

# H. T. Holmes & W. H. Priest's Cooking Stoves.

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Fig. 1.

PATENTED JUN 27 1871

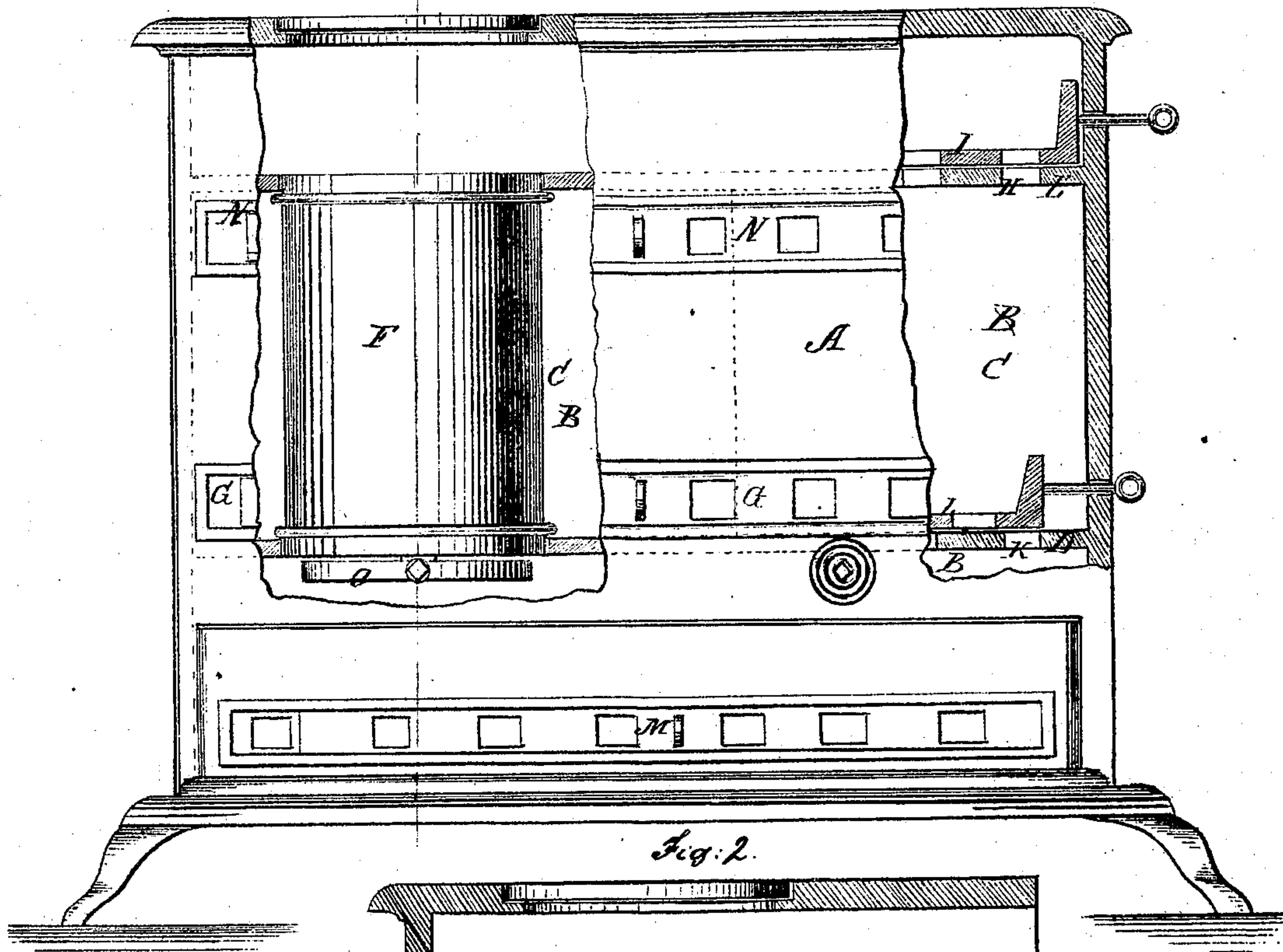
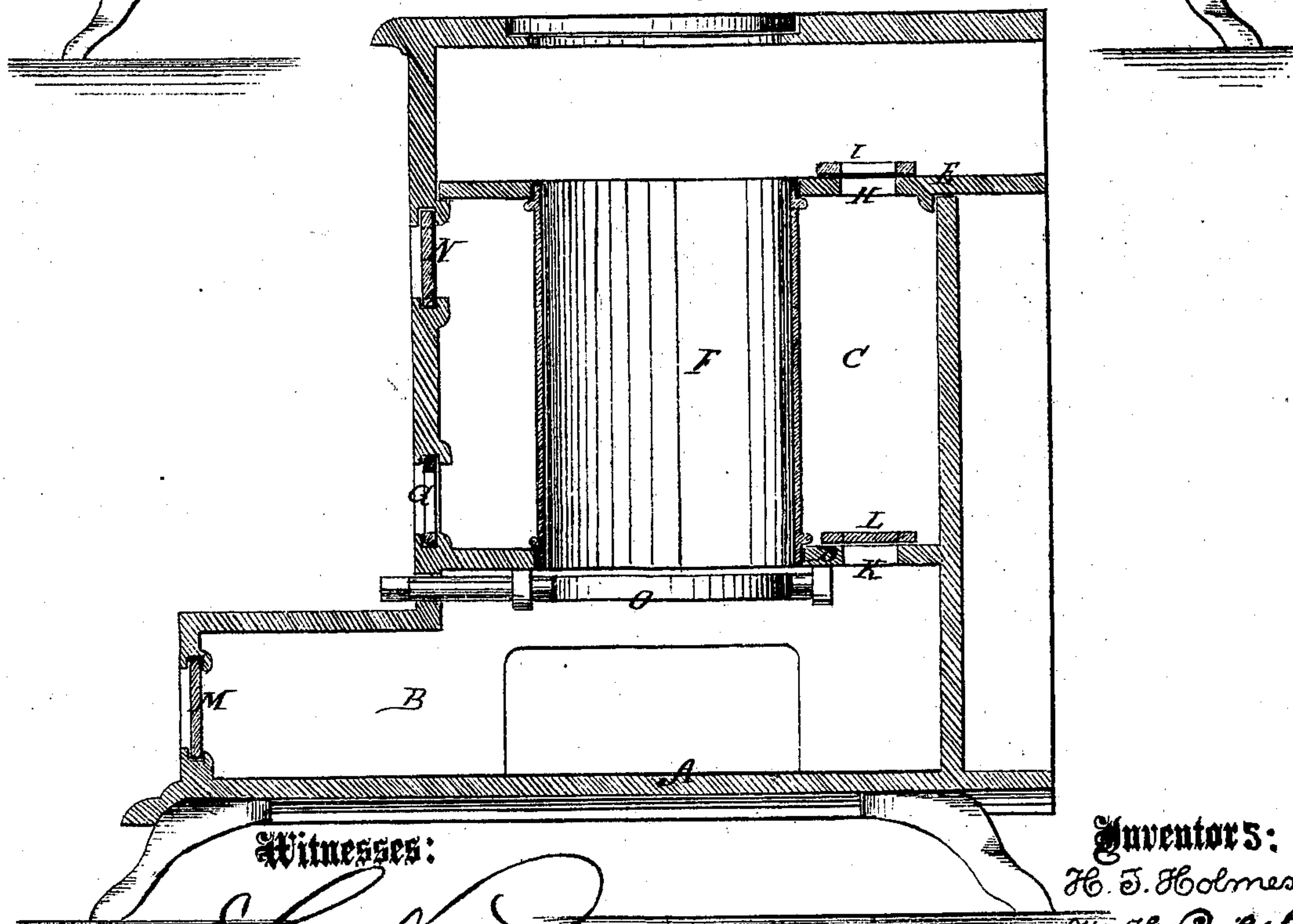


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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PER

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. HOLMES AND WALLACE H. PRIEST, OF LITTLE FALLS, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,444, dated June 27, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY T. HOLMES and WALLACE H. PRIEST, of Little Falls, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Cook-Stove; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

Our invention consists in a new way of applying the fire-pot and air-chamber of a cook-stove with relation to each other, as hereinafter fully described and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is partly a front elevation and partly a sectional elevation of our improved stove, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the front part of a cooking-stove in which the fire-pot and ash-pit are commonly arranged. We propose to divide the space above the ash-pit B into a chamber, C, by the plates D and E, and to place therein the two vertical pots F, supporting them between the said plates, as shown. G represents air-holes and a damper for admitting the cold air into this chamber to be heated by the heat radiating through the pots. H represents passages for the hot air up through the plates E, to pass with the product of combustion over the ovens. I is a damper for closing these passages, and K passages for admitting it to pass down under the grate to feed the fire with hot air when required. These passages are closed by the damper L, when the air passes up through the passages H. M are the ordinary air-passages for the admission of cold air directly

to the fire; these are closed when the heated air is used for feeding the fire. We propose to have another set of passages, N, opening into the top of chamber C, to be used when the heated air is used for feeding the fire, so that the draught will be less direct through the air-heating chamber than it would be from the passages G, and thereby become more heated. The grates O may be arranged under the fire-pot in any approved way. It will be seen that by the arrangement of these pots in the chamber and admitting the cold air thereto much of the heat radiated by them may be saved; and by the employment of two fire-pots a considerable quantity of fuel will result when only one pot is to be heated, and the heat will be concentrated on the pot instead of on the cross-bar, which is very soon ruined in the stoves of ordinary construction, being exposed to the most intense part of the fire, the heat of which, passing through the plate, is lost as far as the application of the vessels is concerned. We propose to employ the heating-chamber C, whether one, two, or more fire-pots are used, as it is alike applicable in either case.

The said improvements are all applicable to ranges as well as to stoves, and we propose to make such application of them.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The chamber C, having cold-air inlets G N, outlet H, and passage K, with corresponding dampers, combined with the air-surrounded pots F, as and for the purpose specified.

HENRY T. HOLMES.  
WALLACE H. PRIEST.

Witnesses:

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