N. S. VEDDER.

Cooking Stove.

No. 111,887. Patented Feb. 14, 1871

Fig. 1.

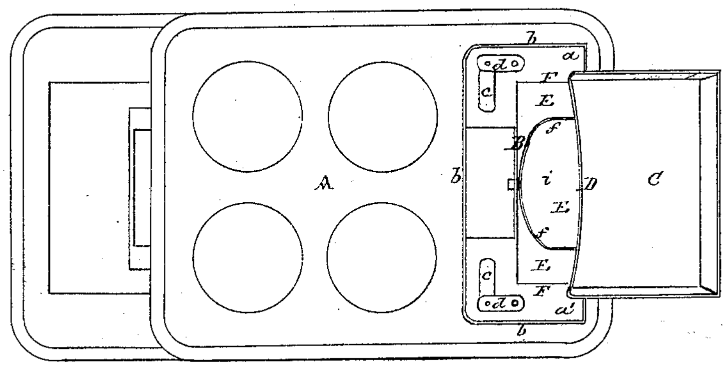


Fig. 2.

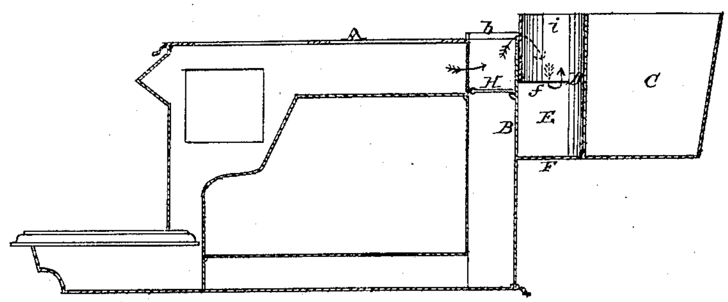
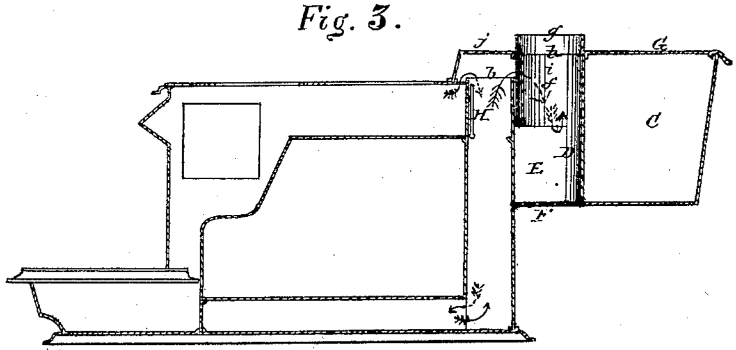


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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NICHOLAS S. VEDDER, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 111,887, dated February 14, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN 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, NICHOLAS S. VEDDER, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and correct description of the same sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand and construct the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing which makes part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my improvement in cooking-stoves, and

Figures 2 and 3 are longitudinal central sections of the same, showing the damper in different positions.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

My invention relates to that class of cooking-stoves which, by means of flues and a damper, has a direct or an indirect draught, and which is provided with a reservoir at the rear of the stove; and

It consists in the peculiar arrangement of the reservoir whereby a chamber is formed between the back of the stove and the front of the reservoir, through which the products of combustion must pass, and thus heat the reservoir, whether the direct or the indirect draught is used.

A in the drawing represents the top plate of a cook-stove, the ends *a a'* of which extend beyond the back plate B, and are suitably secured to the sides of the reservoir C.

The bottom of this reservoir extends to the back-plate B, while its front wall D, being slightly curved, does not extend to the same, but with it forms a chamber, E, which is closed at the sides by plates F, which may be either formed separate or as extensions of the sides of the reservoir.

The top plate G of the reservoir is provided with a rim, *g*, around an opening, *h*, which latter fits snugly over an opening, *i*, formed by a bent plate, *f*, which is secured with its ends to the front of the reservoir, while its center is connected to back-plate B extending upwardly flush with the top of the front of the reservoir and the under side of top plate G, while downwardly it extends about half-way down the chamber E.

It will be understood that by this arrangement the products of combustion must pass down into chamber E outside of the plate *f*, and then up through portion *i* of the chamber, to pass out of the stove-pipe, which is placed over rim *g*, whether the damper H is placed for a direct or an indirect draught.

In fig. 2 I have shown the damper H placed for a direct draught, the products of combustion passing out directly through the center flue into chamber E, and out, as described, while in fig. 3 the damper being placed for an indirect draught, the products of combustion pass down the side flues, enter the center flues at the bottom, and then pass out through chamber E, the reservoir receiving always the benefit of the heat.

Rising from the back-plate, and passing around to the rear, is a rim, *b*, over which the top plate G of the reservoir fits, which latter is made removable for the ready cleaning of chamber E and the flues.

Access to the side flues is had by openings *c*, covered by hinged covers *d*, which can be operated without removing the top plate G through openings *j* formed in the latter.

It will be readily understood that by my peculiar arrangement of the reservoir no opening need be cut in the back plate of the stove in which to place the front of the reservoir.

Having thus described my invention,

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

1. The arrangement of the reservoir C at the rear of a cook-stove in such a manner as to form a chamber, E, through which the products of combustion must pass, whether a direct or an indirect draught is used, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The chamber E, formed by the back-plate of the stove and the front of the reservoir C, and divided into side-down and center-up flue by means of plate *f*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The openings *c*, in the top plate of the stove, over the side flues and covers *d*, in combination with the openings *j* in the top plate G, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

NICHOLAS S. VEDDER.

Witnesses:

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