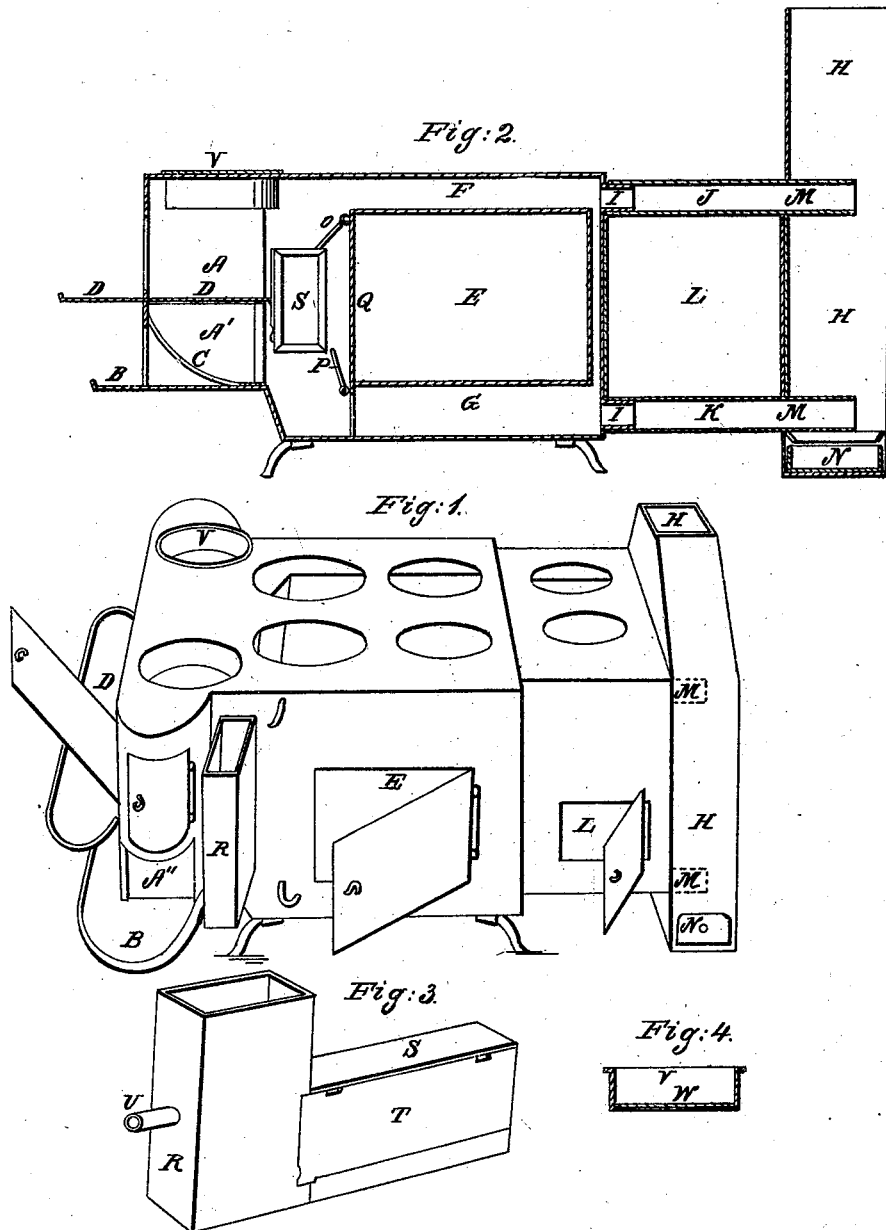


B. WOODCOCK.

Cook Stove.

No. 4,691.

Patented Aug. 12, 1846.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BANCROFT WOODCOCK, OF WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,691, dated August 12, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BANCROFT WOODCOCK, of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manner of Constructing Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of my stove, and Fig. 2 a vertical section thereof through the middle from front to back.

A A' is the fire chamber under which there is a projecting hearth B as usual. When coal is to be used as fuel it is burned in the lower compartment A' said coal being sustained on the grate bars C. When wood is to be burned this is done in the upper compartment A, and for this purpose I employ a shifting hearth D which is made to slide into the fire chamber, and constitutes a supplementary bottom upon which the fuel rests. This shifting hearth dividing the fire chamber into two parts constitutes my first improvement.

Behind the fire chamber there is an oven, as shown at E and above and below this oven there are flues F and G through each of which the draft from the fire may be allowed to pass unobstructedly and directly into a vertical flue H H which is made wide and flat to receive projecting collars I, I, which fit into openings, made to receive them in the front plate of the flue or into flue spaces J, K, is a supplementary section containing an oven L which is adapted to the stove and may be appended thereto or removed at pleasure; said additional section having projecting collars similar to those marked I, I, which are to slide into the flat flue H H as at M M. At the bottom of the flat flue H H there is an ash drawer N N.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the additional section with its oven L having flues above and below it corresponding with those in the main body of the stove is represented as attached to said main body and to the vertical flue H H. The draft through the flues F and G may be regulated by the dampers O, and P; which may be made to close one or the other of them either in whole or in part.

Between the front plate Q of the oven E and the fire chamber A A' I make open-

ings through the side plates of the stove to receive boilers R of which there may be one introduced from each side so as to meet together in the center and form a continuous fire back; one of these is shown separately in Fig. 3, s being the part which is to enter within the stove and to which I give considerable height as shown in the drawing. On the side of these boilers which are next to the fire I place a flat guard plate T which is removable and may be renewed when required; it should not fit closely against the sides of the boiler, but a space of a fourth of an inch, more or less, should be left between the two to allow the flux of air; this guard plate is to receive the direct action of the fire serving to protect said boilers for an indefinite period, and to prevent the too rapid ebullition of the water contained in it. By means of a tube U water may be conducted wherever it may be required; cocks also may be attached to these boilers. I am fully aware that boilers have been provided with projecting tubes which have been allowed to enter the fire chamber and thereby causing the water to boil but these have not been so formed as to constitute firebacks with guard plates.

When burning anthracite the part of the side plates marked A'' Fig. 1 is that which is liable and indeed sure to burn out, and as ordinarily constructed the side plates are thereby rendered useless. This difficulty I obviate by making the part A'' at each end of the fire chamber renewable by allowing that part to slide in and out in a groove instead of making it in one piece with the side plates.

For heating flatirons and for other purposes, I cast utensils or vessels such as is shown at V Fig. 4 which are adapted to the front boiler holes as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but utensils of this description when cast in one piece and used for purposes not requiring water or other liquid in them are liable to fracture from the effect of the heat to which they are exposed. To obviate this I cast the bottom W separately from the rim or make it of sheet iron in the form of a flat disk which rests on a ledge or flanch on the under side of the rim V prepared to receive it.

Having thus fully described the nature of my improvements in the cooking stove,

what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The employment of a movable or shifting hearth by which the fire chamber may
5 be so divided as to cut off its lower part, and leave the upper part of such size as to adapt it to the burning of wood, in an economical manner.

2. I claim the manner of forming and using the boilers R with their guard plates 10 T substantially as set forth.

BANCROFT WOODCOCK.

Witnesses:

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