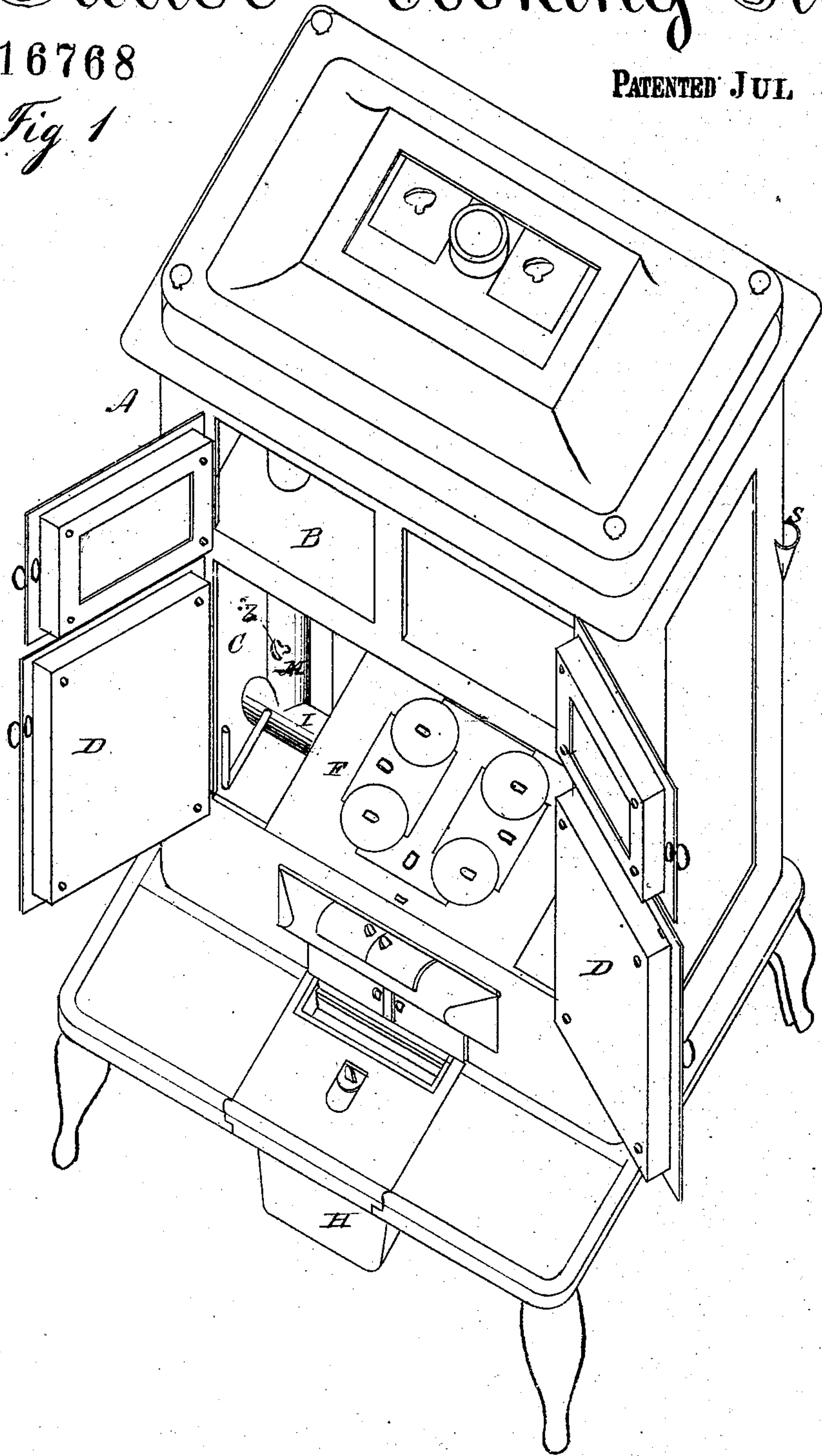


Jacob Speaker & William Dorn Parlor Cooking Stove

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PATENTED JUL 4 1871

Fig 1



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Jacob Speaker
William Dorn
by their Attorney
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Jacob Speaker & William Dorn Parlor Cooking Stove

Fig 2

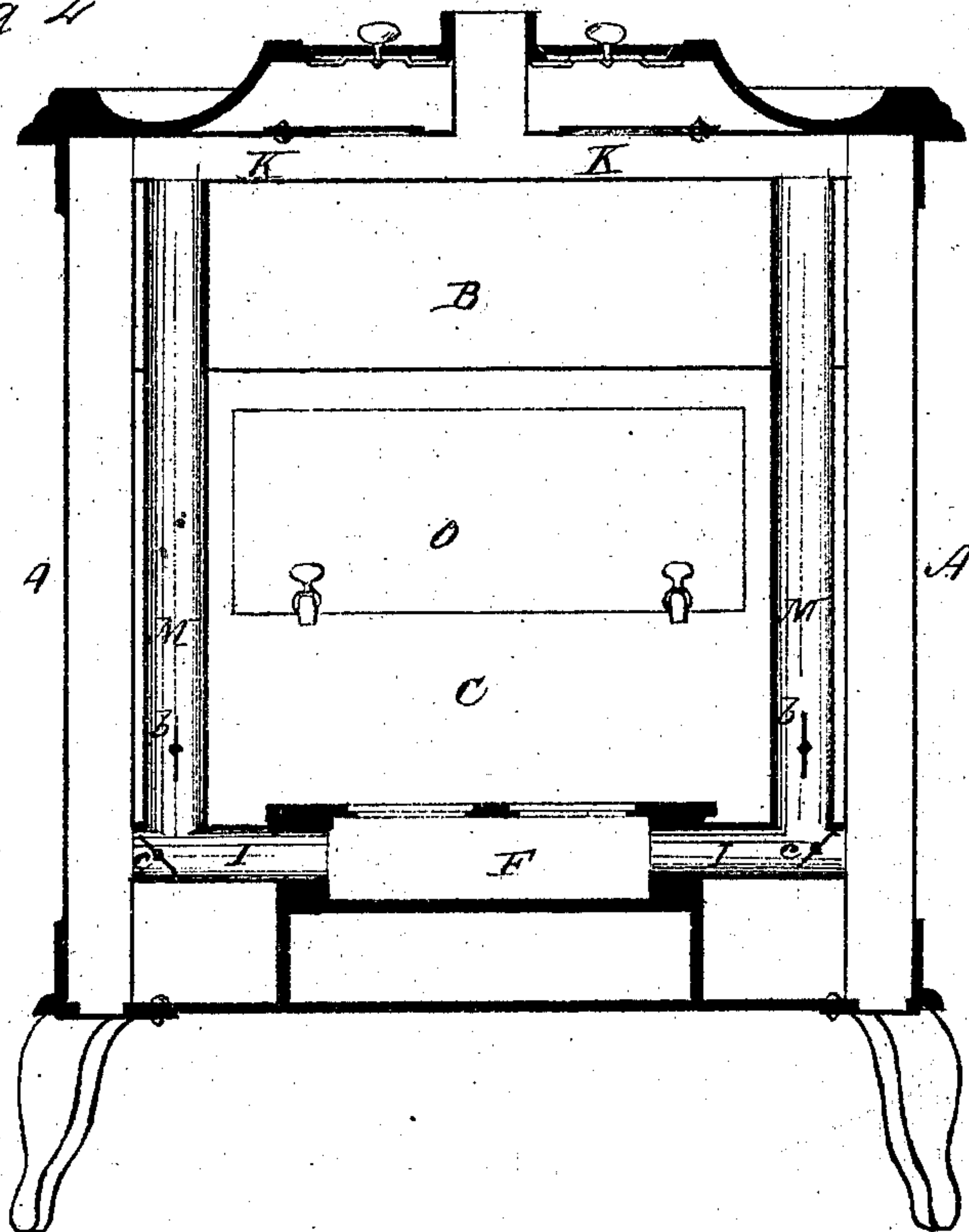
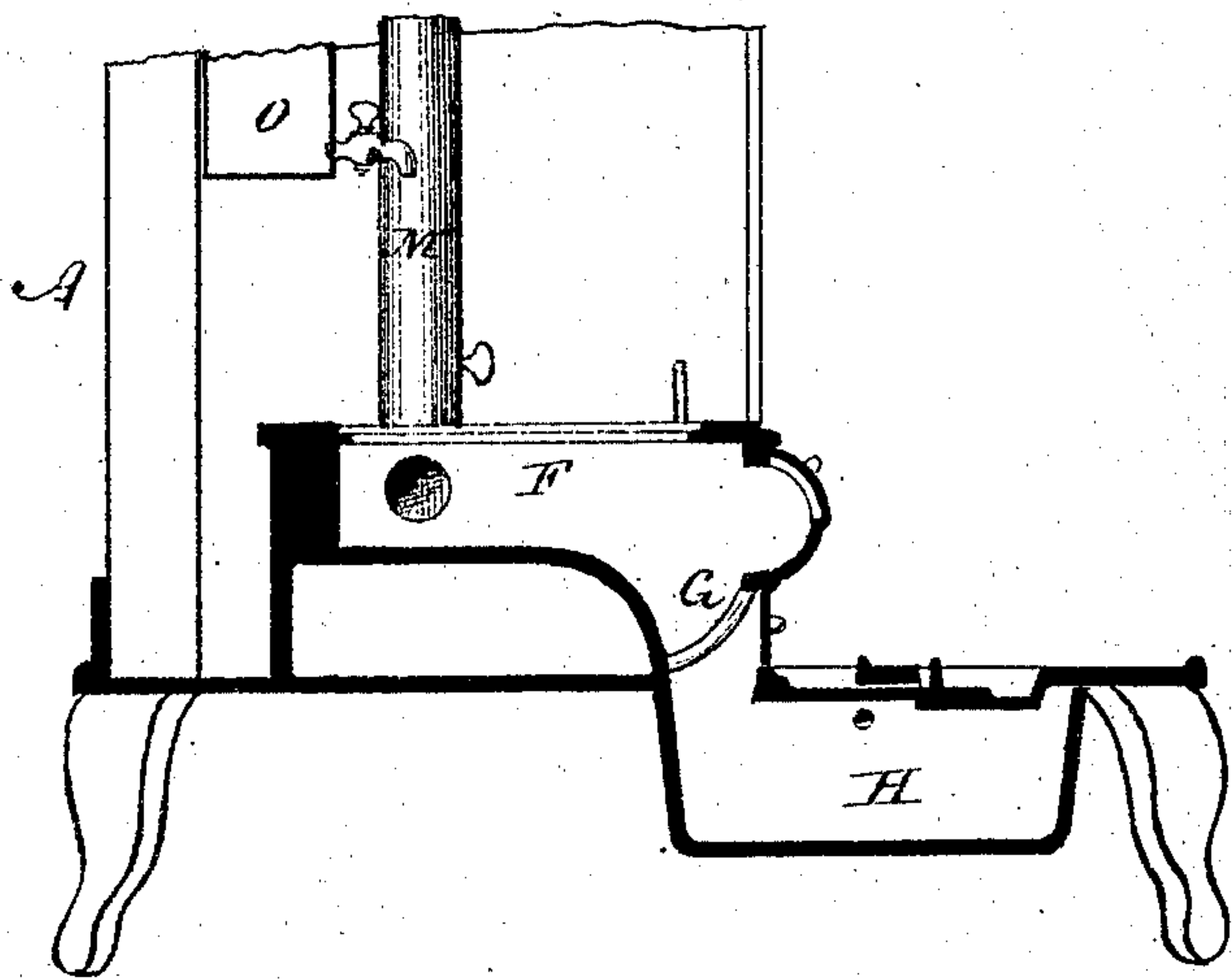


Fig 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAKOB SPEAKER AND WILLIAM DORN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,768, dated July 4, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAKOB SPEAKER and WILLIAM DORN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Parlor Cooking-Stoves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing:

Our invention relates to a combined cooking and heating-stove; and consists in a cooking-stove or range inclosed within a hollow-walled body or radiator, and arranged in such manner that in cool weather the products of combustion may be caused to circulate through the walls of the body and thereby heat the apartment, and that in warm weather said products may be carried direct from the fire-box to the chimney, in which case the outside body serves as a non-conducting body to prevent the radiation of heat.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved stove with its doors open. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the middle of the stove from side to side, and Fig. 3 is a similar section from front to rear.

In constructing our stove, we first provide a large metal body, A, of a rectangular or other form, having its sides, back, and top made hollow, with air-spaces in them, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The interior of this body we divide by a horizontal plate into two compartments, B and C, the upper one intended for an oven and the lower one as a cooking-chamber. The front of each of these compartments we close by a pair of hollow hinged doors, D, as shown in Fig. 1, and the doors of the oven we provide with glass-covered openings, through which the interior may be viewed while the doors are shut. Each of the doors is provided with two parallel sheets of glass, having an air-space left between them, so as to prevent the loss of heat that would occur were only a single thickness of glass used. In the lower part of the body A we mount a cooking-stove, consisting of a body or chamber, F, provided with a fire-grate, G, and with the customary holes on top to receive the cooking-vessels. This stove we arrange so as to leave an open space on all sides except its front, which contains the fire-grate and opens through the front of the body A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. At the lower front side of the body A we form a hearth, containing an ash-pit, H, which extends back under the fire-grate G, as shown in Fig. 3.

The fire-box and ash-pit are provided with suitable dampers and slides for regulating the draught of the fire. From the sides of the box or chamber F are extended flues I into the lower part of the hollow side walls of body A, and from the upper part of the walls, flues K are extended inward across the top of oven B and out through the top of the body A, as shown in Fig. 2. Within the body are also mounted two vertical flues, M, one at each side, connecting the flues I and K, respectively, as shown in Fig. 2. In the lower ends of flues M are placed valves *b*, and in the outer ends of flues I are placed valves *c*, as shown in Fig. 2. When the valves *c* are closed and valves *b* opened the products of combustion pass from the box or chamber F through flues I, M, and K, and out through the top of body A to the chimney, without anywhere coming in contact with the body.

The parts being thus arranged, it will be seen that the body A serves not only as a support for the cooking-stove, and as a screen to conceal the same from sight, but also as a jacket to prevent the radiation of heat into the room. The stove may, therefore, be used in warm weather for cooking purposes without perceptibly heating the room in which it is contained. When, however, the weather is cool, and it is desired to have the stove heat the room, the valves *b* are closed and the valves *c* opened, so that the products of combustion are conveyed through the flues I into the hollow side walls of the body A, up inside of said walls, and out through flues K. In this case the body A becomes heated and serves as a radiator to warm the room. The oven B, being directly over the cooking-chamber, and being so arranged that the smoke-flues pass up by its sides and across its top, is thoroughly heated, so that articles placed in it are readily baked. In the back of the cooking-chamber C we arrange a hot-water vessel, provided with cocks on the inside, and from this vessel we extend a pipe provided with a funnel, S, on its outer end, so that the vessel O may be filled through the funnel without opening the doors. An opening may be made from the cooking-chamber C through into one of the flues M of the hollow walls, so that, when cooking, all odors and vapor will be drawn off through said opening into the chimney instead of escaping into the room.

In this manner we produce a stove containing

all the requisites for cooking combined with the qualities and ornamental appearance of a heating-stove, which may be so adjusted that, when cooking, it will either radiate heat or not, as required, and which may be so closed up as to prevent the odor of the articles therein from escaping.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. The combination of the exterior hollow body A, the interior cooking-stove E, and the flues I, K, and M, provided with the valves *b* and *c*, when

constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. Providing the iron doors of a cook-stove with two or more sheets of glass or other transparent material, arranged parallel with and a short distance from each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JAKOB SPEAKER.

WILLIAM DORN.

Witnesses:

ISRAEL RUSHWORTH,

B. S. DE FOREST.