

W. L. Potter,

Cook Stove.

No. 3861. Fig. 1.

Patented Dec. 19, 1844.

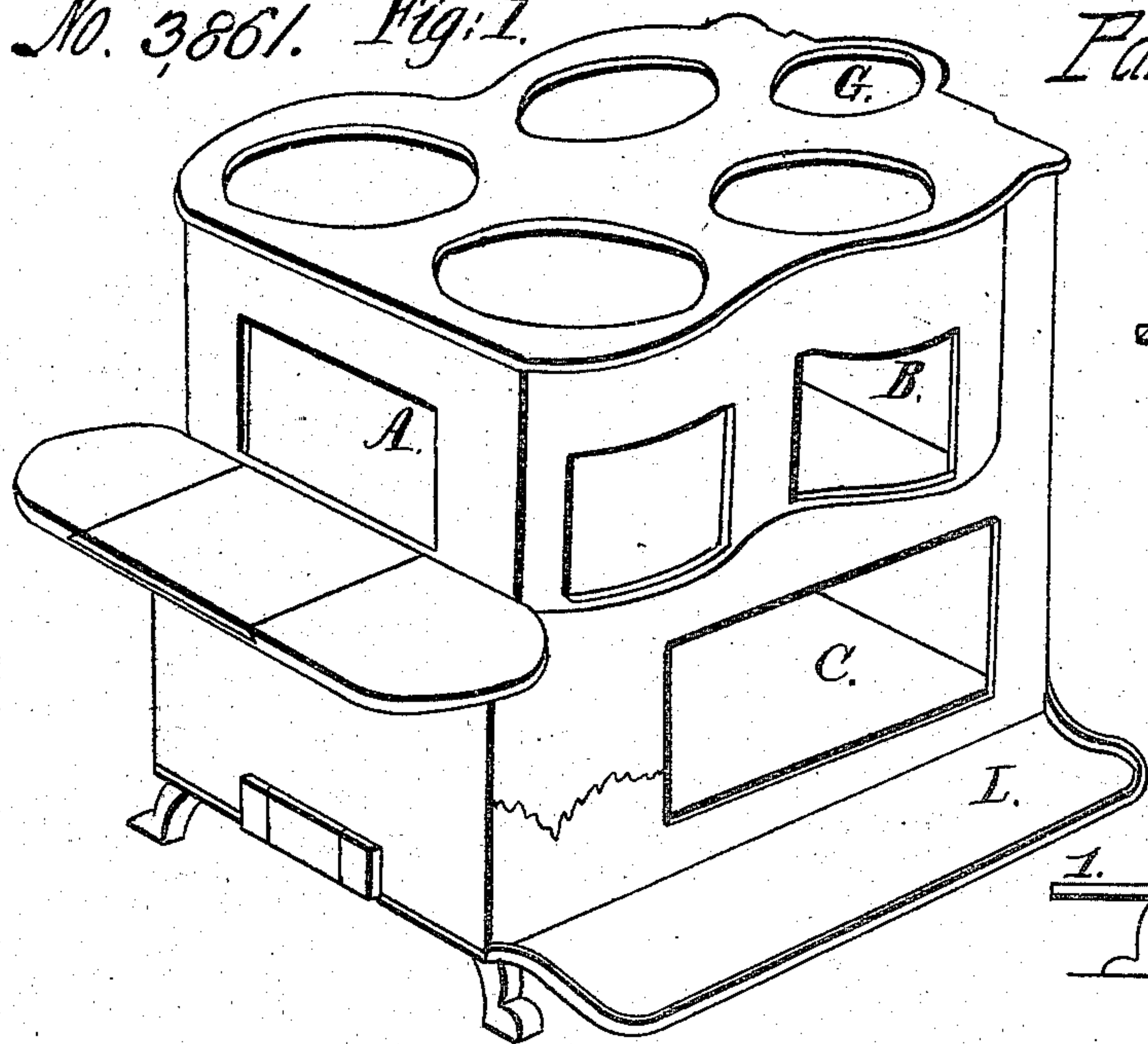


Fig. 3.

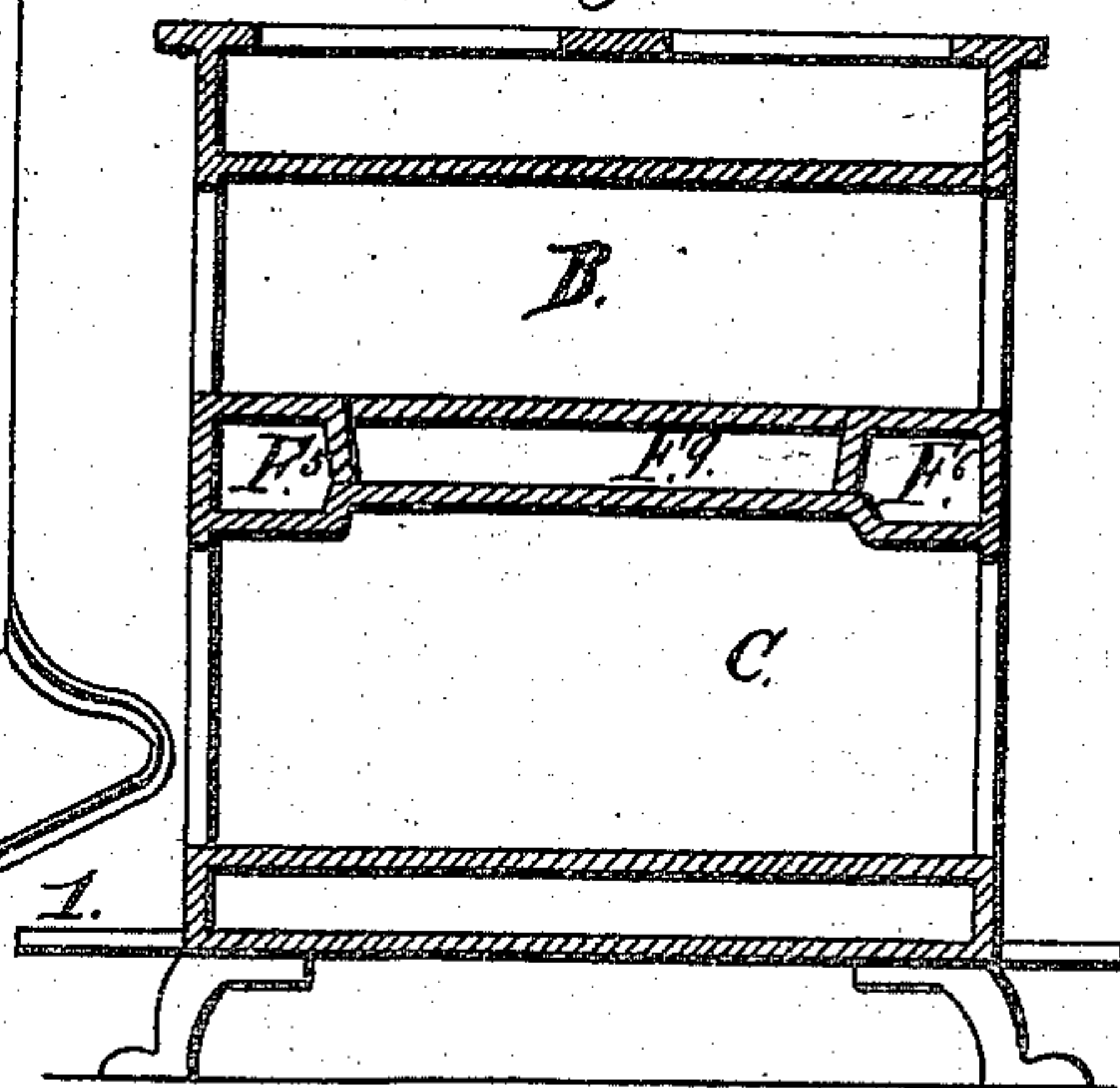


Fig. 2.

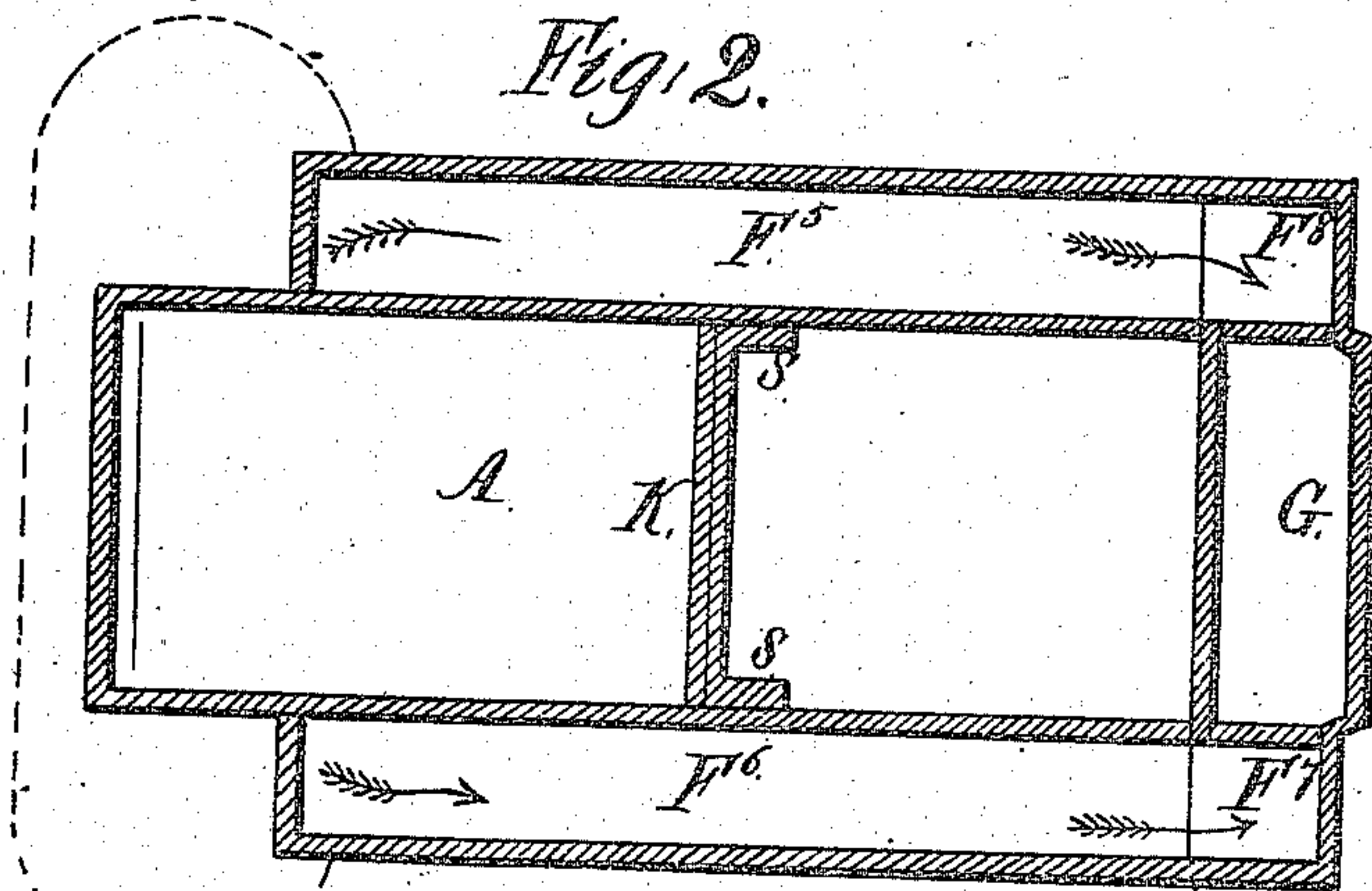
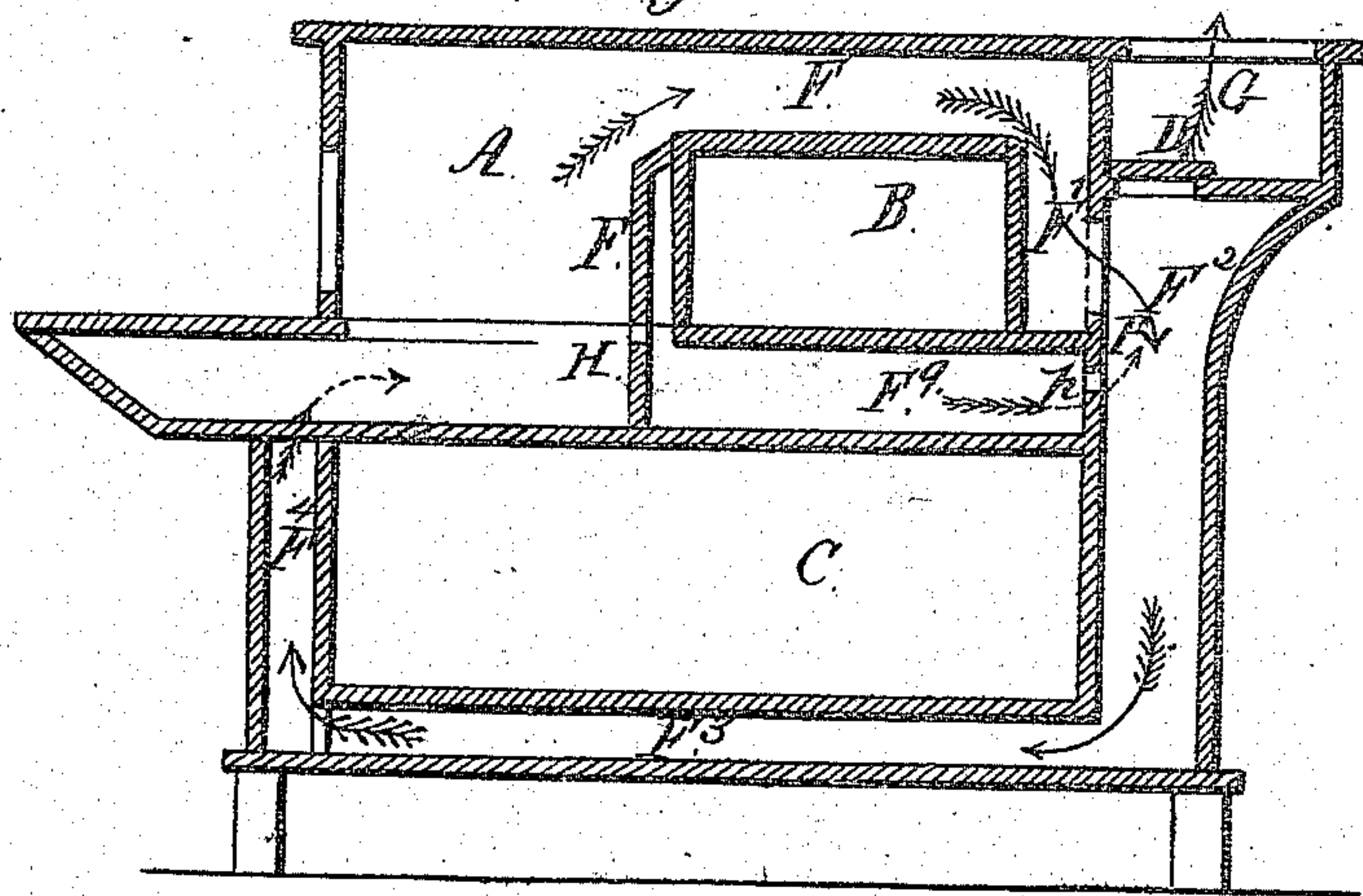


Fig. 4.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. POTTER, OF CLIFTON PARK, NEW YORK.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,861, dated December 19, 1844.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. POTTER, of Clifton Park, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cooking-Stoves, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stove. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section at the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section at the line *0 0* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section at the line *1 1* of Fig. 3.

Similar letters in the several figures refer to corresponding parts.

This stove consists of a fire-chamber A two ovens B, C,—one small and the other large—the small oven B being placed over or above the large oven C—flues F F² F³ F⁴—valve D—guard E—combined and arranged in the manner represented, or other mode substantially the same.

The invention and improvement for which a patent is solicited, consists in forming a flue F' at the rear of the small oven B, communicating with the flue F² at the rear of the large oven C or directly with the smoke pipe G by means of a horizontal register D opened or closed at pleasure—said flue F² communicating with a horizontal flue F³ extending under or beneath the large oven which flue communicates with vertical flues F⁴ at the front angles of the large oven which extend upward to the bottom of the hearth. These flues then lead into two horizontal parallel flues F⁵ F⁶ at the sides of the stove immediately over the large oven and at the lower angles of the small oven, the top plates of said flues forming portions of the bottom of the small oven. Said flues when they reach the rear angles of the stove, turn upward in a vertical direction as seen at F⁷ F⁸—whence they continue to rise until they enter the space above the register plate forming a portion of the funnel space at the top of the stove. When the aforesaid register plate D is closed over the apertures the smoke and heat will pass through the flues just described in the direction indicated by the arrows; but when said register plate D is drawn forward so as to open the apertures, the smoke and heat will pass directly

from the fire chamber to the funnel without passing through said flues.

The small oven B is formed by arranging four plates in the rear part of the fire-chamber, the back plate forming one side of the first mentioned flue and the bottom plate of said oven forming the upper side of an additional horizontal flue F⁹ directly under the small oven and over the large oven for the circulation of a portion of the smoke and heat between the two ovens, which is admitted from the fire chamber A through an oblong aperture H in the guard plate E, placed vertically between the small oven and the fire place. The plates forming said small oven are dispensed with or omitted in the casting of the stove whenever it is desired to increase the size of the fire-chamber. The guard plate E is made concave on the side next the small oven, in relation to which it is so placed as to leave a sufficient space for the circulation of hot air which is admitted through the oblong aperture just named. This guard plate is made movable so that it can be removed or replaced at pleasure.

Whenever the aforesaid plates composing the small oven (except the back one) and the guard plate, or back of the fire chamber are removed or omitted for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the fire-chamber. A movable back *k* is placed in the fire-chamber, which back *k* is made convex on the side next the place for the fuel and concave on the opposite side on which two shoulders *s* are cast for resting and sliding upon the plates forming the tops of the horizontal side flues in the fire chamber.

The hearth is arranged in the usual manner.

A plate L to rest the feet on, or to place any article thereon, is secured to the sides of the stove by dovetail tenons, and grooves so as to be put on or removed at pleasure.

The vertical plate P is perforated with an oblong slot to form a communication between the diving flues at the backs of the ovens. And also with another and smaller oblong aperture *p* below the one just named to allow the draft from the fire place under the small oven and over the large oven to pass directly to the back flue.

What I claim as my invention is—

The mode of combining my two ovens and

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flues, viz., the draft descending at the back
of both ovens, under the lower oven, and up
in front of the lower oven in one entire
sheet, and dividing at the front of the upper
5 part of the lower oven on either side of the
stove into the two flues F⁵ F⁶ the draft un-
der the upper oven being directly from the

lower part of the fire chamber through the
contracted flue H in the manner and for the
purpose described.

WILLIAM L. POTTER.

Witnesses:

EDW. MAHER,

DANIEL HEMINGWAY.