(No Model.)

H. V. FISHER.

PARLOR COOKING STOVE.

No. 264,940. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 1.

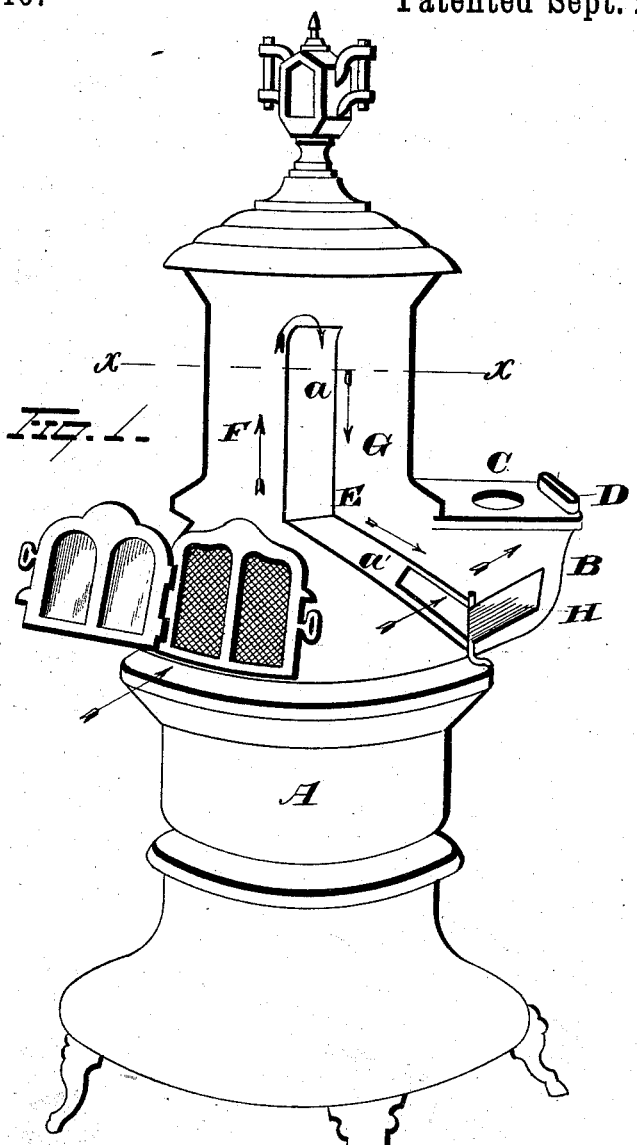
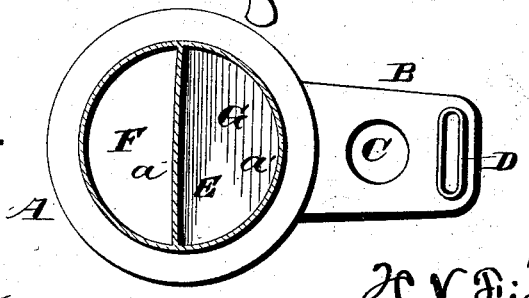


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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HENDRICK V. FISHER, OF GENESEO, ILLINOIS.

PARLOR COOKING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,940, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed July 13, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENDRICK VASTINE FISHER, of Geneseo, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Parlor Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in parlor cooking-stoves; and it consists in certain details in construction and combinations of parts, as will be more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved stove, with the upper portion thereof broken away, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A represents the stove, having the ordinary fire-pot and draft-opening, and B is a rearward extension or enlargement communicating with the interior of the upper portion or drum of the stove, and provided on its upper flat surface with one or more pot holes or openings, C, and a smoke-flue, D. This rearward extension or enlargement can be of any suitable size and shape, and forms an attachment whereby culinary vessels can be heated when desired.

One of the main features of my invention is to provide means whereby the heated products of combustion are projected directly against the culinary vessel being heated, or indirectly against the same, after parting with a large proportion of its heat. To accomplish this I have divided the upper portion or drum of the stove into two communicating apartments or flues by means of the curved and angular flue-plate E.

This plate is curved, substantially as shown in Fig. 2, and consists of the upright vertical portion *a* and the inclined or angular portion *a'*, the two parts being formed from one or more pieces of metal, as desired. The lower inclined portion, *a'*, is secured in any suitable manner to the rear and sides of the stove, below the heating attachment B, and the vertical portion *a* thereof is secured to the side walls of the stove throughout its entire length. The upper end of the vertical portion *a* terminates slightly below the top of the stove, so that when the heating attachment B is not in use the heated air and gases are caused to ascend the flue F, pass over the top of the flue-plate E, down the flue G, under the top plate of the heating attachment B, and out through the smoke-flue D. During this circuitous route the heated products of combustion part with a large proportion of their heat, which passes into the room in the ordinary manner, and consequently increases the heating capacity of the stove. As the current of heated air and gases passes over the top of the flue-plate E and down the flue G, as above described, it also carries with it the accumulated smoke and gas in the top of the drum and discharges it through the smoke-flue D. The inclined portion *a'* of the flue-plate E is provided with the damper H, which latter regulates the direct and indirect draft through the heating attachment, before referred to. This damper is pivotally secured at its lower end to the sides of the stove, and swings backward, so as not to interfere with the direct current when open.

When it is desired to heat a culinary vessel in the shortest possible time the damper H is thrown open and the current of heated air and gas passes through the opening in the inclined portion of the plate E, and by the construction of parts is projected directly against the bottom of the culinary vessel. But when there is no hurry about heating the vessel the damper can be closed and the heated products will pass upward through the flue F, downward through the flue G, and from thence against the bottom of the culinary vessels. The heat thus expended on the vessels being heated is sufficient for ordinary purposes, while at the same time a large proportion of the heat is utilized in heating the room.

If desired, the flue-plate E, instead of being curved from side to side, as shown in Fig. 2, can be straight and answer all the necessary purposes.

My improvement is simple in construction, is of few parts, and is effective in operation.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to combine a culinary heating attachment with a heating-stove, and also that flue-plates of similar construction to mine have been employed in heating drums; but I am not aware that any stove constructed and combining the advantages as described has ever before been used.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a stove provided with a culinary heating attachment formed integral therewith, the latter being provided with one or more pot-holes and an opening for the egress of smoke, of a flue-plate composed of the vertical and inclined portions which divide the drum of the stove into two flues, all of the above parts combined and adapted to operate as described.

2. The combination, with a stove provided with a culinary heating attachment formed integral therewith, the latter being provided with one or more pot-holes and an opening for the egress of smoke, of the flue-plate constructed as described, and a damper hinged to the stove in the position shown, all of the above parts constructed, combined, and adapted to operate as described.

3. The combination, with a stove provided with a culinary heating attachment, the latter having one or more pot-holes and an opening for the egress of smoke, of a flue-plate composed of one or more parts which divide the drum or upper section of the stove into two flues, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of July, 1882.

HENDRICK VASTINE FISHER.

Witnesses:

F. H. McARTHUR,

GEO. D. SEYMOUR.