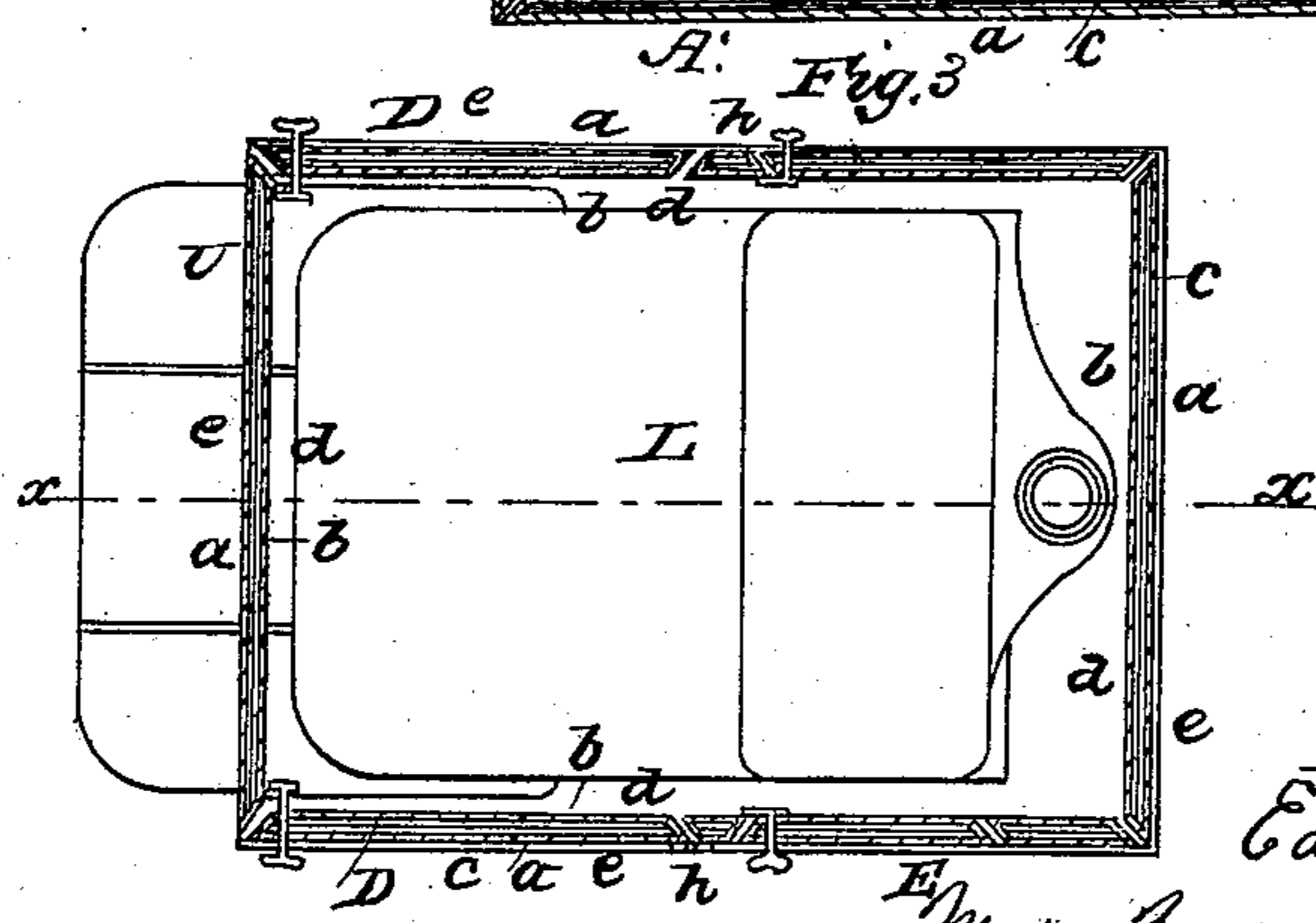
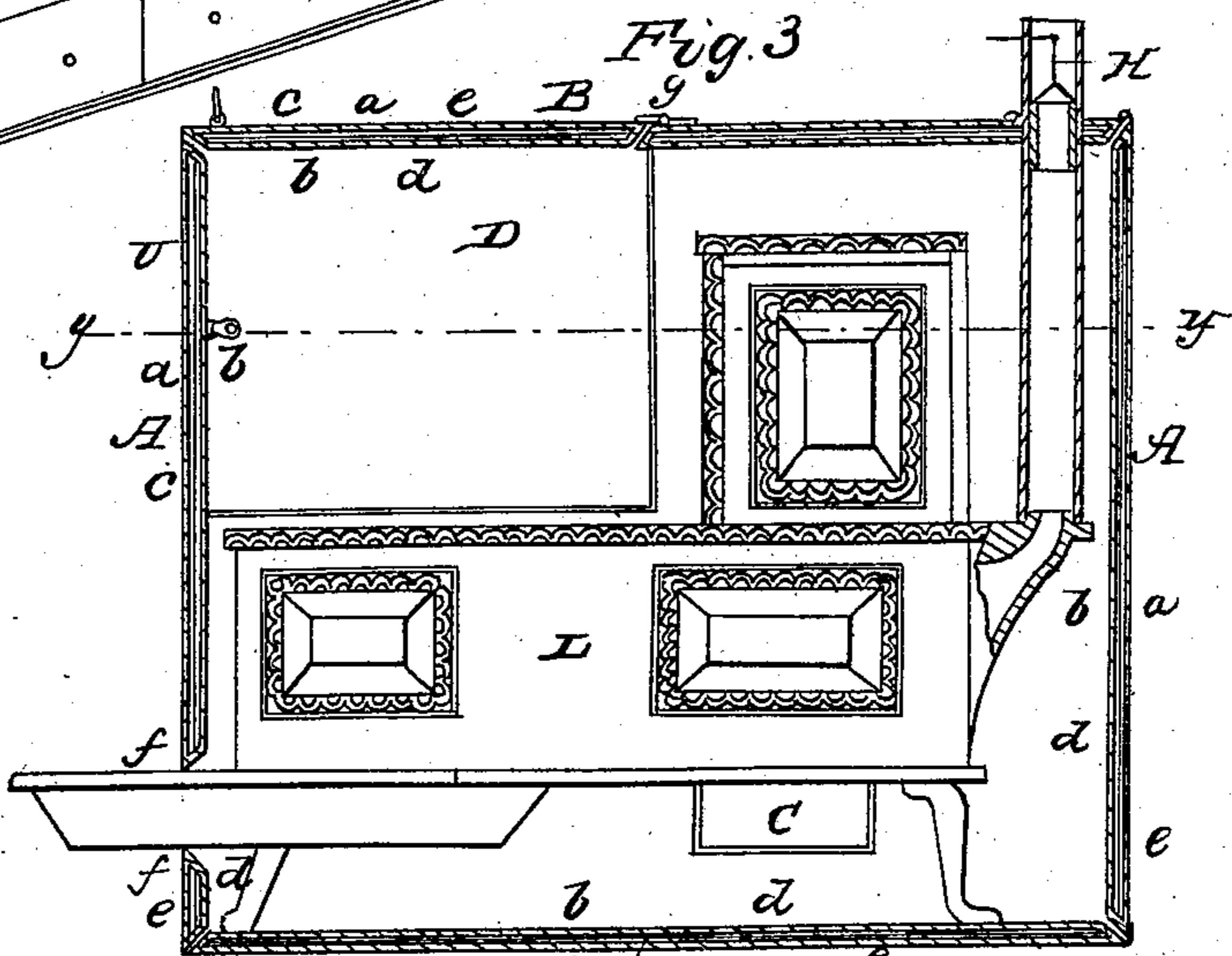
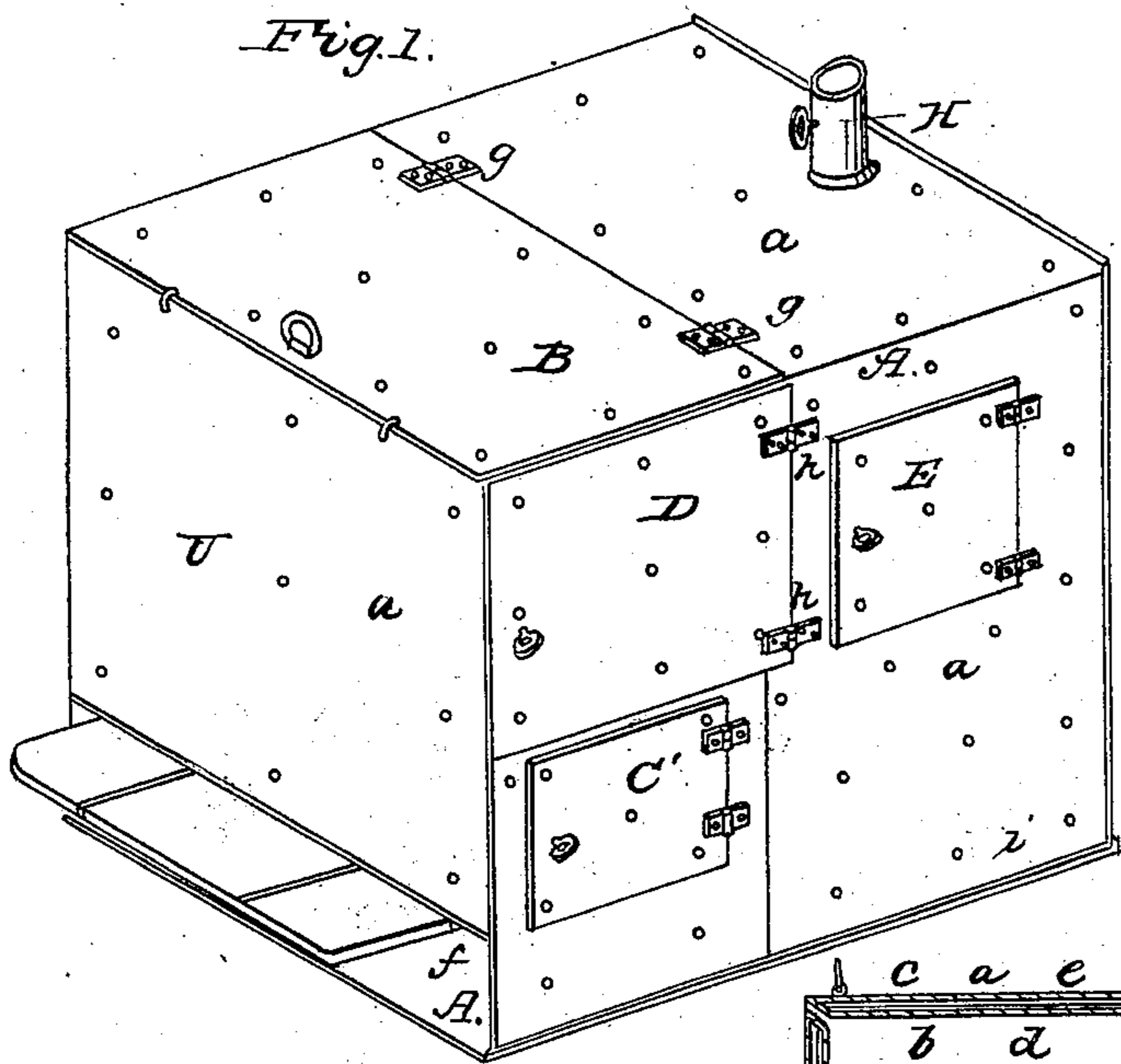


E. GUYER.

Stove.

No. 34,683.

Patented March 18, 1862.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL GUYER, OF WOLCOTT, VERMONT.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,683, dated March 18, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARL GUYER, of Wolcott, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement for use in connection with ordinary Cooking-Stoves in the warm seasons of the year and in warm climates; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention applied in connection with an ordinary cooking-stove. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of the same.

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

My invention relates to an improvement in the plans which have heretofore been contrived for husbanding the heat radiated from cooking-stoves, and thus relieving the cooks and others from the disagreeable warmth of the stove during the warm seasons of the year.

In some instances the walls of the cooking-stove itself have been filled in with non-conducting materials with a view of effecting the object above alluded to; but in these plans the style of the cook-stove has to be changed, and those who would avail themselves of the benefit produced by the change must incur the expense of a new cooking-stove. In other instances the ovens of the cook-stove have been constructed with hollow walls, which are not portable or removable, and in combination with the ovens thus constructed a peculiar elongated fire-box has been used, and in order to cover the front portion of the fire-box of this peculiar elongated structure a hood or fender with hollow walls has been used; but with this plan an ordinary stove cannot be used, and therefore the same objection, to a very great extent, obtains as does with the plans first alluded to.

My invention consists in an auxiliary stove with its sides, bottom, ends, and top made with hollow walls to contain dead air and a compound of ground zinc and plaster-of-paris or other non-conductors, and also with its bottom disconnected from its sides and ends, and with a portion of its top hinged so as to throw up, and with a portion of each of its sides

hinged so as to throw back, and with side doors and a draft-flue, and with an aperture for the protrusion of the hearth-plate of the cook-stove, the whole constituting an air-tight or nearly air-tight non-conducting envelope for an ordinary cooking-stove, and serving to husband the heat of such stove in the summer season, and being capable of ready removal when the cold season of the year sets in without disturbing any part of the cook-stove excepting the draft-pipe. Thus rendering the cook-stove a non-conductor of heat in the summer, and in winter no longer such, by a cheap auxiliary stove combined with it, is a very desirable result in all warm climates, and even in those sections which are known as "northern" or "cold" climates.

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

A A' is a rectangular structure made in two parts, the upper part A constituting the sides, top, back, and a greater portion of the front of the auxiliary stove, while the lower part A' constitutes the bottom and the remaining portion of the front thereof. The walls of this structure are hollow, and the hollow space between the inner and outer metal sheets *a b* is divided by a central partition-sheet *c*. The two spaces thus formed are filled with dead air and ground zinc mixed with plaster-of-paris, the dead air being in the space *d* and the compound of zinc and plaster-of-paris in the space *e*. This construction, with the fillings, renders the walls non-conductors of heat. The upper and lower sections are fitted together by a gutter *b*, formed round the upper edge of the part A', said gutter receiving the lower edge of the upper part A. Between the juncture of the vertical front portion of the part A' and the vertical front portion of the part A a corrugated aperture *f* is formed, said aperture corresponding with the corrugated form of the hearth-plate of a cook-stove, and is for admitting said hearth-plate through it, as shown. One-half or thereabout of the front portion B of the top of the stove is hinged at *g g*, and at other points is disconnected so that said portion may be thrown up and access to the top of the cook-stove allowed. About one-fourth D of each of the sides of the structure at the front

upper corner is hinged at *h h* and at other points is disconnected, so that access to the front of the top of the stove may be allowed. Doors *C C* are also formed in the sides of the structure at points below the top of the cook-stove, so that access may be had to the fuel-door and to the rack which is usually placed under the rear portion of the bottom of the cook-stove. Similar doors *E E*, but larger, are provided in the rear portion of the sides of the structure at points above the doors *C C'*, so that access to the oven of the stove may be had. Through the rear part of the top of the structure the draft-pipe of the cook-stove protrudes, and above the top of the structure in the draft-pipe a damper *H* is placed, so that the fire can be regulated without removing the structure.

In the drawings, a cook-stove *L* of ordinary construction is shown enveloped, excepting the hearth-plate and draft-door, by the auxiliary non-conducting stove; and it must be obvious that my invention is applicable to every style of stove in use.

It will be seen that my improved structure exposes the front portion of the top of the stove both from the top and sides, whenever it is desired to manipulate with pots, kettles, &c., and at the same time the front portion *v* of the structure acts as a fender to the cook or other person. It will further be seen that if it is desirable at any time the heat of the

cook-stove can be radiated directly into the room by throwing up the hinged top section *B* and opening the side sections *D D* and doors *C C' E E*, without the necessity of removing the auxiliary structure from around the cook-stove. It will further be seen that my invention serves as an auxiliary to the cook-stove, as it confines the heat in close proximity to the top, sides, ends, and bottom of the same, and thus intensifies its action.

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

1. An auxiliary stove with hollow non-conducting walls, made in two parts and with hinged side and top doors, and with a passage for a draft-flue for use in connection with an ordinary cook-stove, in the manner herein described.

2. In a non-conducting auxiliary stove, which is capable of being wholly removed from an ordinary cook-stove after having been made to envelop the same for a season, the combination of the front stationary fender portion *v*; and the top and side hinged portions *B D D*, whereby the top of the stove can be exposed at top and sides, and the cook at the same time shielded from the intense heat, as herein described.

EARL GUYER.

Witnesses:

GUSTAVUS DIETERICH,
E. S. JACOB.