J. L. MOTT.

Range.

No. 4,248.

Patented Nov. 1, 1845.

Fig. 2

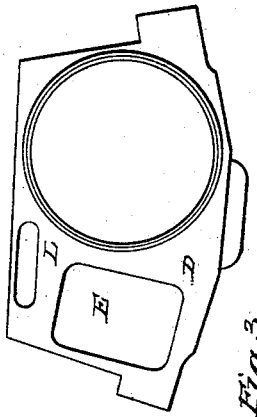


Fig. 3

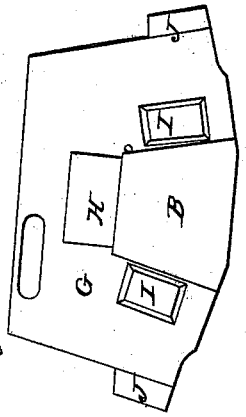


Fig. 5

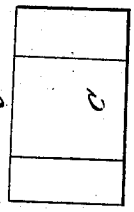


Fig. 1

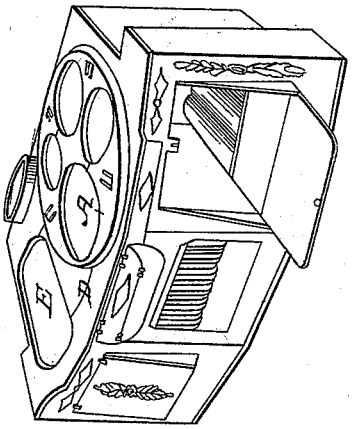
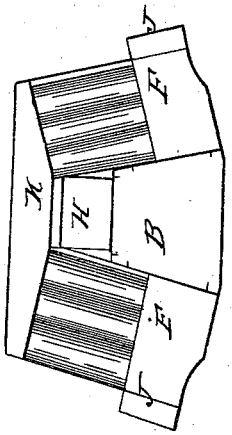


Fig. 4



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JORDAN L. MOTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COOKING-RANGE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,248, dated November 1, 1845.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JORDAN L. MOTT, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, have made a new and useful Improvement in the Manner of Constructing Kitchen-Ranges; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof.

The range as made by me has two ovens with the fire chamber between them, the draft from the fire chamber being first over the top of the ovens, down the side near the front, then under the bottom to rear—then up the back to the connection with the flue leading to the chimney.

The draft is divided so as to pass around both ovens, or it may by means of dampers connected with the descending flues be caused to pass around but one or either of the ovens.

The bottoms of the ovens are heated by the draft passing through tubes for which I formally obtained Letters-Patent from the United States.

As ranges are usually set within the fireplace, there is no way of removing the boilers from the top except over the front, which has been very inconvenient and by some persons almost impracticable with those heretofore in use, particularly when boilers are set in the rear, or when the breast of the chimney is low.

The fire-chamber being in front and the flues for the descent of the draft at the side being also near the front, but few of the boilers can be arranged in the course of the draft, those in the rear being out of it, on account of getting at the back tier of boilers the range is not so deep and the ovens necessarily short. To overcome these difficulties I have fitted to my range a rotary top boiler plate, by which several boilers or other utensils can be brought in succession directly over the fire, thus the inconvenience and frequent danger of lifting boilers from the rear to the front openings is removed. It also allows a greater depth to the range and deeper ovens—making the whole more compact. In addition to the rotary boiler plate I have openings for stationary boilers over one or both ovens. This is found to be convenient as it admits of a very large boiler on one end without interfering with those on the rotary plate.

The sides and back of the fire-chambers against which the linings rest, are so made that a section of each can readily be removed when defective by burning out and its place supplied at a small expense. In the top plate of the ovens I usually make depressions from one half to one inch in depth to receive sand, ashes or other bad conductors of heat, which serve to equalize the heat in the oven by preventing the top baking faster than the bottom.

For further description I refer to the accompanying drawings. Figure 1, is a perspective view of my range. Fig. 2, is the top plate thereof. Fig. 3, the top plate of the ovens. Fig. 4 is a section through the range at the bottom of the ovens. Fig. 5 one of the sides or back of the fire-chamber, C, being the section that may be removed when defective.

The same letters refer to the similar plate in the several figures.

A is the rotary-plate, B the fire chamber, D top plate of range, E stationary boiler opening, F the bottom of the ovens furnished with tubes, G the top oven plate, H chamber behind the fire for water back for heating water for bathing and other purposes, I, I, depressions on top oven-plates to receive said ashes, &c. J, J, dampers at descending flues on side of the ovens, K, ascending flues back of ovens leading to the collar, L.

Having thus fully described my range I will state that I do not claim a rotary plate that having been used in stoves, neither do I claim a range or stove having two ovens.

What I claim is the combination as follows:

The top of a range or stove furnished with both rotary-boiler-plates and stationary boiler openings in combination with the divided draft by which the heat can be made to act either on the rotary plate or the stationary boilers or both at pleasure, by merely changing the dampers.

JORDAN L. MOTT.

Witnesses:
LAWRENCE L. MOTT,
AUGUSTUS F. WEEKES.