

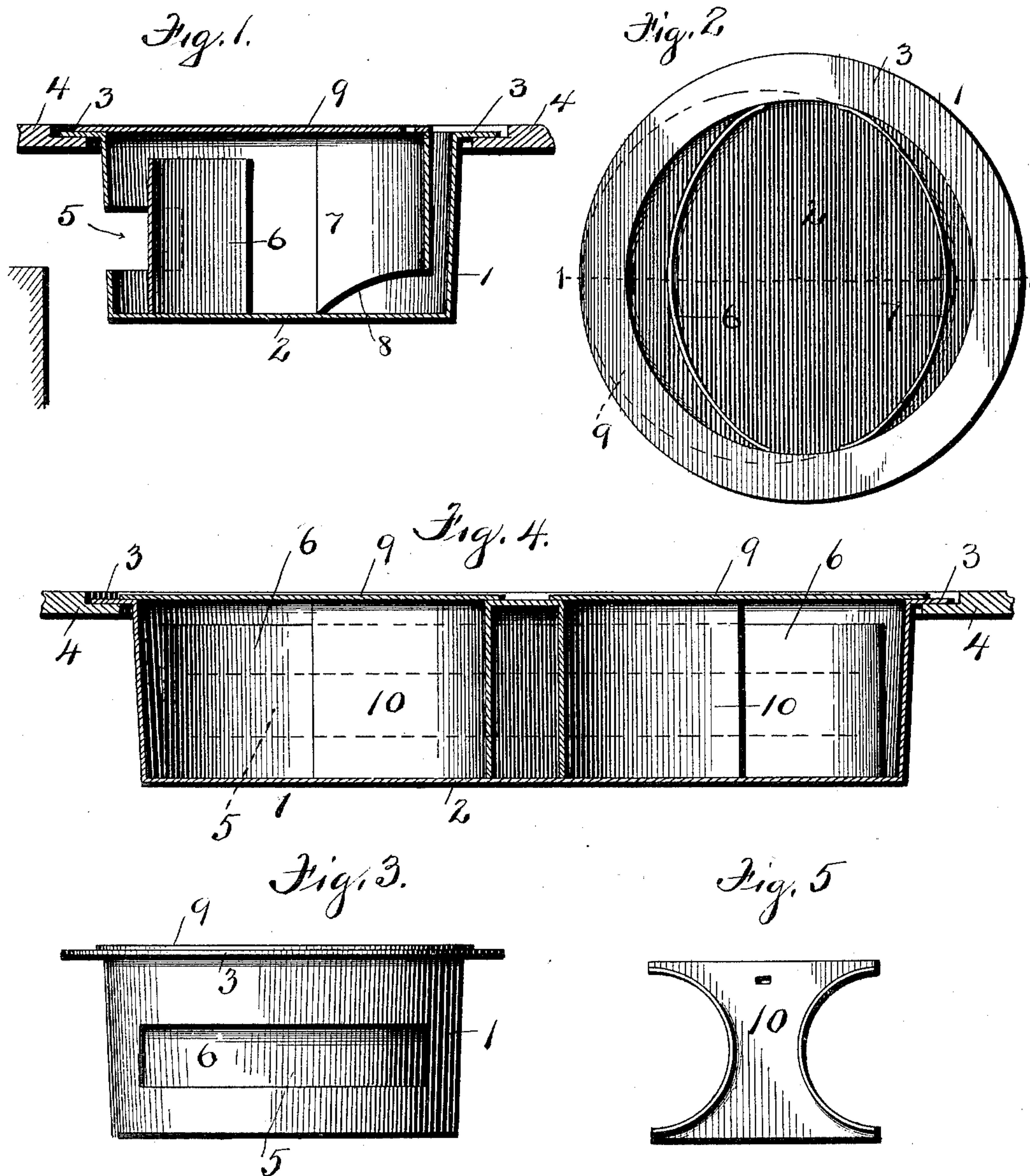
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D. Y. BRUNEAU.
ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES.

(Application filed Oct. 29, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

J. L. Mockabee
Horace C. Deitz

David Yvonne Bruneau Inventor,

By Marion Marion

His Attorneys,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID YRENEE BRUNEAU, OF SHERBROOKE EAST, CANADA.

ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,485, dated June 6, 1899.

Application filed October 29, 1898. Serial No. 694,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID YRENEE BRUNEAU, a subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Sherbrooke East, county of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in attachments for stoves.

The object of my invention is to provide an attachment which can be placed in one or more of the openings on the top of the stove, the attachment being adapted to receive and contain the fire, the products of combustion passing out of the attachment through the ordinary flue to the chimney.

A further object is to provide an attachment which will confine the fire to a small space and which will have it located but a slight distance below the lid.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which will be neat and attractive in appearance, durable in construction, simple in operation, and which can be made at a low cost.

To these ends my invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, in which similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts in all of the views, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my device, taken on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2 and shown in position on the stove. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing a modified form of attachment in position. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the device used to divide the pan shown in Fig. 4 into separate compartments.

It is often desirable, and especially during the summer months, that a stove can be used for the purpose of cooking without necessitating the building of a heavy fire in the grate of the stove, as it is oftentimes necessary to have but a small fire, and this could not be

readily built in an ordinary grate. In order that a stove may be utilized for the purpose of cooking and yet make use of but a small amount of fire and without heating up the room in which the stove is located, I have provided a construction, which is shown in the drawings, in which a complete fire-pot is provided which can be readily attached to or detached from the stove and in which the fire can be built but a short distance below the lid, and I will now proceed to describe in detail the construction shown.

1 designates a circular pan having a closed bottom 2 and an open top, the top being provided with an annular flange 3, extending outwardly, said flange being adapted to fit on the top of the stove 4 in a suitable manner, such as shown in Fig. 1. The rear side of the pan 1 is provided with an opening 5, (best shown in Fig. 3,) which extends partially around the periphery of the pan. The interior of the pan is provided with two semicircular plates 6 7, the former being secured to the bottom of the pan and to the sides and extending up to within a short distance of the top plane of the pan, while the plate 7 is secured to the sides of the pan and extends entirely up to the top plane of the pan, but is provided at its lower edge with a cut-out portion 8, which forms a communicating passage at the bottom of the pan between the central portion and the outer periphery of the front of the pan. The plates 6 and 7 are arranged in this form of device preferably, as shown in Fig. 2. By this construction it will be seen that when a lid 9 is placed on the top of the pan in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 a passage-way will be formed, commencing at the top of the front portion of the pan and extending downward and through the opening formed by the cut-out portion 8 into the central portion of the pan, and thence upward and over the plate 6 and out through the outer opening 5 into the flue of the stove. This passage-way is formed for the purpose of providing a draft for the fire, which is built in the central portion of the pan. The fire may be built of any suitable material, the construction of the pan being such that the heat of the fire will not damage the pan in any manner. After the fire is built it will be

seen that the smoke and products of combustion will pass into the opening 5, through the flue, and be carried out through the chimney, and it will also be seen that the draft can be regulated by passing the lid 9 over the commencement of the passage-way, which cuts off a portion of the draft. The pan being of a less height than the ordinary grate, it will be apparent that the fire which is built in the pan will be located but a slight distance below the lid 9, and that therefore the heat of the fire will be communicated directly to the lid, and inasmuch as the fire itself does not come in contact with the sides of the pan, excepting for a short distance on each side, that the ends of the pan will not become heated, and should they become heated the air-space within the stove around the pan being great would not allow of a ready heating of the stove itself although the attachment may have a considerable amount of fire located therein.

The construction shown in Fig. 4 is practically the same as that shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, excepting that it is adapted for use in more than one of the lid-openings on the top of the stove. In this construction the plates 6 and 7 are used and formed in the same manner as in the construction shown in Fig. 1, excepting that instead of being semicircular they are provided with an elongated central portion which extends along the ends of the pan, the opening 5 being arranged in a similar manner.

10 designates a removable attachment which is adapted to be placed in the central portion of the pan to divide the pan in two separate divisions, in each of which a separate fire may be built or but one separate fire be used.

It will be apparent that with the construction shown in Fig. 4 a fire may be built in but one of the divisions, a separate fire built in both of the divisions, or by removing the attachment 10 a fire may be built extending the whole length of the pan, in the latter case the lids being arranged in the same manner as in the ordinary stove.

While I have described the attachment as used in connection with a cooking-stove, it will be apparent that the same may be used in connection with any heating-stove where an opening is found close to the flue of the stove by means of which the draft through the attachment will be complete.

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

1. An attachment for stoves, comprising a pan having an open top adapted to be wholly or partially closed by the ordinary stove-lid, and having an opening in its side; two independent vertical partitions arranged in said

pan and having passages communicating with said opening, substantially as described.

2. An attachment for stoves, comprising a pan having an open top adapted to be partially or wholly closed by the ordinary stove-lid, and having an opening in its side; two independent, vertical partitions arranged in said pan, an upper and a lower passage formed respectively in said partitions and communicating with the said opening, substantially as described.

3. An attachment for stoves, comprising a pan having an open top adapted to be partially or wholly closed by the ordinary stove-lid, and having an opening in its side; a vertically-arranged partition mounted in said pan near said opening, and having a passage over its upper edge; a second partition vertically independent of and separated from the first-named partition arranged near the opposite side of the pan and having a passage under its lower edge, substantially as described.

4. An attachment for stoves, comprising a pan having an open top adapted to be partially or wholly closed by the ordinary stove-lid, and having an opening in its side; a vertical partition arranged concentrically with the sides of said pan, near said opening, and terminating below the top of said pan; a vertical partition arranged concentrically with the sides of said pan, on the opposite side from said opening, the top of said partition being flush with the top of the pan and adapted to support the edge of the stove-lid, when the top of said pan is partially closed, and a passage formed in said partition adjacent to the bottom of the pan, substantially as described.

5. An attachment for stoves, comprising a pan having an open top adapted to be partially or wholly closed by the ordinary stove-lid, and having an opening in its side; a vertical partition arranged in said pan near said opening, the upper part of said partition terminating below the top of said pan; a vertical partition arranged in said pan on the opposite side from said opening, the top of said partition being flush with the top of the pan, and a passage below said partition, whereby when the stove-lid rests upon the top of said partition, thus partially closing the top of the pan, an unobstructed air-passage is formed from the outside of the stove through the center of the pan to the flue, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID YRENEE BRUNEAU.

Witnesses:

J. M. LEBLANC,
E. C. GATIEN.