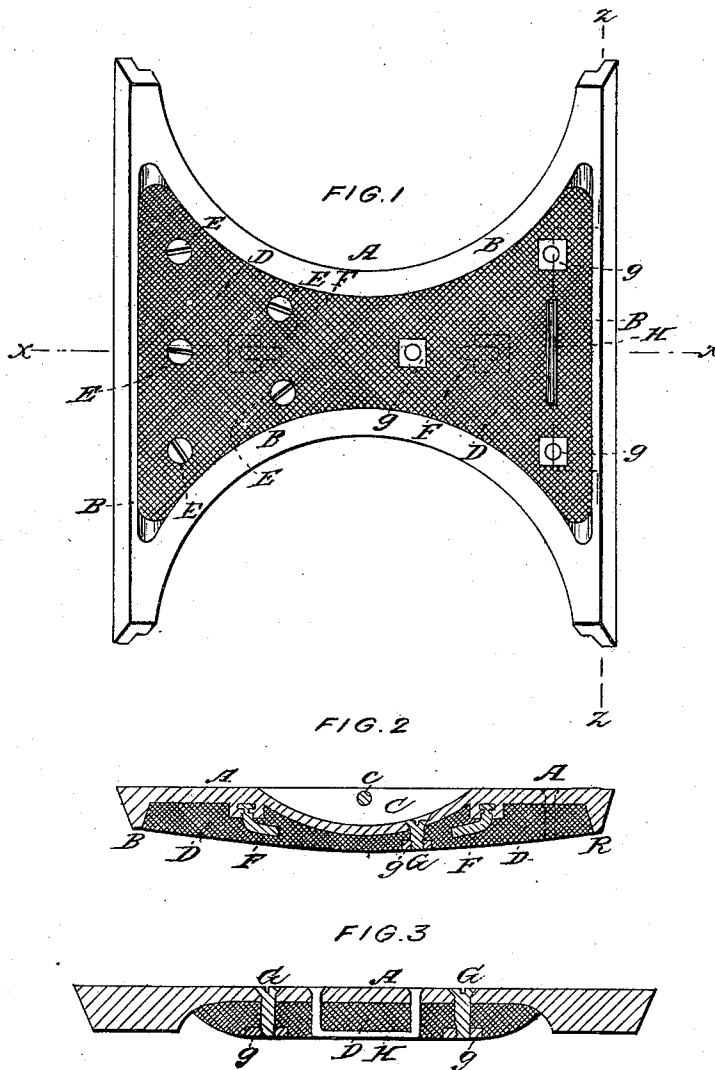


M. BENNET.

Stove Lid.

No. 106,309.

Patented Aug. 16, 1870.



WITNESSES:

Chas. H. Poole.

Saml. J. Marr

INVENTOR:

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by Prindle & Byer
attys

United States Patent Office.

MILTON BENNET, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 106,309, dated August 16, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOP PLATE OF COOKING-STOVES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON BENNET, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and in the State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cooking-Stoves, Ranges, &c.; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the lower side of a cross-center piece as improved; and

Figures 2 and 3 are vertical cross-sections, respectively, on the lines *x x* and *z z* of fig. 1.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

My invention has for its object the protection of the various parts composing the top plate of a stove from the intense heat of the fire; and

It consists in lining the whole or a portion of said top plate with any suitable non-conducting substance, as is hereinafter shown and described.

In stoves, as ordinarily constructed, those portions of the top plate immediately over the fire are subjected to a much greater degree of temperature than are the other parts of the stove, and, consequently, are soon burned out and rendered worthless in spite of the addition thereto of ribs, increased thickness, or the use of other similar expedients which are resorted to for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the heat and securing increased durability.

To obviate these objections I secure to or upon the lower side of the different portions of the top plate a lining of soapstone, fire-clay, mica, plumbago, or other suitable non-conducting material, which lining receives the direct action of the fire and protects the iron effectually from all injury arising therefrom.

In order to illustrate my invention it is only necessary to show its application to one portion of the top plate, as the principle involved would be the same, whether the whole or part of said plate was protected.

In the annexed drawing—

A represents a cross-center of an ordinary cooking-stove or range, provided around its outer lower edge with a downward projecting flange, B, and upon or within its upper side, at its center crosswise, with a semicircular depression or groove, C, which, extending lengthwise of the plate and being provided at its

longitudinal-center with a transverse bar, *c*, serves to receive and contain the usual lifter or handle.

Fitted to or within the lower side of the cross-center A, between the flanges B, is a plate or lining of suitable non-conducting material, D, which may be secured or anchored to said center by means of the screws E passing upward through the lining and having their upper ends threaded and fitted into suitable corresponding openings within said center; the hangers or anchors F cast into and projecting downward and inward from said center; the bolt G passing downward through said center and lining and having upon its lower end a nut, *g*; the staple H having its ends secured within said center and from thence extending downward and across within said lining, by means of suitable dovetailed grooves formed within the lower side of said center for the reception of said lining when in a plastic state, or by means of any of the many equally efficient devices that will readily suggest themselves.

It will be seen that when thus applied the lining protects the entire lower surface of the cross-center, with exception of the edge of the flange B, but as the heat received by said flange is quickly transmitted to and distributed over the upper surface of said center, no possible injury can result from the exposure of said flange to the action of the fire.

The advantages possessed by this non-conducting lining are that, while affording complete protection to the portion of the top plate to which it is applied, so as to render them as durable as any other parts of the stove, its application increases but slightly their original cost, and, in the end, materially reduces the expense of keeping the stove in repair.

Having thus fully set forth the nature and merits of my invention,

What I claim as new is—

Protecting the whole or any portion of the top plate of a stove from the intense heat of the fire by means of a lining, composed of any suitable non-conducting material, applied to the inner or lower surface of the said plate.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of June, 1870.

Witnesses:

MILTON BENNET.

C. H. WINTERS,
D. W. WINTERS.