

D. STUART.
Cooking-Stove.

No. 198,431.

Patented Dec. 18, 1877.

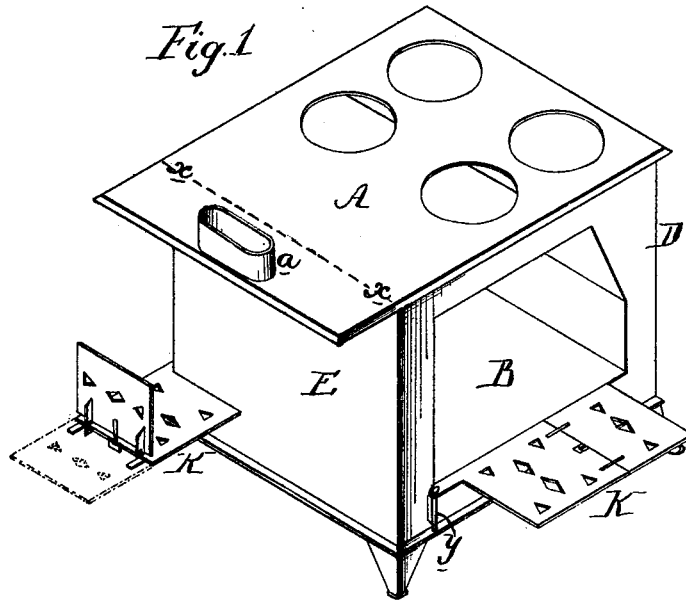


FIG. 5-

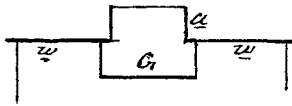


Fig. 2.

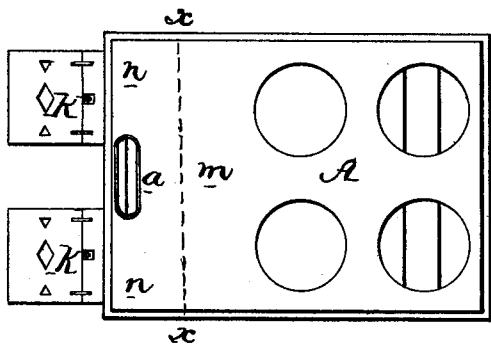


Fig. 3.

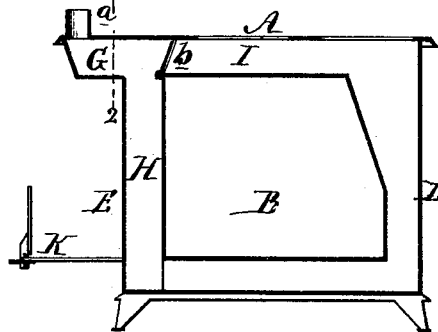
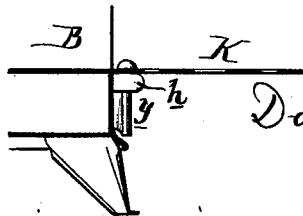


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

John M. Deemer
Henry Howson jr

Inventor
David Stuart
by his Attorneys,
Howson and

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID STUART, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND RICHARD PETERSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,431**, dated December 18, 1877; application filed August 11, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID STUART, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flat-Top Cooking-Stoves, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to improvements in flat-top cooking-stoves; and the objects of my invention are to facilitate the introduction into the oven and the removal therefrom of baking-vessels and their contents, and to afford shelf-room outside the stove for the reception of different objects.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flat-top cooking-stove with my improvements; Fig. 2, a plan view; Fig. 3, a vertical section; Fig. 4, a section of part of the stove, illustrating one of the features of my invention; and Fig. 5, a section on the line 1 2, Fig. 3.

A is the top plate, B the oven, D the front, and E the rear, of a flat-top cooking-stove, which is constructed in the usual manner, excepting in regard to the features about to be described.

It will be observed that the outlet-branch *a* is situated farther from the rear of the stove than usual, and on a projection, G, with which the rear flue H or top flue I may be made to communicate by the adjustment of the damper *b*, Fig. 3.

I prefer to extend the top plate of the stove to the rear of the projection G, so that this extension, which is without boiler-holes, may afford increased heating-surface and increased accommodations for culinary vessels, as will be understood by noting the dotted line *xx*, which, in Figs. 1 and 2, indicates the limit of the top plate in an ordinary stove of this class.

The most important advantage of this extension, however, is derived from the exposure of the greater portion of its under surface to the air. This will be best understood by referring to Fig. 5, where it will be seen that the projection G is much narrower than the extension, the exposed portions of which are

necessarily cooler than the portion above the projection; hence culinary vessels can be moved onto, or partly onto, these exposed portions, as the degree of heat at which it is desirable to maintain the vessels may suggest.

On one or both sides of the stove is a shelf, K, the upper surface of which is on a level with the bottom of the oven, the shelf being pivoted at *y* to the stove, so that it can be adjusted to form a continuation of the bottom of the oven, or swing back out of the way.

In removing a baking pan or vessel with its contents from the oven, it can first be pulled onto the shelf, which is partly supported by a projection, *h*, on the stove, and the shelf can then be turned laterally with its load away from the entrance to the oven, into which other articles may be introduced, while that on the shelf may be removed therefrom at the convenience of the cook.

The pivoted shelf may also be used as a means of facilitating the introduction of articles into the oven, the pan or vessel being first placed on the shelf when the latter is away from the oven, and the shelf, with its load, being then swung round so as to adjoin the oven, into which the pan can be readily pushed.

One or both of the shelves K may, if desired, be pivoted to the front corner of the stove, so as to swing round under the hearth-plate, instead of being pivoted to the rear corner, as shown.

It is always preferable to have two of these swinging shelves on each stove, in order that while one is in use in connection with the oven, the other shelf may be swung back, as shown in Fig. 1, and used as a receptacle for the cross-pieces, lifting-poker, and other appliances required in connection with cooking-stoves.

It will be seen that the shelf will relieve the cook from much of the exertion now demanded in introducing articles to and removing them from the oven.

While the shelf K may be made in one

piece, I prefer to make it in two pieces, hinged together, as shown, so that when turned away from the oven, the outer portion of the shelf can be elevated out of the way.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the oven of a cooking-stove with a shelf, K, having its upper surface level with the bottom of the oven, and hinged to the corner of the same, in the man-

ner described, so that it can be turned to the rear or front of the oven, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID STUART.

Witnesses:

HERMANN MOESSNER,
HUBERT HOWSON.