

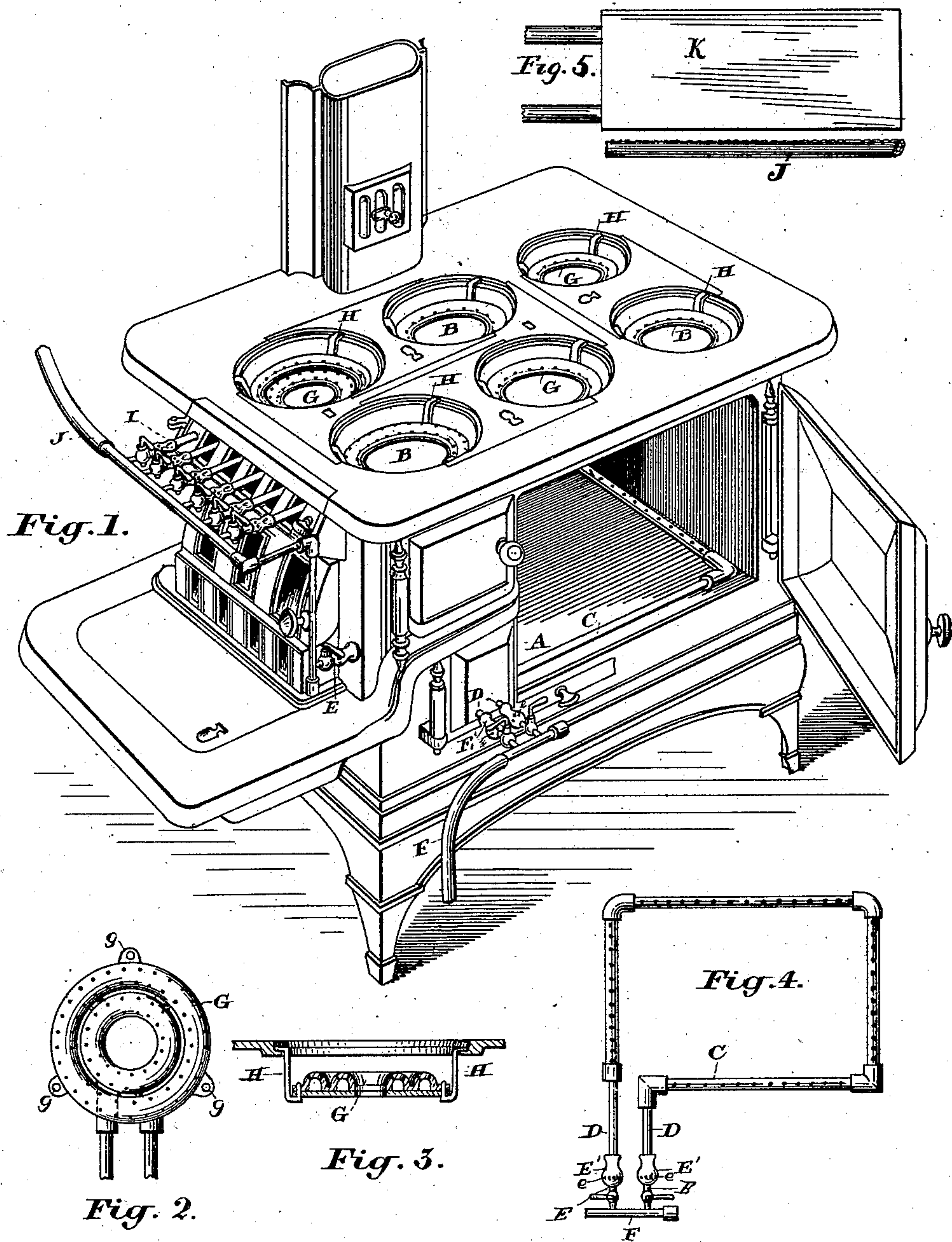
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. LAXTON.
COOKING STOVE.

No. 307,311.

Patented Oct. 28, 1884.



Witnesses.

Lewis Tomlinson
Chas. C. Baldwin.

Inventor

John Laxton
by Donald Ridout & Co.
Att'y

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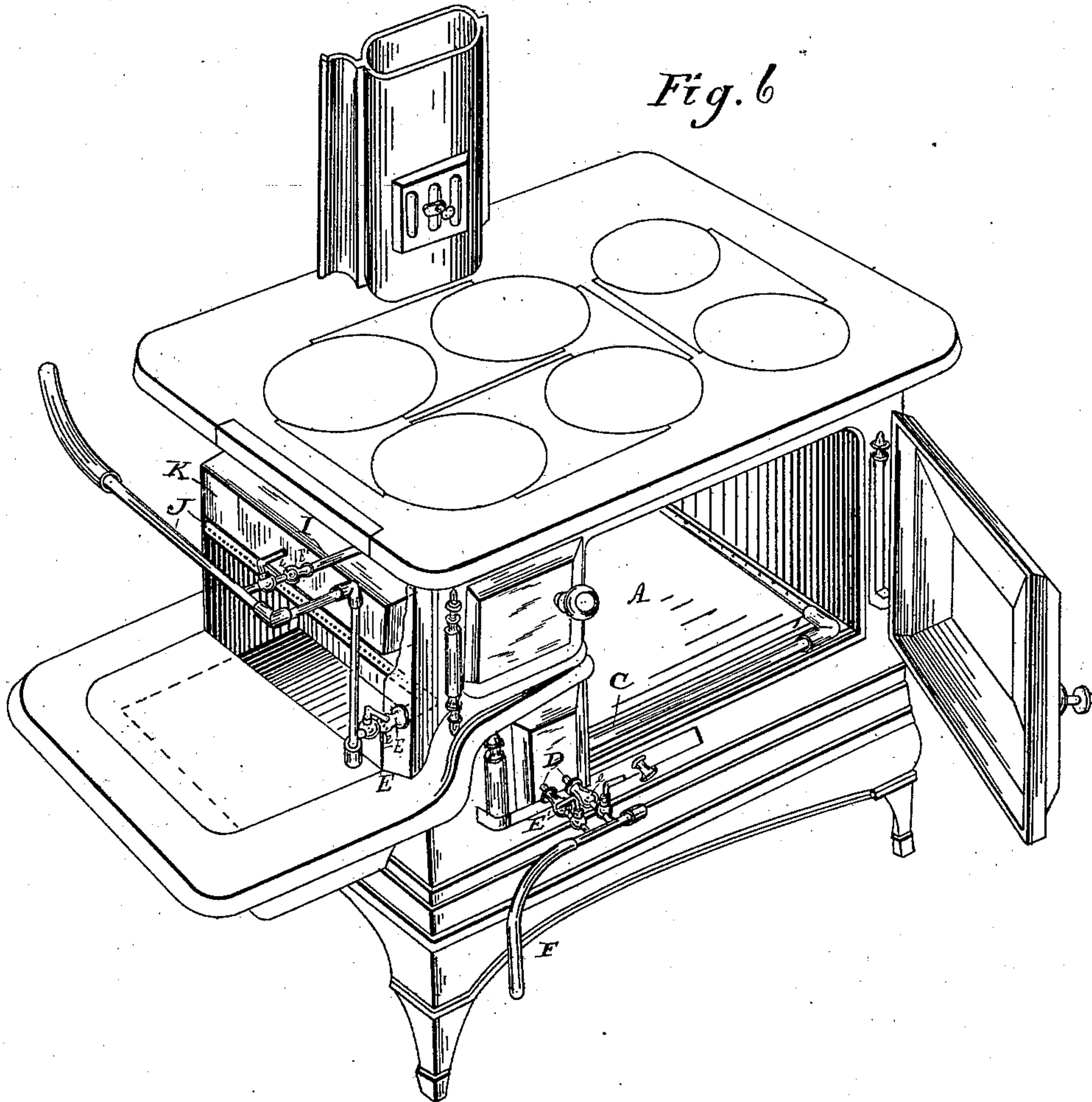
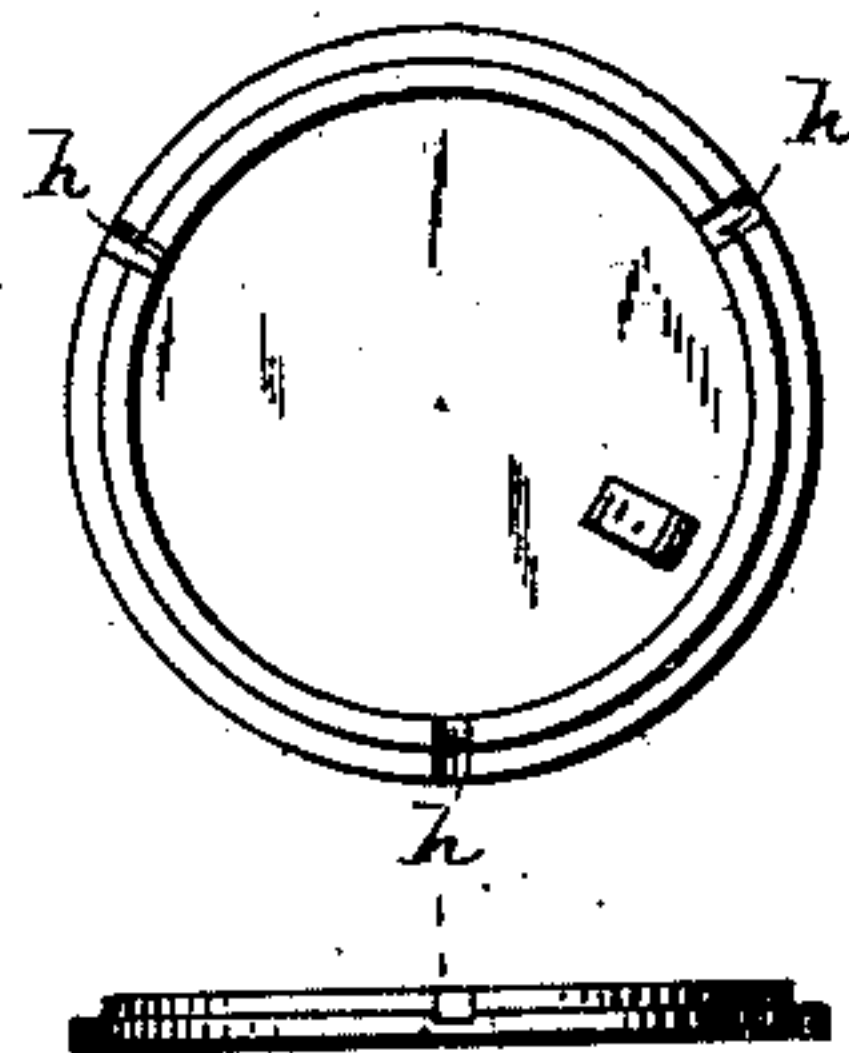


Fig. 7



WITNESSES:
W. T. Robertson
E. H. Bond

INVENTOR
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BY
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LAXTON, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

COOKING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,311, dated October 28, 1834.

Application filed October 26, 1833. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LAXTON, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented
5 certain new and useful Improvements in Cooking-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to certain new and
10 useful improvements in gas-stoves; and it consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

15 Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ordinary cooking-stove provided with my gas-heating attachments. Fig. 2 is a detail plan showing one of the pot-hole gas-rings. Fig. 3 is a detail section of the said ring. Fig. 4 is a detail plan of the perforated pipe set within the oven. Fig. 5 is a detail of the water-front removed, showing the gas-pipe beneath the same. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a stove with parts broken away, showing the water-back
20 with the perforated pipe in position beneath the same. Fig. 7 is a reverse plan and edge view of the modified form of cover.

In the drawings, A is the ordinary oven, and B the customary pot-holes which communicate
30 with the fire-chamber and the flue leading from it.

Within the oven A, I set a pipe, C, bent in a rectangular form, as shown in Fig. 4. This pipe I perforate on its top side and extend its
35 ends D outside of the body of the stove, fitting the said ends D with a valve having an enlarged chamber, E', provided with air inlets or perforations e, which are fitted to the ends at the point where they communicate with the
40 pipe F, which leads from the gas meter or main. By admitting gas at each end D of the pipe C I am enabled to provide a more abundant supply of gas to the pipe C than where but one end is connected to the supply-pipe, for where
45 gas enters at one end only the supply is less and the flame correspondingly weaker at the remote end of the pipe, whereas by my construction the gas flows from both ends toward the center, thus insuring a flame of equal size
50 through all the perforations in the pipe C; and by providing the side ends, D, with inlets e the necessary amount of air is furnished to sustain

combustion within the oven and also produce a more perfect combustion, and thereby prevent any deposition of carbon on either the
55 sides of the oven or its contents.

On reference to Fig. 1 it will be noticed that each of the pot-holes B is supplied with a perforated ring, G. These perforated rings are set below the top surface of the stove, and are
60 suspended by the hangers H, which rest on the lid-supporting flange of the stove's top. The lid will of course be notched out, as shown at h in Fig. 7, to fit over these hangers H; or, if found preferable, the flanges which they rest
65 upon might be notched instead, in order that each lid shall fit closely in its place. Each of these rings is provided with a separate pipe, I, extending out to the front of the stove, where they connect with the pipe J, leading from the
70 main or meter. These pipes I are each supplied with a valve, E, constructed as hereinbefore described, so that the rings may be used independently of each other.

By reference to Fig. 2 it will be noticed that
75 the ring G has lugs g, which are coincident with the depressions formed in the lid or its supporting-flange in the stove-hole, said lugs being designed to receive the lower ends of the hangers H. For economy in storing when the
80 rings are removed, I consider it very important that the hangers H be separate and independent, and not joined at their upper and lower ends by rings, as has been in vogue, which latter construction, when the burners
85 and hangers are removed, requires a considerable storing-space, which cannot oftentimes be spared, thus causing serious inconvenience.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I show a double ring, the construction of which, however, I do not claim. 90

When it is desired to use the stove for wood or coal, it is advisable to remove the ring immediately in the fire-chamber, although it is not absolutely necessary to do so. The rings, however, are so connected that they can be
95 readily taken out when desired.

In order to make provision for heating the hot water required for a bath, I extend the pipe J to a point below where the hot-water front is located, and by extending the pipe thus prolonged underneath the bottom of the water-front K (see Figs. 1 and 5) and providing it
100 with a valve, E, as described, I am enabled by perforating it to supply heat below the water-

front when a coal or wood fire is not contained within the fire-chamber of the stove.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In an ordinary coal or wood cooking-stove, 5 a perforated gas-pipe bent around within the oven, with its ends extending outside of the stove, in combination with two air-inlet valves, E, one being fitted to each end of the pipe D and both connecting with the pipe leading 10 from the gas meter or main.

2. In combination with an ordinary coal or wood cooking-stove, hollow perforated rings, and the separate independent hangers H, for removably supporting said rings within the 15 pot-holes of the stove, and a gas-supply pipe

connecting said rings with a main or meter, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a fire-pot of an ordinary cooking-stove, a portion of which consists of a water-front, a perforated pipe beneath 20 the same, and connected to a suitable gas-supply, whereby the said front is adapted to heat water either from a fire located within the pot or from the gas-burner beneath the same, substantially as described.

Toronto, October 9, 1883.

JOHN LAXTON.

In presence of—

CHAS. C. BALDWIN,
LEWIS TOMLINSON.