(No Model.)

A. STECKE.

COAL AND GAS BURNING STOVE OR RANGE.

No. 531,602. Patented Dec. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1.

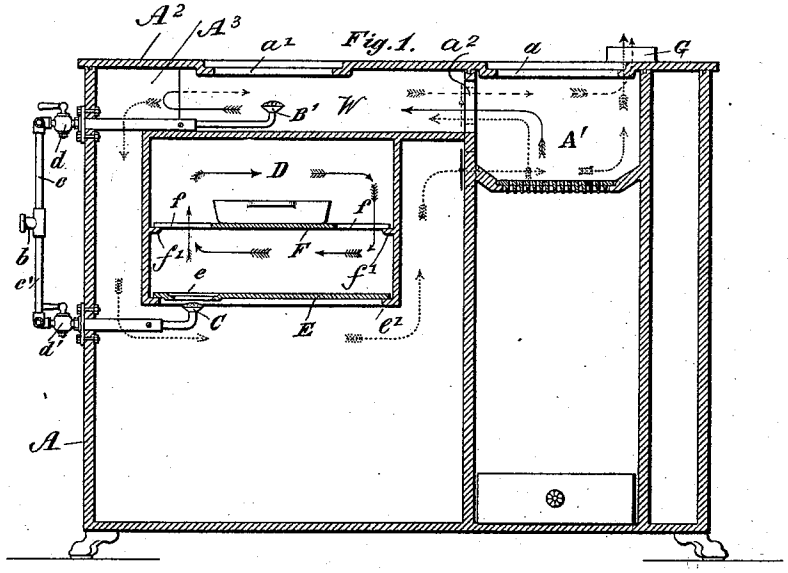


Fig. 2.

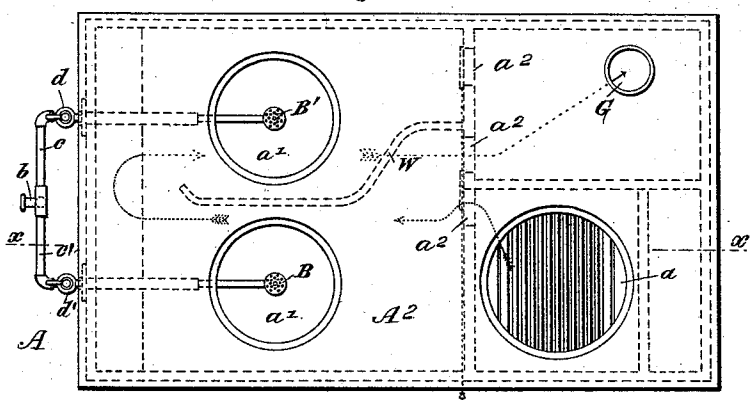


Fig. 3.

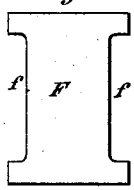


Fig. 4.

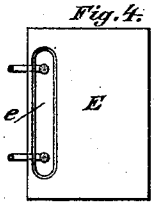


Fig. 5.

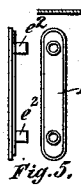


Fig. 6.

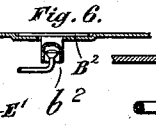


Fig. 7.

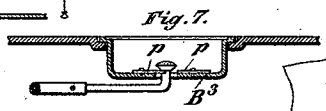
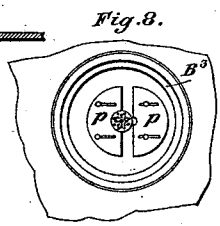


Fig. 8.



INVENTOR:
A. Stecke
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS

WITNESSES.
J. L. McAuliffe
C. Bedgwick

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT STECKE, OF OSNABRÜCK, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO WALTER C. EYMANN, OF ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA.

COAL AND GAS BURNING STOVE OR RANGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 531,602, dated December 25, 1894.

Application filed July 20, 1894. Serial No. 518,160. (No model.) Patented in Germany September 9, 1892, No. 68,491, and January 26, 1893, No. 71,461.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT STECKE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing in Osnabrück, Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and Improved Coal and Gas Burning Stove or Range, (for which I have obtained patents in Germany, Nos. 68,491 and 71,461, dated, respectively, September 9, 1892, and January 26, 1893,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a cooking stove adapted to be heated by either gas or coal or by both, as may be desired.

The improved stove is represented, in one form by way of example in accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the improved cooking stove, the section being taken on line x—x in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan; and Figs. 3 to 8 illustrate details to be hereinafter described.

In constructing a cooking stove in accordance with my invention, the body is given any desired general shape, and at one side a fire pot A′ and grate are provided for burning coal or other solid fuel, suitable openings a being provided above such fire pot for receiving pots or the like. At one side of the fire pot an oven D is provided, its top being spaced from the stove top A^2 to provide a chamber A^3, the top having at such space a suitable number of openings a', and the chamber further is divided by a vertical partition W which extends from the inner side wall of the fire pot A′ to near the opposite side wall of the shell or body A. At each side of the partition W there are formed in the wall of the fire pot A′ one or more dampered openings a^2 whereby the products of combustion from the fire pot may be caused to pass around the partition W to the outlet G, or permitted to pass from the fire pot to one side of the partition W and then directly to the outlet. In the chamber A^3 there are provided gas burners B, B′, as many burners being provided in practice as there are openings a', and said burners have connection by suitable branches c and fitting b with any suitable source of gas supply. Additional gas burners C are provided beneath the oven D and supplied by branches c', the supply to the burners being controlled by cocks d, d'. Adjacent to the burners C, the bottom E of the oven is formed with an elongated opening e for the entrance of the heated products from the burners C to the oven, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and a horizontal partition F, which divides the oven into upper and lower compartments is provided with side openings f as will appear from Figs. 1 and 3, the arrangement being such that the hot products from the burners C enter the oven and circulate around the meats or other food therein. The bottom E and partition F are removably supported on ledges e' f', and it will be understood that the fire pot and oven have the usual complement of doors. With this construction the gas burners alone may be employed for cooking food both in the oven and at the openings in the top, or the burners and solid fuel in the fire pot may be employed or only the solid fuel as desired.

In case solid fuel only is to be employed, the burners should be protected and for this purpose special protecting caps are provided. For the burners C the cap shown in Fig. 5 is provided consisting of a plate E′ adapted to fit the opening e of the oven bottom, said plate having depending tubular projections e^2 for fitting over the burners.

For the burners B, B′ protectors B^2 as shown in Fig. 6 are provided of a size and shape to fit the stove top opening and they have depending hollow studs b^2 for covering the burner.

When coal and gas both are employed the burners B, B′ are protected by covers B^3 (Figs. 7 and 8) which fit the stove openings, and are adapted to receive the bottoms of pots or pans, and provided further at each side of a central opening, with slides p that close against the burner shanks and prevent access to the burners of the products of combustion from the coal.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A stove having gas burners arranged at openings in the stove, and protectors adapted to said openings and fitting over said burn-

ers for protecting the same, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a solid fuel burning stove having an opening in its top above the passage for the products of combustion, of a gas burner arranged below said opening, and a plate fitting in the opening and provided with a tubular extension into which the burner projects, substantially as described.

3. The combination with the oven of a solid fuel burning stove having an opening in its bottom, of a gas burner below the said opening, and a plate fitting in said opening and closing the same and provided with a tubular projection fitting over the burner, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT STECKE.

Witnesses:

A. G. GEAR,
Of New York.

JULIUS L. ISENSTEIN,
Of Hanover.