

No. 677,173.

Patented June 25, 1901.

C. L. BRAMMERTZ & F. P. FAUSTEN.

OVEN FOR BAKING, ROASTING, &c.

(Application filed June 29, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

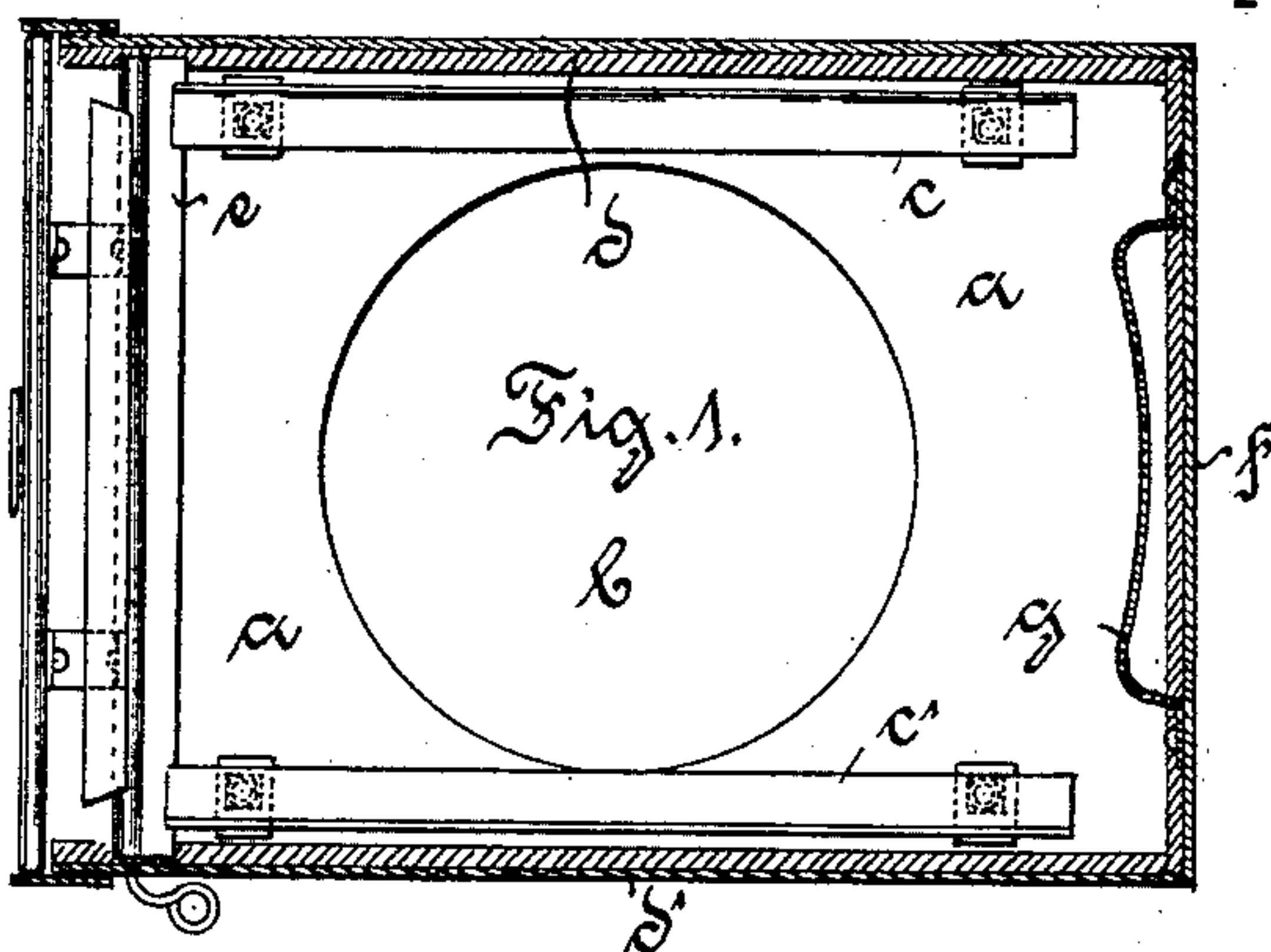


Fig. 2.

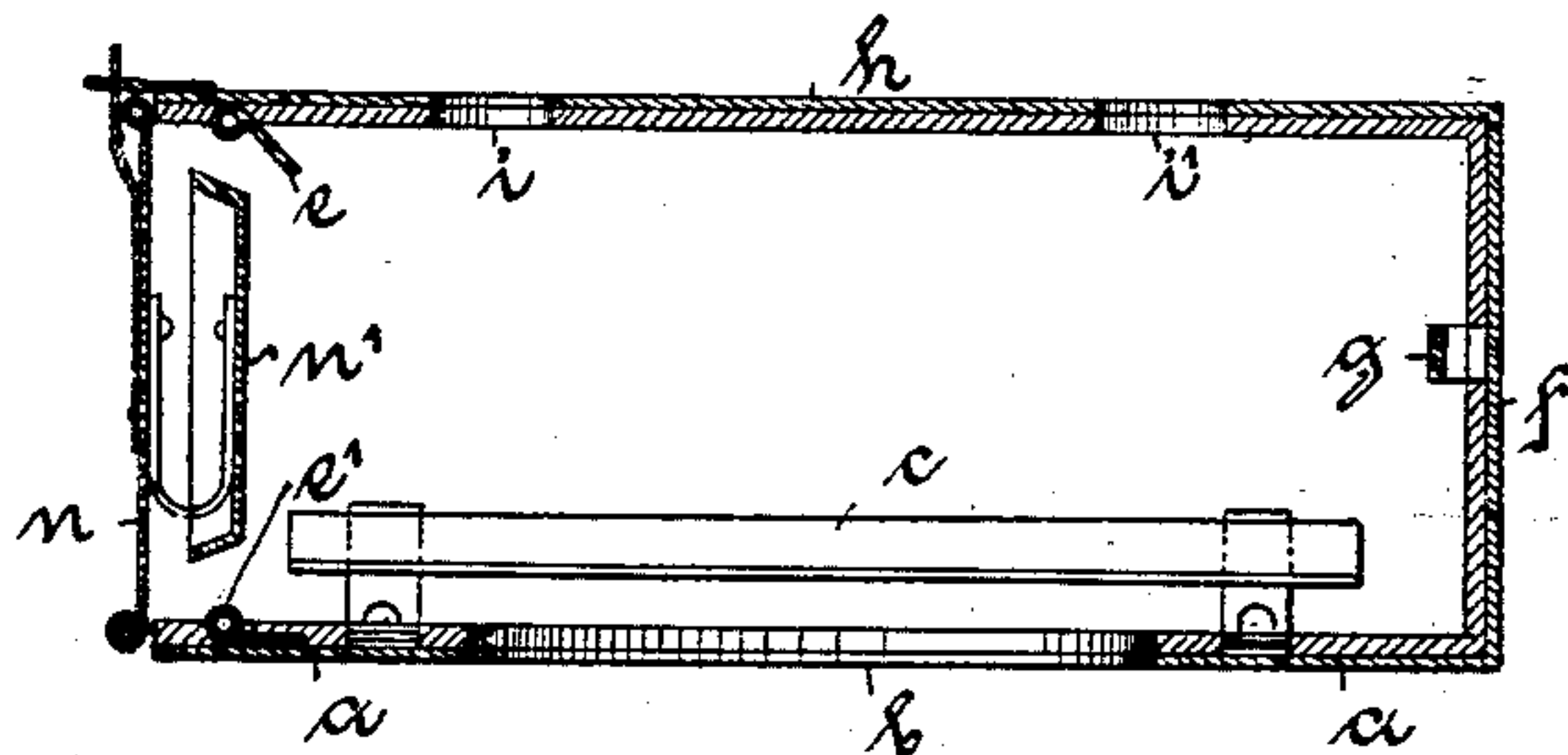


Fig. 3.

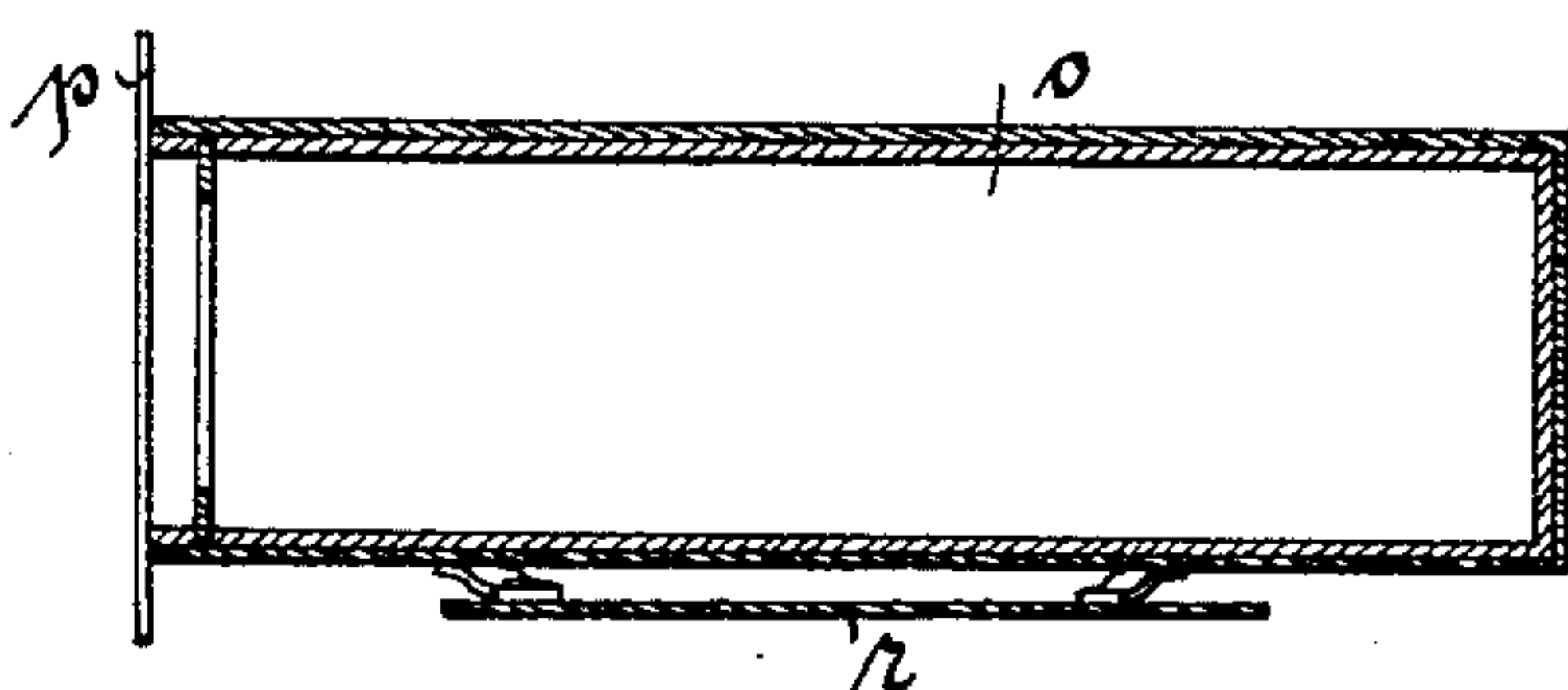
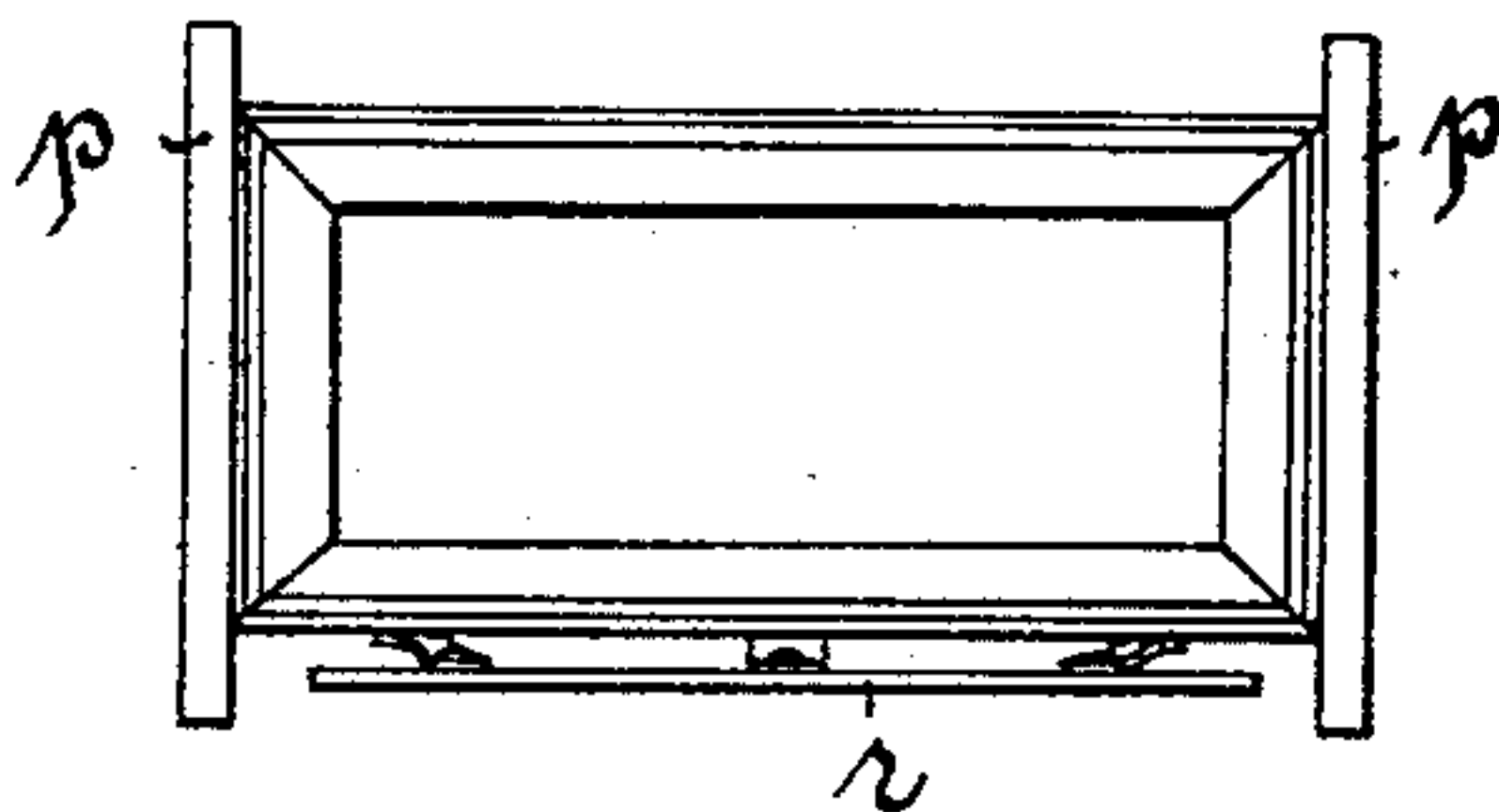


Fig. 4.



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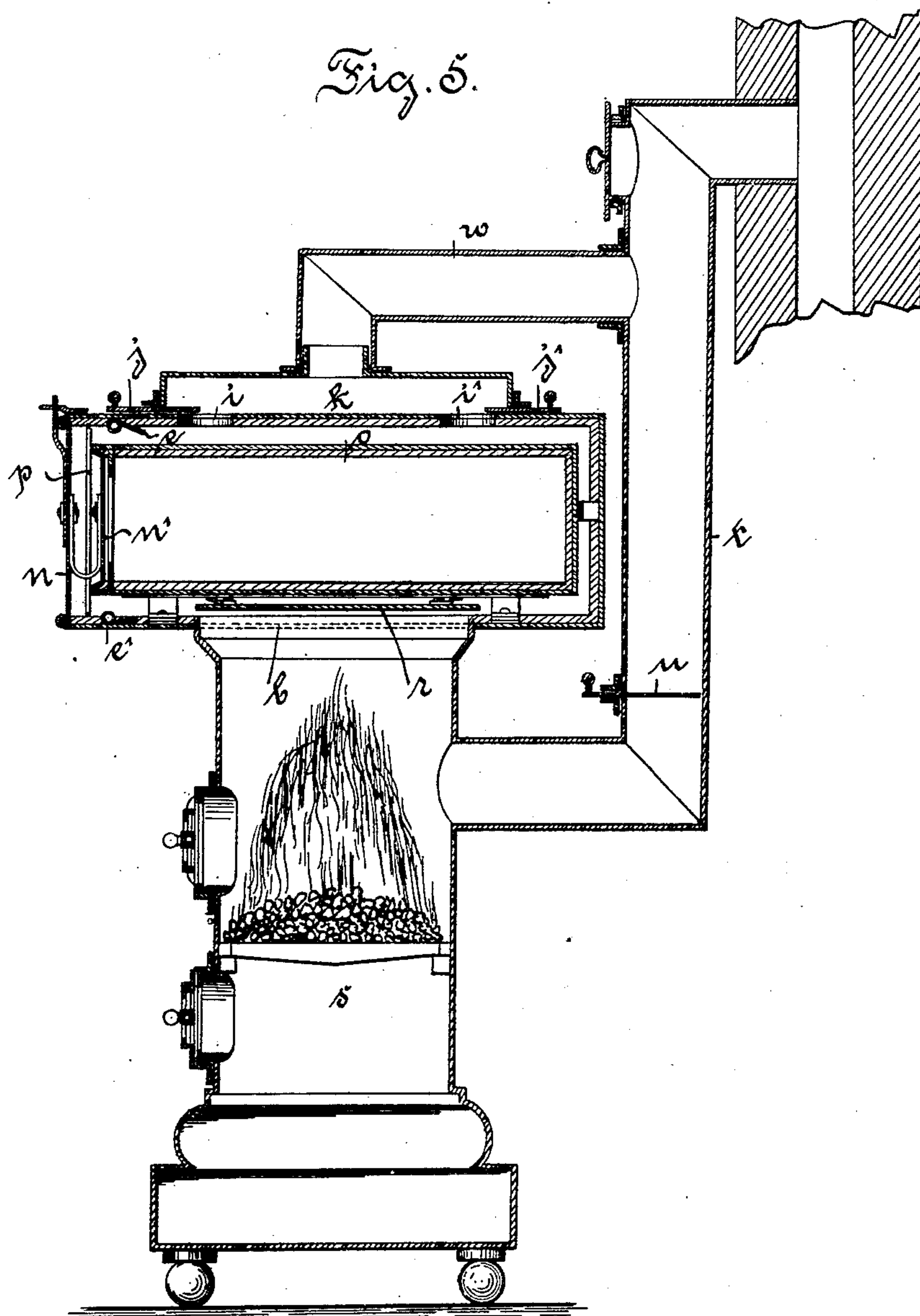
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OVEN FOR BAKING, ROASTING, &c.

(No Model.)

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL LEOPOLD BRAMMERTZ AND FRANZ PETER FAUSTEN, OF AACHEN, GERMANY, ASSIGNORS TO HEINRICH PRYM, OF STOLLBERG, GERMANY.

OVEN FOR BAKING, ROASTING, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,173, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed June 29, 1900. Serial No. 22,101. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL LEOPOLD BRAMMERTZ, residing at 174 Adalbertsteinweg, and FRANZ PETER FAUSTEN, residing at 254 Adalbertsteinweg, Aachen, Germany, subjects of the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Stoves or Ovens for Baking, Roasting, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a stove for baking, roasting, &c., in which a better utilization of the hot gases is obtained than heretofore by allowing the said hot gases to envelop the stove on all sides. In the stoves heretofore known the side containing the door is entirely neglected, and therefore the stove cannot be heated from this side. From this there results an uneven baking or roasting of the object in the stove or oven. This defect is removed, according to the present invention, by employing a device which permits the heating of the stove or oven on all sides. The heating can take place by means of a separate furnace or the furnace of a chamber-stove or the like.

The accompanying drawings show the new stove, which is composed of two boxes or casings—an outer and an inner.

Figure 1 is an inside view of the outer box or casing after removal of the upper wall. Fig. 2 shows the same in vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of what is termed the "inner casing." Fig. 4 is a front elevation thereof. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation showing the invention as used in connection with a stove.

The box or casing is provided with a base-plate *a*, which has an aperture or inlet *b* for the hot gases. *c c'* are supporting-bars for the inner casing. Into the front part of the casing, between the side walls *d d'*, there extend upper and lower regulating-dampers *e e'*, which serve for shutting off the upper and lower heating-passages when the door of the stove or oven is opened, and thus prevent escape of the hot gases. The cover-plate *h* of the casing is provided with gas-outlet aper-

tures *i i'*, which can be fitted with regulating-valves *j j'*. The door of the outer casing in the present instance is made double, the smaller door *n'* serving for closing the inner casing, while the larger door *n* is for the outer casing. The small door *n'* is connected to the larger door *n* in such a manner that as large a free space as possible is left between the two and a sufficient surface is presented to the entering hot gases.

The casing *o*, which forms the baking or roasting chamber or oven, is closed on all sides, with the exception of the front. It is provided with lateral projections *p p'*, which serve for preventing escape of a portion of the hot gases laterally when the door of the outer casing is opened. On its under side the casing is provided with a guard-plate *r*, which prevents the hot gases from flowing directly against the bottom plate of the casing and simultaneously serves as a distributor for the hot gases.

In Fig. 5 is shown the improved stove or oven combined with an ordinary chamber or kitchen stove. The education or smoke pipe *t* of the chamber-stove *s* is provided with a valve *u*, by means of which the hot gases can be shut off, so that they are forced to pass through the aperture *b* into the baking stove or oven. The hot gases here envelop the inner casing *o* on all sides and then enter through the outlet-opening *i i'* into an extension *k*, from which they pass through the pipe *w* into the pipe *t* of the chamber-stove.

The improved stove or oven can be used not only for domestic purposes for cooking, roasting, baking, drying, &c., but also for industrial purposes, such as drying, lacquering, bronzing, annealing, &c. In the former case the stove or oven may be entirely made of iron, and in the latter case it may be made of iron or refractory bricks, and the doors may be protected by insulating material.

The fuel and the heating-gases may be optional.

Having now described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a stove, an outer casing, an inner casing arranged therein and forming an oven with a heating-space at all sides thereof, a projection connected to each side of said inner casing at the front thereof, a guard-plate secured to the bottom of said inner casing and a double door suitably connected to said outer casing.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

CARL LEOPOLD BRAMMERTZ.
FRANZ PETER FAUSTEN.

Witnesses:

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