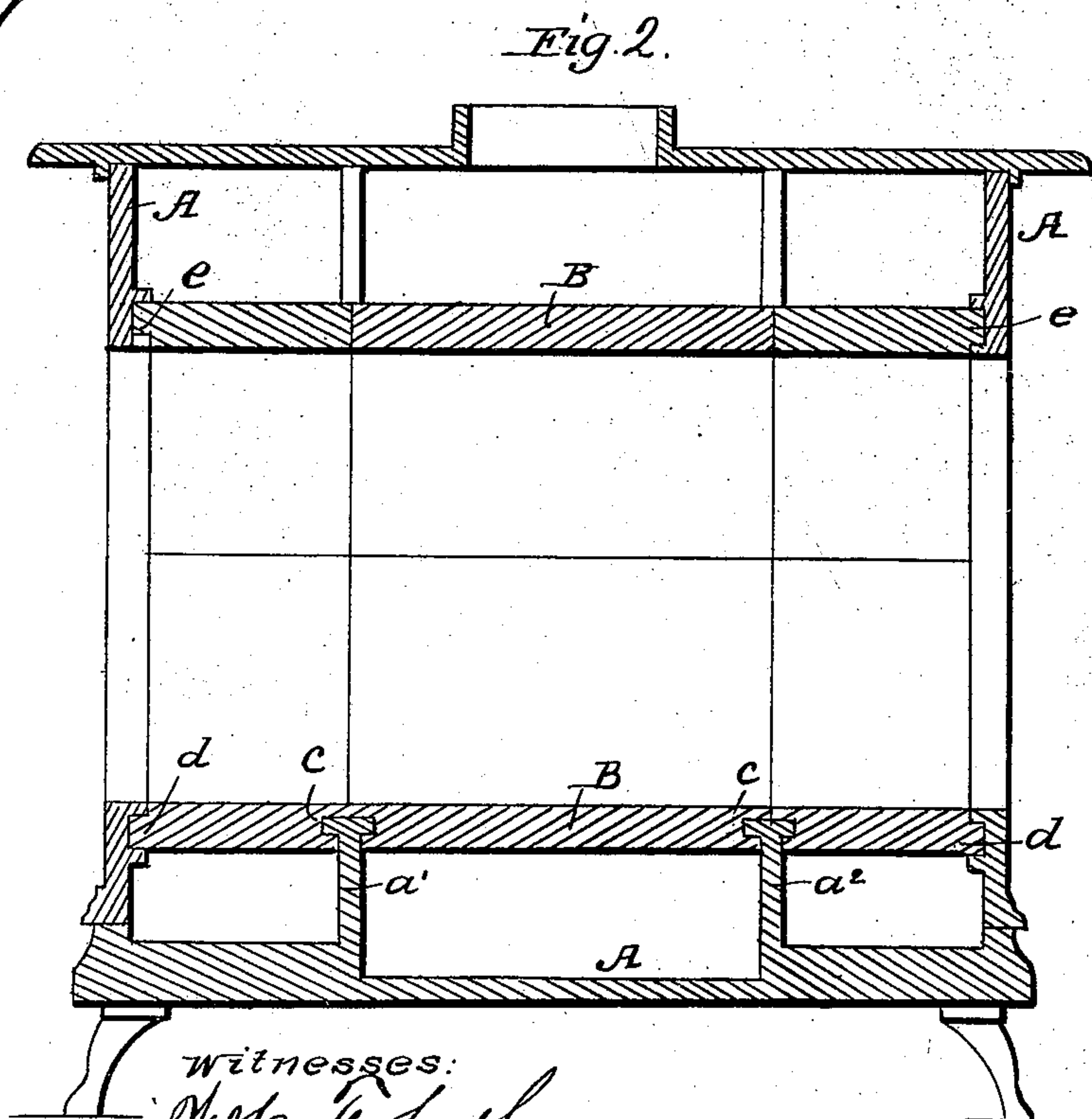
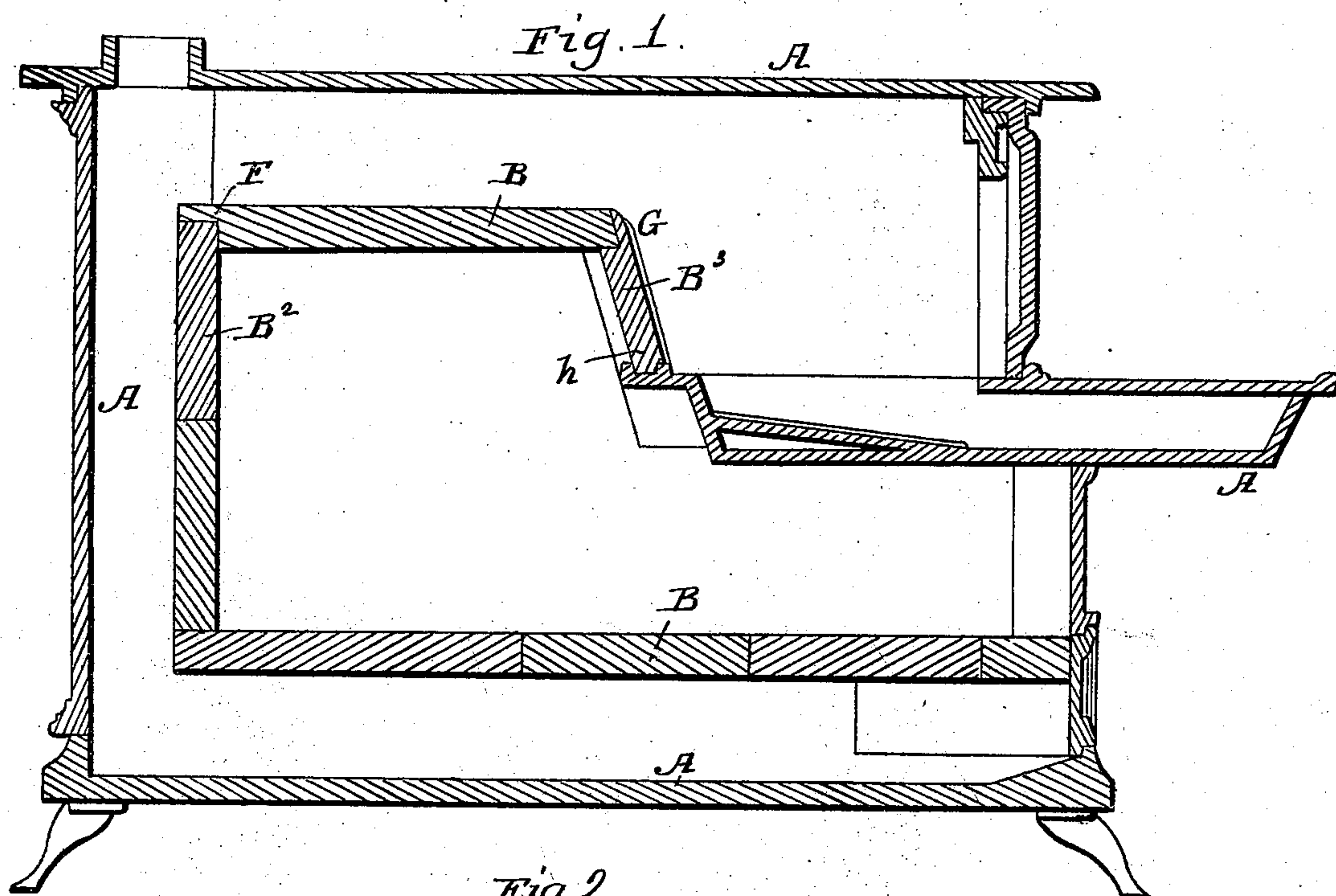


S. S. JEWETT.

Cooking Stove.

No. 24,028.

Patented May 17, 1859.



Witnesses:
H. M. Forbush
O. B. Forbush
 Inventor:
Sherman S. Jewett

S. S. JEWETT.

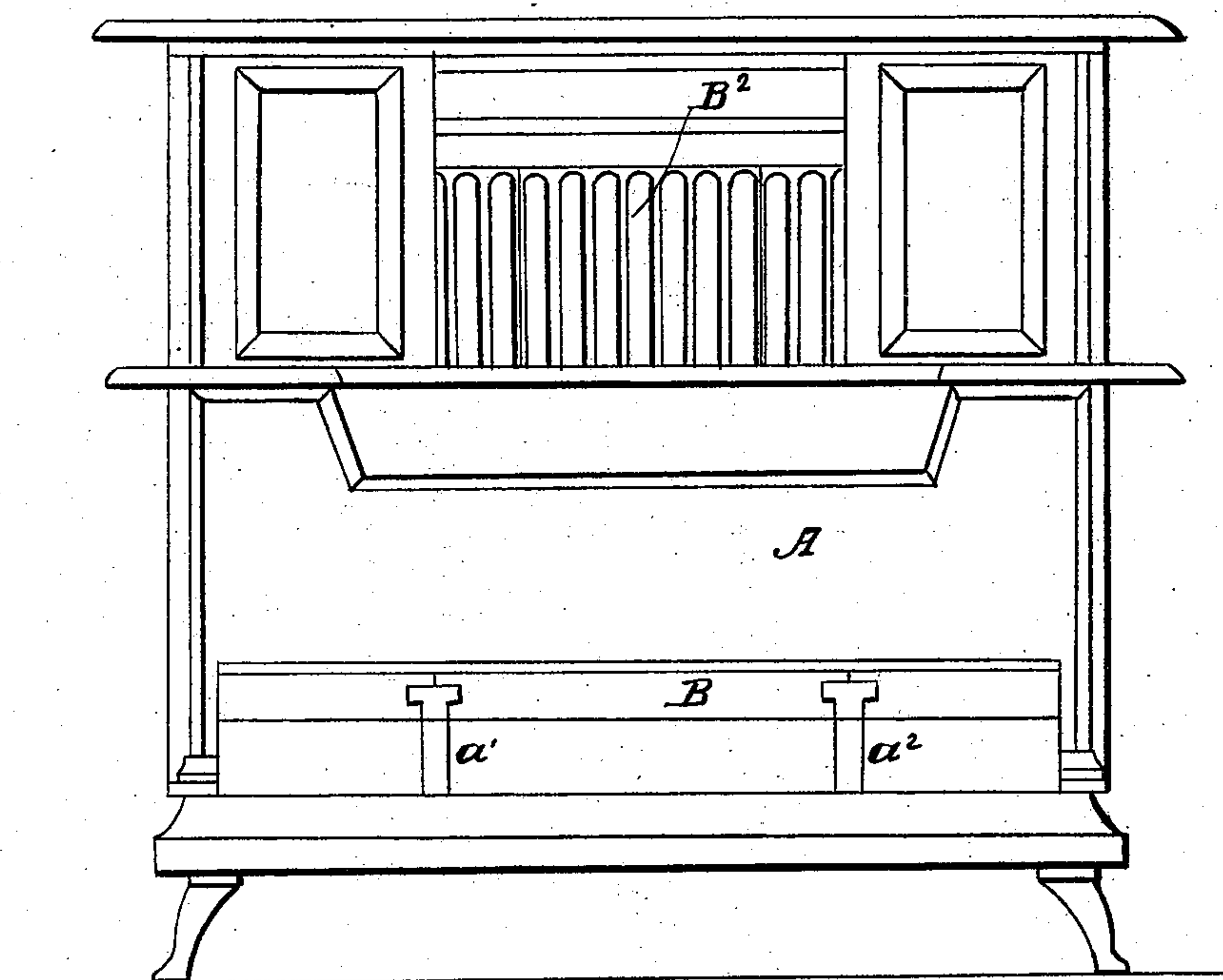
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Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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E. B. Forbush.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

COOKING-STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,028, dated May 17, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERMAN S. JEWETT, of the city of Buffalo and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful

5 Improvements in Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 The nature of my invention relates to the construction of cooking stoves, partly of iron and partly of bricks, these materials being so arranged and combined as to secure the advantages of a brick oven, in connection with the ordinary purposes of a cooking stove.

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

20 Figure I is a longitudinal section. Fig. II is a transverse section. Fig. III is a front elevation.

Letters of like name and kind refer to 25 like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the cast iron part of an ordinary three flue cooking stove.

a' and a^2 represent the partition walls, forming the flues under the oven.

30 B, B^2 , B^3 represent bricks, as arranged within the cast iron part for the purpose of an oven. Grooves are made on both ends of the inner tier of bricks and upon one end of the outer tier, forming the bottom of the oven, so that they may slide over and be supported by the flanges on the partition walls, as represented at (c) Fig. II. The other end has an offset (or may be chamfered) so as to fit into a groove formed in

the metal in the side of the stove as represented at (d). The bricks forming the 40 outer tier of the upper part of the oven are made in a similar manner to slide in grooves made in the metal in the side of the stove, as represented at (e). The back end of 45 these upper bricks are notched on to the bricks (B^2) which form the back of the oven, as represented at (F) Fig. I, while the front end is notched on to the bricks (B^3) which form the fire back as represented at 50 E. The bricks (B^3) forming the fire back, stand in grooves in the metal as represented at (h) and incline backward to meet the upper bricks as shown at E. The upper bricks are made sufficiently long to reach 55 across from B^2 to B^3 . The contiguous sides of all the bricks are made to lap on to each other (at half thickness) so as to form a tight and smooth wall. Bricks or tile used for this purpose may be made of ordinary 60 brick material, or they may be made of fire brick material, as may be preferred. They may be molded into required form or size, and adapted to every variety of cooking stoves. Any one, or all of the bricks may 65 be removed and replaced at pleasure, and in case either should break, its place can be supplied by a new brick without displacing the other bricks.

I claim—

70 The bricks B, B^2 , B^3 , when constructed, arranged and supported within the stove, for the purposes of an oven, substantially as herein described.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT.

Witnesses:

E. B. FORBUSH,
W. H. FORBUSH.