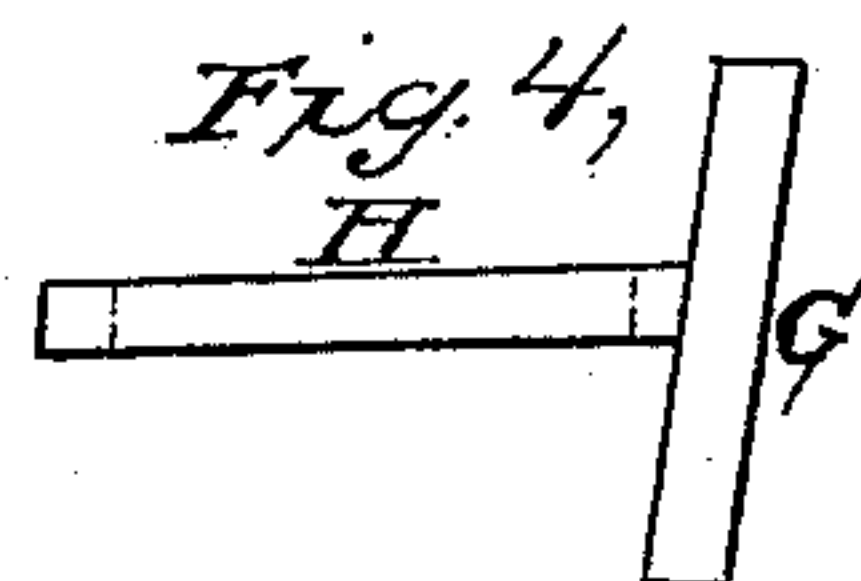
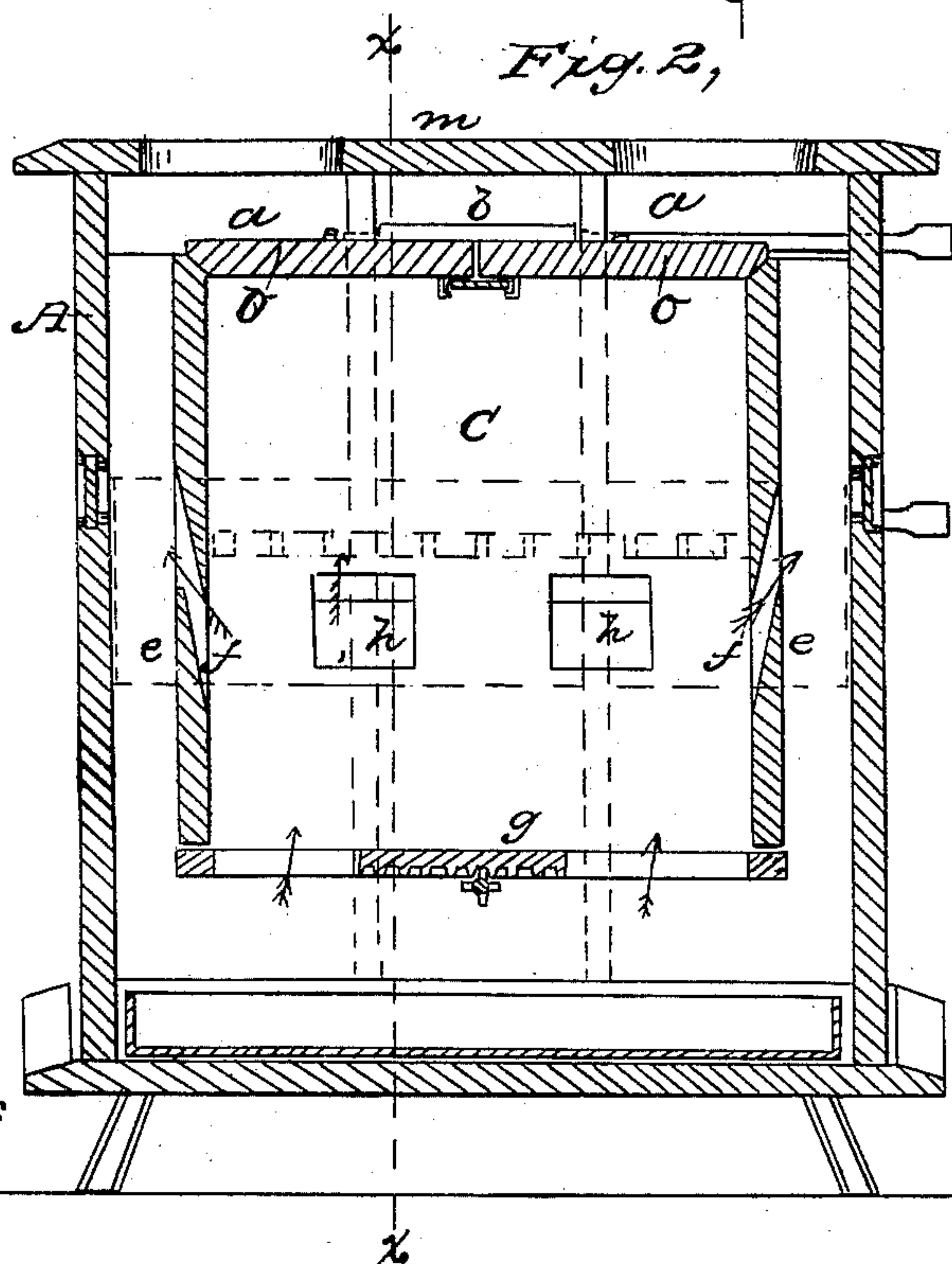
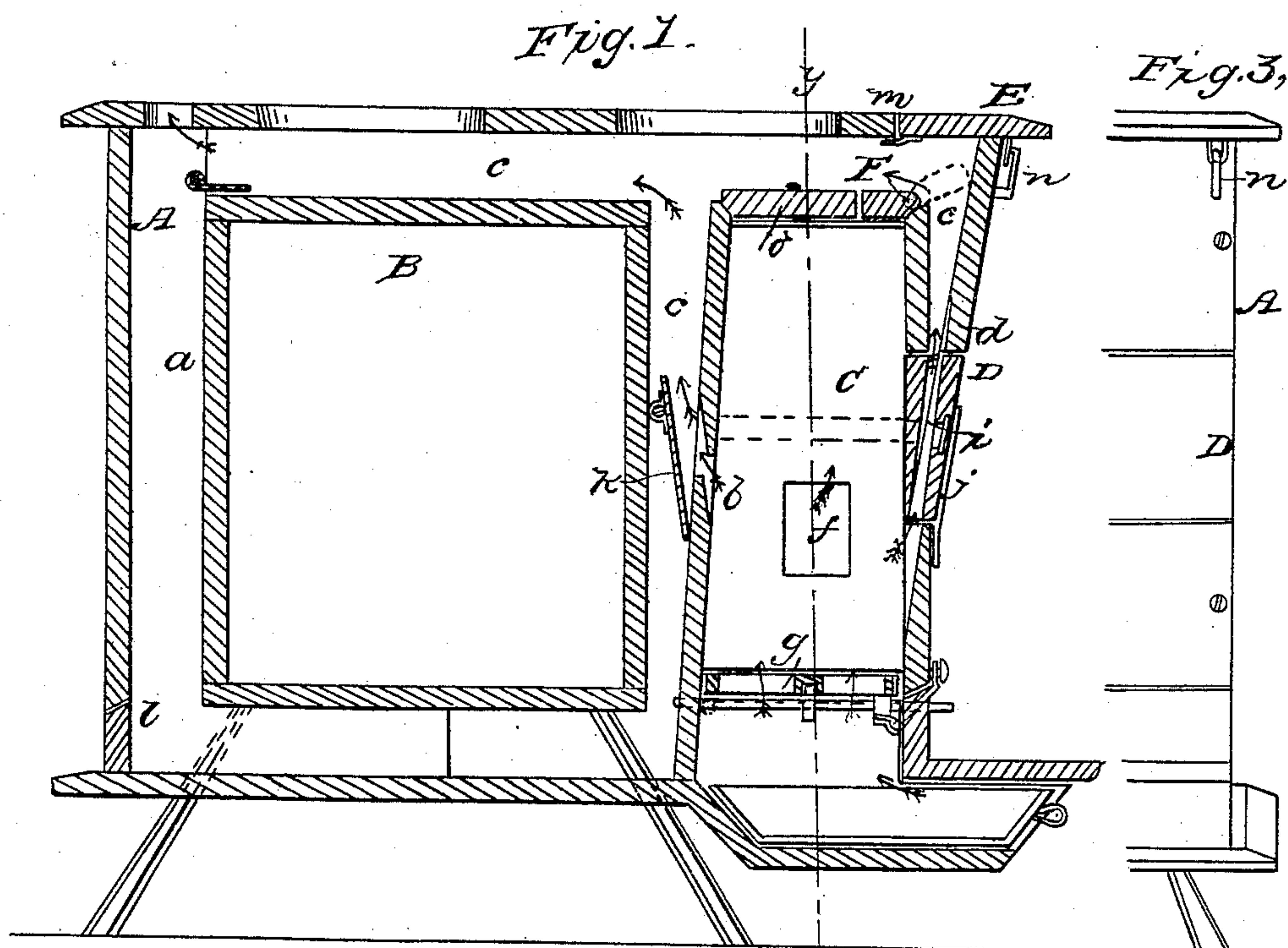


H. W. MOSHER.

Cooking Stove.

No. 34,315.

Patented Feb. 4, 1862.



WITNESSES
John H. Mosher

INVENTOR
H. W. Mosher
per *Mum & Co*
attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH W. MOSHER, OF COEYMAN'S, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,315, dated February 4, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH W. MOSHER, of Coeymans, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cook-Stove; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my invention, taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken on the line *y y*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a portion of a front view of same; Fig. 4, a detached view of a gate pertaining to same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to obtain a cook-stove which will be self-feeding—that is to say, replenish itself or its fire-chamber with coals for a considerable period of time and also be capable by a simple adjustment of being converted from a self-feeding coal to an ordinary wood-burning stove.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the body of the stove, which may be of quadrilateral or other suitable form. B is the oven, and C the fire-chamber. The oven B has flues *a a b c* extending around it, the flues *a a* being at the back and extending about half-way underneath the bottom of the oven, the flue *b* being between the flues *a a*, and the flue *c* at the front and top of the oven and fire-chamber. This is a very common arrangement of flues, and therefore they require no further explanation.

The fire-chamber C extends upward as high as the oven B, and is entirely surrounded by flues, the flue *c* being at its back between it and the oven and extending over the top of the fire-chamber and down in front of it to a point *d*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. At each side of the fire-chamber C there is a flue *e*, the upper ends of which communicate with the flue *c*. (See Fig. 2.) The fire-chamber communicates with the side flues *e e* by openings *f f*, which are some distance above the grate *g* or the bottom of the fire-chamber. The fire-chamber communicates at its back part with the flue *c* by two openings *h h*, which

are at the same height as the openings *f f*, and communicates at its front part with flue *c* by passages *i*, which are in a plate D, that is fitted in the front of the stove and properly secured in position by a button *j*.

From this description it will be seen that the fire-chamber has draft-openings at all sides of it; and it will also be seen that owing to the height of the fire-chamber and the position of the draft-openings *f f h h i* a considerable space is obtained for coal above said openings. The fire-chamber C does not strictly extend above the draft-openings, for the coal above them does not ignite, but gradually settles down and supplies or feeds the fire beneath. Therefore when the fire-chamber C is filled the fire will be fed or supplied with fuel in the lower part of the chamber for a considerable length of time.

In the flue *c*, directly back of the fire-chamber C, there is a damper *k*. The object of this damper is merely to allow scales, soot, &c., which may collect in that part of *c* to be dropped down into the lower part thereof beneath the oven, from which it can be readily removed through a door *l*. (See Fig. 1.)

At the front part of the top of the stove there is a door E. This door forms a portion of the top plate *m*, and it is connected to the front part of the stove by joints *n*. (See Figs. 1 and 3.)

The upper part of the fire-chamber C is provided with a flap or door F, through which the fire-chamber may be supplied with coal when necessary, the door E being turned down and the flap F being turned up, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The flap F when turned up closes the flue *c* at the front of the fire-chamber, and thereby prevents the coals passing down in said flue.

If at any time it should be desired to burn wood instead of coal, the plate D is removed and another one G inserted in its place. This plate G has a grate H attached to it, which, when plate G is inserted in the front of the stove, extends across the fire-chamber above the draft-openings *f f h h*, (see dotted lines, Figs. 1 and 2,) and the top plates *o* being removed the operation will be precisely the same as an ordinary wood cook-stove.

I do not claim, broadly or irrespective of construction and arrangement, a fire-chamber

provided with low draft-openings for the purpose of obtaining a self-feeding stove; but

I do claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The plate G, having a grate H attached, when used in combination with the front plate of the stove, the fire-chamber C, flues *a a c*,

and the draft-openings *f f h h i*, as and for the purpose specified.

HUGH W. MOSHER.

Witnesses:

WM. E. WITBECK,
JOHN P. STANTON.