

(No Model.)

J. WEBER & M. THURNER.
PORTABLE FARM STOVE.

No. 604,342.

Patented May 17, 1898.

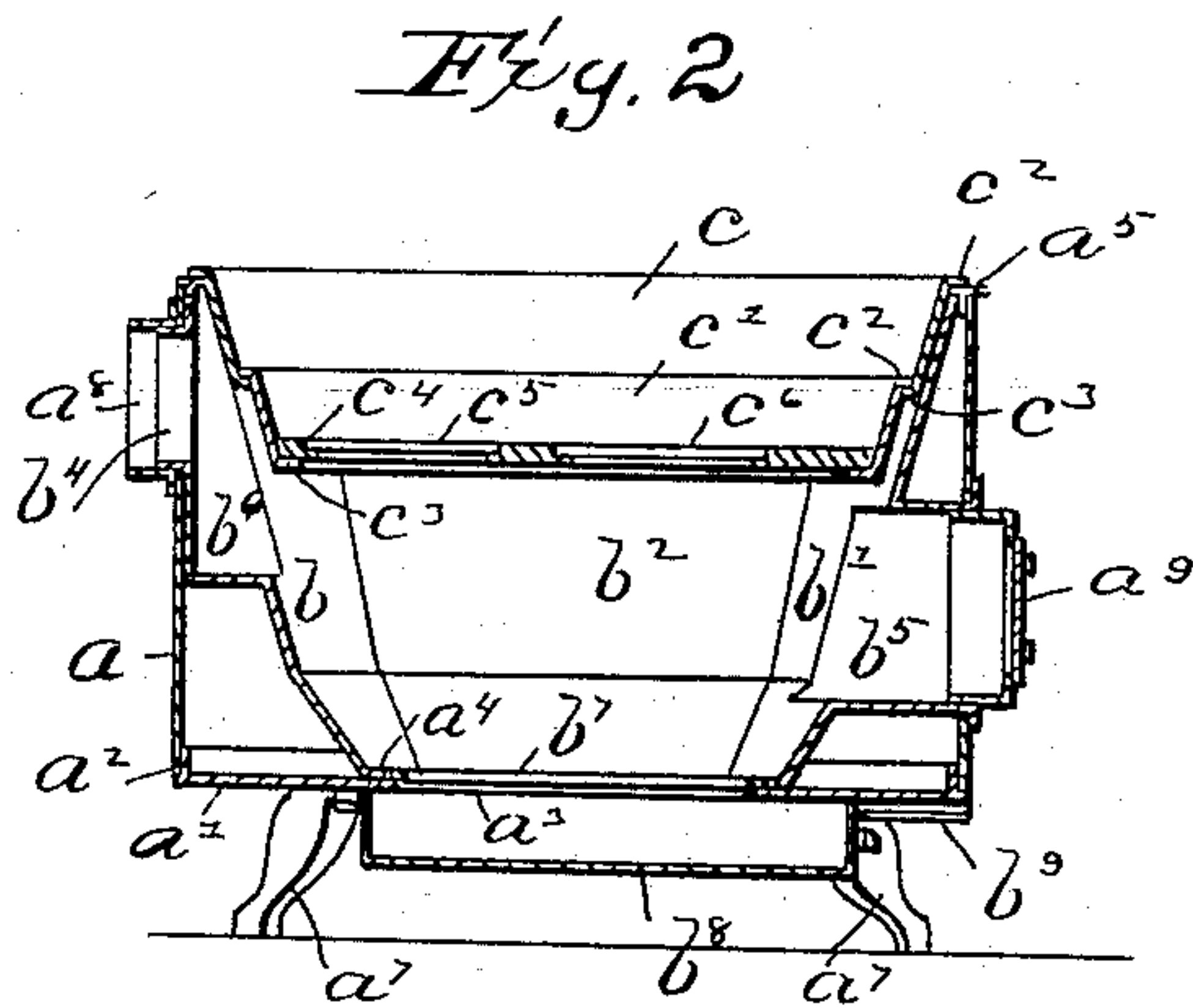
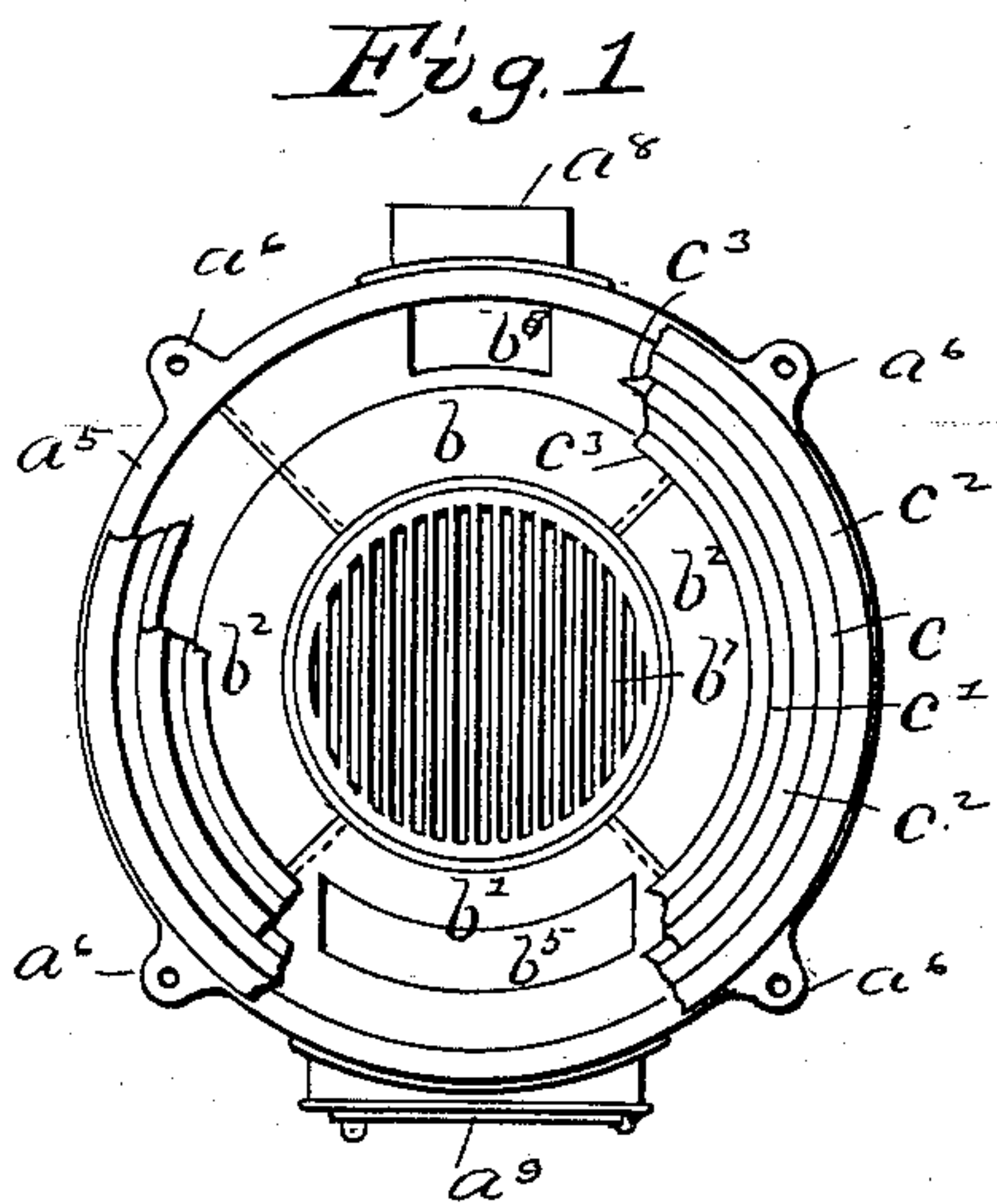


Fig. 3.

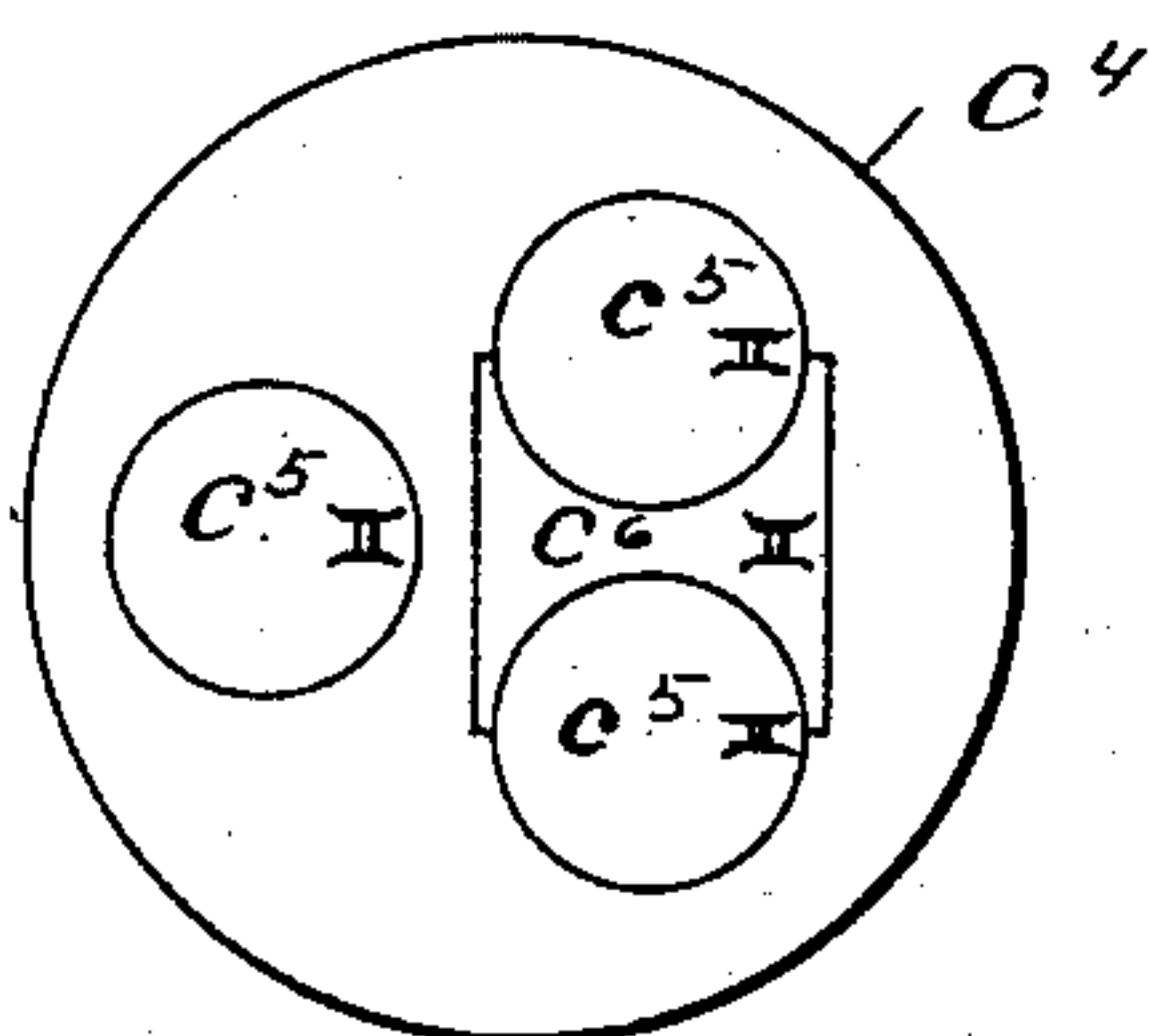


Fig. 4

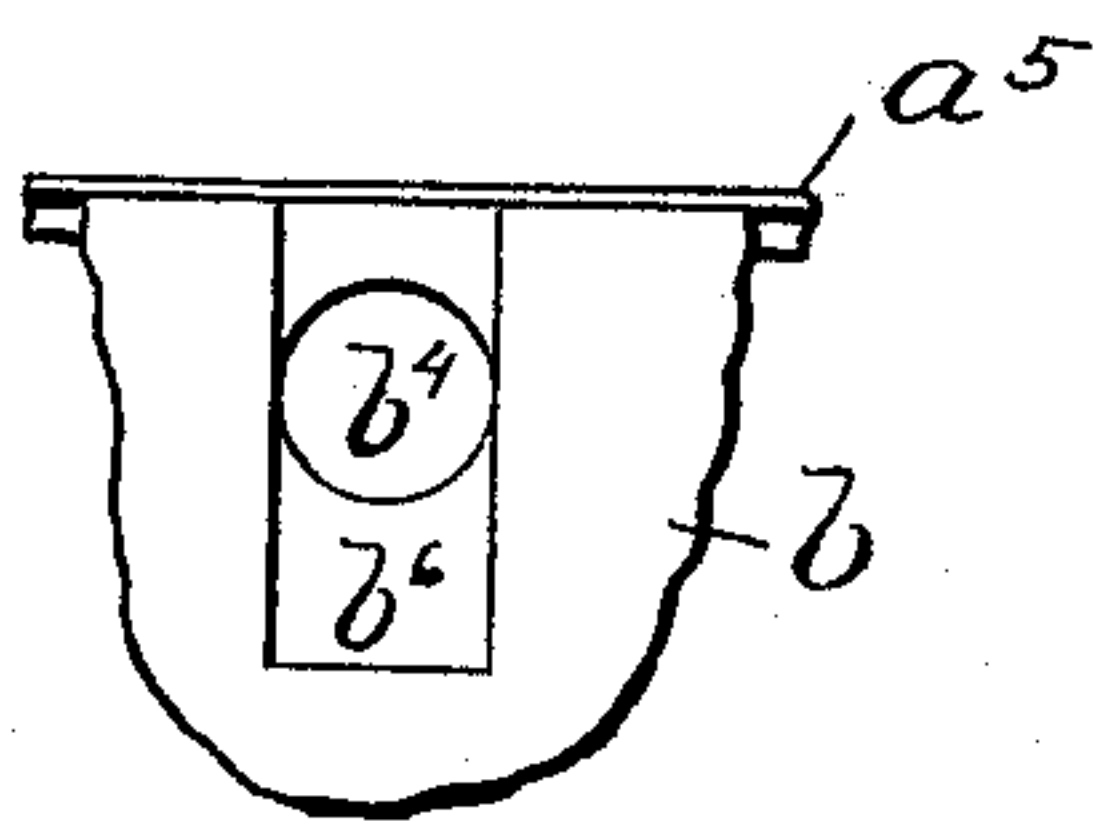
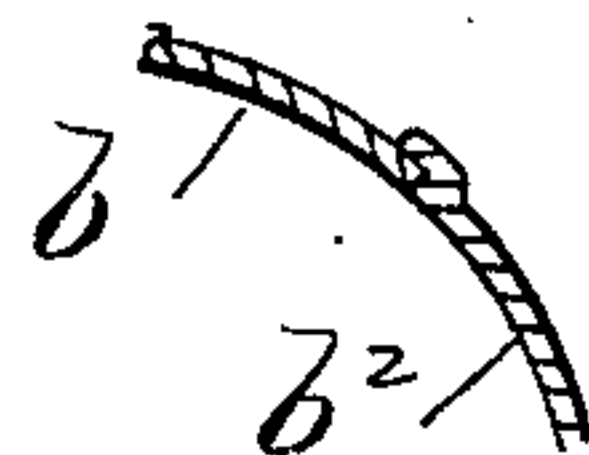


Fig. 5



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WEBER AND MICHAEL THURNER, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

PORTABLE FARM-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,342, dated May 17, 1898.

Application filed March 9, 1897. Serial No. 626,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN WEBER and MICHAEL THURNER, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Farm-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in stoves; and the object of our invention is to provide a stove particularly adapted for farm and similar uses, the construction being such that the stove can be readily adjusted to adapt it to different uses, such as for kettles of different sizes and constructions for cooking feed and similar purposes for cooking with ordinary utensils, which will more fully appear from the subjoined description.

Our invention consists in the constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described, and more fully set out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved stove with a portion of the top removed and some of the parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the removable top. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the flue construction. Fig. 5 is a detail view in section, showing the construction of the fire-lining.

Like parts are represented by similar letters of reference in the several views.

In the said drawings, *a* represents a plain cylindrical casing, which is preferably made of sheet metal and riveted or otherwise secured to a cylindrical base *a'*, having an outer peripheral flange *a²* and a central opening *a³*, also preferably surrounded by a flange *a⁴*. The upper part of this casing is surmounted by a ring *a⁵*, preferably of cast metal, which is riveted or otherwise secured to the cylindrical casing *a* and is provided with projecting perforated lugs *a⁶* at suitable intervals, four of said lugs being shown in the accompanying drawings.

There is mounted in the opening *a³* in the base *a'* a grate-bar *b⁷*, preferably circular in form, and below the grate-bar there is placed an ash-pan *b⁸*, preferably made in the form of a drawer and adapted to slide in ways *b⁹*, so as to be readily removed or replaced, the base *a'* being supported on legs *a⁷* or any other

suitable form of support to elevate the stove proper, so that the ash-pan *b'* may be readily removed or replaced.

Extending upwardly and outwardly from the flange *a⁴*, immediately surrounding the opening *a³* in the base *a'*, is an inner wall or lining, the lower end of which rests against the flange *a⁴*, so that the inner surface of said wall or lining stands substantially flush with the top of said flange, while the upper edge of said lining rests in contact with the projecting flange or ring *a⁵* and under said ring. This inner wall or lining is formed in sections, preferably four in number, *b b' b² b²*. Of these the sections *b²* are provided with depressed flanges *b³*, and the sections *b* and *b'* are formed so as to rest on said flanges and form a flush joint, as shown. The sections *b* and *b'* are formed, respectively, with openings *b⁴* and *b⁵*, which openings are surrounded by flanged projections, preferably formed integral with said lining-sections and forming communications with the smoke-flue *a⁸* and the fire-door *a⁹*, formed in the outer casing. The section *b* is also provided with a depressed portion *b⁶*, which extends downwardly from the flue-opening *b⁴*, so as to extend the smoke-flue farther into the fire-chamber, for the purpose hereinafter explained. These sections *b b' b² b²* are placed loosely in the outer casing, so as to be readily removable therefrom, the sections *b* and *b'* being lifted out first, after which the sections *b² b²* may be removed, this construction making it very easy to repair or replace the inner lining, while the peculiar shape and construction of the casing and lining form non-conducting air-chambers around the fire box or pot and within the outer casing *a*.

At the top of the stove we provide flanged tapered rings *c* and *c'*, each of which is provided with outwardly-extending flanges *c²* at the top and inwardly-extending flanges *c³* at the bottom. Any number of these rings may be employed, two only being shown in the drawings. These rings are so constructed that the outer flange of each succeeding ring rests on the inner flange of the preceding ring, and being inclined inwardly and downwardly each succeeding ring is brought closer into the center of the heating-chamber and downwardly closer to the fire-grate, the inner lining being inclined or tapered substantially in

the same degree. Fitted into the bottom ring c' is a circular plate c^4 , having openings therein adapted to receive stove-lids c^5 and c^6 of the usual and ordinary construction.

5 It will be seen that by the constructions described we provide a stove which is adapted to all the uses required of an ordinary farm-stove. By removing the top plate c^4 provision is made for a cooking-kettle of medium size.
10 By removing the ring c' provision is made for a kettle of larger size. By removing the ring c a still larger kettle may be employed. If the kettles are of iron of the usual construction, they can rest directly on the flanges of
15 said rings; but each succeeding-sized kettle is brought within and toward the fire-grate, so that as the size of the kettle is decreased the size of the fire-space is correspondingly decreased.

20 Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. In a stove such as described, the combination with an outer casing, of a base secured thereto, a grate adapted to fit in a central
25 opening in said base, and a sectional lining extending outwardly and upwardly from said grate to the upper edge of said casing at an angle to the outer casing, forming a conical chamber as described, and removable taper-
30 ing rings extending from the top of said casing into said conical chamber at approximately the same angle to the outer casing as the sectional lining, substantially as specified.

2. The combination with the outer casing

having a flanged ring at the top, and a base 35 having a central opening, an upwardly-projecting peripheral flange about said opening, an inner tapered or conical-shaped partition formed in horizontal sections as described, and extending at an angle from said flange 40 to said upper ring, the respective sections of said partition being formed with overlapping parts, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination with the outer casing 45 of the inner removable sectional lining or partition extending downwardly and inwardly to form a tapered or conical fire-pot, flanged fuel and smoke openings in said lining as described, and conical-shaped removable rings 50 having overlapping flanges, said rings adapted to fit into the top of said fire-chamber and into each other substantially as specified.

4. In a stove such as described the combination with a conical chamber having a flue- 55 opening and a flue-conduit as described, of removable conical rings having overlapping flanges extending into said conical chamber and a plate adapted to fit the lowest ring to close said conical chamber at the top, sub- 60 stantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 5th day of March, A. D. 1897.

JOHN WEBER.

MICHAEL THURNER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. T. WELCH,
G. M. GRIDLEY.