

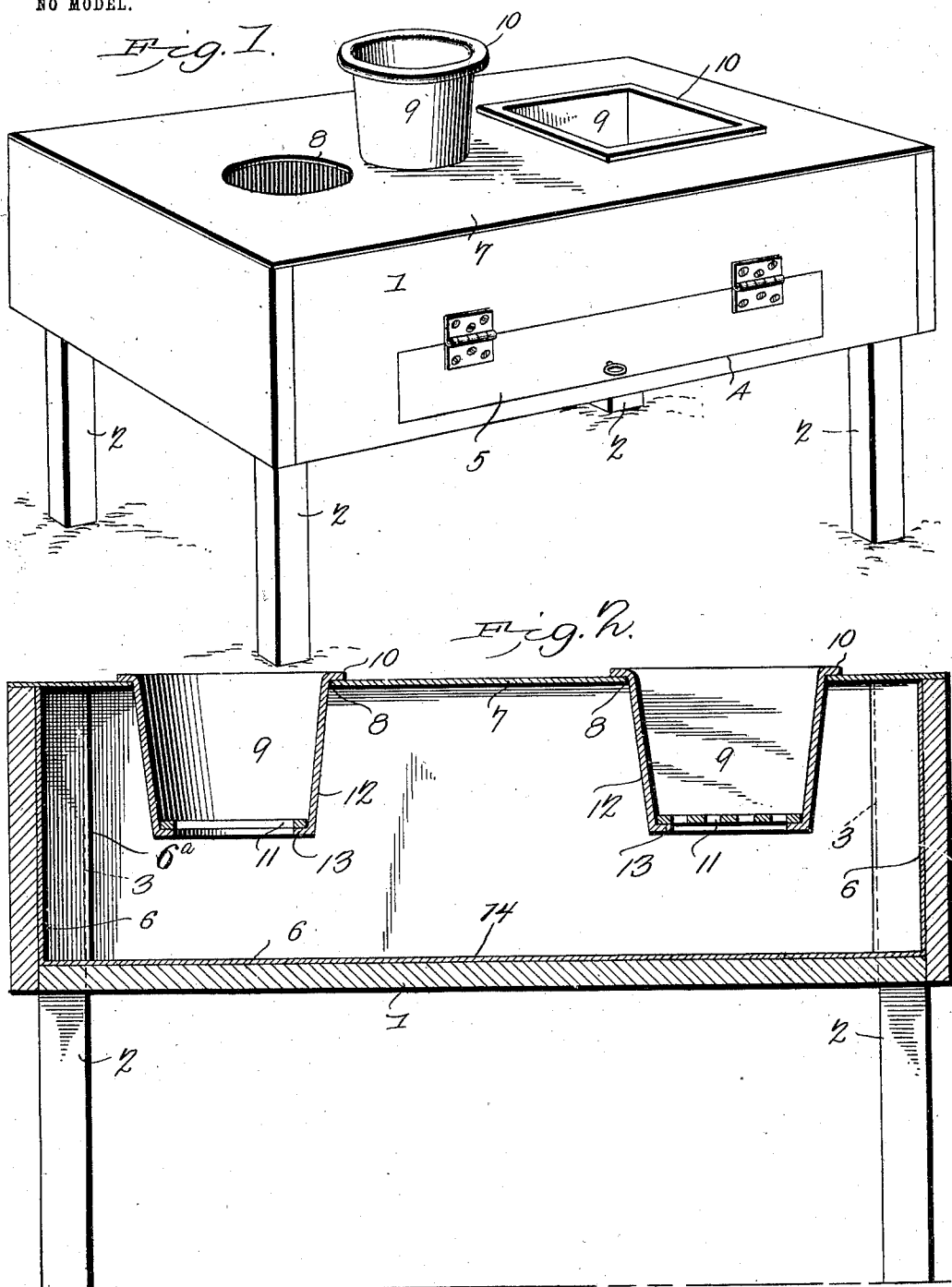
No. 747,100.

PATENTED DEC. 15, 1903.

M. STOCKON.
CHARCOAL STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
Ed Stewart
Wm Bagger

M. Stockon, Inventor.
by *Chas Snow*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MASON STOCKON, OF TAMPA, FLORIDA.

CHARCOAL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,100, dated December 15, 1903.

Application filed May 25, 1903. Serial No. 158,709. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MASON STOCKON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Charcoal-Stove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stoves of that class in which charcoal is used as fuel; and it has for its object to provide a stove of this class which shall possess superior advantages in point of simplicity, durability, and general efficiency.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the improved construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stove constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Corresponding parts in both figures are indicated by similar numerals of reference.

The body of my improved stove, which is designated 1, is preferably composed of a wooden box of suitable dimensions, said box being preferably rectangular in shape and provided at its corners with legs 2, which extend upwardly interiorly of the box or casing and to the upper edge of the latter, the upper parts of said legs thus forming interior braces 3. The front side of the box or casing 1 is provided with a slot or opening 4, which is covered by a door 5, hinged at its upper edge to the front of the casing. The interior of the latter, as well as the inner side of the door, is completely lined with a good quality of sheet-iron, as indicated at 6. This sheet-iron lining, as will be seen by reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings, is made to cooperate with the corners of the box, so as to form sockets 6^a, one at each corner of the box, which engage the upper ends of the legs 2, which form the interior braces 3. Said braces being thus socketed are not only protected from fire, but are also braced and strengthened, so as to perform the functions assigned to them in a thorough and efficient manner.

The top of the casing 1 is formed by a sheet of metal 7, preferably heavy galvanized iron,

of sufficient strength to resist constant use. This top piece or cover 7 may, if desired, be reinforced by braces disposed transversely under the same and extending between the front and rear side of the casing. The top piece or cover 7 is provided with a plurality of openings 8, which may be of any desired shape. In the accompanying drawings one square and one circular opening have thus been shown. In these openings are fitted the fire-pots 9, which are provided at their upper edges with flanges 10, which by resting upon the surface of the top piece 7 will retain the said fire-pots in position. Said fire-pots are preferably formed downwardly tapering and provided at their lower ends with grates 11. These grates may be made independently of cast-iron and be suitably supported near the lower ends of the fire-pots, which latter may be made of sheet-iron, or the latter may be made of cast-iron, either separately from or integrally with the said grates. By the construction herein shown the fire-pots have been shown as constructed of light cast-iron bodies 12, provided in their lower inner ends with lugs or flanges 13, upon which the grates 11 are detachably supported. The fire-pots when in position for operation are not intended to reach entirely to the bottom 14 of the exterior casing, but to be sufficiently elevated therefrom to prevent the said casing from being excessively heated, the interior sheet-iron lining having been found amply sufficient to protect the stove-casing from the heat of the ashes. The draft may be regulated by partly opening the door 5. The utensils that are to be heated are placed directly over the fire-pots, and the top 7 affords an ample table-surface upon which utensils of various kinds may be placed aside from the fire-pots.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A charcoal-stove comprising a wooden casing, legs at the corners of said casing, extended upwardly within the casing at the corners thereof and terminating flush with the upper edge; an interior metallic lining for said casing, said lining forming sockets including and bracing the upper ends of the legs, a solid metallic top for the casing provided with openings, tapering fire-pots placed in said openings and provided with flanges at

their lower ends, and grates supported upon said flanges.

2. A charcoal-stove comprising a wooden casing, legs at the corners of said casing, extending upwardly within the casing at the corners thereof and terminating flush with the upper edge of said casing, a solid metallic top for the latter supported in part upon the upper ends of the legs, a door in the front part of the casing, and a metallic lining for the latter, said lining including the door and form-

ing sockets at the corners of the box in which are fitted the ends of the legs projecting into the casing.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MASON STOCKON.

Witnesses:

SOLON B. TURMAN,
MARY NEWSOM.