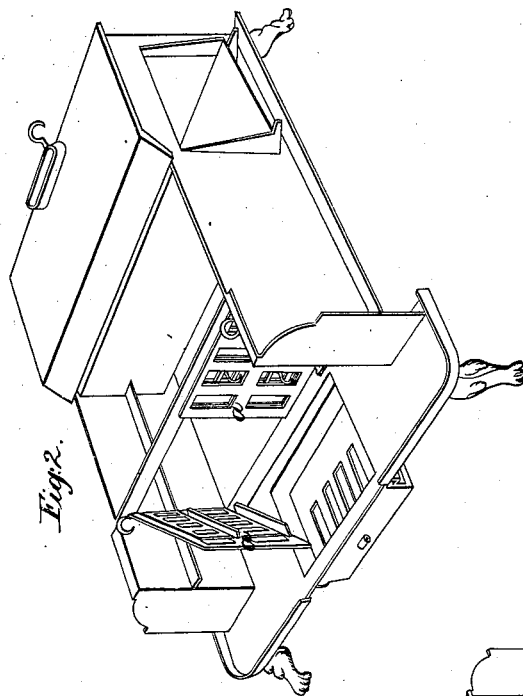


*Peck & Cochran .*

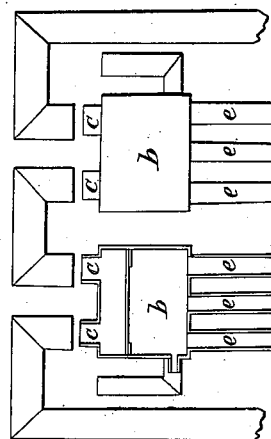
*Cooking Stove.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 4,269.*

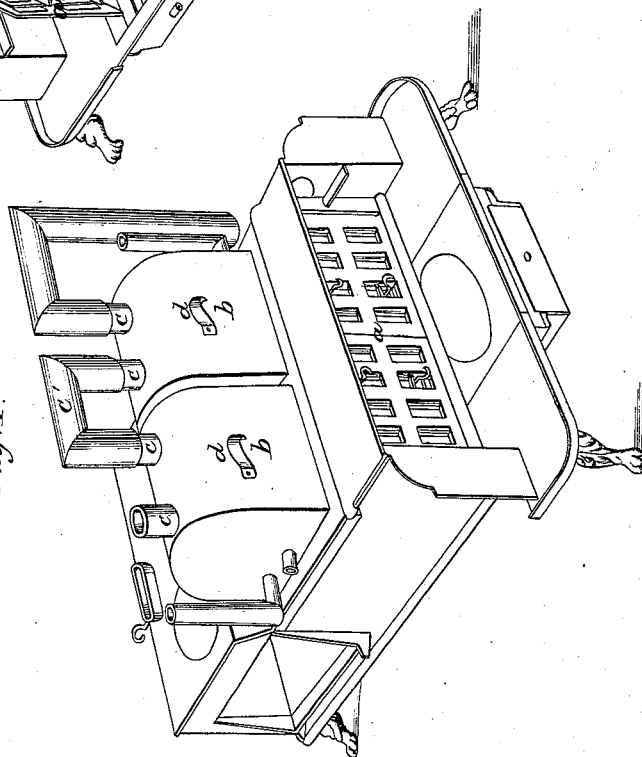
*Patented Nov. 12, 1845.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 1.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

R. PECK AND J. W. COCHRAN, OF ATTICA, NEW YORK.

## COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,269, dated November 12, 1845.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, R. PECK and J. W. COCHRAN, of Attica, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cooking-Stoves; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, in which

Figure 1, is an isometrical view of the stove. Fig. 2, is an isometrical projection of the stove with the top of the front removed. Fig. 3, the boilers detached one of which is shown in section.

The stove constructed on our plan may be of any desired form, one of which of convenient arrangement is shown in the different figures in the drawings, the fire chamber of which is located in front of the oven; the front grating (*a*) of this fire chamber is made so as to slide back and forth horizontally, the grate maintaining its vertical position by means of two projections on the sides of the fire chamber which are received into grooves cut in the ends of the grate and serve as ways for the grate to slide on; by this construction, the fire chamber can be enlarged or contracted to the limit of the motion of the front grate above named.

In the top plate of the stove are square boiler holes, into which the boilers (*b*) fit; these boilers are closed at top and are of any convenient form, they have tubes (*c*) in them, projecting up from the top by which they can be united by a connecting tube (*c'*), so that the steam can be conveyed from one

to the other or to any other place for boiling, steaming, or other purposes. Other openings can also be made in the top of the boilers through which to fill them, and they have handles (*d*) affixed to them to handle them by. The lower part of the boilers is composed of three (more or less) oblong boxes or thin flat compartments as shown in Fig. 3 (*e, e, e,*); these compartments occupy about two-fifths of the space of the bottom of the boiler, leaving a space between each of them and the next adjacent thereto about equal to their own width; they extend down about as deep as the upper part of the boiler is high, and are parallel with each other entirely within the fire chamber, so that the fire will circulate around and between them similar to the well known boiler of Hancock for locomotives. By this arrangement we obtain a great extent of fire surface, while by contracting the fire chamber at pleasure we obtain the utmost economy of fuel, and apply it to the boilers in the most advantageous manner by keeping it constantly in contact therewith.

Having thus fully described our improvements what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is

The combination of the variable fire chamber with the boiler constructed and arranged as described.

R. PECK.  
JAMES W. COCHRAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN BURT,  
A. S. IRVIN.