N. SILVERTHORN.

Cooking Stove.

No. 32,900. Patented July 23, 1861.

Fig. 2

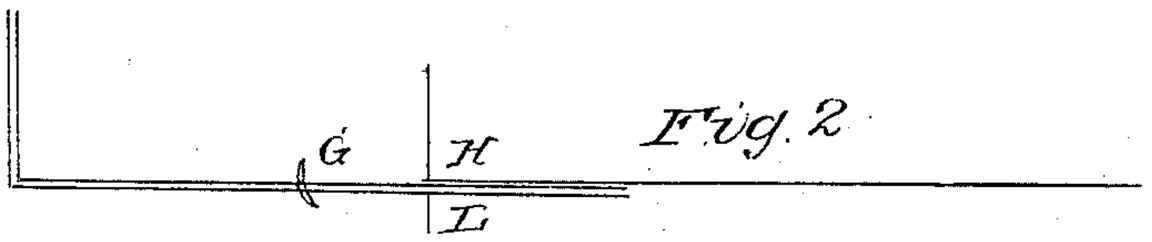

Fig. 5.

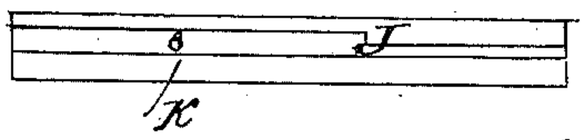

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

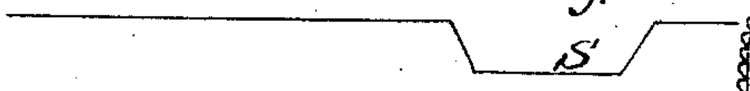

Fig. 6.

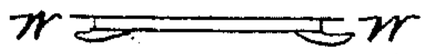

Fig. 4

Witnesses

G. P. Smith

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NEWMAN SILVERTHORN, OF PRESCOTT, WISCONSIN.

STOVE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,900, dated July 23, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWMAN SILVERTHORN, of Prescott, county of Pierce, and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Mode of Feeding Fuel to Fire-Boxes of Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the slide extended for the purpose of putting in fuel, Fig. 2 represents the manner in which the right angle projections receive their leverage. Fig. 3 represents the manner in which the strength of the top of the stove is preserved by the clevis shaped connection in casting. Fig. 4 represents the manner in which the longer right angle projection is stiffened or constructed, with a view of other purposes. Fig. 5 represents the stiffening portion of right angle projection somewhat cut away for certain purposes.

The nature of my invention consists in the constructing of stoves in such a manner that, that portion directually, or not directly over the fire, can be removed in a slide, for the purpose of more conveniently building or relighting fires, putting in longer, larger or rougher wood, coal, chips or any other fuel, without opening the door or removing the pots, lids, &c, the slide to be shoved out or drawn in by any means or by a crank and pinion if used.

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

I construct or cast that portion of the top of stoves directly or not directly over the fire bed or chamber in a slide as is shown at A Fig. 1 for the purpose of more conveniently introducing fuel from the top. The slide can be strengthened by one or more right-angle projections as shown B B B B Fig. 1, as the simplicity of parts or strength of slide is taken into consideration, some of which right-angle projections are not rigidly fastened to the slide, but over the upper end of which, the slide moves, the slide to have cast to it as much of the cornice of stove as it is wide, as shown at C Fig. 1, and also as much of the side of stove as pots &c. extend beneath the surface, so that when the slide is shut the parts will make the stove as tight and uniform as if the slide had not been used. This slide may be applied to any of the known forms of stoves whether cooking or box stoves; with pot holes or middle sections cast in it as is shown at D E F Fig. 1.

The slide is strengthened by the right-angle projections having a leverage as is shown at G and H Fig. 2, G being fastened to the hearth or any other part of the stove by bolts or in casting, as is shown at G Fig. 1, H being the bottom or roof of the oven of stove. The side of the stove should project beneath the lower surface of the fire bed; but a little more than the width of the right-angle projections, a hole in which should be cast or cut away, for the purpose of letting the long end of right-angle projections pass through and along the surface of the bottom. The longer ends of right-angle projections should be constructed in the manner in which they are shown at I Fig. 4, for the purpose of having them connected and also for the purpose of keeping the loose right-angle projections in their proper position, also for the purpose of controlling the motion of said loose right-angle projections, which is accomplished as follows: by stopping up the ends of the rigidly fastened right-angle projections, and cutting away as much of the interlocking projection on the loose right angle projections, as their motion is less than the fixed right-angle projections, as is shown at J Fig. 5, which stopped end in striking that portion which is not cut away, on the loose right-angle projection shoves it out, that which prevents the loose right-angle projection from being shoved out as far as the fastened right angle projection is a stop K as is shown at Fig. 5, coming in contact with the inside of the side of the stove L Fig. 2; the loose right-angle projections being shoved in when the fastened right-angle projections, strike the rod or rods M Fig. 1, which connect the loose right-angle projections. Motion may be given to the slide by inserting the lid lifter into the recess N, Fig. 1, or by a segment or notched surface cast in the slide underneath, in which a pinion or pinions O Fig. 1, act; to the shaft of which pinion or pinions is attached a crank P, Fig. 1, the shaft of which pinion rests or has its bearings on a lug or ear cast on the top or side of stove, as is shown at R Fig. 1.—For the purpose of preserving the strength of the top of the stove; that portion of the top out of which the slide is taken should be constructed by

a clevis shaped connection underneath the slide in casting, as is shown at S Fig. 3. The end of the slide A has cast on its under edge lugs or ears which keep the slide in its place as is shown at W Fig. 6.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The casting or removal of that portion of the top of stoves, directly or not directly over the fire, off in a slide; whether parallel to or at any angle to the length to the fire chamber: for the purpose of more conveniently building or relighting fires, putting in longer, larger or rougher wood, coal, chips or any other fuel, more conveniently than can now be done, through the door or top; without the removal of pots, lids or middle section; as is now often done for the adding of fuel &c.; substantially in the manner and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

NEWMAN SILVERTHORN.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. HILL,

OLIVER GIBBS, Jr.