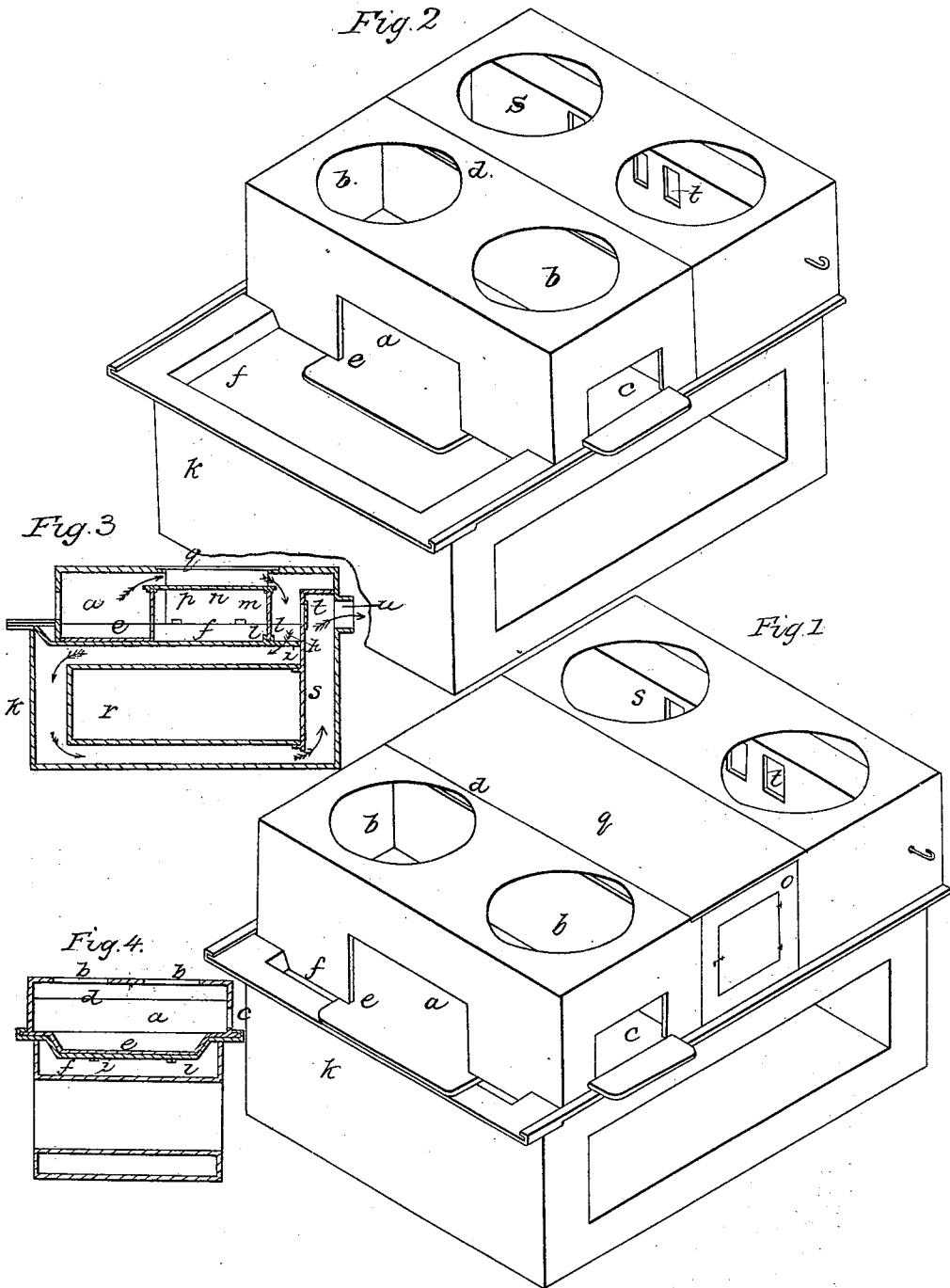


W. GALLUP.
Cooking Stove.

No. 5,604.

Patented May 30, 1848.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GALLUP, OF DAMASCUS, OHIO.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,604, dated May 30, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GALLUP, of Damascus, Henry county, in the State of Ohio, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of their nature and construction, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an isometrical view of the stove, with the fire chamber placed in front; Fig. 2, an isometrical view of the stove with the fire chamber removed back; Fig. 3, a longitudinal vertical section of Fig. 1, showing more clearly the arrangement of the extra oven, and also the arrangement by which the fire chamber can be moved backward and forward; Fig. 4, a cross section of the stove through the fire chamber.

The same letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

The nature of my improvements consists, first, in so constructing the fire chamber separate from the rest of the stove that it can be easily moved from the front to the back part of the stove, for the purpose of directing the heat more forcibly around the lower oven, when it is required in that part of the stove and, second, in so arranging an extra oven by means of movable plates which when the fire chamber is placed in front are fitted to their respective places, and thus they form an additional oven perfectly tight, which can be used when a large amount of cooking is required, and removed again at pleasure.

The construction is as follows: In the accompanying drawings (*a*) represents the fire chamber which is made the entire width of the stove, and is provided with boiler holes (*b*) in the top plate and a door (*c*) at one end for admitting the supply of fuel. The back plate of this fire chamber does not extend up as high as the top plate, but a space (*d*) is left, as shown clearly in Figs. 3 and 4, for conducting the heat (when the fire chamber is in front of the stove) over the extra oven, or (when this fire chamber is removed back) for conducting the heat directly to the flue that surrounds the lower oven. The lower plate of this fire chamber is provided with a sunken hearth (*e*) nearly its entire length and this is made to fit and slide upon what I term a long hearth or plate (*f*) (to be mentioned hereafter) which

has also a sunken space in it corresponding with that in the lower plate of the fire chamber as represented in Figs. 3 and 4 and by this arrangement the fire chamber can be moved from front to back, and at the same time supported in any of its positions by means of the long hearth. This long hearth (*f*) is placed immediately below and supports the fire chamber and extends as far back as the division plate (to be noticed hereafter) and is provided with a damper or perforated with holes (*h*) at its rear end for conducting the heat around the lower oven when desired, and is supported by ledges (*i*) projecting from said division plate, and also by the front plate (*k*) of the stove; and thus serves to support the fire chamber, whether it be placed in front or back, and at the same time forms the bottom plate of the extra oven (to be described hereafter) and also the top plate of the flue for conducting the heat around the lower oven. Just in front of the damper or holes (*h*) in the rear end of the long hearth (*f*) there are ledges or projections (*l*) cast on for the purpose of confining, when necessary, a vertical plate (*m*) which is made to extend up exactly the same height as the back plate of the fire chamber and this plate can be lifted away or put in its place again at pleasure, and when a large amount of cooking is required to be done the fire chamber is removed to the front end of the stove, and the movable plate (*m*) is inserted in its proper place, and thus the back plate of the fire chamber and the movable plate form the ends, and the long hearth, the bottom of the extra oven. The two sides and top plate of this oven are also made separate—the two sides (*n, o,*) are held in their proper places by ledges or projections cast on the long hearth similar to those which confine the back plate (*m*) one of these sides is provided with a door and when all these plates are put together, the plate (*p*) is placed on top, and thus is formed what I call an extra oven which can be put up by moving the fire chamber in front of the stove and taken down again at pleasure without deranging the other parts of the stove.

It will be seen on reference to the drawings, Fig. 3, that the width of the top plate of the fire chamber, is made but a little greater than the width of the chamber itself, and beyond this the top plate (*q*) of the stove, (for a length corresponding with the

extra oven) is cast separate also, and can be removed from its place whenever it is necessary to take down the extra oven. Below the hearth (*f*) is placed another oven (*r*) of ordinary construction which extends back as far as the division plate *S*, but having a space between it and the long hearth, (*f*) and also between it and the front and bottom plates of the stove, which space forms a flue for the circulation of the heat around the lower oven. The division plate (*s*) before referred to is simply a vertical plate placed at the back end of the long hearth and lower oven and extends down to within a short distance of the bottom plate of the stove, and is provided with a folding damper (*t*) at the top, which when closed forces the heat down in the direction of the arrows through the openings (*h*) in the rear end of the long hearth (*f*) and into the horizontal flue from whence it is conducted around the front part of the lower oven, and then along the bottom and up again into the exit pipe (*u*) or when said damper (*t*) is open the heat is conveyed directly from the fire chamber to the exit pipe.

When it is desired to concentrate a greater portion of heat around the lower oven and it is desired to move the fire chamber back the movable top plate (*q*) of the stove is taken off and the attendant can then very

readily remove the plates forming the extra oven; the fire chamber can then be pushed back and thus the heat will be brought to bear forcibly against the division plate (*s*) and the air behind it will be rarified more rapidly and of course improve the draft around the lower oven. It will be obvious that when the fire chamber is thus placed in the back of the stove the upper half of a tin reflector can be used in roasting, whenever heated by placing it over the hearth which projects in front of the fire chamber (*a*).

Having thus fully described the nature of my improvements, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The manner of constructing the fire chamber as herein fully described so that it can be made to occupy a position in front or at the back part of the stove as may be required.

2. I claim in combination therewith forming an extra oven of movable plates which can be removed at pleasure the whole being combined and arranged substantially as herein set forth and fully made known.

WILLIAM GALLUP.

Witnesses:

B. S. LOOMIS,
JAMES DURBIN.