May 29, 1915.

DRAWING

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A careful search has been made this day for the original drawing or a photolithographic copy of the same, for the purpose of reproducing the said drawing to form a part of this book, but at this time nothing can be found from which a reproduction can be made.

Finis D. Morris,
Chief of Division E.

AWK.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY STANLEY, OF POULTNEY, VERMONT.

REVOLVING COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 91, dated November 28, 1836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY STANLEY, of Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in "Revolving Cooking-Stoves," so called, and the following is a description of my said invention, and improvement, it being an amended specification for a new patent in place of one surrendered on account of its defective specification.

It consists of a fire room suitable to the size of the stove, and the stove may be of such size as to suit the purchaser. The fire room may be differently constructed for different kinds of fuel. If it is designed for anthracite, or other coal the fire room should be lined with fire brick, and be furnished with suitable grates. The fire room is formed of four cast iron plates set upon, and partly covering another cast iron plate called the hearth or bottom; the back plate when intended for wood is made of two parts divided at or near the middle perpendicularly, and when intended for coal the back plate is divided at or near the middle horizontally or lengthwise, the lower division is placed about one inch within the upper division, and has a projection attached to the whole length of its upper edge, and running back so as to form a support for the upper division, and also for the fire brick which forms the back of the furnace. The upper edge of the plate is exposed to the action of the fire within the furnace for the purpose of increasing the quantity of heat in the lower part of the tin oven, or roaster when placed in the rear of the back plates. The destructive effects of the heat upon the lower division requires that it should be occasionally renewed, and to avoid expense, and trouble of renewing the entire plate an opening is made at or near the upper edge of about two thirds the length, and one third the width of the plate. This opening is filled with another movable plate which may be removed, and renewed at pleasure. In the hearth or bottom plate is formed a sink, or ash-pit partly covered by the fire room, and partly by a sliding plate which acts as a damper, and regulates the heat.

A large circular plate is placed over the fire room, in such a manner that a segment of about one third the diameter of the circular plate is occupied by the fire room. This circular plate is covered by another circular plate in diameter something larger, which I call the cap or top of the stove, the latter being raised above the former at about one inch by rims forming a groove on the upper side of the lower circular plate, and a corresponding rim on the under side of the upper circular plate forming a tongue to run in said groove, on which tongue the upper plate rests.

On the center of the under plate is a small elevation in the form of a cone with a perpendicular orifice into which a point projects from the upper plate in order to fix the center of the revolution. The revolution is by a crank, and pinion, the cogs of the pinion work in corresponding ones attached to the under side of the upper plate near the edge which projects beyond the rim. Through the lower circular plate, and directly over the fire room is an opening through which the heat, and smoke pass, the dimensions of the opening being described by that part of the fire room which comes within the circular rim upon the edge of the under circular plate. Opposite the fire room, and through the same plate is another opening through which the smoke passes into the dividing flues to which the pipe is attached to convey the smoke into the chimney. The top is pierced with holes of different sizes in number, and dimensions to correspond with the size of the stove. These holes are to receive boilers, and other cooking utensils or articles to be heated, and are raised by means of rims or collars from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to three inches deep, and converging toward the top for the purpose of exposing a greater surface of the boilers or other articles to the action of the heat in its passage from the fire room to the diveing flue, and also for the like purpose, as well as for convenience in casting, and to strengthen the plate.

I make flues on the under side of the cap or top plate leading from boiler to boiler, and circuitously to the diveing flue as shown in the drawing originally deposited in the Patent Office to which I refer as a further illustration of the parts alluded to in this specification. Baking, roasting, &c. may be done in an iron oven, constructed in the back part of the stove in the common way or by tin reflectors suitably constructed, and placed upon the top and in front of the stove, and in rear of the fire room, and under that

part of the circular plate which is not occupied by the fire room. Summary:

All I claim as my invention is the combination of any one or more of the following particulars in the said stove as above described when combined with a revolving top plate—

1. The flues in the revolving top plate.

2. The rims or collars surrounding the cooking utensils.

3. The grooves as above described, and the tongue on which the upper plate rests.

4. The rack, and pinion used to cause the revolution of the top plate.

But I do not claim as my invention any one of the above described parts or combination of them independently of their connection with a revolving top plate, neither do I claim the invention of a revolving top plate.

HENRY STANLEY.

Witnesses:

THOMAS P. JONES,

WM. THOMPSON.