

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. JAMIESON.

PARLOR STOVE.

No. 282,085.

Patented July 31, 1883.

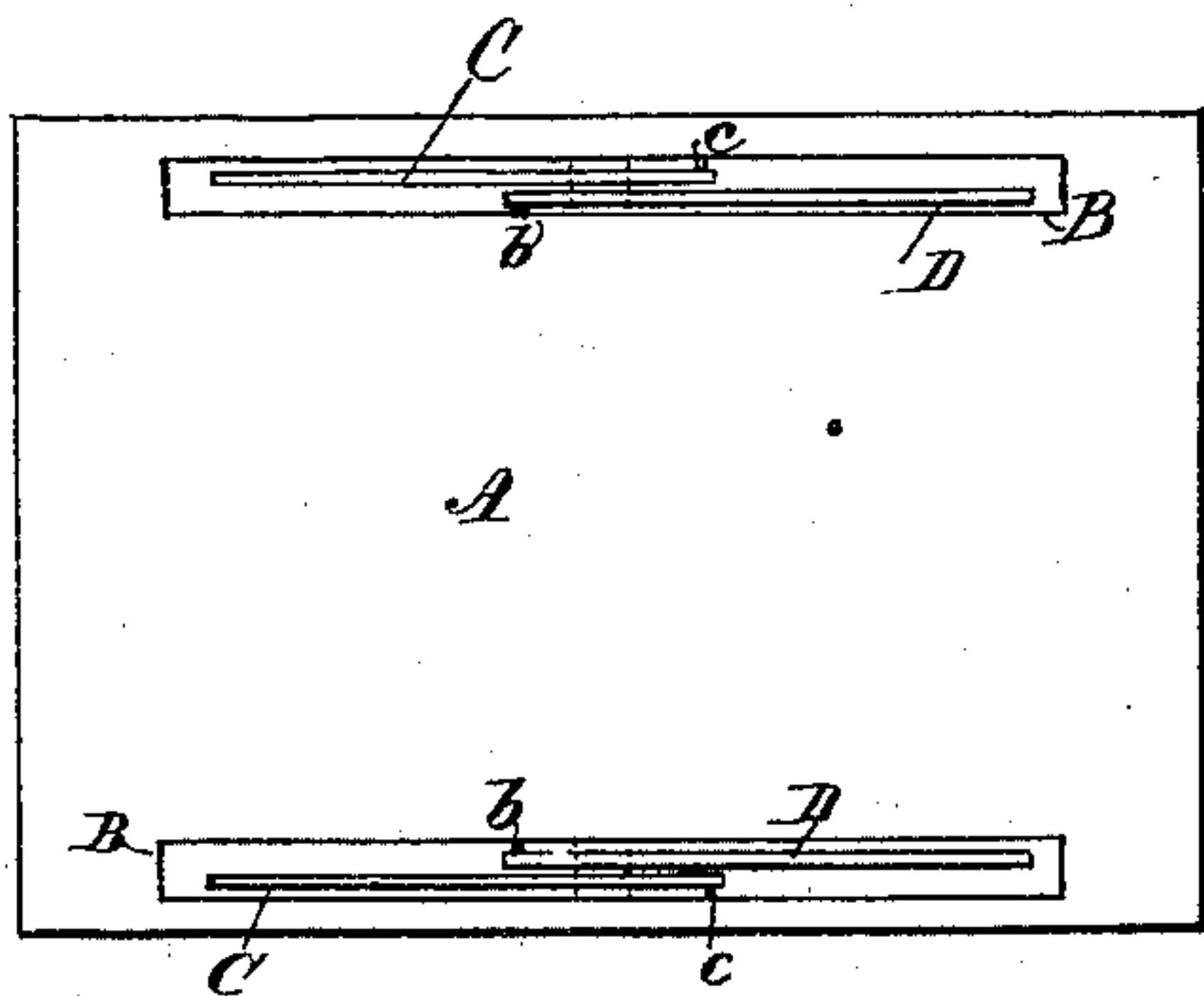


Fig. 6

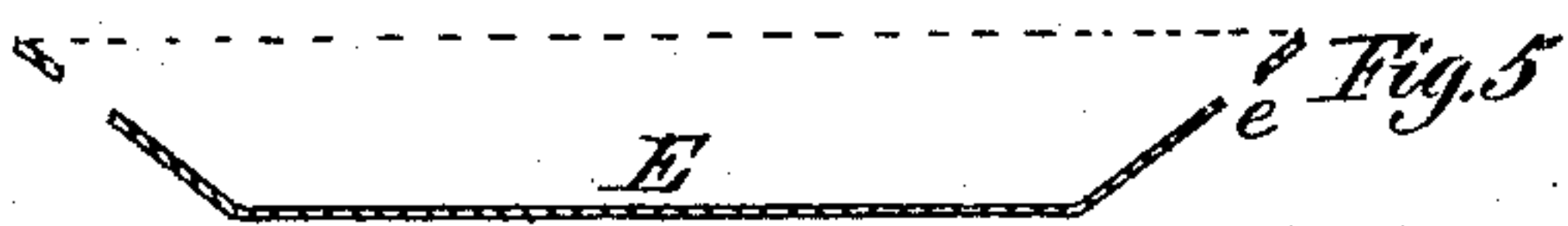


Fig. 5

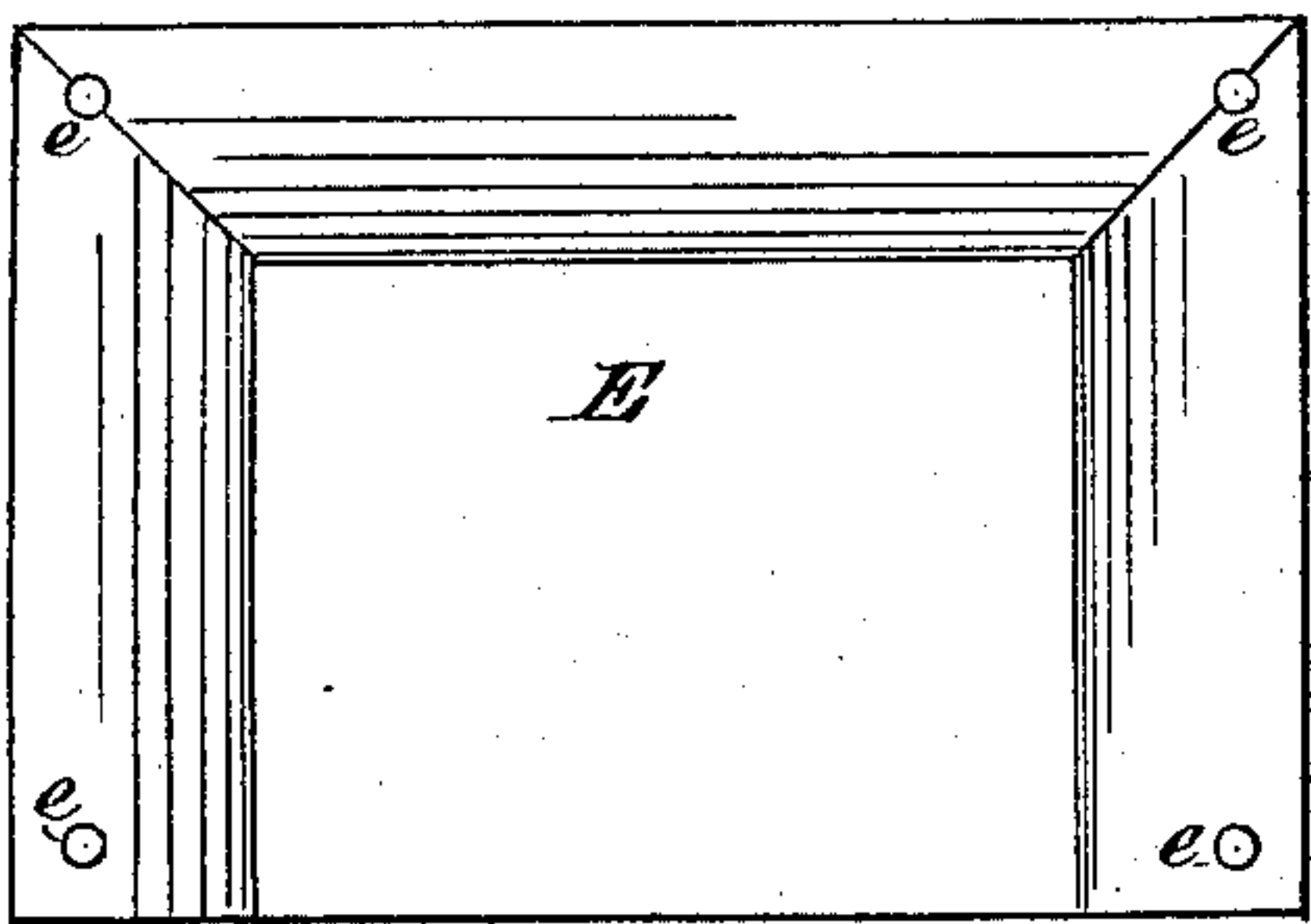


Fig. 4

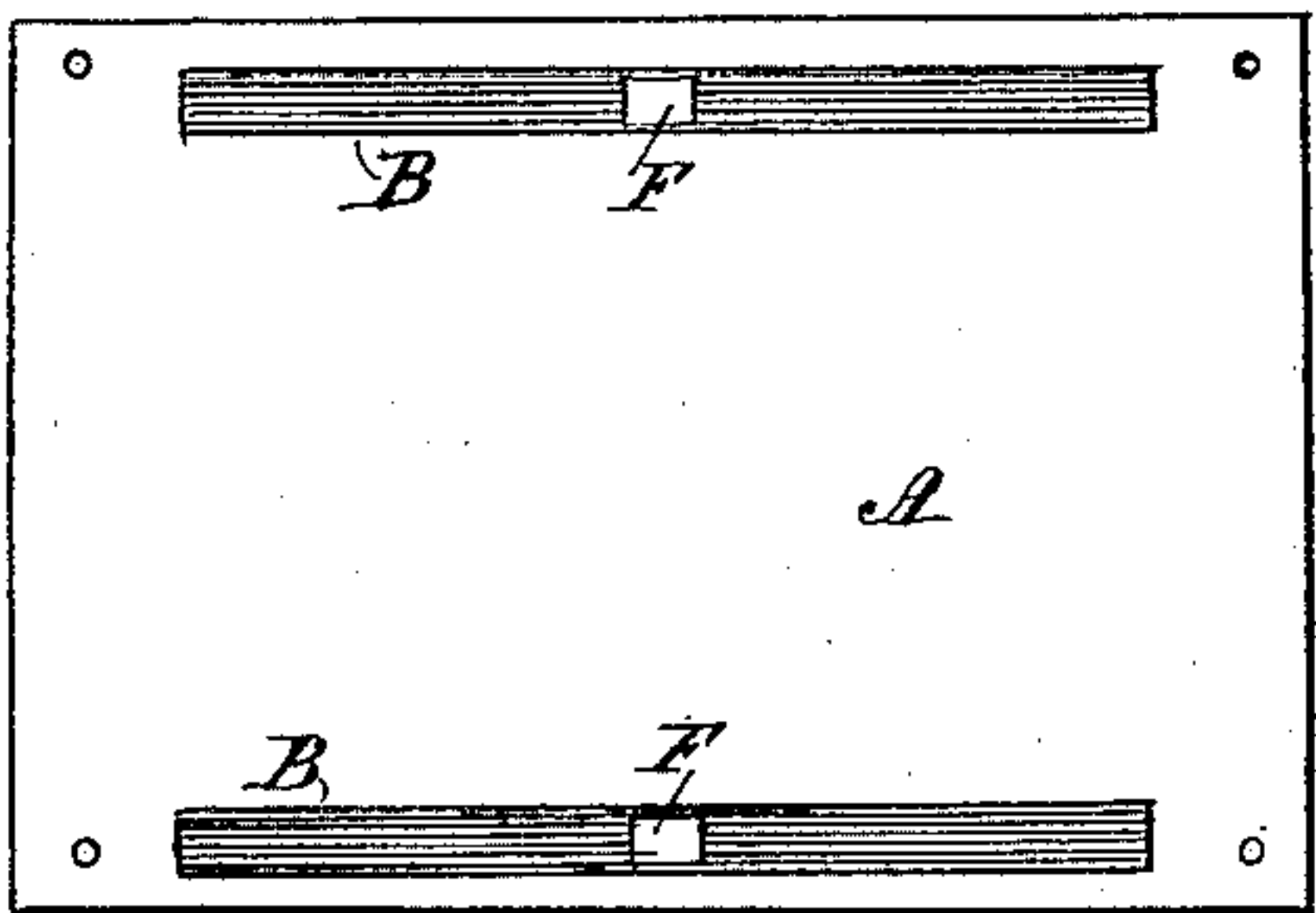


Fig. 2

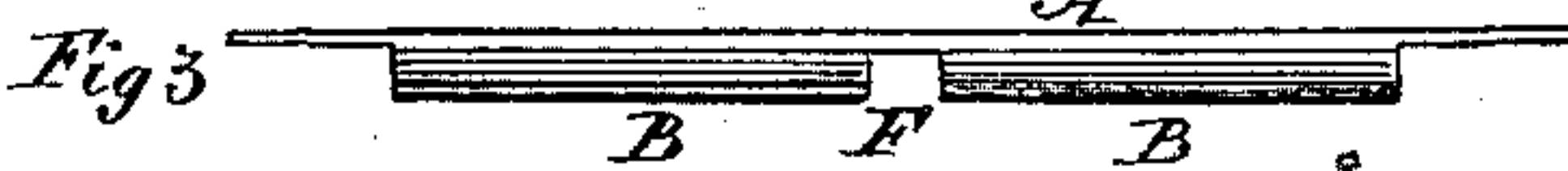


Fig. 3

Witnesses
J. B. Pole
Y. H. Ghy.

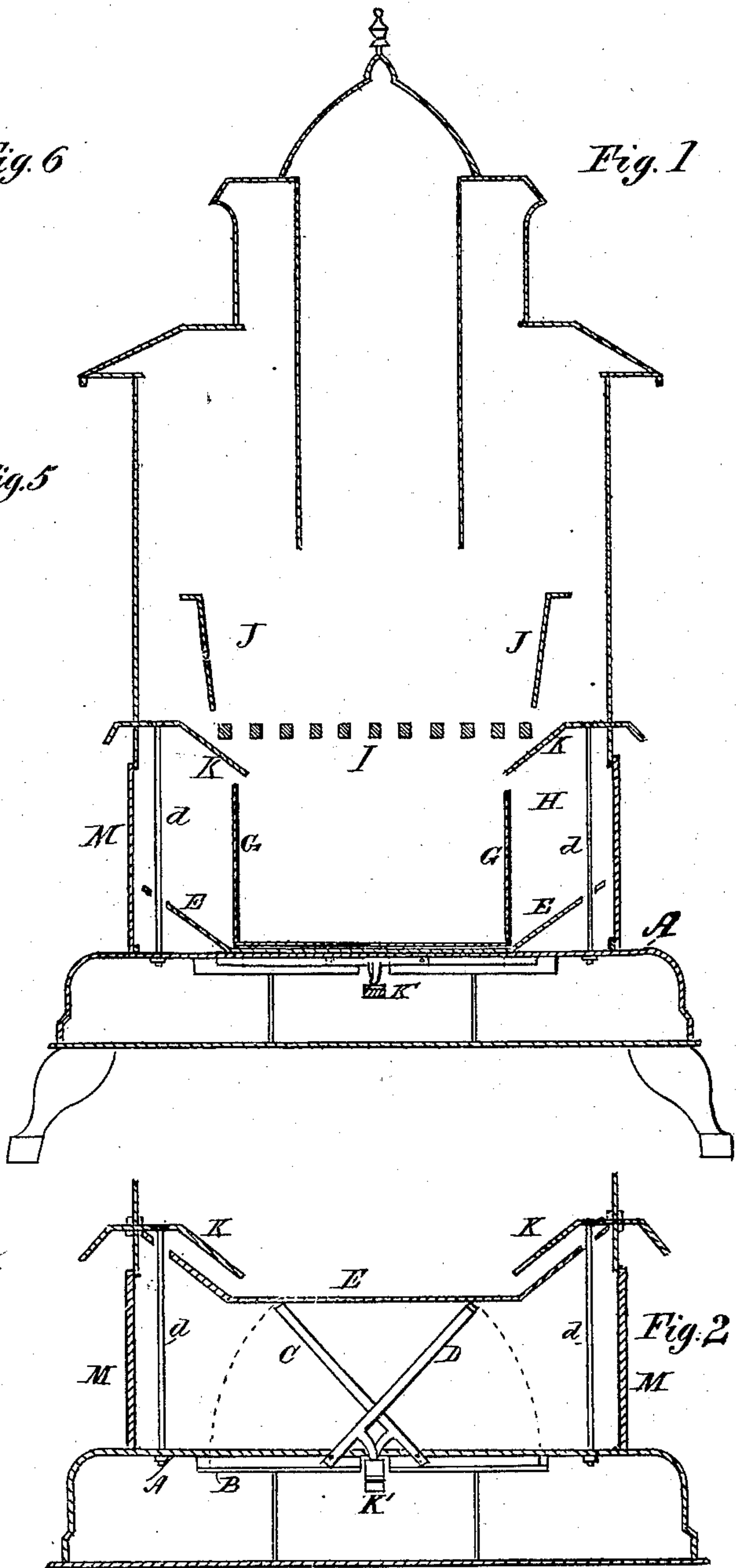


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Inventor
James Jamieson
By H. Bruce
att'y.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. JAMIESON.

PARLOR STOVE.

No. 282,085.

Patented July 31, 1883.

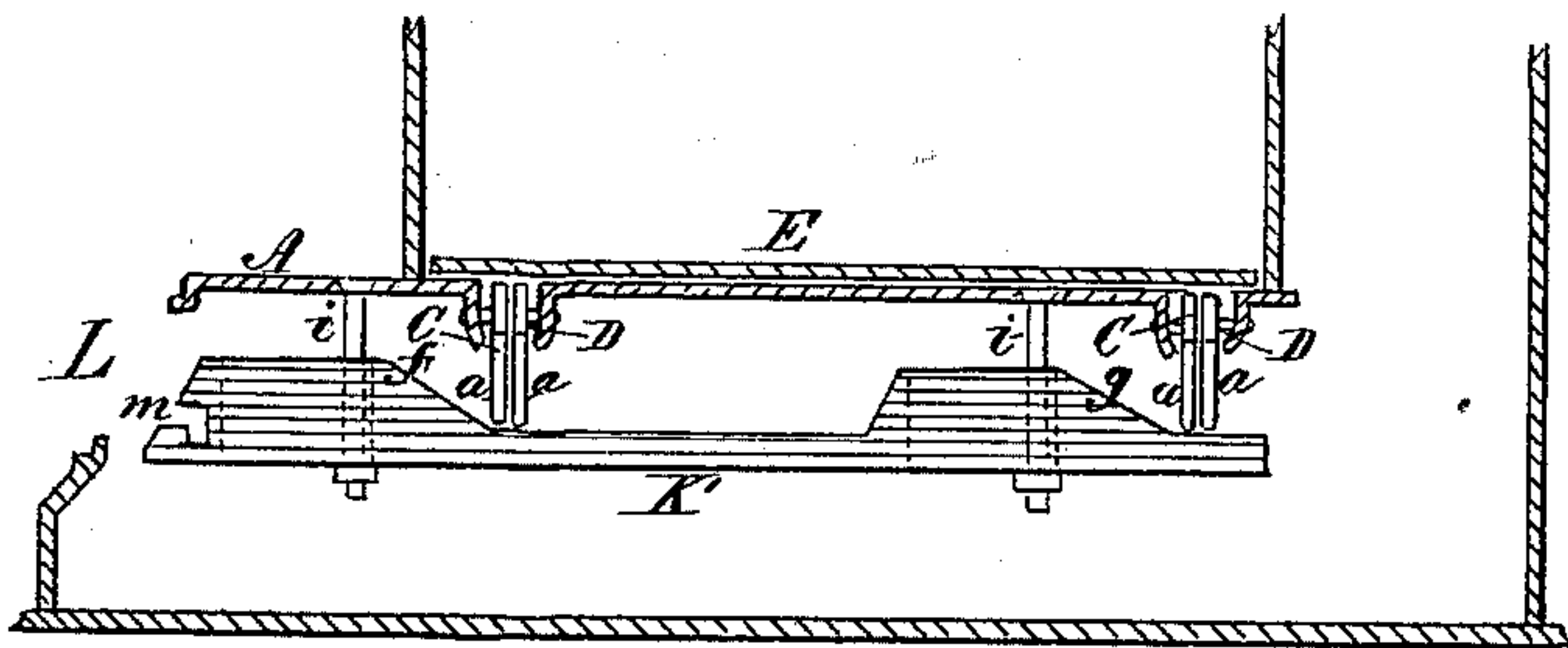


Fig. 7

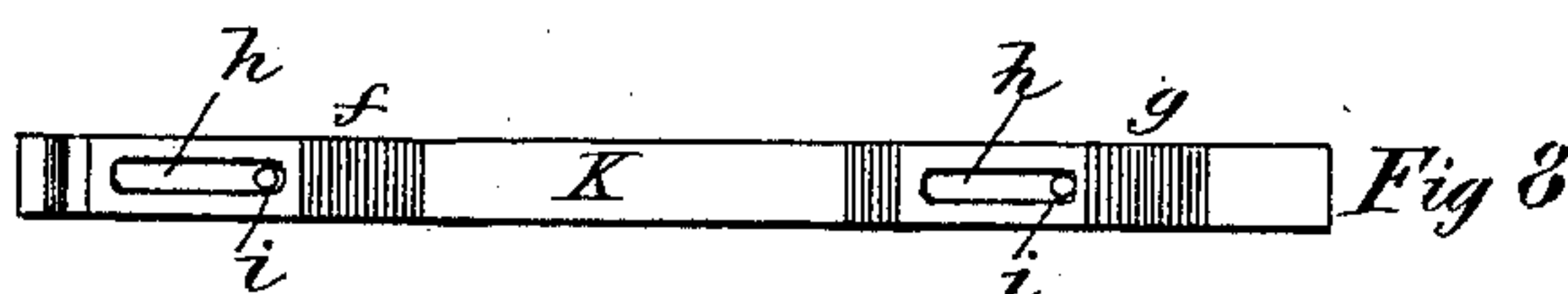


Fig. 8

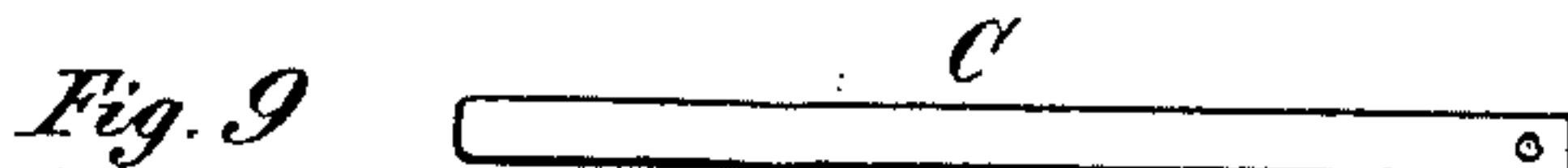


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

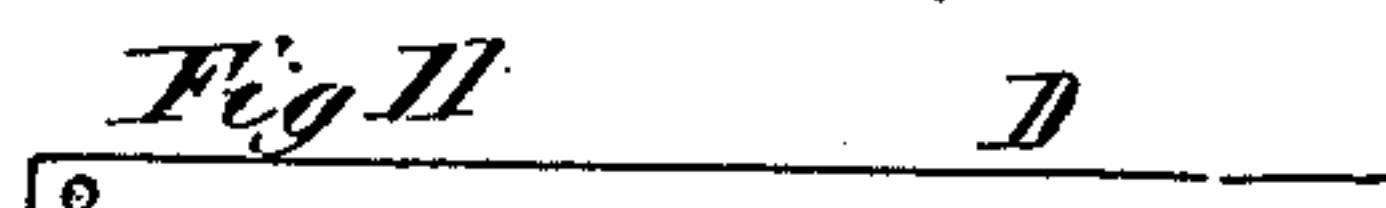


Fig. 11

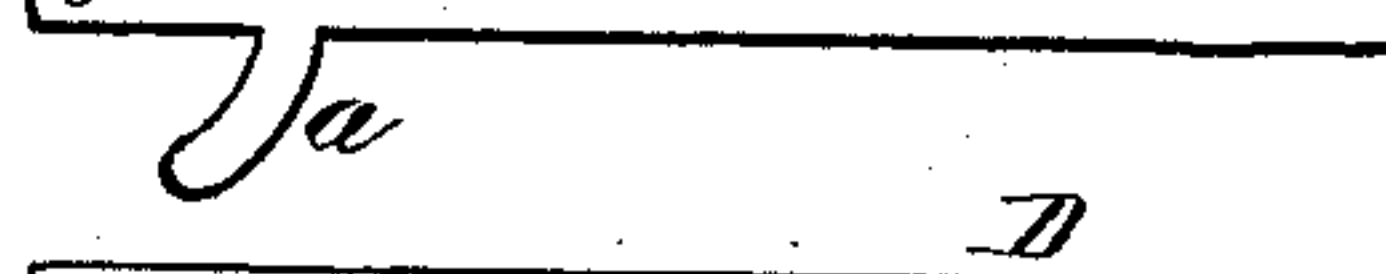


Fig. 12

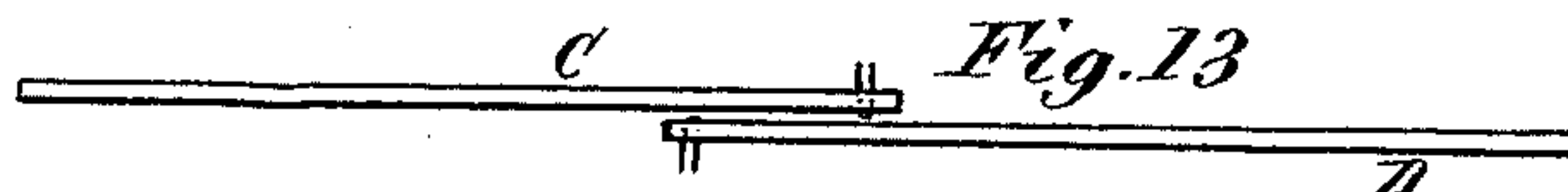


Fig. 13

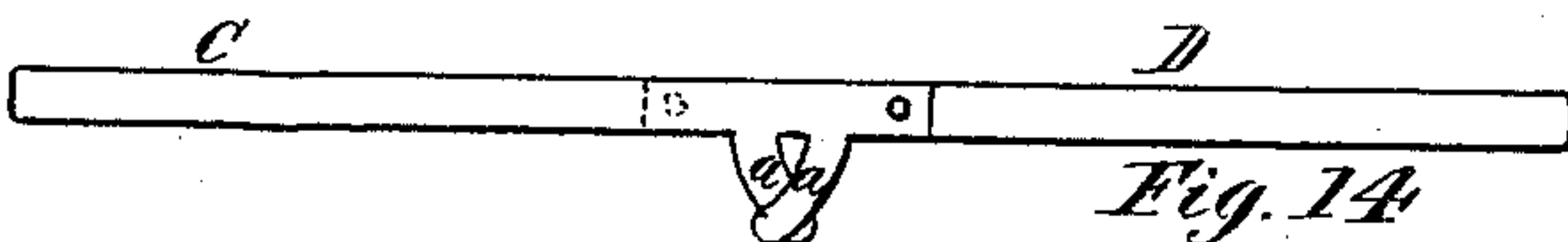


Fig. 14

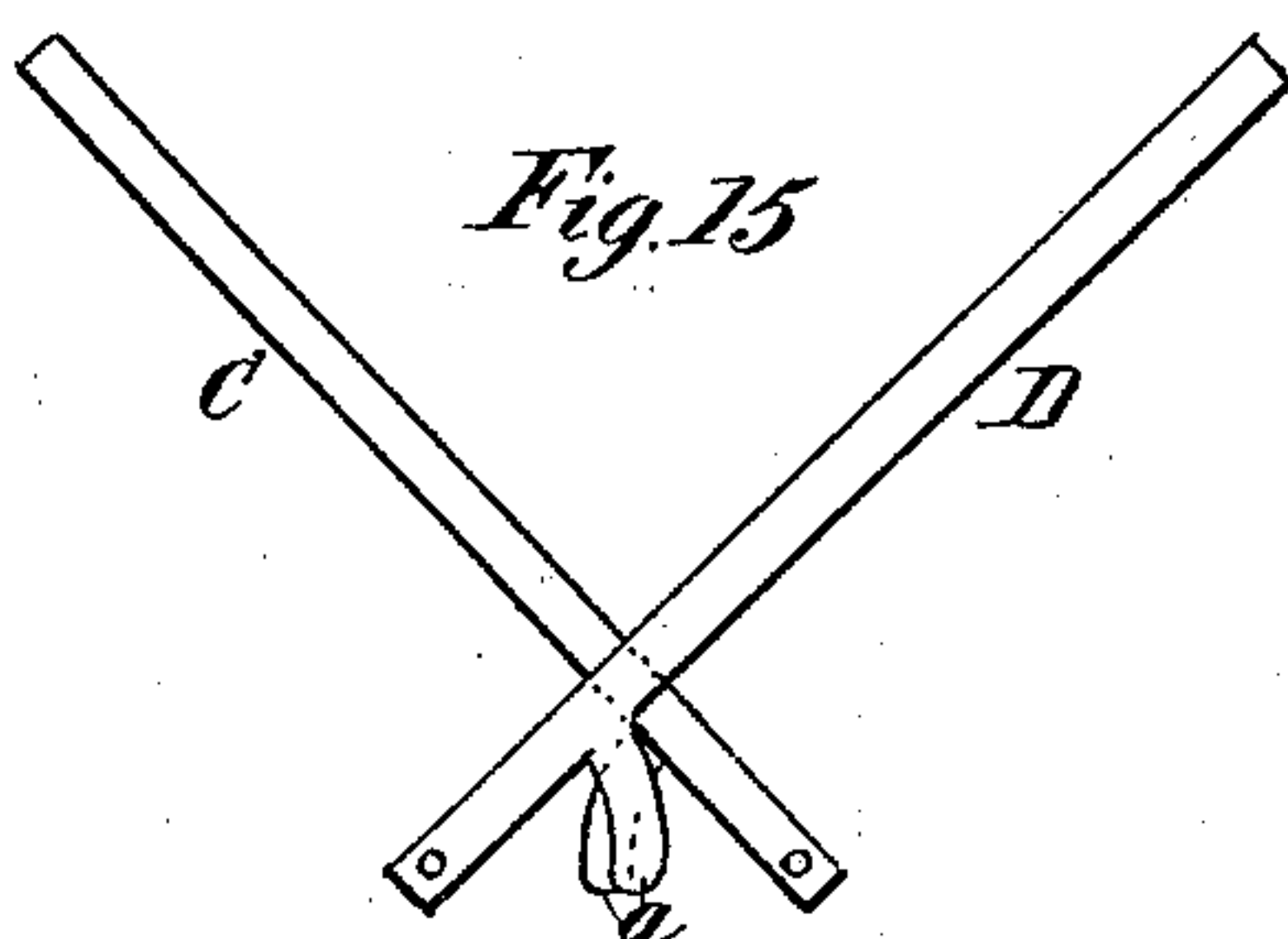


Fig. 15

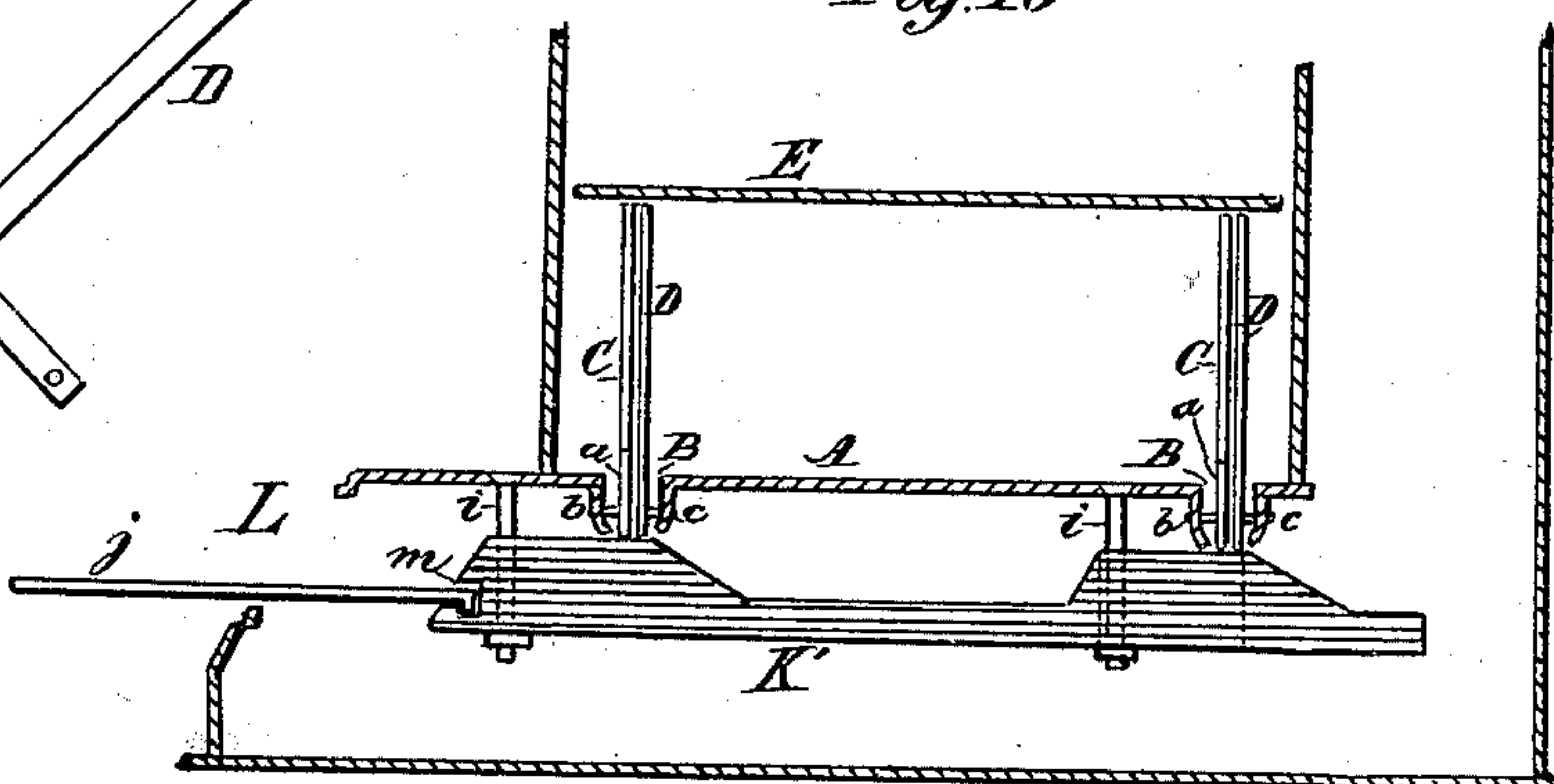


Fig. 16

Witnesses

T. B. Pole
Y. H. G. by

Inventor

James Jamieson

By W. Bruce
His atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JAMIESON, OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN GEO. BOWES, OF SAME PLACE.

PARLOR-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,085, dated July 31, 1883.

Application filed January 26, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES JAMIESON, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, iron-founder, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Parlor Base-Burning Self-Feeding Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same.

My invention has for its object the construction of an oven under the fire-pot in the body of the stove in the place usually occupied by the ash-pan, in such a manner that in a parlor-stove, when an oven is required, the ash-pan can be removed and the ash-section converted immediately into an oven for cooking purposes, by which means the unsightly rear oven projection is done away with, and the oven is brought into a better position to receive heat from the fire for cooking purposes, it being entirely surrounded by hot-air flues, besides being entirely concealed from view.

My invention consists in constructing a movable plate, which, when the oven is not required, will rest upon the bottom plate of the ash-section, and in no way interfere with the ash-pan, which will rest upon it. When the ash-section requires to be used for an oven, the ash-pan is removed, when two pairs of hinged cross levers or fingers, operated by a cam-rod, which are pushed inward, cause the said movable plate to rise to and be held at the upper portion of the ash-section, and thereby form the top of the oven, which is immediately ready for cooking. As the said cross-levers, which support the said movable plate, would be in the way of the use of the front doors by which the ash-pan is removed, I construct a side door at each end of the oven, respectively, for convenience.

By reference to the drawings, forming part of this specification, it will be seen that Figure 1 is a front elevation, in section, of a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove with the ash-pan in position. Fig. 2 is the lower section, with ash-pan removed and movable plate raised up by the levers and the ash-section converted into an oven. Figs. 2^a and 3 are top and edge views of the ash-pan bottom plate, showing

grooves in which the lifting-levers rest when horizontal. Fig. 4 is a top view (detached) of the movable plate which forms the top of the oven. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 6 is a top view of the same plate as shown at Fig. 2^a, showing the two pairs of lifting-levers resting in the grooves of the plate. Fig. 7 is a section of the base of the stove, showing the cam-rod that operates or pushes up the levers to raise the movable sliding plate. Fig. 8 is a top view of cam-rod. Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12 are detached and top views of the lever-lifting rods or fingers. Fig. 13 is a top view of the same, showing their position to one another when at rest horizontally. Fig. 14 is a side view of the same. Fig. 15 is a side view of the said lifting-levers when their outer ends are pushed upward to support the movable plate when the ash-section is turned into an oven. Fig. 16 is a side section of stoves similar to Fig. 7, but showing the cam-rod pushed in and the levers elevated to support the movable top oven-plate which converts the space into an oven.

A, Fig. 1, Sheet I, is the base or bottom of the ash-pan section, containing two longitudinal grooves, B B, at front and rear, respectively, as shown more clearly in Figs. 2^a and 3. These grooves are made for the purpose of forming a space for the lifting-levers C D to lie in when they are not wanted to support the movable plate E. The central portion of each groove B has an opening, F, through it to allow the projecting lugs *a* of the lifting-levers C D to pass down through them, so that the said levers C D may rest horizontally in the bottom of the grooves when they are in that position, as shown in Figs. 1, 6, 7, and 16. The inner ends of said levers C D are pivoted to the plate A at or about the points *b c*, Fig. 6, and the lugs *a* of the levers pass through the holes F, so as to be operated by the cam-rod, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

J is the fire-pot above the grate; K, the projecting ash-chute to guide the ashes into the ash-pan G.

d d are the stove-rods securing the parts together. The movable plate E is flat in the center, but has its sides and back ends turned up obliquely, as shown at Fig. 4, and provided

with four circular openings, *e e e e*, through which is made to pass the stove-rods *d d d d*, and thus the movable plate E is made to slide up and down upon them as required. The means employed for raising and lowering the said movable plate E may be described as follows:

Referring to Fig. 7, it will be seen that K' is a cam-rod provided with two inclines or cams, *f g*, also two vertical slots, *h h*. The cam-rod is secured to the base-plate A by two rods, *i i*, which pass through the said plate and slots, and is thus held, but allowed to move in and out the distance of the length of the slots *h*. The lugs *a* of the levers C D project through the openings F F in the plate A and rest upon the flat portion of the cam-rod, as in Fig. 7. When the operator wishes to convert the ash-space into an oven, he removes the ash-pan, takes the shaker-handle *j*, inserts it through the cleaning-opening L into the notch *m*, cut on the outer end of the cam-rod, and pushes it in. The cams *f g* on the cam-rod impinge against the lugs *a* of the levers C D and elevate their outer ends, and thus lift the movable plate sliding on the stove-rods *d* to the upper part of the ash-chamber H, as shown in Figs. 2 and 16, leaving the said space for the purpose of an oven. When the oven is not required to be used, the same means is employed to draw out the cam-rod, when the movable plate E will return to its place on the plate A and the ash-pan G be replaced. I do not confine myself to this precise method of raising the said movable plate, as it may be done by equivalent mechanical means.

M M are end oven-doors for convenience.

I may observe that the movable plate E could be made straight; but I turn up the ends and rear, as shown at Fig. 4, so that the extreme top points or edges may come in contact with the plate above it and allow a space between the grate and the said plate. I may also observe that the said movable plate E is used for a double purpose: first, to receive ashes which may fall out of the ash-pan, and prevent ashes

from otherwise dropping on the bottom of the oven, and thus keep the oven-bottom A always entirely free from ashes and cinders.

Having thus described my device, what I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove, of a movable plate adapted, substantially as described, to be elevated and lowered, on the removal of the ash-pan, and interposed between the grate and the bottom of the ash-section for the purpose of forming an oven in the said ash-section.

2. The combination, with a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove, of the movable plate E, constructed with the ends and rear turned upward, as shown, and adapted to slide up and down on the stove-rods *d*, on the removal of the ash-pan, and when the ash-section H is to be used for an oven.

3. The combination, with the plate A of a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove, of the grooves B B, provided with the openings F for the reception of the levers C D, as specified.

4. The combination, with a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove, of the levers C D, adapted, as described, to elevate the movable plate E, as and for the purpose specified.

5. The combination, with a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove, of a cam-rod, K', to operate the levers C D, the same being attached to the plate A by bolts or rods *i*, passing through slots *h* of the cam-rod, and adapted to slide in and out for raising and lowering the movable plate E, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. The combination, with a parlor base-burning self-feeding stove, of the two levers C and D, the same being provided with the projections *a*, operated by a cam, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, this 16th December, 1882.

JAMES JAMIESON.

In presence of—

T. ELZ,

W. BRUCE.