called Elisha Jones improved Cook Stove, and I do hereby declare that the following is a full & exact description. This stove consists of a bottom plate and whole excepting that part directly under the fire room and in front thereof two and eight inches long one half of which is somewhat elliptical and constitutes the hearth and seat for the fire room and about two feet and two inches wide at the front of the body of the stove. The other half of the bottom plate proper is horizontally parallel to the hearth part and is reduced to the width of twenty eight inches and is of a rectangular form. The seat of the fire room is cast in a separate piece from the other part of the bottom plate and is placed into and rests upon flanches upon the sides and ends of the main portion of the bottom plate, and is sunk, two inches below the surface of the hearth, directly over this part of the bottom plate, the grate and three flues passing under, and at the back side of the room, are placed. The bottom plate rests upon four legs, and the edges of the reduced part of the bottom plate, and upon the hearth are cast flanches for fixing the side plates of the stove in their proper positions. The sides are about twelve inches high and covered by a top plate corresponding nearly in its form to the bottom plate except that part of the bottom plate which is occupying for a hearth in front of the body of the stove. On the top plate over the fire room and in front of and between the cranes is a hole about eight inches in diameter

diameter and the back part of the top plate is a hole or aperture for the stove pipe. The oven is constructed by passing plates from side to side of the stove having spaces of about one and one half inches between it and the bottom, top and back plates. These spaces are the flues for conveying the flame and heat or smoke around the oven and to the pipe. In front of the oven and between it and the fire room, is a chamber formed on the back side by an oven plate, and in front and on the top by a thick plate (the bottom of this chamber being formed by an extension of the bottom plate of the oven and by means of this chamber the temperature of the oven is equalized. Between this chamber & fire room is a thick plate distant about two inches from the chamber and reaching within about five or six inches of the top plate. The fire room occupies the front part and about one third of the body of the stove. The heat is regulated by a damper in the front part of the fire room which slides up and down in grooves directly over the fire room are two boiler places which I call ovens. These ovens are made by ovens being placed in the rear corners of the fire room on the sides of the stove, with their ends inserted in the bottom and top plates. They are from three to four inches deep and parallel when burning in, with the sides of the stove without bottoms and with collars for resting places for kettles. These ovens are cast in parts separate from the top plate when burning forward, the projecting top plates or wings cover the places of the boiler holes and prevent the passage of the fire and smoke into the room by diverging the boilers off they are so displaced of the greatest portion of the heat of the fire and the quantity of the heat necessary for boiling is regulated thereby as a current of cold air is then permitted to pass underneath the boilers so as to drive the heat from the same. What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the application of the ovens or boilers to the boiler places in cooking stoves as herein described.

Witnesses James C. B. Prentiss
S. A. Burr

Elisha Jones

12/16/1883

Dec 16 1883

Model to accompany Letter Patent No. [illegible] Dec 16 1883

The following is a description of improvements which I have invented for which Letters Patent granted to Elisha Townsend on the 16th day of December 1883, are making part of the same.

To all to whom it may concern.

Be it known that I Elisha Townsend of Montpelier in the County of Washington and State of Vermont have invented a new and useful improvement in Elisha Townsends Heater, called Elisha Townsends improved Home Heater, and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of said improvement. The improvement consists in and differs from the original construction in these respects. The bottom plate is cast with a small flat under one end of the oven, in a circular hole, about three inches in diameter, communicating with a similar hole in the top of a fire pot hereinafter mentioned. The rear part of the bottom plate commencing at the back side of the fire seat rises three inches in height and is reduced in width to twenty two inches. A stud projects under one end of the oven, through one half inch hole so the leg may be bolted to it. To this leg is attached the [illegible] and in the following manner, a distance from the leg and about a foot below the bottom plate, is a projection of sufficient size to admit of a [illegible] such hole with a round corner cut in the same, and of such strength as will be required to support the weight of the furnace and utensils or whatever it may be necessary to use about it. Through this hole in the projection is passed a wrought iron axle in a vertical position with a swivel in the upper end, which forms the [illegible] for the lower end of the axis of motion of the furnace. This axle is [illegible] in a corner of a furnace which is in the form of the letter S and the upper part of the axle is inserted into a circular hole in the bottom plate near the leg and directly over the [illegible]. The furnace is then [illegible] rests on the bottom of which is angular to secure the [illegible]. This is [illegible] by cutting off a [illegible] corner edge of a piece about nine inches in the letter S forming [illegible]

fastened to the lower edge of the sides of the furnace by bolts from the top plate. Beneath the gentle is an ash pit made to slide up & down & makes contact upon the under side of the before mentioned flue and by the sliding in front of the ash pit it is made to regulate the draught of the air upon the fire in the furnace and to receive the ashes. The top of the furnace is a plate covering the sides thereof and projecting from the body in such form as to close the hole in the bottom in the bottom plate of the stove when the furnace is removed or turned out for use. This top plate is pierced over the gentle with a hole about eleven inches in diameter for the use of boiling and coincides with the hole before mentioned in the bottom plate directly beneath the same and through which the fire and smoke passes off. A piece from the furnace passes under neath the swing or projecting part of the top plate a sufficient distance and of a proper size to carry off the smoke which is let through the swing under the hole in the bottom plate when the furnace is drawing out. This flue is closed by swinging the furnace under and the flame and smoke passes through the corresponding holes in the top plate of the furnace and bottom plate to the flue under the oven. The part sunk for the ash pit extends through the centre and to the front edge of the hearth and that part of the ash pit in the hearth in the front of the stove is covered by a moveable slide; the front part of the stove is no damper, and its place is supplied by a double door. The top plate consists in no way differs from the top plate in the original invention in three respects. The corners are rounded in the front part of the stove instead of the sides. The plate at each side of the stove and opposite the corners is of a semicircular form, and extends over the edges of the stove so far as to cover the wings of the corners when the corners are drawing in the front of and between the corners is no boiler placed. This plate from end to end of the drawing is

is to be elevated about two inches, & at the rear in the elevated part and communicating at the back side of the fire seat is an oval hole about eighteen inches in diameter and with a collar about four inches high. On the rear of the oval hole is a hole and collar for the stove pipe with a connecting flue between them. The part described by the stove pipe extends some distance beyond the body of the stove one half the diameter of the pipe hole. On the back flue is a damper, which is moved by a rod connected with the same and extending out of the back end of the stove. Between the chamber and the fire seat, is a plate. At the ends of the chamber the sides of the stove are pierced with holes for the ventilation of them. The space between three and four inches under in this stove is the original invention.

What I claim as my invention and improvement is the combination and application of the brace furnace to my original invention in the braking stoves as herein described.

Witnesses
Samuel H. Lunn
Samuel A. Pentlip

Elisha Stowe

Dr in Portfolio

I hereby certify the foregoing additional Schedule was this twenty ninth day of September 1836 been duly annexed to the original Patent of Elisha Stowe, and that the same is duly recorded on the books of the Patent Office and that the fifteen dollars (the duty by law required) has been paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Henry L. Ellsworth
Commissioner

1937