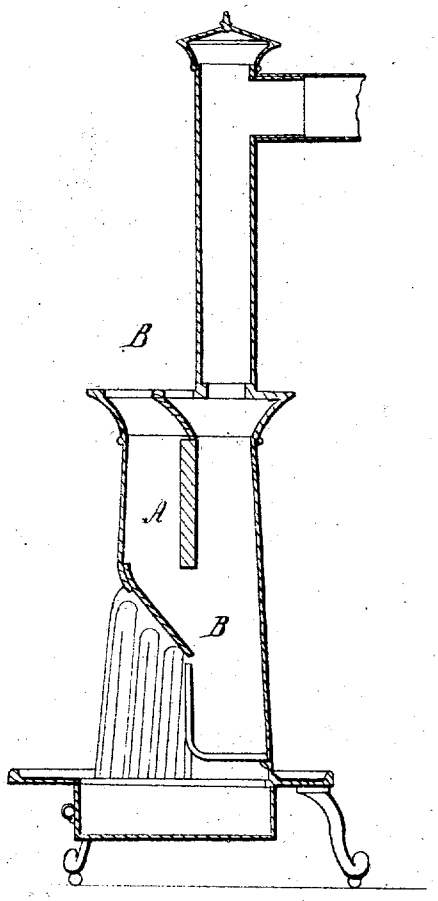
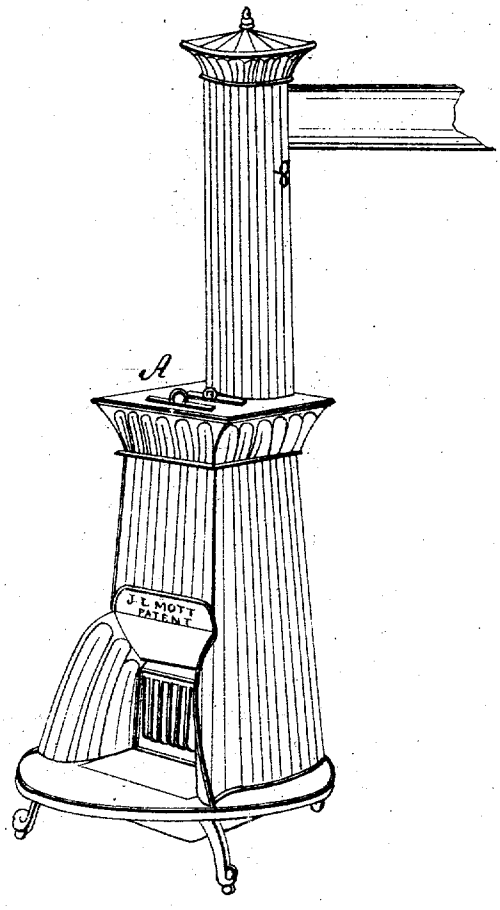
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J. L. Mott,

Magazine Stove.

Patented Dec. 30. 1833.





12/30/1833 7910X

Dec 30 1833 77.

Jordan L Mott New York City

Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description to be recorded of the said Jordan L Mott himself of his improvement in Stoves

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known that I Jordan L Mott of the City and State of New York have invented and applied to use a new and useful improvement in Stoves in which the advantages of that peculiar kind of Stoves called open Franklins are combined with the advantages of close Stoves and that the following is a full and exact description of the said new kind of Stove as invented & improved by me

The Stove as made by me is a parallelopiped or in other words a figure consisting of any required dimensions each of its horizontal sides and having the lower half of its sides open to any suitable height with pieces projecting on the right and left of the side or cheek pieces and fluing as is used in Franklins. Also forming the front of the Stove a grate with bars standing perpendicularly and bending horizontally at their ends is placed near the bottom of the Stove and with the front or perpendicular part of the grate ahead equally distant from the front and back part of the Stove. A plate or other plate called from a shell bottom above the top of the grate in a position inclining upwards to the front of the Stove and joining closely to the top of the three sides of the parallelopiped — Also the Stove presents in its front the appearance of an open Franklin, presents one half its height and above that is a close Stove. Through the middle of the close part of the Stove and over the grate on a line with the front of the grate a partition plate is placed vertically divides the front part from the back part of the Stove. The fuel which may be of any suitable kind of coal or turf &c is placed in the front division and having for its bottom an inclined plane will fall gradually into the grate and as the ashes pass through the bars of the grate gets a clear stove & burns when ignited similar to an open fire — The power and efficiency of the

* Mr. Edward Delafield Mar 3

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above described Stove will be more fully apparent upon reference to the model and the drawings deposited by me in the Patent office Washington

The drawing marked A presents in perspective a view of the front of the Stove, showing the grate the flaring sides & the Franklin part of the Stove The iron connecting plate, one of them marked "J. L. Mott Patent" On the top of the Stove are two small rings placed one at each corner in the top. The one leading into the front division of the Stove part of the Stove, serves for the introduction of the fuel with which the division of the Stove may be filled as often as is necessary. The other ring closes an aperture over which a vessel may be placed for boiling water &c. At the drawing a fluted column extends perpendicularly upward to which the pipe of the Stove is affixed. This part however is already for ornament

The drawing marked B, is a sectional view through the middle of the Stove at right angles with the front. It shows the position of the grate and the form of the bars and the mode adopted by me for increasing the flame of the Franklin part of the Stove having projecting flaring pieces all round to the body of the Stove; as also the fire brick (made of fire clay) which surrounds the back of the Stove vertically inside the cover. The one division marked "A" containing the fuel, the other marked B. being the fire.

The width & height of the Franklin part of the Stove may be of any desired size, and the grate by being placed at a greater or less distance from the back of the Stove may be rendered more or less capacious, and the connecting plate or plates may be either more or less inclined. The chief object designed to be effected by the connecting plate or plates is to cause the draft to be through the body of the coal or rather through the middle of the more part of the Stove, which would not be the case if the grate was placed in the front. The connecting plate or plates may be made of a form somewhat circular which will not only improve the appearance of the front of the Stove, but also aid in throwing the draft to the middle of the Stove. The position of the grate as described above causes the heat to be principally generated in the Franklin part of the Stove and distributed through the close part of that division of the Stove, which is necessary in ordinary cases to bake the parts immediately adjacent to the fire — This however may be done and also

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small flues may be attached to or near the sides of the grate & Pedal
to the sides of the Stove. The partitions or the upper and lower part of the
stove may be omitted but in that case many advantages by no means all the
advantages of the Stove as above described will not be gained. The stove may
be made of any material that will resist the action of fire and in a great
variety of forms — That which I now claim as the above described
Stove is improved by me is the combining the Chas Franklin with the
Stove & Stove by connecting the grate which is thrown back by a plate or
plates with the under part of the stove — the one stove being placed as
I have above or higher than the other. October 31st 1833

Witness
Laurence G. Hall
Robert Hastings Jr.

Ferdinand S. Hall
(Per in portfolio)