

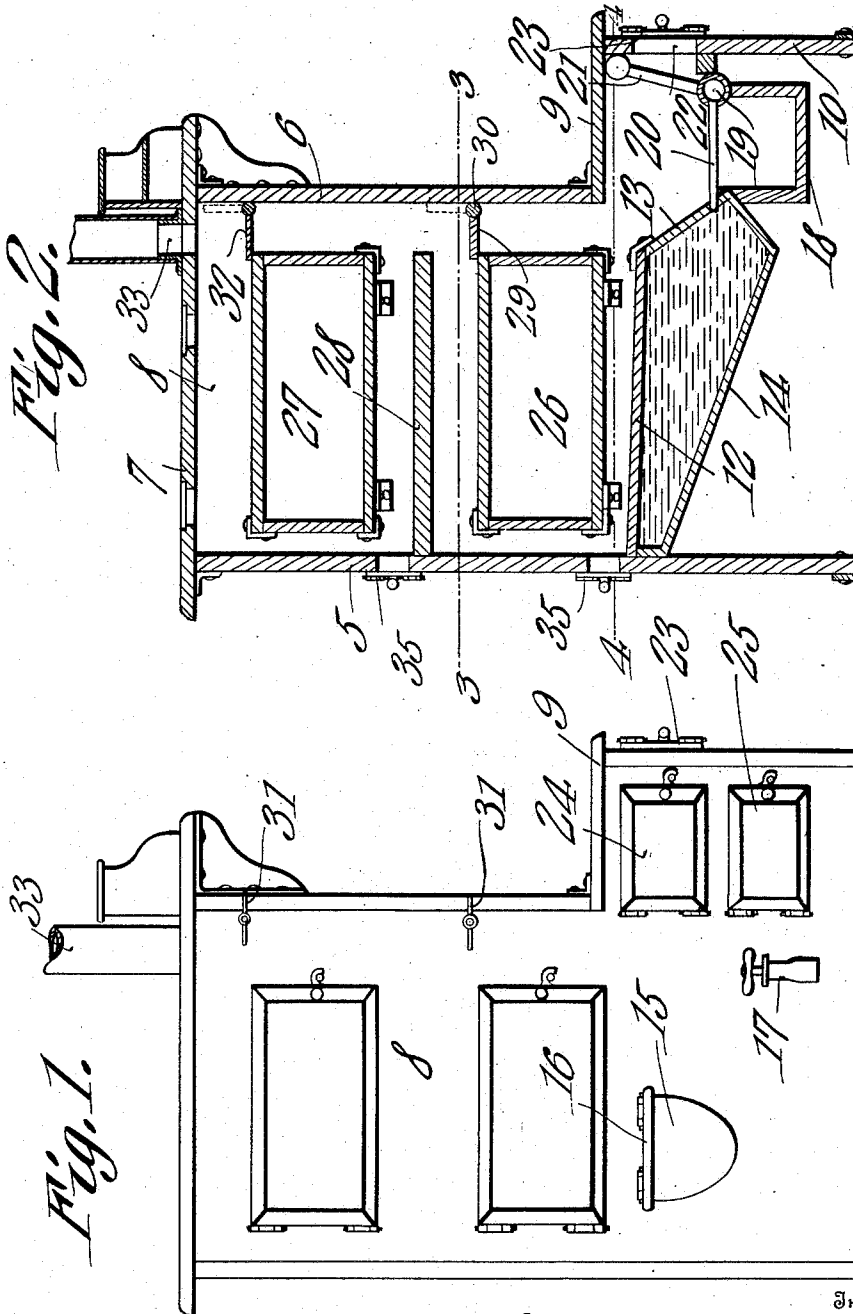
D. W. MARLOW.
STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 4, 1909.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,015,330.



Witnesses

E. H. Smith
H. E. Smith

Daniel W. Marlow.

Inventor

By

C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

D. W. MARLOW.

STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 4, 1909.

1,015,330.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

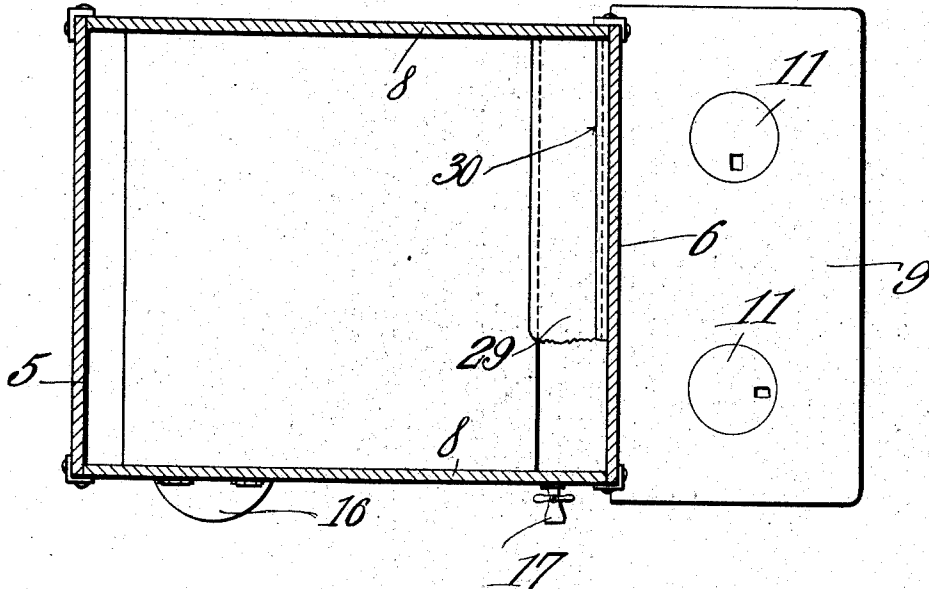
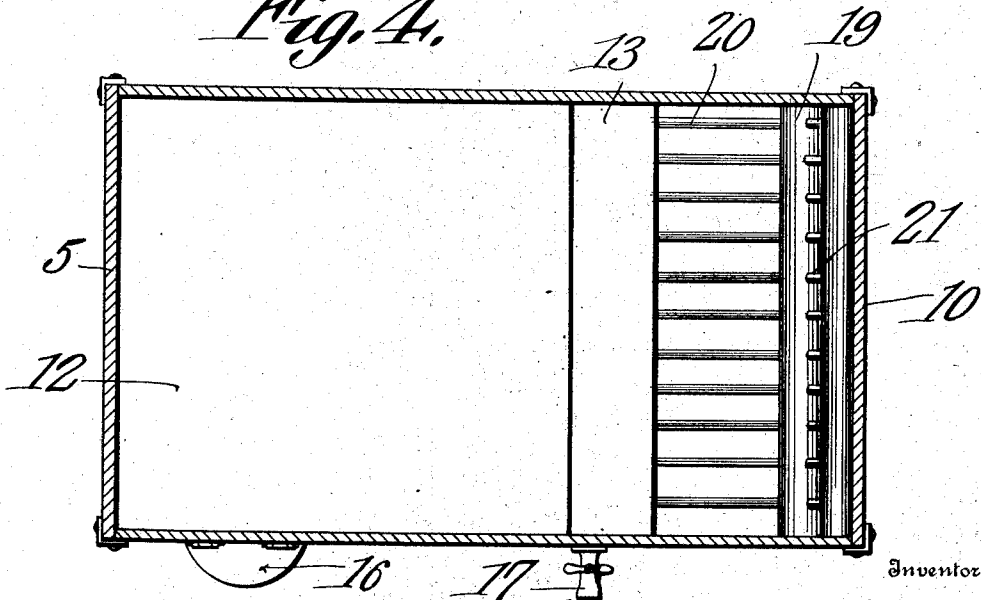


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

E. J. Stewart
J. B. Smith

Daniel W. Marlow

By

C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL WILLIAMS MARLOW, OF EAST POINT, GEORGIA.

STOVE.

1,015,330.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Application filed December 4, 1909. Serial No. 531,429.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL W. MARLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Point, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Stove, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved construction of stove and the invention is directed more particularly to that class of stoves which are employed for the purpose of cooking, and the invention aims primarily to provide, in a stove of this class, means whereby the ovens of the stove may be heated to the desired and proper degree independently one of another and wherein a water reservoir is provided from which hot water may be drawn at any time the stove is in actual use. More specifically speaking, it is one object of the invention to provide a stove of the general type mentioned above in which will be arranged one or more ovens, the said ovens being so relatively arranged and the space between the ovens and one wall of the body of the stove being so controlled by dampers that either oven may be heated to a comparatively high degree while the other oven may be kept comparatively cool.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide within a cooking stove of the class described, a water reservoir which will have an inclined bottom wall permitting sediment to collect at one particular point, and the invention further resides, as regards this feature of the invention, in providing means for drawing off the water within the reservoir when it is desired to use the same which means will be so located or will lead from such a point in the bottom wall of the reservoir as to keep the reservoir at all times free from any collections of sediment.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention resides in the construction and relation of parts shown in the accompanying drawings of which,

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of a stove constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view therethrough taken from front to rear. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, the stove body is illustrated as comprising a back wall indicated

by the numeral 5, a front wall indicated by the numeral 6, a top wall 7, and side walls 8. The body is provided with a forward extension including a top 9, a front 10 and extended portions of the side walls 8 of the body, this extension affording a fire-box that will be presently described. Lid openings are formed in the top of the stove and these openings are closed by the ordinary forms of stove lids indicated by the numeral 11.

As heretofore stated, there is embodied in the structure of the stove a water reservoir one wall of which affords one wall of the fire box and in conjunction with this water reservoir there is provided a hollow or tubular grate construction which is in communication with the reservoir. This structure will now be described. As is clearly shown in the drawings, the water reservoir is built in the lower portion of the body of the stove and lies wholly in a plane below the plane of the top 9 of the fire box of the stove although it is located rearwardly of the said fire box, and the top wall of this reservoir is indicated by the numeral 12, the front wall by the numeral 13 and the bottom wall by the numeral 14. It will be observed that not only does the top wall 12 of the water reservoir incline downwardly and forwardly but that the bottom wall 14 inclines in a corresponding direction although to a considerably greater degree so that the water reservoir is of greater depth and greater capacity at its front than at its rear. It will further be observed from an inspection of Fig. 2 of the drawings that the front wall 13 of the water reservoir is inclined upwardly and rearwardly and affords the rear wall of the fire box, the bottom of the fire box at the rear being defined by the lower edge of this wall. Water may be supplied to the water reservoir just described by way of an inlet which is bowl like in form and is indicated by the numeral 15 it being open at its top and being located upon one side of the stove body at the rear thereof and in communication with the water reservoir at the upper rear end thereof. The inlet is open at its top and is normally closed by means of a hinged cover 16 which may be raised when water is to be poured into the reservoir through the inlet, it being lowered after the reservoir has been filled. At this point, it may be stated that any steam accumulating within the water reservoir, provided the

pressure reaches a predetermined degree will escape by lifting, by reason of the pressure, the lid 16 of the inlet and that by reason of this construction all danger from explosion due to steam pressure is entirely obviated.

5 In order that water may be readily drawn from the reservoir when desired, there is provided a spigot which is indicated by the numeral 17 and opens through that side of the stove body upon which the inlet 15 is
10 located and this spigot communicates with the water reservoir at the lowest point therein, or in other words at the extreme front of the bottom of the water reservoir.

15 It will be readily appreciated from the foregoing, that any foreign matter and sediment within the water in the reservoir will settle or fall to the bottom of the water reservoir, and will gradually settle down the
20 inclined bottom wall 14 thereof to the front of the reservoir, so that while such sediment will be drawn off through the spigot 17 whenever the same is opened, it will not be
25 drawn off in great quantities as it accumulates at this point and the water drawn off will consequently be practically as free from sediment as when introduced into the reservoir.

30 The ash pit of the fire box is indicated by the numeral 18 and at the upper front edge of the ash pit there is positioned a comparatively large tube 19 and establishing communication between this tube and the lower front of the water reservoir are hollow tubular grate bars indicated by the numeral 20,
35 there being other grate bars 21 constituting the front of the grate of the fire box. The fire box is provided with a door opening 22 in its front wall 10 closed by a door 23, and
40 a door opening in its side which is closed by a door 24, the ash pit being similarly provided in its side with a door opening closed by a door 25 located below the door 24.

45 Built or arranged within the body of the stove above the water reservoir therein are ovens and of these ovens the lower one is indicated by the numeral 26 and the upper one by the numeral 27.

50 As stated above, one oven is arranged above the other and both ovens are spaced at the front and rear from the corresponding walls of the stove body as is clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. A partition 28
55 extends from the rear wall of the stove body forwardly but terminates short of the front wall thereof, and this partition also extends from side to side of the said stove body and is located in a plane between the top wall of the lower oven 26 and the bottom wall of
60 the upper oven 27. Furthermore, it will be observed that the forward edge of the partition 28 is in a plane with the front walls of the ovens 26 and 27.

65 In connection with the oven 26, there is provided a damper which is indicated by the

numeral 29 and which is mounted to rock with a damper rod 30, one end of which projects through one side wall of the stove body and has a finger piece 31 thereon whereby the damper may be swung to extend upwardly as indicated in dotted lines
70 in Fig. 2 of the drawings, or to lie in a substantial horizontal plane as illustrated in full lines in the said figure of the drawing. When the damper is in the latter position,
75 the free edge of its plate rests upon the upper side of the oven 26 at the forward edge thereof, and the space between the front of the oven and the front wall of the stove body is therefore closed when the damper is in this position. A similar damper
80 32 is mounted in a plane with the upper wall of the upper oven 27 and coöperates with the upper forward edge of the oven in the same manner as does the first mentioned damper 29 with the forward edge of the
85 oven 26. A smoke flue 33 leads from the stove body at the top wall 7 at a point substantially directly above the damper 32.

90 From the foregoing description of the invention it will be understood that when the damper 29 is in full in position as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the hot air currents from the fire box of the stove will pass upwardly rearwardly between the upper wall 12 of the water reservoir and the under side of the lower oven
95 26 thence upwardly between the back wall of the stove body and the corresponding wall of the oven, and thence forwardly above the oven and between the top wall of the same and the partition 28, this circulation of heated air currents serving to heat the said lower oven 26 to a high temperature but hardly
100 affecting the oven 27. On the other hand, when it is desired to heat the upper oven 27 to a greater degree than the lower oven 26, the damper 29 is swung or moved to dotted line position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, whereupon the heated air current
105 will pass directly upwardly between the front wall of the lower oven 26 and the front wall of the stove body after which they will pass above the partition 28 and between the same and the bottom of the upper oven
110 27 thence upwardly behind the said oven and finally between the top of stove body and the top of the oven 27 and out through the flue 33, the damper 32 being in the full line position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.
115 When it is desired to cause quite a draft through the stove and to avoid heating either of the ovens to any appreciable high degree of temperature both of the dampers are moved to assume the dotted line position
120 illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, whereupon the air currents will have direct passage up between the front wall of the stove body and the front of the two ovens and
125 out through the smoke flue 33.

It will be noted that soot doors 35 are provided in the back wall of the stove body in planes immediately above the upper face of the partition 28 and the top wall of the water reservoir 12 so that any soot collecting upon these surfaces may be scraped therefrom into the fire box.

What I claim is:

In a stove, a body having front, rear and side walls, a fire box within the body, said fire box being located at the front of the said body, a partition extending from side to side within the body and from the rear wall thereof forwardly and terminating short of the front wall, an oven arranged within the body below the partition and with its front and rear walls spaced from the corresponding walls of the body and its top wall spaced below the partition, the said oven being rearwardly off-set with respect to the fire box, a damper extending across

the body at the front thereof and movable to position to close the space between the front of the oven and the front wall of the body, an oven located within the body above the partition and having its bottom wall spaced from the said partition and its front and rear walls spaced from the corresponding walls of the body, the body having an outlet in the top thereof, and a damper extending across the body at the front thereof and movable to position to close the space between the front of the last mentioned oven and the front wall of the body.

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

DANIEL WILLIAMS MARLOW.

Witnesses:

J. W. WALKER,
C. R. BROWN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."