

H. P. DAGGETT & R. R. KEITH.

STOVE-COVERING.

No. 177,624.

Patented May 23, 1876.

Fig. 1.

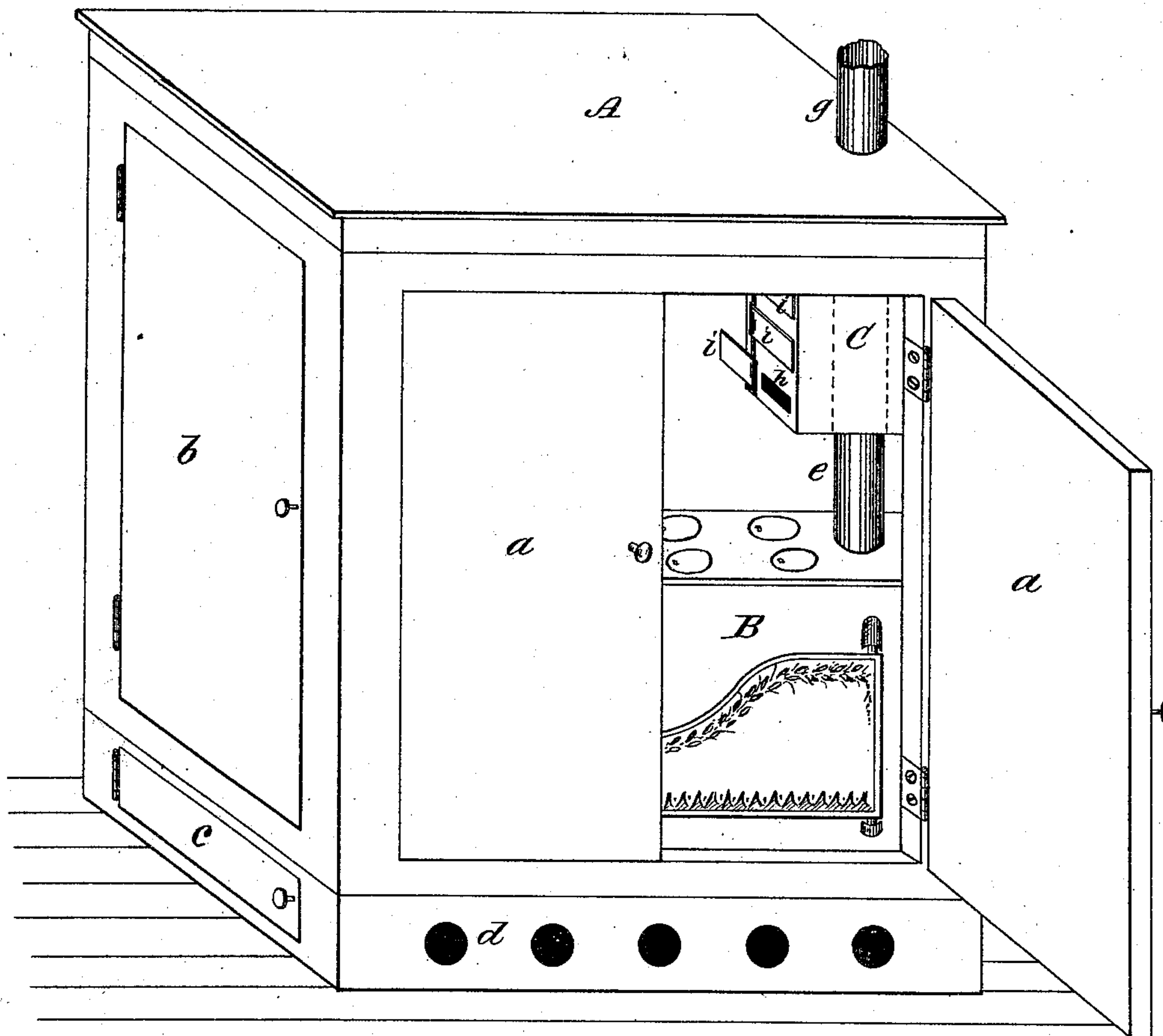
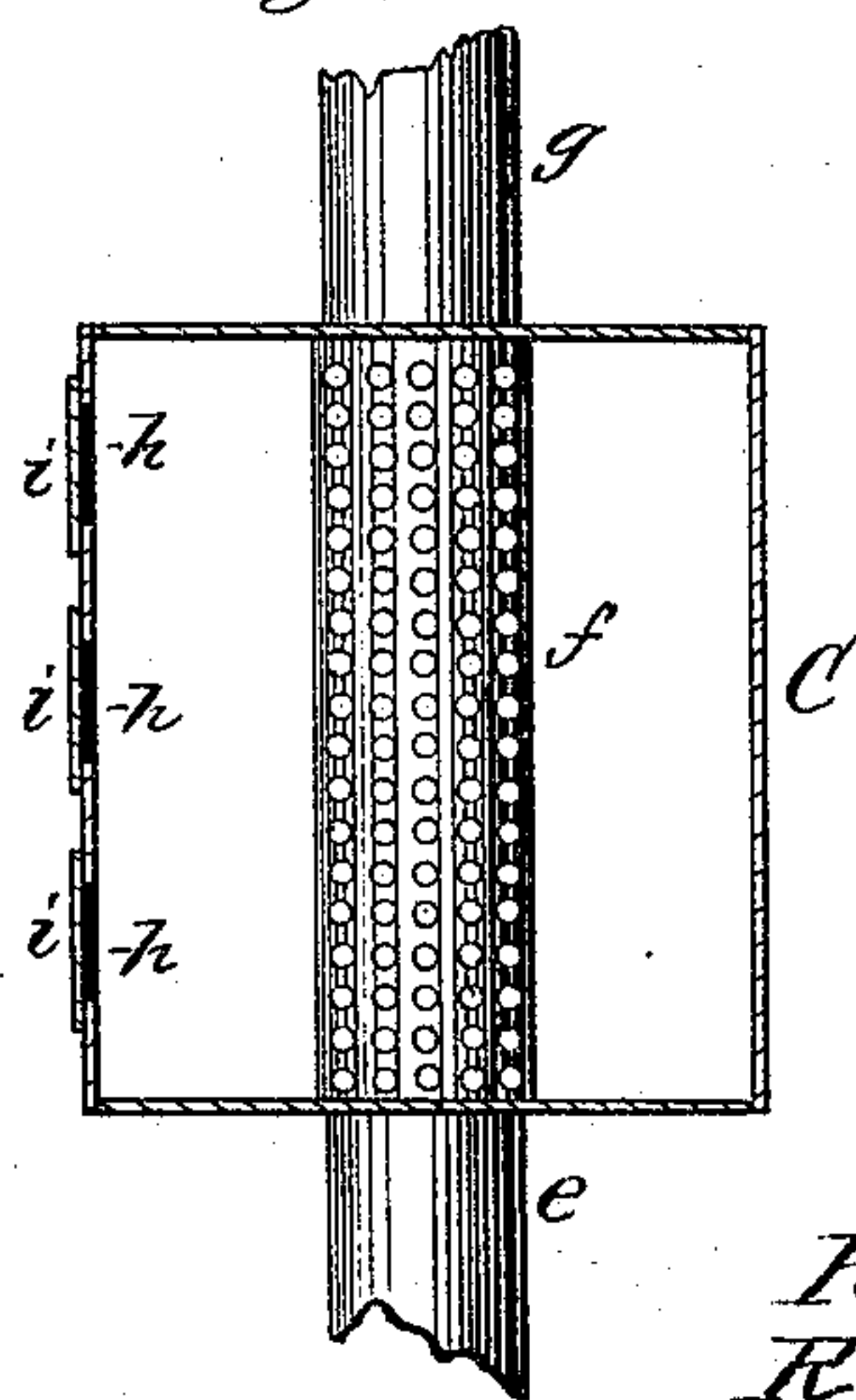


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES,

Nat. E. Oliphant,
J. R. Wagner.

INVENTORS,

Harvy P. Daggett,
Richard R. Keith,
per Charles H. Fowler,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVY P. DAGGETT AND RICHARD R. KEITH, OF FLINT HILL, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE-COVERINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **177,624**, dated May 23, 1876; application filed March 27, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARVY PRESTON DAGGETT and RICHARD R. KEITH, of Flint Hill, in the county of St. Charles and State of Missouri, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Stove-Coverings; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a perspective view of our invention. Fig. 2 is a detached view, partly in section, taken on an enlarged scale, of the damper-box.

This invention has relation to casings or coverings for cooking-stoves, to prevent the heat from passing into the room.

Our invention consists in a casing preferably of wood, and lined with zinc or other suitable sheet metal, and provided with a series of doors and openings for obtaining access to the interior of the casing, and to allow the entrance of cold air, in connection with a ventilating box or drum to carry off the fumes of the cooking or excess of hot air within the casing, as will be hereinafter described, and subsequently pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A represents the casing of any suitable form, preferably made of wood, and lined with zinc or other suitable sheet metal. This casing A is provided upon each side with hinged doors *a a*, and at its front end with a hinged door, *b*, the said doors admitting of ready access to the interior of the casing A, and are lined the same as the casing with zinc or other sheet metal, which, when closed, form, with the casing, a hollow wall. If desired, the interior of the casing may be provided with several shelves, upon which to place the cooked articles after being removed from the oven, to keep them warm and moist. Below the door *b* is a hinged door, *c*, covering an opening leading into the casing below the hearth of the stove, to allow access to the casing for the purpose of removing the dirt and dust which accumulate upon the floor under the casing. Upon each side of the casing A, below the doors *a a*, are a series of holes, *d*, to admit cold air. The bottom of the casing A is open to admit the same being

placed over the stove without the necessity of removing it.

This casing, as above described, independent of any of its other connections, is intended to be made the subject of a distinct and separate application.

We have shown at B an ordinary cooking-stove, over which the casing A is placed, said stove having the usual section of pipe *e*, which passes up into a ventilating box or drum, C, and connects with a perforated pipe, *f*, within said box or drum, the perforated pipe and box also connecting with a pipe, *g*, passing through the top of the casing A, and thence into the chimney of the house. The ventilating-box C is formed with openings *h*, having hinged doors *i* for opening or closing the same. These doors, however, may be made to slide, and connected with a rod for operating them. These openings are closed until the heat begins to generate in the stove, after which the doors *i* are opened, and the heat from the stove allowed to pass through the openings into the box C, thence through the perforations in the pipe *f*, and into the pipe *g* to the chimney or flue.

The perforations in the pipe *f* are made so small that in the event of a downward draft, or where the draft is affected by the varying length of the flues, the smoke will not escape or be forced out through said perforations into the box or drum, the hot air or fumes of the cooking will readily escape through the perforations into the pipe *f*, and pass out with the smoke.

In place of the pipe *f* being formed of perforated sheet metal, it may be made of wiregauze.

By our invention a dining-room is entirely unnecessary, as the casing, with the ventilating box or drum, and perforated pipe, carries off all the heat generated by the stove, which would otherwise escape into the room, thus leaving the room cool and comfortable, as well as preserving the health of those whose services are required in the kitchen, by the exclusion of the smell from the victuals while cooking.

Having now fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a cooking stove

or range, of a ventilating box or drum, C, having openings *h* and covers *i*, and the perforated pipe *f*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the casing A, provided with doors *a b c* and openings *d*, the ventilating box or drum C, with openings *h*, covers *i*, and perforated pipe *f*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

HARVY PRESTON DAGGETT.
RICHARD R. KEITH.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. MAY,
JOS. W. SAVAGE.