

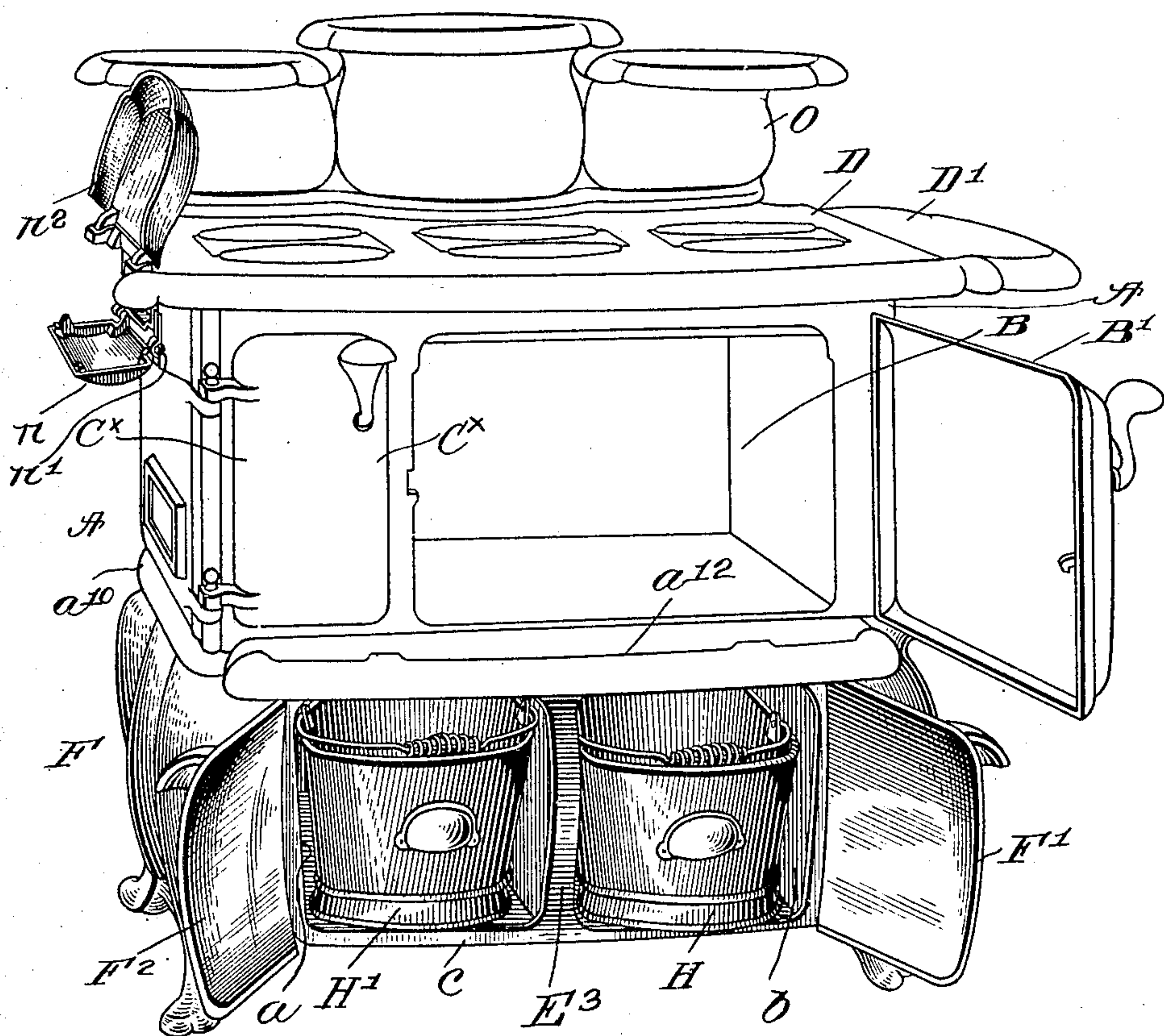
No. 871,051.

PATENTED NOV. 12, 1907.

A. W. WALKER.
COOKING STOVE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

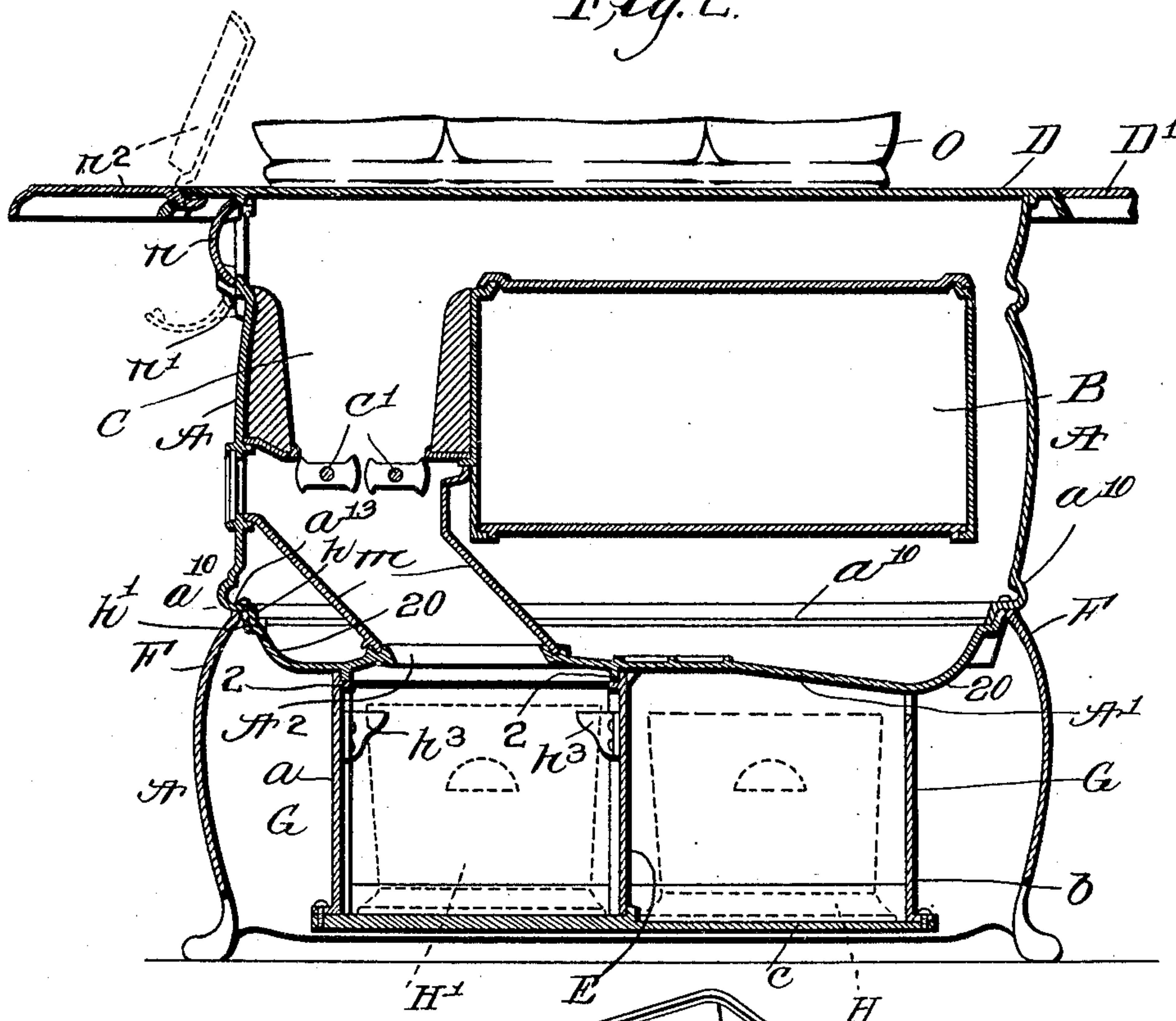
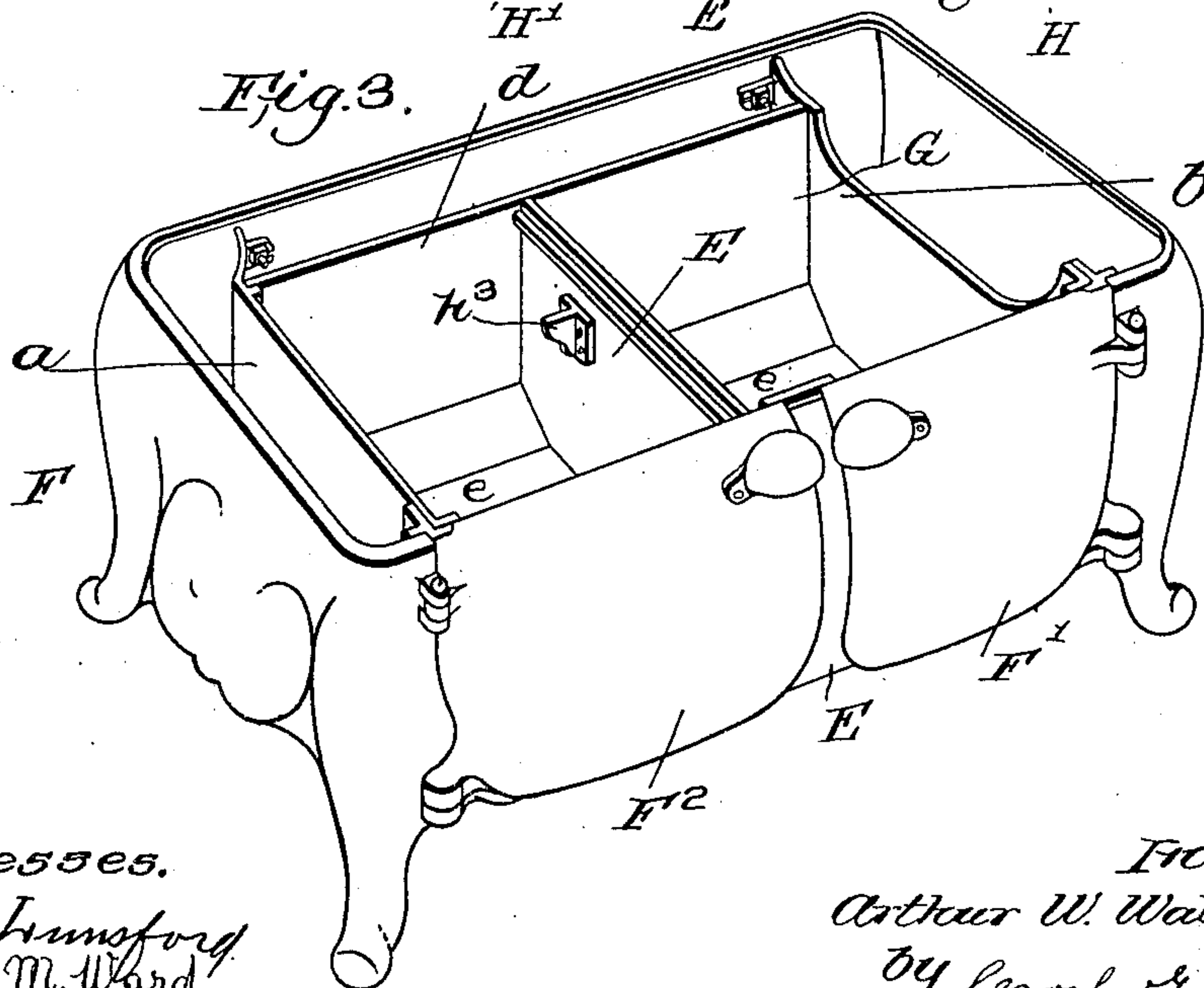


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COOKING-STOVE.

No. 871,051.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 12, 1907.

Application filed October 19, 1906. Serial No. 339,608.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR W. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Malden, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Cooking-Stoves, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

Prior to this invention cooking stoves have commonly been provided in the usual hearth with ash pans to receive ashes due to the consumption of fuel, or ashes that may be dumped from the grate preparatory to kindling the fire, and the coal to start and feed the fire is supplied from a hod that usually stands on the kitchen floor near the stove. Ashes in the usual shallow ash pan are commonly scattered over the floor when removing the ash pan, and keeping the coal hod on the floor near the stove results in littering up the floor and does not tend to cleanliness. At the present time, cleanliness and sanitation are sought for in all household apparatus, and to this end I have devised a novel cooking stove having a space in its base for the reception of two interchangeable coal hods, one to receive ashes dumped from the grate, and the other to hold coal for starting or replenishing the fire.

As I have chosen to illustrate my invention, the two hods are set side by side in the base, one under the grate to receive ashes, while the other is located under the oven and holds fresh coal, the hod holding the fresh coal not being in communication with the ash-space that receives the ashes directly from the grate, and consequently the coal is not deteriorated by the mixture therewith of ashes, and is not heated to such a degree as to cause any of the gases in the unburned coal to be driven off before the coal is applied to the grate to be consumed. The usual ash-pan is difficult to handle when full, because it tips easily and is a very awkward article to carry to the ash-pile, but in my invention I receive for the first time the ashes directly from the grate into a coal-hod, an article best suited for carrying ashes as well as coal.

With one of my improved stoves, a servant on leaving the kitchen at night will set one of the hods, it being empty, in such position in the base of the stove and below a chute in communication with the fire box to receive ashes, and alongside of said empty hod will set a hod filled with coal. In the morning the servant may discharge the ashes or contents of the fire box from the grate of the fire box into the empty hod through said chute, and may supply the fire box with coal from the other hod, leaving the hod containing the ashes in the base of the stove until a convenient season arrives for dumping the same on the ash pile in the cellar.

Many cooking stoves are used in flats where the coal is kept in the cellar, the servant being obliged to de-

scend to the cellar whenever coal is needed, but when my improved stove is used, the servant, whenever putting ashes in the ash receptacle in the cellar, immediately fills the hod with coal, brings it to the stove and stands it in the base thereof where it is out of sight. Where the ash pan occupies a position in the hearth, it is customary to remove the ash pan and set it on the kitchen floor, in which case the ashes are often scattered on the floor, and in case the ashes are hot, the pan is heated and the floor is injured.

To accommodate the two interchangeable hods which in practice will be practically of the same size and shape, either of which may be used for coal or ashes at will, and to at the same time improve the general appearance of the stove, I have made the base of the stove deeper than heretofore common in usual cooking stoves, that I may use to advantage a coal hod which is deeper than the usual ash pan, and as I have chosen to illustrate my invention the hod space in the base is divided into two compartments, one for each hod, and each compartment is preferably closed by a separate door, and preferably the compartment in which is kept the hod for the reception of ashes will be so constructed or shaped as to correctly position the hod with relation to the ash chute so that the ashes will always be directed into the hod.

A stove such as I have devised is considered a great boon to neat housekeeping, will result in doing away with ashes and dirt that have frequently to be cleaned up about a cooking stove, will save time, as one hod may always be kept filled with coal, will save in the number of trips to the coal pile, and will enable house work, growing more and more distasteful to women, to be done easier and with greater neatness.

I believe I am the first to provide the base of a cooking stove with a space in which may be set two interchangeable coal hods, one for ashes and the other for fuel, which space may be closed to protect and conceal the hods, and I desire to cover broadly this most important and novel feature of invention in connection with cooking stoves.

I am aware that a stove has been provided under its ash-grate with a sifting grate, and that the fine ashes discharged from the grate has entered an ash-pan, and the clinkers and partially burned coal in lumpy form has entered another pan, and I am also aware that the base of a stove has been provided with hot closets, but such closets have never been so constructed as to receive and hold interchangeable coal hods, and in fact all such closets known to me are too shallow to receive and hold a hod or coal-scuttle such as commonly employed to handle coal for use in cooking stoves, and a hot closet has never been connected with the fire box by a chute.

Figure 1 in front elevation represents a stove em-

bodilying my improvements with the coal hod space and oven door open, as well as the broiler door, the end shelf above the broiler door being shown as turned up; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the stove base.

The drawing represents a stove comprising a body part A containing an oven B, a fire box C having a grate C' and a top plate D.

In accordance with my invention the lower end of the body part of the stove, see Fig. 2 is provided with a bead a^{10} that extends about the ends and rear side of the body part in a straight line, the bead being in line with the shelf a^{12} located at the front of the stove just below the under edge of the oven door. As shown, the lower part of the bead a^{10} has a practically horizontally extended foot a^{13} shown as terminated by a downturned or inclined lip h . The outer side of the bead, see Fig. 2, projects beyond the point at which the bottom plate A' is connected with the lower end of the body part, and the foot of said bead is set directly upon the upper end of the base F, which latter is made to sustain the body part of the stove. Here-
tofore it has been usual to extend the bottom plate connected with the body part of the stove beyond the lower end of the body part and the bottom plate has been set upon the upper end of the base.

Sustaining the body part of the cooking stove on the base and supporting the bottom plate A' by the body part enables the base to be carried up higher or made deeper in proportion to the depth of the body part, enables the bottom plate to be inclosed within the base, and permits a greater weight of casting to be put in the base so that the body part of the stove may be more easily handled, it being understood that the body part and base are detached when a stove is shipped. The bottom plate A' having a throat A² for the passage of ashes is shown dished or upturned all around, as at 20, from its portion directly covering the hod space, such upturned portion especially at the front of the stove affording space for the easy insertion of the hods into the coal hod space to be described in said base. An upturned lip h' of the bottom plate, see Fig. 2, is shown as embracing the lip h of the body part.

The stove base F has a hod space of sufficient size to receive two coal hods H, H' side by side. The hod space, as shown, is formed by a frame work G composed of side walls a , b , a rear wall d and bottom c , the frame work having a dividing wall E, the outer end of which is represented at E³ as thickened, thus dividing the space in the base into two hod-receiving spaces.

The frame work G may be connected with, and so as to form part of, the base, in any usual or customary manner of connecting separate castings in the manufacture of stoves.

The fire box has a grate C' and the bottom plate A' below the fire box has a throat A², with which is connected the lower end of a chute comprising inclined walls m to lead the ashes from the grate into the hod H', occupying a position in that part of the hod space under the fire box.

The base is shown as having two hinged doors F', F², that when closed, as in Fig. 3, will conceal the coal hods, and when open, as in Fig. 1, will expose the hods, that they may be readily handled.

The hod H in the space of the base below the oven furthest from the fire box is supposed to contain fresh or unburned coal, and is not in communication with the grate and fire thereon, and the gases are not driven off by heat to thus deteriorate the value of the coal as fuel when it comes to be burned later, while the hod H', shown as under the fire box, will occupy a position to receive ashes, etc., from the fire box. The space containing the hod H', has hod-positioning devices h^3 against which the sides of the coal hod strike when the latter is inserted in that space, said positioning devices positioning the coal hod accurately with relation to the chute, so that the ashes leaving the grate enter the hod accurately.

The ashes on the grate, when the fire is shaken or the fuel or ashes on the grate is dumped, enter directly into the hod H', and to prevent the escape of ash dust from the space containing the hod H', I preferably lute the junction of the ribs at the under side of the bottom plate A', see Fig. 2, with the inturned shoulders near the upper ends of the plates a and E.

A servant arriving in the kitchen in the morning will find a hod H filled with coal and an empty hod H' standing under the chute leading from the fire box, and will shake the fire, causing the ashes to enter the hod H', or, in case the fire has gone out, will dump the grate, the contents thereof entering the hod H'.

To replenish the fire box with coal, the servant takes the hod supposed to be supplied with coal, from a space in the base of the stove and pours the coal there- from into the fire box. The hod having the ashes may be taken from the base and carried to the cellar to be dumped on the ash pile at any convenient time, and when dumped, will be filled with coal and brought up, and the hod H, from which the coal has been removed to supply the grate, is set under the grate while the filled hod is put into the space in the base furthest from the under side of the fire box. In this way it is always possible to retain in reserve in the stove base, where it is not exposed to view and off the floor, a hod supplied with coal, while the other hod, it also being concealed in the stove base, may always stand in position to receive ashes. This provision of space in the base of the stove for two hods, one having coal and the other to receive ashes, not only results in saving of time of the servant, but also makes it possible to keep off the floor the usual coal hod, and at the same time makes it unnecessary to get ashes on the kitchen floor, and by the use of a cooking stove having provision for receiving two hods, greater cleanliness is insured in the kitchen than when a coal hod sets as usual on the floor near the stove, and where it is customary to remove the ash pan from the usual hearth and set it on the floor when mending or remaking the fire.

Above the fire box at the left hand of Fig. 2, I have shown a broiler door n hinged at n' to the side of the section A, and to the end of the top plate of the stove above the broiler space, shown as closed in Fig. 2 by the broiler door, I hinge a shelf n^2 . To get access to the fire space in the fire box for broiling, etc., the door n is opened, as shown in dotted lines Fig. 2 and full lines Fig. 1, and the shelf n^2 is raised, as shown in dotted lines Fig. 2 and full lines Fig. 1. This hinged broiler door and shelf are also features of importance in connection with my improved cooking stove.

By opening the door C^x, access may be had to the grate trunnions in usual manner. It will be noticed that the top of the base is carried up substantially to the beading *a*¹⁰ and the hinged removable or tipping shelf *a*¹² is in substantially the same line. This shelf may be turned or tipped upwardly when it is desired to insert or remove a coal-hod.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

- 10 1. A cooking stove comprising a fire chamber having a grate and an oven, interchangeable coal hods, one located under said oven and the other under said grate, the coal
- 15 2. A cooking stove comprising a fire chamber and grate, an oven, and a base divided to present a space below the grate and below the oven, combined with two coal-hods, one adapted to hold fresh coal and the other to receive
- 20 3. A cooking stove comprising an oven, a fire chamber, a hod-receiving space located below the oven and divided to present two hod-receiving chambers, one communicating
- 25 4. A cooking stove comprising an oven, a fire chamber, a grate, a hod-receiving base, a tipping shelf mounted on the stove at the side of the stove between said oven and said space, and two coal-hods adapted to be set in the space of said base raising the shelf affording ready access to the coal-hods.
- 30 5. A cooking stove comprising a body having at its lower end a bead, said bead crossing the ends and rear side of the stove in the same line, the bottom of the bead presenting an intumed shoulder, a bottom plate suspended from the lower end of the body, the shoulder of the bead resting directly on the upper edge of the base, the bottom plate being concealed within the base.
6. In a stove, a body part containing an oven and having a bead running at the lower end of said body, the bead having a downturned flange, a bottom sustained by the body, and positioned by the flange, and a base on the top of which the bead of said body rests.
7. In a cooking stove, a body part having an out-turned bead the lower part of which presents a practically horizontally sustained foot, a bottom plate and a base sustaining said body part, the top edge of the base being of a size to underlie said foot.
8. A cooking stove comprising an oven, a fire chamber, a grate, a hod-receiving base, a tipping shelf mounted on the stove at the side of the stove between said oven and said space, and two coal-hods adapted to be set in the space of said base raising the shelf affording ready access to the coal-hods.

4. A cooking stove comprising an oven, a fire chamber, a hod-receiving space located below the oven and divided to present two hod-receiving chambers, one communicating with the grate, and two coal-hods one in each of said chambers, and doors to close said chambers. 35

5. A cooking stove comprising a body having at its lower end a bead, said bead crossing the ends and rear side of the stove in the same line, the bottom of the bead presenting an intumed shoulder, a bottom plate suspended from the lower end of the body, the shoulder of the bead resting directly on the upper edge of the base, the bottom plate being concealed within the base. 40

6. In a stove, a body part containing an oven and having a bead running at the lower end of said body, the bead having a downturned flange, a bottom sustained by the body, and positioned by the flange, and a base on the top of which the bead of said body rests. 45

7. In a cooking stove, a body part having an out-turned bead the lower part of which presents a practically horizontally sustained foot, a bottom plate and a base sustaining said body part, the top edge of the base being of a size to underlie said foot. 50

8. A cooking stove comprising an oven, a fire chamber, a grate, a hod-receiving base, a tipping shelf mounted on the stove at the side of the stove between said oven and said space, and two coal-hods adapted to be set in the space of said base raising the shelf affording ready access to the coal-hods. 55

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 60

ARTHUR W. WALKER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. GREGORY,
BERTHA F. HEUSER.