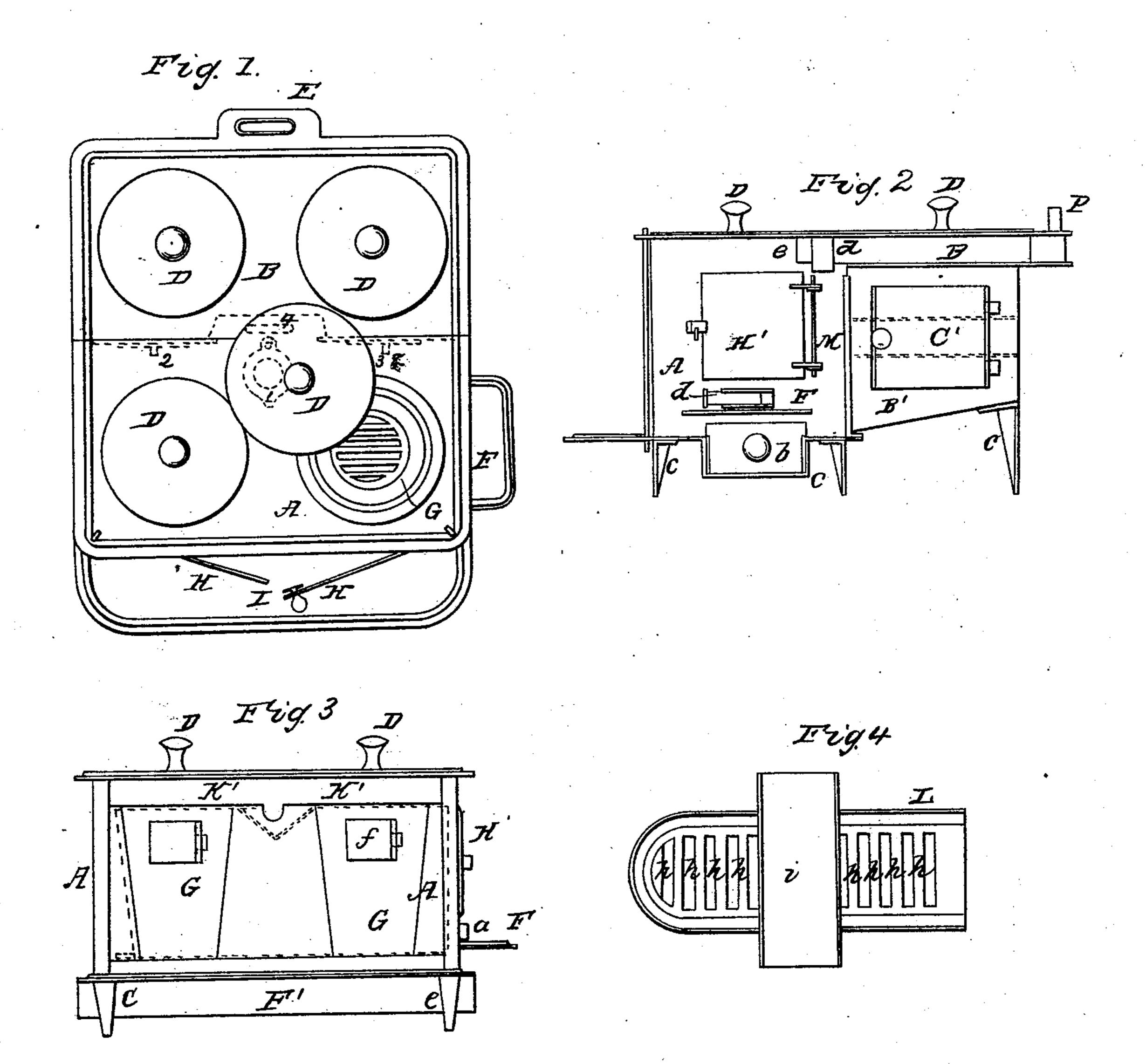
## S. GODLEY.

# Cooking Stove.

No. 18,012

Patented Aug. 18, 1857.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY GODLEY, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

#### COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 18,012, dated August 18, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Sidney Godley, of Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented a new 5 and Improved Stove, to be known and used as "Godley's Summer and Winter Stove"; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying draw-10 ings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is an end elevation. Fig. 4 is a view showing the wood grate.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the construction of my invention I use any of the known materials for such 20 purposes; but generally contemplate the use of sheet metal for the stove, though cast metal may be used. The grates will be of cast metal.

In Fig. 1 A is the body of the stove; B, 25 the adjustable attachment; D the lids, one of which is pushed back so as to expose the grate of fire cylinder; E the escape tube; F, the side hearth; G, the fire cylinder; H, the front doors; I the front hearth. 30 The dotted lines show the escape tube 4 of the summer stove when used without the attachment B, also, the sliding dampers 2, and 3, for regulating the draft to the attachment B when fastened to stove A.

In Fig. 2 A is the stove proper; B, the attachment; D, the lids or tops; E, the escape tube; B', the baker; C' door of baker; F', the side door; a, the ventilator to be used when the trough grate is used for 40 burning wood; b, the ash pan; c, the legs of the stove and baker; d, the holder through which slide e of attachment B passes, and which supports it.

In Fig. 3, D, is the lids or tops; K the 45 upper chamber made by means of plate K'; G the fire cylinders for feeding fuel; H' the side door; a the ventilator; F, the side hearth; F' the depressed bottom; c the legs of the stove.

In Fig. 4, L is the trough or wood grate; h the bars of the grate at bottom of same; i, dividing bar for causing the flame to pass up directly under the vessel while in the process of cooking.

In the operation of my invention, it will

be seen that, it is designed to be used as a summer stove, where but a small amount of cooking is required, without the attachment B; or it may be used either in summer or winter with said attachment if it be deemed 60 necessary so to do. It will be seen by top view of Fig. 1, and side view of Fig. 3 that the stove A, and attachment B are placed together and now form a complete stove for winter purposes, and has a great ability 65 to cook, or heat, if required. The fuel is placed in cylinder G, and the lids removed, and four, or any less number of vessels can be set on the stove for boiling.

When the attachment B, is on, the escape 70 tube of the summer stove is covered, as seen by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and then the dampers, shown also in dotted lines on both sides of the escape tube, are slid together, closing the escape tube, and allow- 75 ing the heat from the grates to pass back directly under the cooking utensils in part B, and then out at escape tube E. In Fig. 2 it will be seen that one of the cylinders G, can be drawn forward and the fuel supplied 80 to it from the top; the other cylinder has a door f, or I may use a door in both, as shown in the drawing. The dotted lines in this figure represent the trough grate shown in Fig. 4 and when used the cylinder 85 grates G are removed, so that by this arrangement I can use either wood or coal. The chamber K made by the plate K' is a chamber for the reception of heat, and by means of the damper l through plate k' 90 seen in dotted lines Fig. 1, allows the heat from the lower chamber to rise and pass off through the escape tube E, keeping the body of the stove at all times comparatively cool. When I wish to use the baker, and bake 95 quickly, I remove the back plate M, in Fig. 2, then close the damper 1 as above described, and the heat to any amount desired passes into the baker, causing it to perform with great ability.

When I wish to detach the part B from the stove A, I do so by drawing it backward, when the slides e which pass through holders d on stove A come out, and the attachment is disengaged. If only the stove 105 A is used, the back end plate M remains in its position, the slide dampers 2 and 3 are. slid back to the position in which they are represented by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the products of combustion pass out at the 110

escape tube 4 as shown in dotted lines in

same figure.

A, without the attachment B I remove the back plate M and set the baker up to its place, and place the movable plate on the top of the baker, which serves as a cover, and the whole is then a complete stove and baker. When the stove is designed as a parlor cook stove it can be used without the attachment B or when used for heating purposes only, it is capable of throwing out as much heat as any other stove with the

same consumption of fuel by simply opening the doors, and letting the heat escape. Front doors H can be made to fall down

in front, or open as described.

Having thus fully described the construction and operation of my invention what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Let- 20

ters Patent, is,

1. The arrangement of the stove A with the movable adjusting plate M, which is one of the entire sides of the stove, and detaching it for a cover to the baker B' when the 25 same is used with stove A, the whole when arranged forming a complete cook and baker as set forth.

2. The adjustable extension chamber B, to be attached to stove A when it is desired 30 to extend its cooking, and heating capacity the stove A being a complete stove with or without the attachment, as set forth.

### SIDNEY GODLEY.

Witnesses:

D. Donnelly,

T. G. CLAYTON.