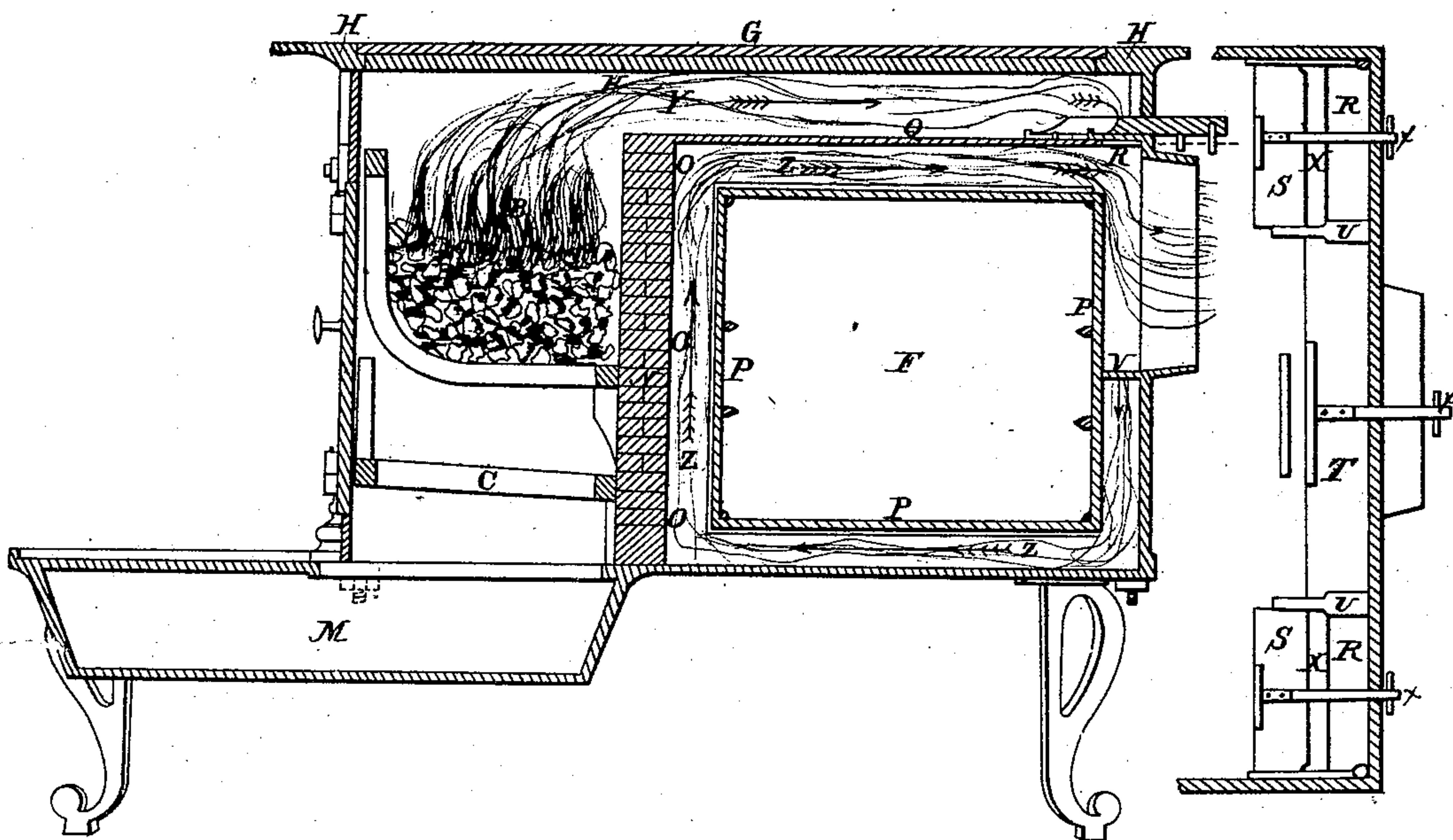
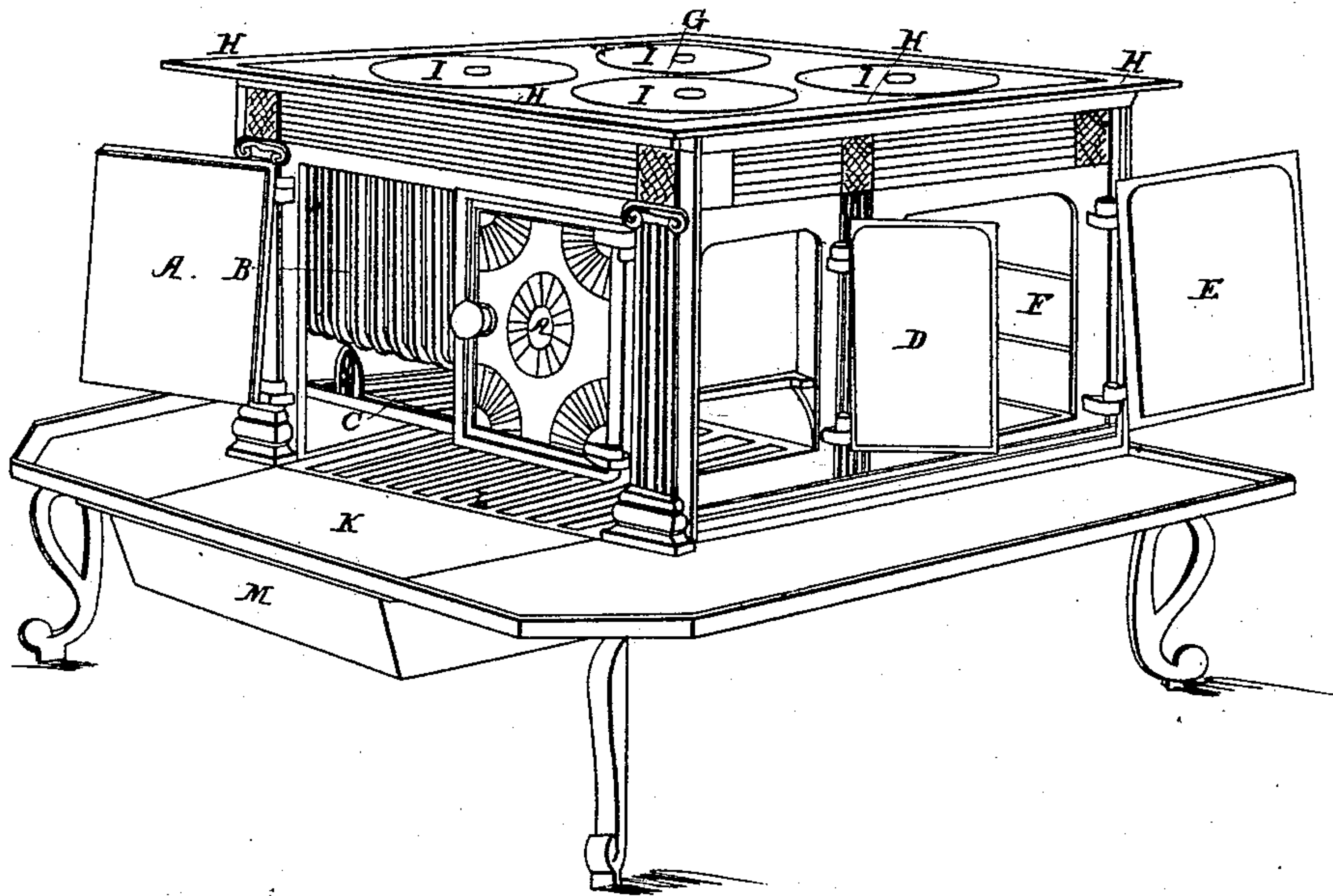


J. WHITING.

Cook Stove.

Patented Oct. 20, 1836.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WHITING, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 62, dated October 20, 1836.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Whereas, JOHN WHITING and JOHN MEARS on the ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, obtained from the President of the United States Letters Patent under the seal of the United States, and bearing date on the day and year aforesaid, for the invention of a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Stoves for Cooking, which invention and improvement are specified and described in the schedule annexed to the said Letters Patent and making a part of the same. Now be it known that I, JOHN WHITING, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented, made, and applied to use a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of the said Patented Stoves for Cooking, which invention and improvement I specify and describe as follows:

A, A, are the front doors of the stove opening and closing on the grates.

B, is a grate for burning coal or peat.

25 C, is a grate for burning wood.

D, is a door opening to the end of both grates B and C, and intended to feed grate C with wood, and there is a corresponding door at the opposite side.

30 E, is a door opening into the oven F, and there is a corresponding door at the opposite side opening into the other end of the oven.

35 G is the top of the stove which is movable and fits on to the top frame H, H, H, with a ledge.

I, I, I, I, are four movable covers in the top of the stove G, which covers being removed, leave corresponding holes for boilers.

40 K, is a hearth plate.

L, is a grate through which the ashes fall into the ash pan M.

45 N, is the lining or partition of brick or stone behind the fire, and between the furnace and the passage or flue for smoke and hot air. At the back of the partition and next to the flue is an iron plate which is shown on the drawing by a black line O, O, O.

50 P, P, P, P, are the top, bottom and sides of a section of the oven.

55 Q, is the section of a plate extending from the top of the plate O, O, O, back as far as the top of the oven extends back so as to form a flue for smoke, and hot air over the oven, and to leave the openings R, R, which are covered by the sliding valves,

S, S, represented as open, and another opening under the sliding valve T, which is between the other two valves, and is represented as shut. There is nothing new or peculiar in the construction of these valves. They are worked by means of small iron handles which pass through openings in the back of the stove, and are indicated in the drawing by X, X, X.

60 W, W, are the tops or ends of partitions, which extend from the plate Q to the horizontal partition, a section of which is V, and these partitions form the sides of the flue, which is opened and closed by the valve T.

70 X, X, are the tops or ends of partitions which extend from the plate Q down to the top of the oven P, and these partitions form each a side of the flues R, R, which are opened and closed by the valves S, S. When the valve T is closed the smoke and hot air passes from the fire in grate B or C up through the flue Y, which is formed by the plates C and Q, then through the openings R, R, down the back of the oven, then along the flue Z, under the bottom of the oven, then up the flue Z, up the side of the oven, then along the flue Z, over the top of the oven, and then out of the opening made by the funnel at the back of the stove as shown on one of the drawings. When the valve T is open and the other valves S, S, are closed the smoke and hot air passes through the flue Y and through the opening under the valve T, and then downward directly out into the funnel without circulating around the oven. By causing the smoke and hot air to pass entirely around the oven and in contact with the side next to the grates, as well as in contact with the top, bottom and the other side, a more even and regular heat and a greater quantity of heat is communicated to all parts of the oven than by the other methods now in use, and by causing the air to pass up the whole length of the flue next to the furnace, the air becomes more rarified and a greater draft is created.

100 In the stove above alluded to as patented by Whiting and Mears, and upon which this is an improvement, there was not any plate corresponding with that marked Q, in the drawing hereunto annexed, but the flue marked Y, passed immediately over the top plate of the oven, as in many other stoves, it then passed down the end marked V, then under the oven, as in the present instance, then up a flue immediately at the back of the

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fire corresponding with that between the wall N and the oven, reaching nearly to the top flue, when it terminated, the smoke, &c., making its exit through a pipe below this  
5 upper flue, at the back of the stove; the side supposed to be toward you in the sectional drawing constituting the front of that stove.

What I claim therefore as my invention and improvement is—

10 The addition of the plates marked Q, forming a second flue between the oven and the top of the stoves, combined with the

manner of fixing the valves as herein described, so as to direct the draught around the oven, and to make its exit in the man- 15  
ner shown, or when preferred to admit of its escape through the ordinary escape pipe, without passing directly over or around the oven.

JOHN WHITING.

Witnesses:

THOMAS P. JONES,  
B. K. MORSELL.