

(Model.)

G. M. BULL.

STOVE.

No. 255,930.

Patented Apr. 4, 1882.

Fig. 1.

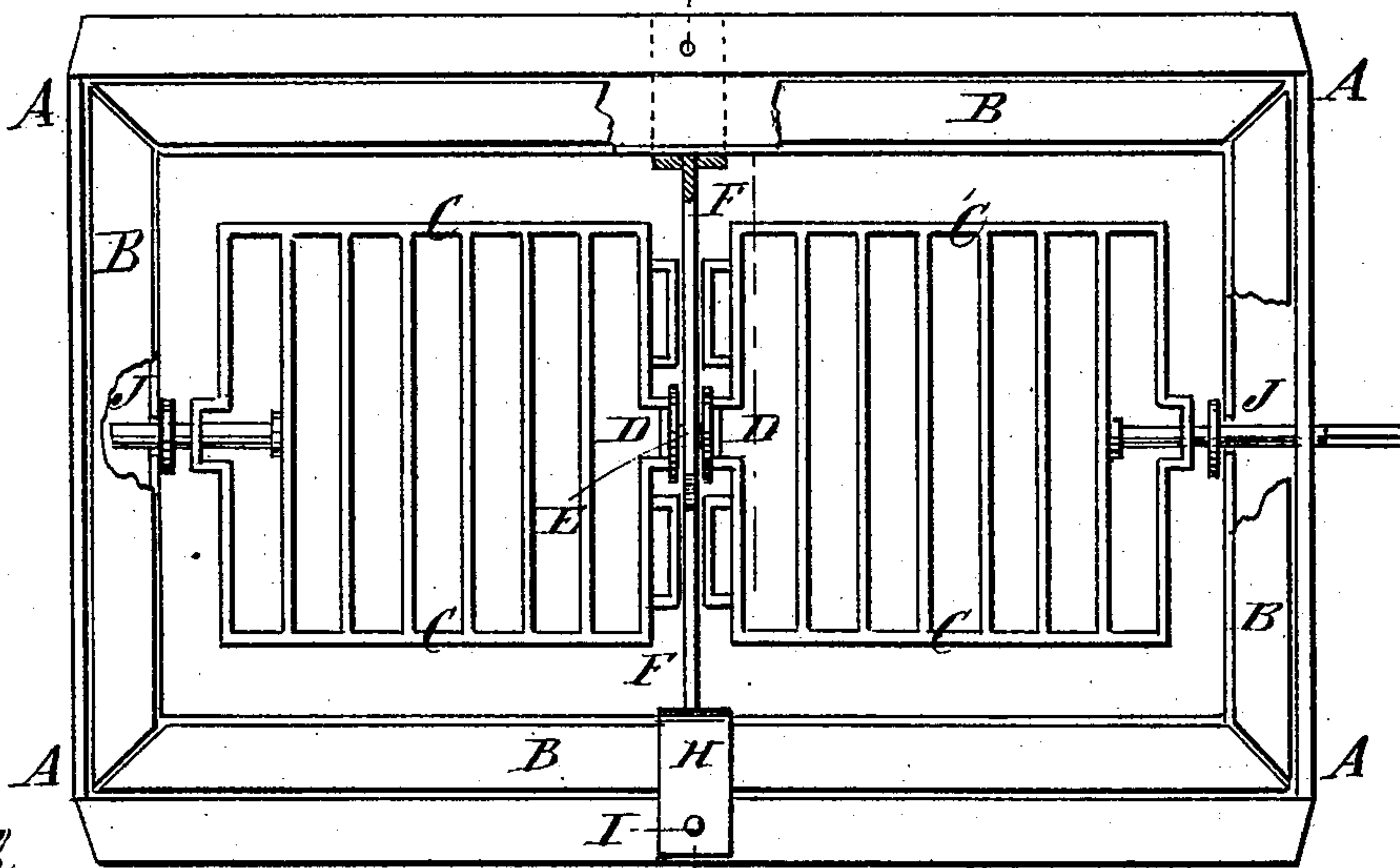


Fig. 2.

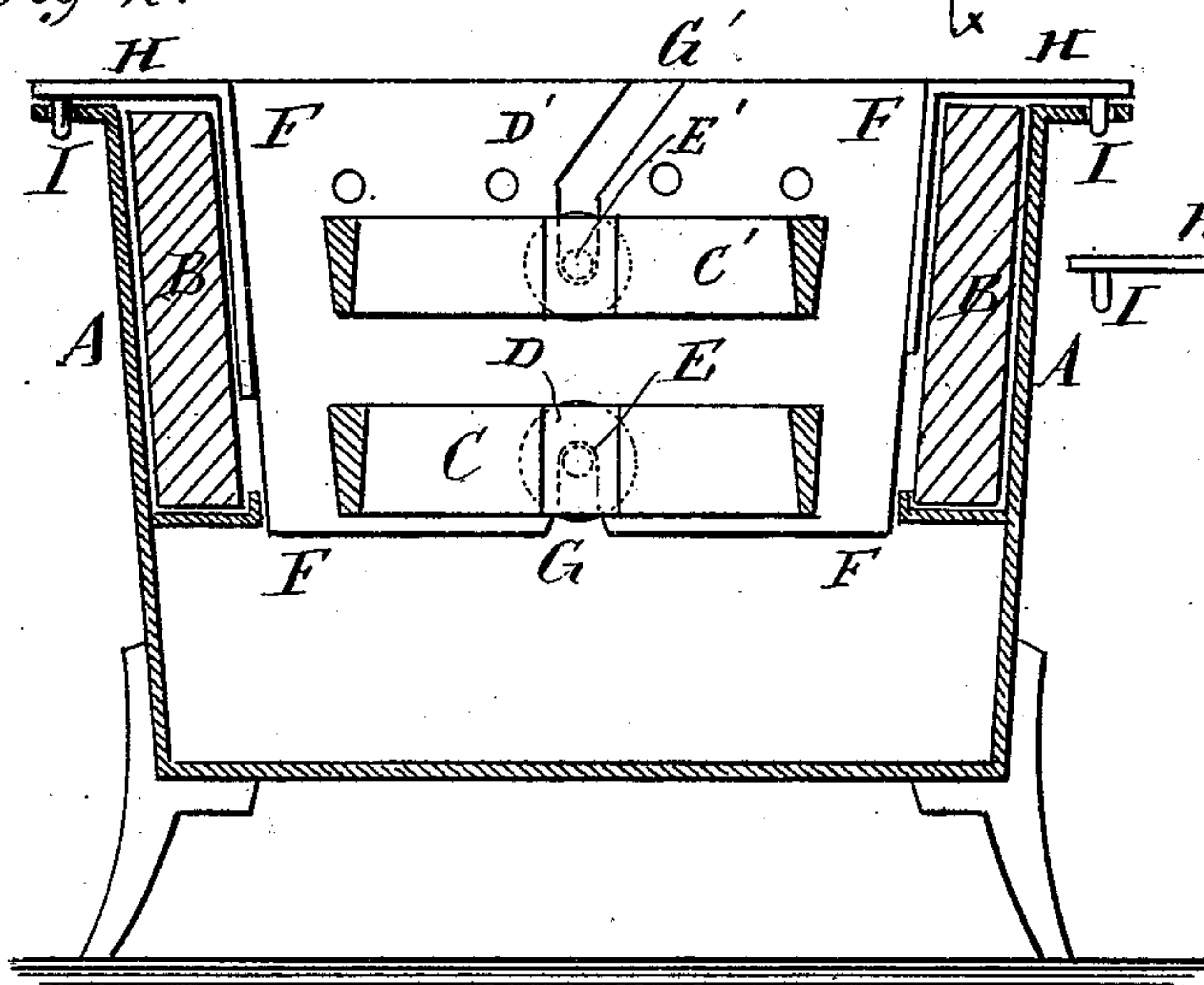


Fig. 3.

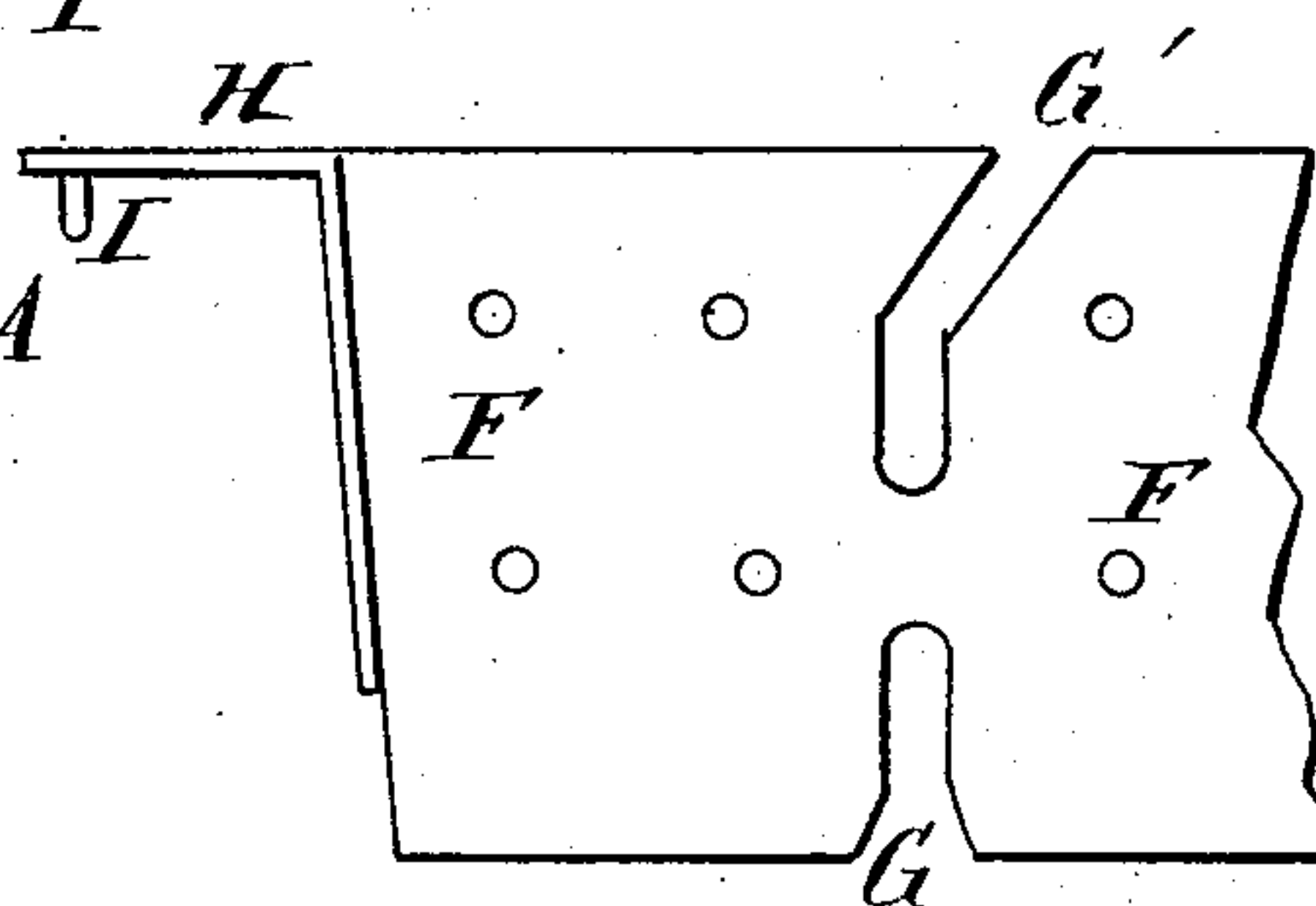
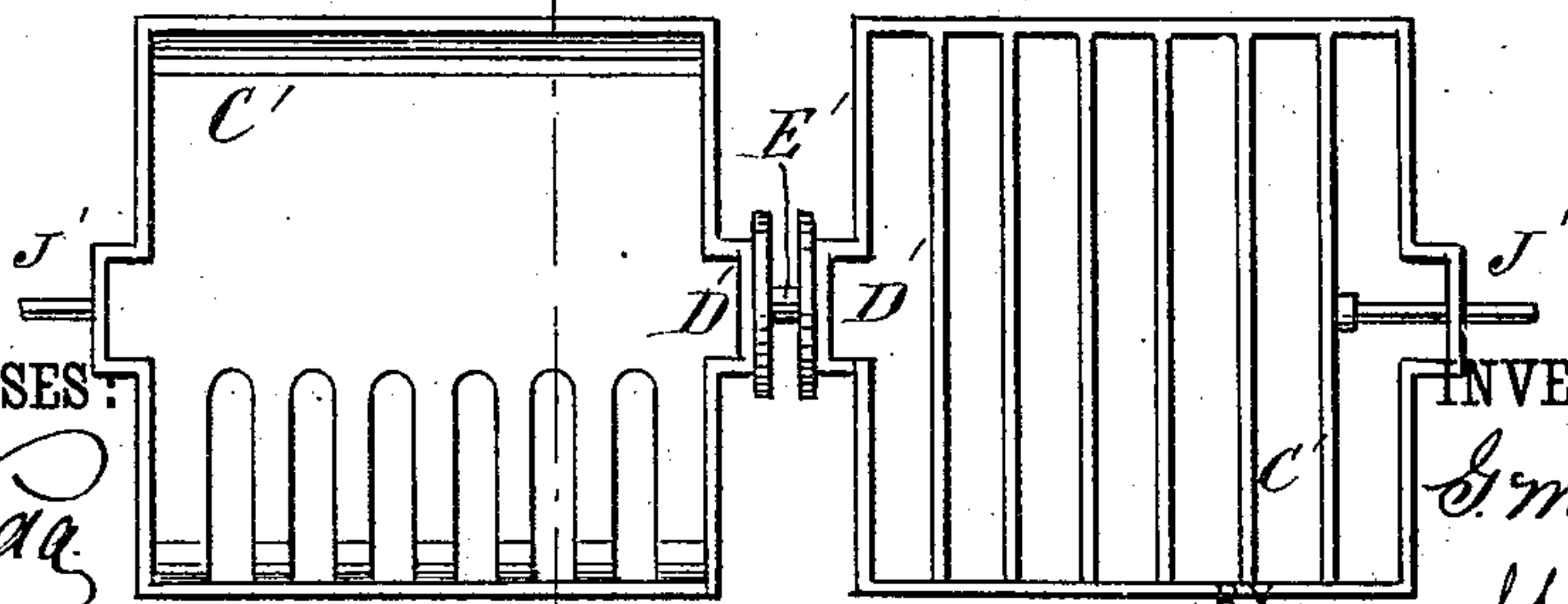


Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



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GEORGE M. BULL, OF NEW BALTIMORE, NEW YORK.

STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,930, dated April 4, 1882.

Application filed February 9, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. BULL, of New Baltimore, Greene county, State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Stoves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the fire-box of a stove to which my improvement has been applied, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a part of the division-plate. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of a grate. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 4.

The object of this invention is to allow a small fire to be used in a stove when a large fire is not required, and also to allow the fire to be brought close to the top of the stove, when desired.

The invention consists in a stove-grate made in two parts provided with offsets at their middle parts and connected only by a pivot, to adapt the grate to receive a division-plate for confining the fire to one part of the fire-box; also, in the combination, with the fire-box and the grate made in two parts connected by a pivot, of a division-plate having a slot in its lower part, whereby the fire can be confined to one part of the fire-box; and also in the combination, with the fire-box, the grate made in two parts connected by a pivot, and the division-plate having slots in its lower and upper parts, of a second grate made in two parts connected by a pivot, whereby a small fire can be made close to the top of the stove, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents the fire-box of a cooking-stove, which is lined with fire-brick B in the ordinary manner.

C is the grate, which is made in two parts, as shown in Fig. 1. The inner side bars of the parts of the grate C have offsets D formed in their middle parts, which offsets are connected by a pivot, E, formed upon or rigidly attached to them. The pivot E is made of sufficient length to allow a division-plate, F, to

be inserted between the said offsets, as shown in Fig. 1. The division-plate F has a slot, G, formed in the center of its lower edge, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to receive the pivot E and allow the said plate F to be inserted and removed as required. The division-plate F has a number holes formed through it for the passage of air to keep the said plate from becoming unduly heated.

Upon the upper corners of the division-plate F are formed flat arms H, to rest upon the top of the front and rear sides of the fire-box A, and thus support the said plate. The arms H are provided with pins I, to enter holes in the fire-box A to hold the division-plate F from lateral movement.

To the outer side bars of the grate C are attached, or upon them are formed, pivots J, which work in bearings in the side plates of the fire-box A. One of the pivots J is made long to project outside of the stove, and its outer end is squared to receive a crank-handle or wrench, by means of which the grate C is shaken and dumped. With this construction, by inserting the division-plate F a fire can be built upon either half of the grate when only a small fire is required, and by removing the said division plate F the fire will extend over the whole grate, in the same manner as when an ordinary grate is used. In case only a small fire be needed, and it is required to have the fire close to the top of the stove, a second grate, C', Fig. 4, can be used, the pivots J' of which work in bearings in the upper part of the fire-box A; or the grate can be made and used without end pivots. The grate C' is made with offsets D' in the centers of its inner side bars, which offsets are connected by a pivot, E', in the same manner as the parts of the grate C. The pivot E' of the grate C' works in the bottom of a slot, G', formed in the upper edge of the division-plate F, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so that the grate C' can be inserted and removed at will. With this construction the grate C' can be dumped by turning the grate C upon its pivots, so that it will not be necessary for either of the pivots J' to project at the outside of the stove. The grate C' can be made like the grate C, or one or both parts of the said grate C' can be made in the form of a plate with slots along

one side, as shown in Fig. 4, to adapt the grate to be used for burning wood.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A stove-grate made in two parts provided with offsets at their middle parts, and connected only by a pivot, substantially as herein shown and described, to adapt the grate to receive a division-plate for confining the fire to one part of the fire-box, as set forth.

2. In a stove, the combination, with the fire-box A and the grate C, made in two parts connected by a pivot, of a division-plate, F, having a slot, G, in its lower part, substantially

as herein shown and described, whereby the fire can be confined to one part of the fire-box, as set forth.

3. In a stove, the combination, with the fire-box A, the grate C, made in two parts connected by a pivot, and the division-plate F, having slots in its lower and upper parts, of a second grate, C', made in two parts connected by a pivot, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby a small fire can be made close to the top of the stove, as set forth.

GEORGE M. BULL.

Witnesses:

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