

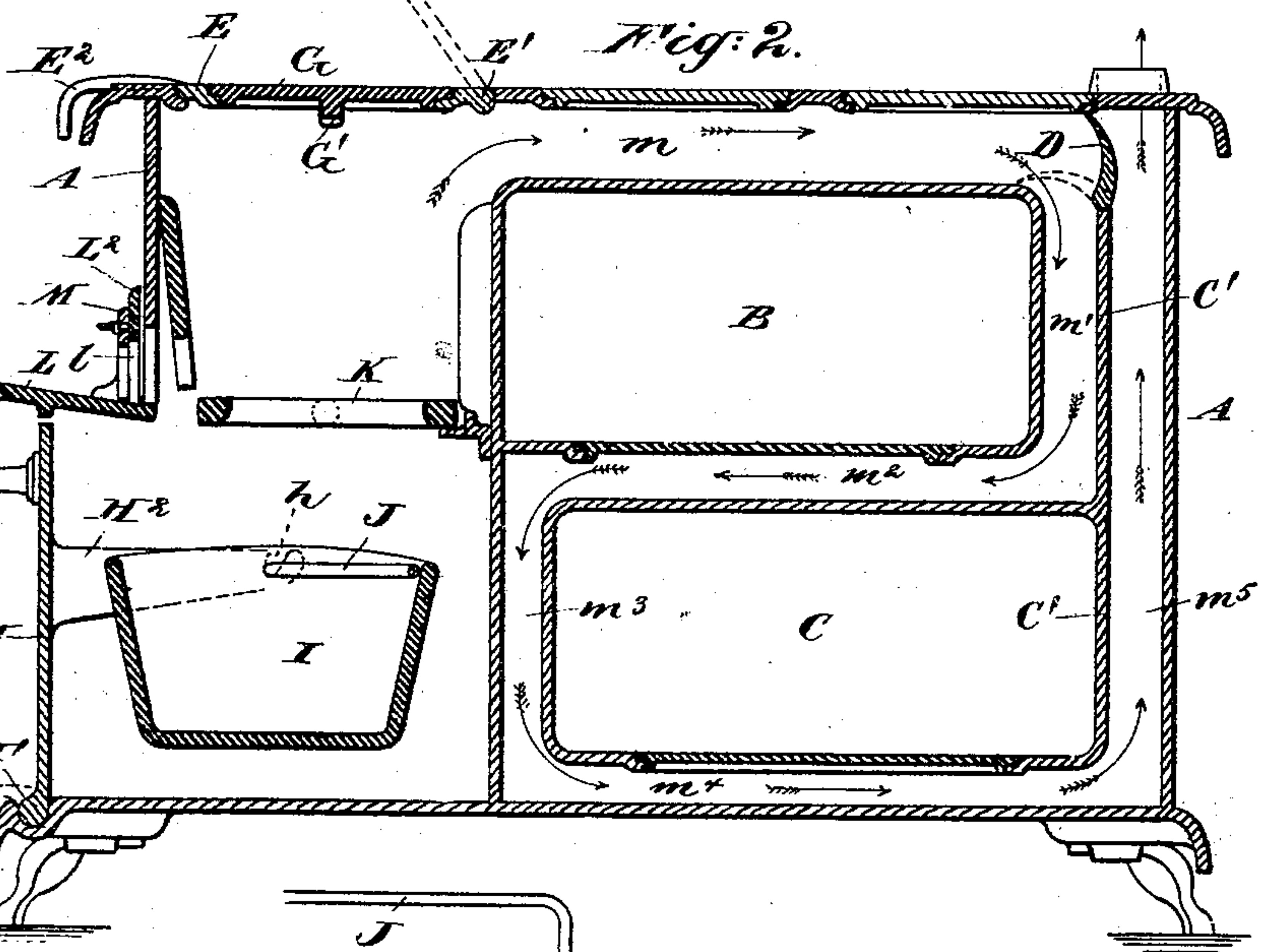
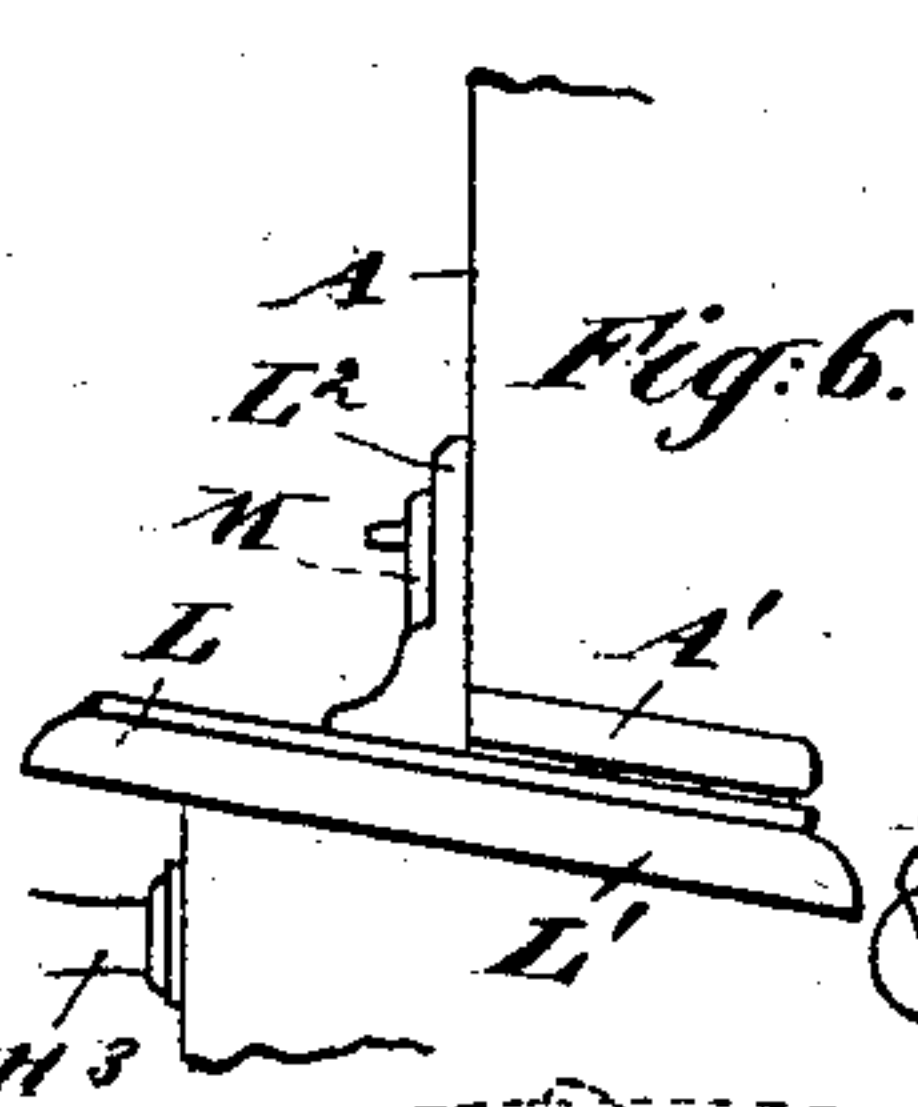
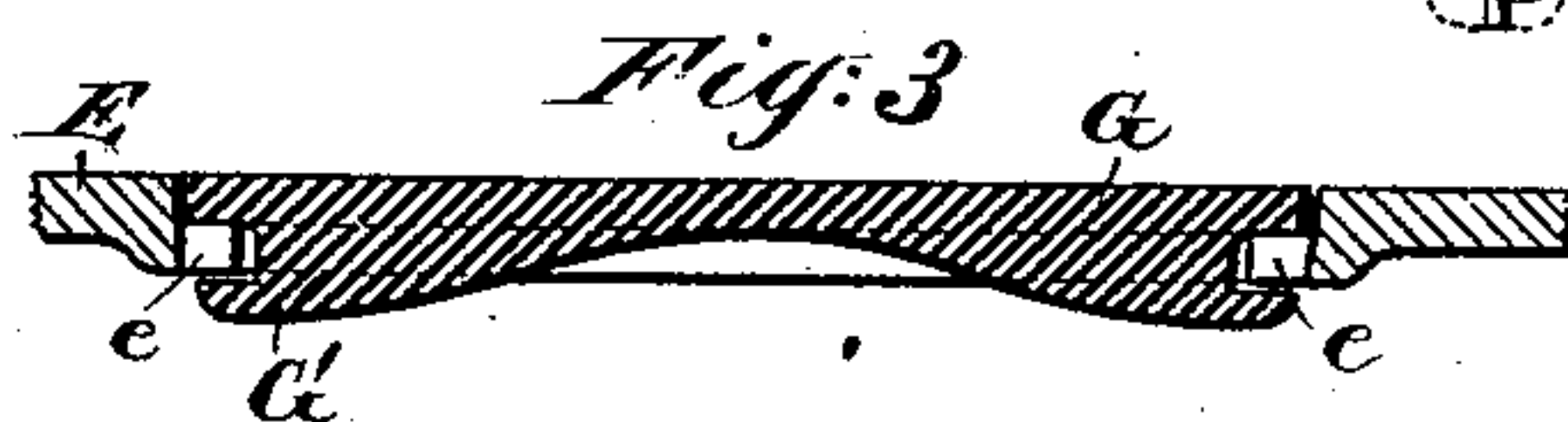
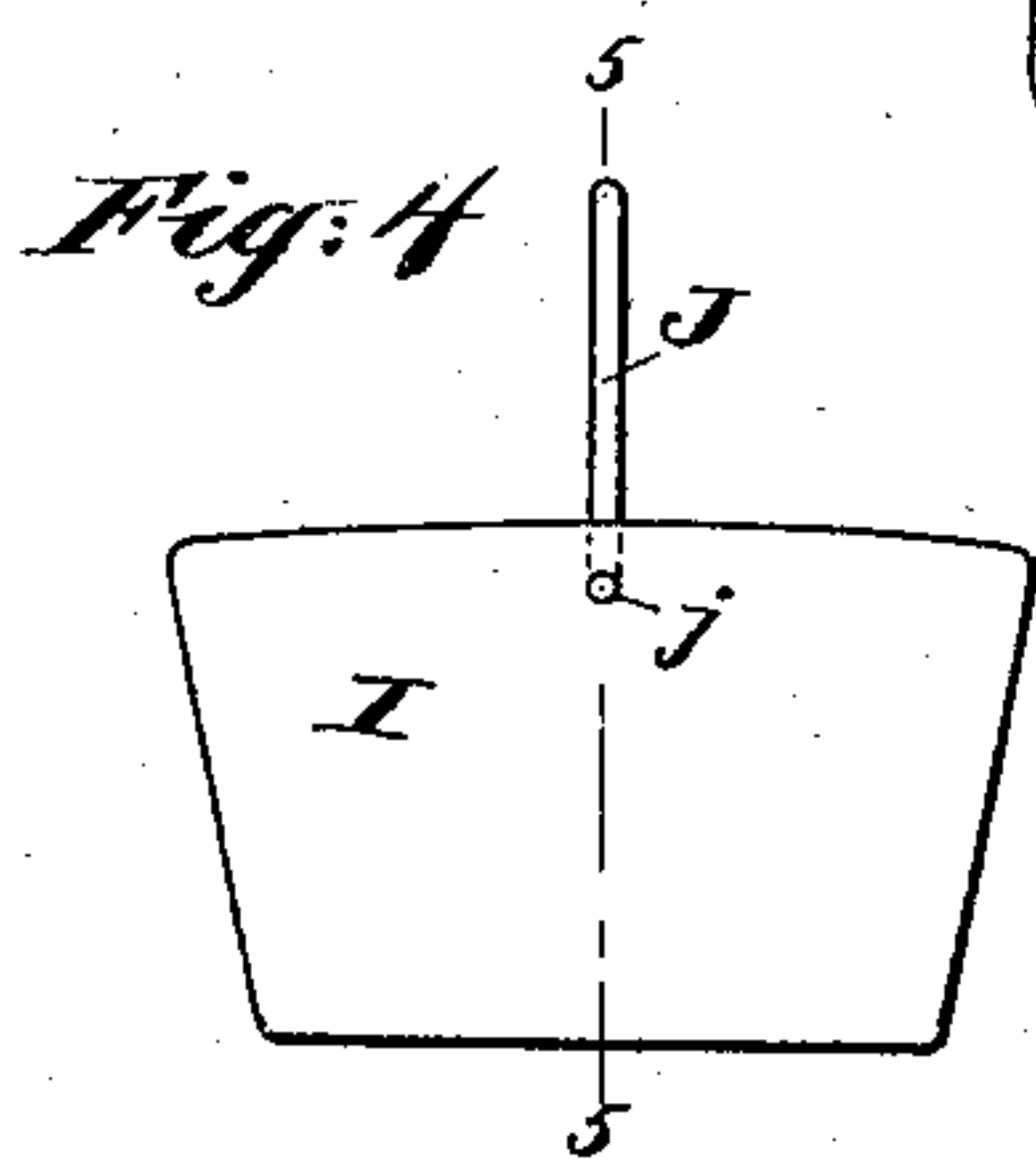
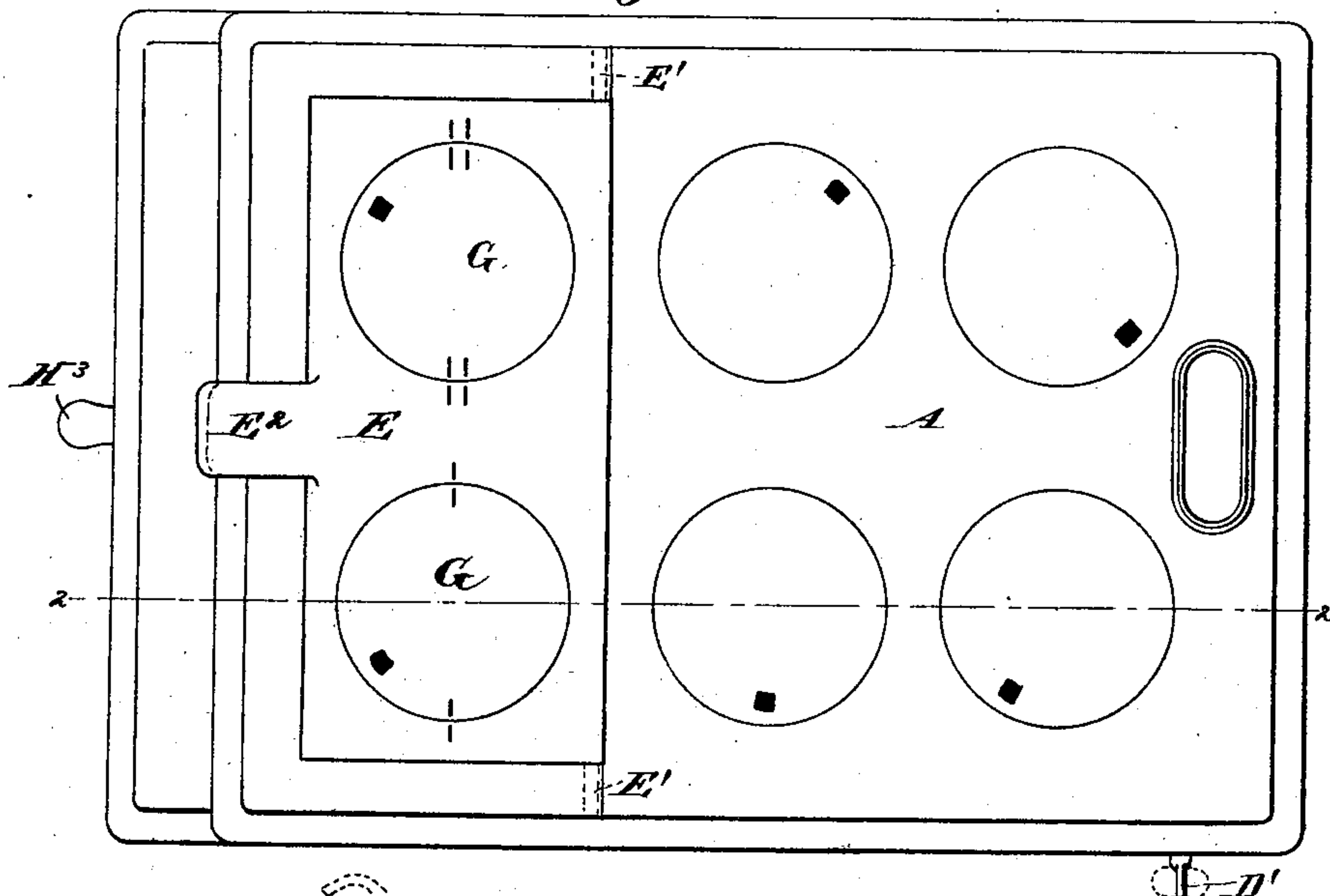
(No Model.)

T. FULLER.
COOKING STOVE.

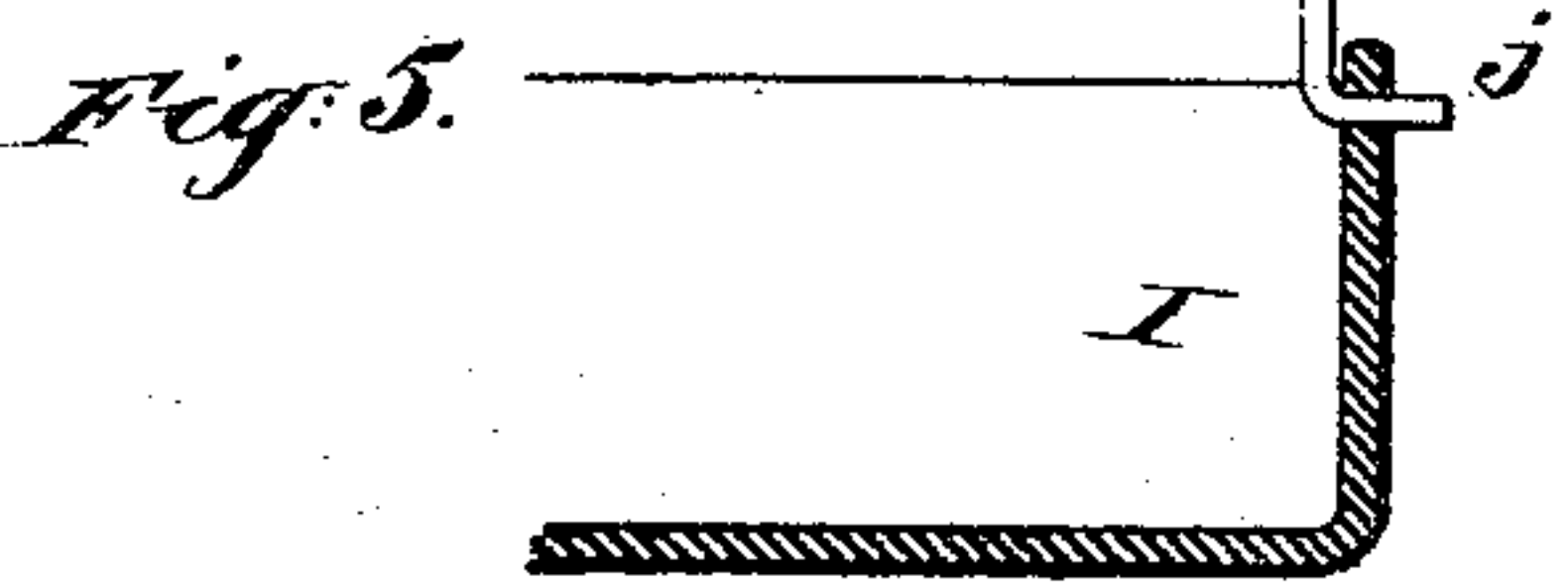
No. 500,569.

Patented July 4, 1893.

Fig: 1.



Witnesses:
Charles R. Searle.
W. J. Boyle



Inventor:
Theodore Fuller
By his attorney
Thomas Drew Peterson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE FULLER, OF GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK.

COOKING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,569, dated July 4, 1893.

Application filed October 18, 1892. Serial No. 449,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE FULLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glens Falls, in the county of Warren, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cooking-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

I provide means for suspending the ash-pan on bearings connected to a front turning on hinges at the bottom. This portion of the front is capable of being drawn forward, turning on its hinges at the lower edge and carrying the ash-pan suspended above it. A bail is provided by which the ash-pan can be conveniently lifted out. The ends of the bail constitute the pivots on which the ash-pan is suspended. The bearings allow the ash pan to be easily lifted out. I provide for removing at will the portion immediately over the front of the ash-pan, which, among other advantages, facilitates the removal and emptying of the ash-pan, if it shall, by any chance be allowed to become too full.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view showing the stove in a condition for using. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section. The strong lines show the parts in condition for use, and the dotted lines show the front raised and the ash-pan drawn out. The remaining figures show details on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a cross section through one of the covers and the adjacent portion of the hinged top. Fig. 4 shows in strong lines the ash-pan drawn out; and Fig. 5 is a vertical section through a portion on the line 5—5 in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a portion.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

A is the general shell of the stove, B the upper oven, and C the lower oven. The ovens are not directly one above the other; the lower oven sits farther back or toward the rear of the stove than the upper. A partition C' extends from the rear of the lower oven C. A damper D hinged to the top of this partition and provided with ordinary turning means D', is turned upward into the position shown in strong lines in Fig. 2, and

compels the hot products of combustion received through the flues or passages m , over the oven to traverse downward in the flue m' , forward through the flue m^2 , between the ovens, downward through the flue m^3 at the front of the lower oven, rearward through the flue m^4 under the lower oven, and upward through the flue m^5 at the extreme rear of the stove. When this damper is turned down into the position shown in dotted lines the draft through these passages is arrested and the hot products of combustion are allowed to flow directly up into the pipe, not shown.

E is the front portion of the top. This part is hinged to the fixed portion of the top at E' E', and is provided with an over-hanging handle E², by which it may be lifted into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. Holes are provided in this hinged top which allow the insertion of kettles in the ordinary and long approved manner when desired. Covers G are fitted in these holes, and each is locked by means of a cross-bar G' secured to the under face. I provide rectangular notches e in the seats, as shown. In applying and removing the covers the ends of these cross-bars are moved through these notches. Whenever it is desired to lock the cover reliably into its place in the hinged top E it is necessary simply to turn it a quarter of a revolution, causing the ends of the cross-bar to move out of line with the notches e .

H is the lower portion of the front, hinged to the stationary part at H' H'. Its inner face carries two long brackets H² H², which are each provided with a deep notch h , arranged obliquely, as shown.

I is the ash-pan, provided with a bail J, the ends j of which are extended out horizontally beyond the ends of the ash-pan, and being received in the notches h constitute pivots on which the ash-pan is suspended. When the parts are in the position for use, the ash-pan I is under the grate K and receives the ashes which drop. When the front is drawn forward turning on the hinges H' the motion causes the pivots j to describe curved paths of which the axes H' H' are the centers, and carrying the ash-pan with them. When the front H is turned quite down into the horizontal position the ash-pan is fully out of the stove, and can be lifted by its bail J, and car-

ried away and emptied. A return motion restores all the parts to their places.

L is the hearth, made removable, as shown, and supported on the offset in the front of the stove. Its ends extend a little past the sides of the stove body and are provided with arms L' L', which apply under ledges A' A', on the body of the stove.

L² is an upright portion at the rear, which applies against the front of the stove so as to cover a corresponding aperture in the front of the stove. It is provided with apertures l, which admit the draft to pass under the grate and supply the fire. The draft is controlled by a sliding register M. The hearth L may perform all the usual functions of this member with the advantage that it can be removed and replaced at will.

The ash-pan can turn freely on the pivots j. It hangs naturally by gravity in the horizontal position when the stove is adjusted for use, and it turns gradually on its pivots as it is drawn out by the turning of the part H on its hinges H'. The knob H³ may be of such length as to rest on the floor and support the part H in the proper horizontal position when required. This mode of supporting and removing the ash-pan avoids the rubbing action and the wear and noise due to the ordinary provisions for sliding a pan, and makes it easier to operate. It also avoids the accumulation of dirt and the presence of obstructions. It prevents the soiling and injuring of the hands.

The stove is especially well adapted for operators possessing little strength.

My construction allows a large ash-pan capable of holding the ashes for several days. If by oversight, the ash-pan is allowed to accumulate too much ashes, so that its removal, in the proper manner is obstructed, the hearth L may be lifted and removed and access thereby obtained to the top of the ash-pan to remove the surplus or to level and compress the entire contents.

I do not in this patent claim the peculiarities of the ovens and top, as such are made the subject of a separate application for patent filed December 21, 1892, Serial No. 455,877.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a cooking-stove, the ash-pan I detachably mounted on pivots j carried on arms or brackets H² on the hinged front H', and adapted to be moved outward and inward by simply turning such front on its hinges, as herein specified.

2. In a cooking-stove, an ash-pan having a bail J with arms extended to form pivots j in combination with the front H turning on hinges H' at its base, and notched arms or brackets H², and with a removable hearth L having supporting arms L' engaging under ledges A' on the stove body, all arranged for joint operation as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE FULLER.

Witnesses:

B. F. LAPHAM,
MORTIMER LAPHAM.