

(No Model.)

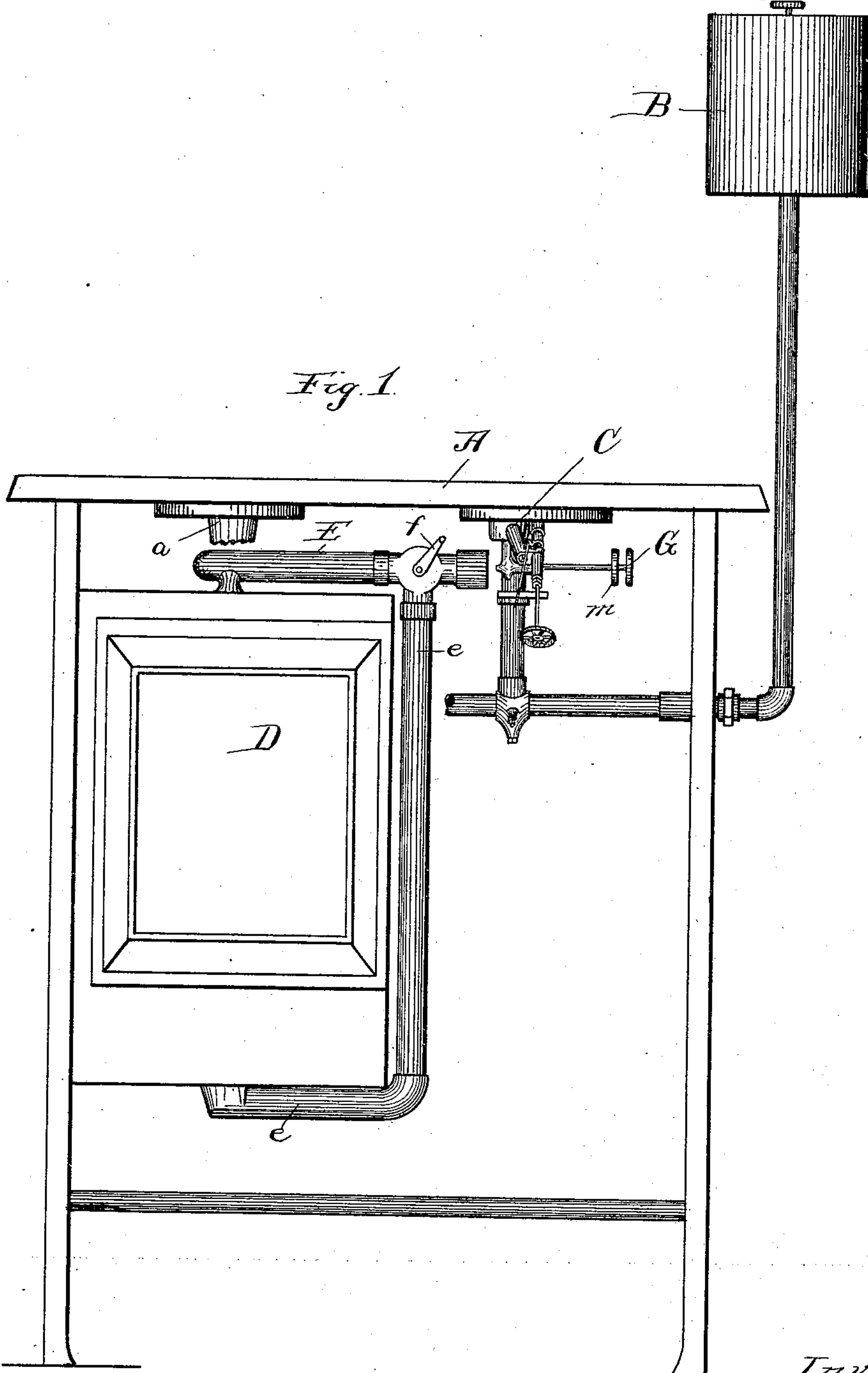
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. WALLACE.

VAPOR STOVE.

No. 370,431.

Patented Sept. 27, 1887.



Witnesses:

Lew. C. Curtis
H. M. Munday

Inventor:

J. Bennett Wallace.

By Munday Evans & Aldrich
his Attorneys:

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

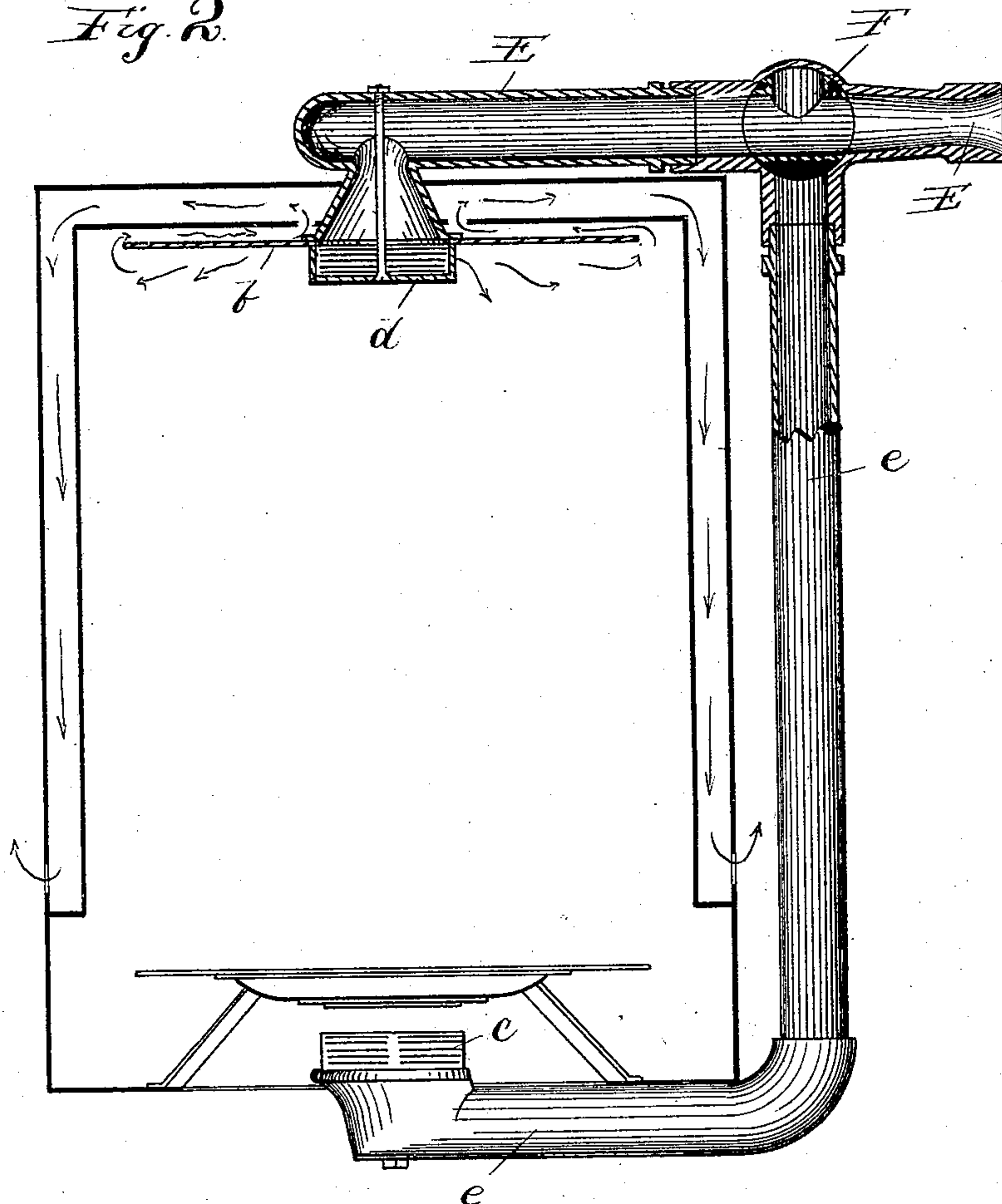
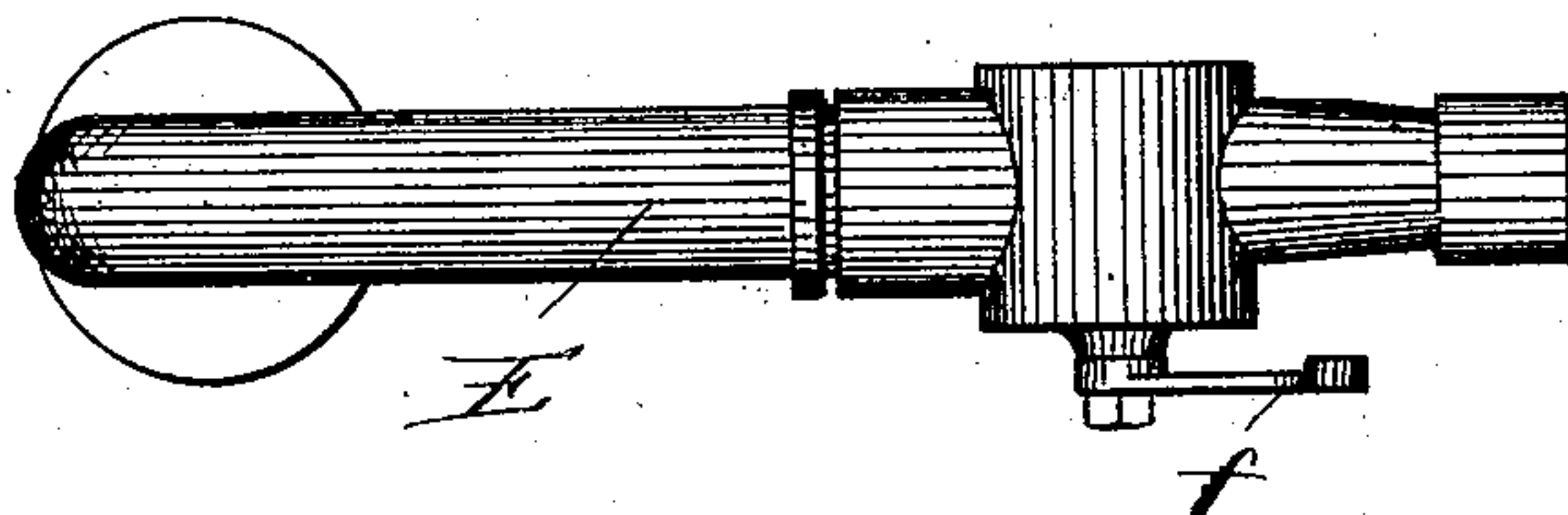


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. BENNETT WALLACE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE M. CLARK & COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

VAPOR-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,431, dated September 27, 1887.

Application filed May 23, 1887. Serial No. 239,039.)No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. BENNETT WALLACE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vapor Cooking-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

In a prior application filed by me I have shown a vapor cooking-stove embodying an oven located below the top plate and a separate broiling or roasting chamber located below the oven, both oven and broiling-chamber being heated by a burner or burners located between them, and both being capable of use at the same time. My present invention is a modification of that stove, and in it I dispense with the separate broiling-chamber by placing in the top of the oven a burner adapted to reflect heat downwardly upon food placed therein, thereby adapting the oven to use either as a broiling-chamber or baking-oven, as occasion requires. This added burner, as well as the burner heating the oven from below, are non-generating burners, and are both connected to the generator of the stove by a single forked or branched pipe, so as to be regulated by the same needle-valve, but the pipe-connection embodies a three-way valve at the junction of its branch with the main portion, whereby the vapor may be directed to that one of the burners which it is desired to use and shut off from the other one.

The invention consists in the combination, with the oven of a vapor-stove, of separate non-generating burners located in its top and bottom, a branched pipe-connection between said burners and the generator of the stove, a single needle-valve regulating the supply of vapor to said burners, and a valve or valves located in the connecting-pipe for directing the flow of the vapor to that one of the burners which it is desired to use.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of a stove embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 shows the oven with its burners detached from the

stove, the view being partly in section and partly in elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan of the pipe-connection shown in Fig. 2.

In said drawings, A represents the top plate, B the reservoir, C the generating-burner, and D the oven, of the stove. *a* may represent a non-generating burner used in the top plate, and *m* a needle-valve controlling the same.

The oven is furnished with a burner, *c*, at the bottom, as usual, for use when baking is to be done, and also with an interior burner, *d*, at the top, for use in roasting or broiling. This latter burner is inverted and surrounded by the deflecting-plate *b*, whereby the flame is caused to spread out in a thin horizontal sheet, the products of combustion escaping in the direction indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2. Both these burners are non-generating, and are fed from the generator C, as herein-after stated.

G is a needle-valve stem regulating the supply of vapor to both the oven-burners. By it the vapor is admitted into the mouth of a pipe, E, which is provided with a branch, *e*, leading to the lower oven-burner, while the main portion is extended over the oven to the upper burner, *d*, as plainly indicated in Fig. 2. At the junction of the branch and main pipe is located a rotary valve, F, operative by the handle *f*, and acting to direct the current of vapor to the upper or lower burner, as desired. As shown in Fig. 2, this valve is in position to shut off access by the vapor to the lower burner and admit it to the upper one. Any form of valve adapted to control the passages to both burners will answer in this place, and I have illustrated a three-way valve of ordinary construction, and hence I do not wish to be limited to the one shown, and, indeed, separate valves might be placed in the branch and extended pipes with the same result, so far as controlling the vapor is concerned. By changing the valve or valves employed to direct the current the oven is instantly converted into either an oven proper or a broiling or roasting chamber.

I claim—

In a vapor-stove, the combination, with the

oven, of separate non-generating burners located in its top and bottom, a branched pipe-connection between said burners and the generator of the stove, a single needle-valve regulating the supply of vapor to said burners, and a valve or valves located in the connecting-pipe for directing the flow of vapor to that

one of the burners which it is desired to use, substantially as set forth.

J. BENNETT WALLACE.

Witnesses:

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