

913,211.

J. JEFFERSON.
STOVE GRATE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1908.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

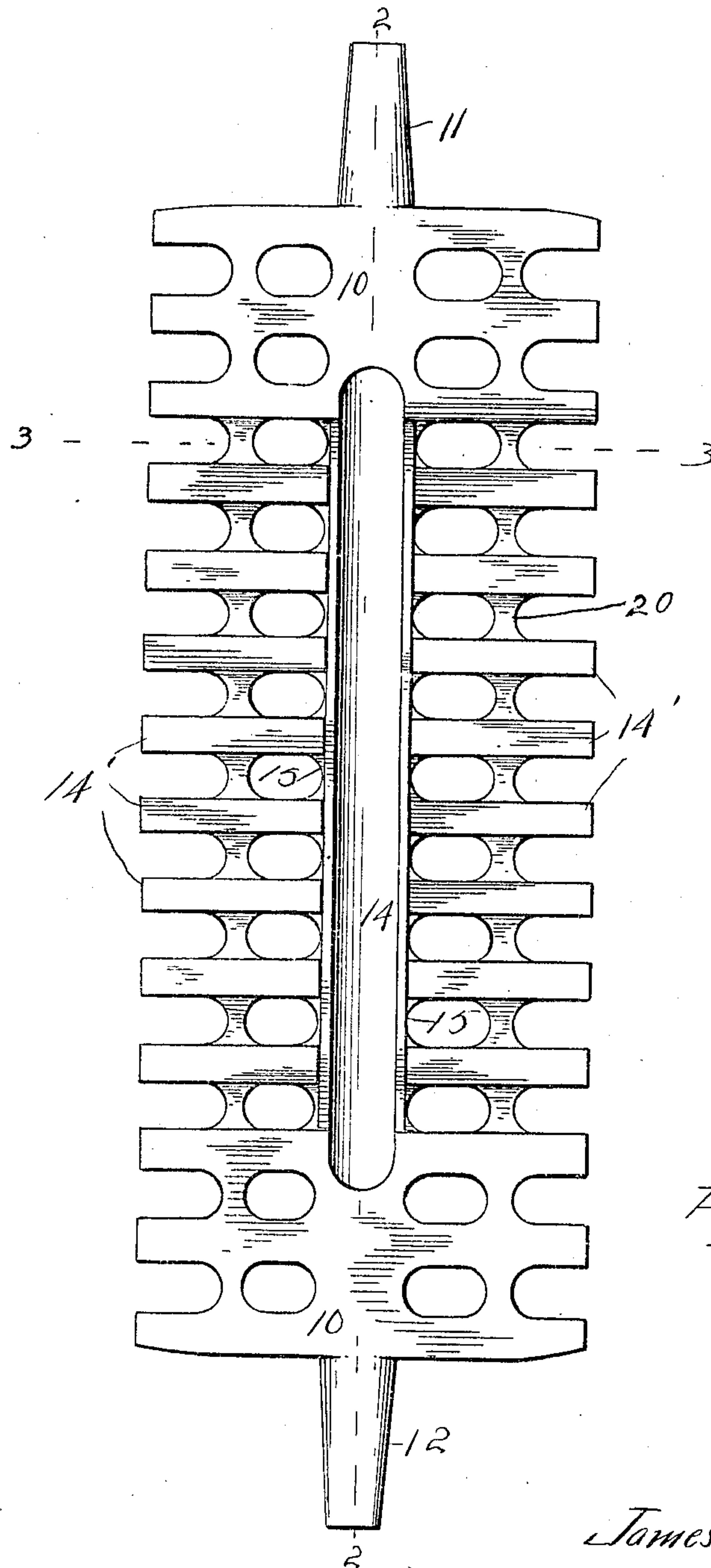


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
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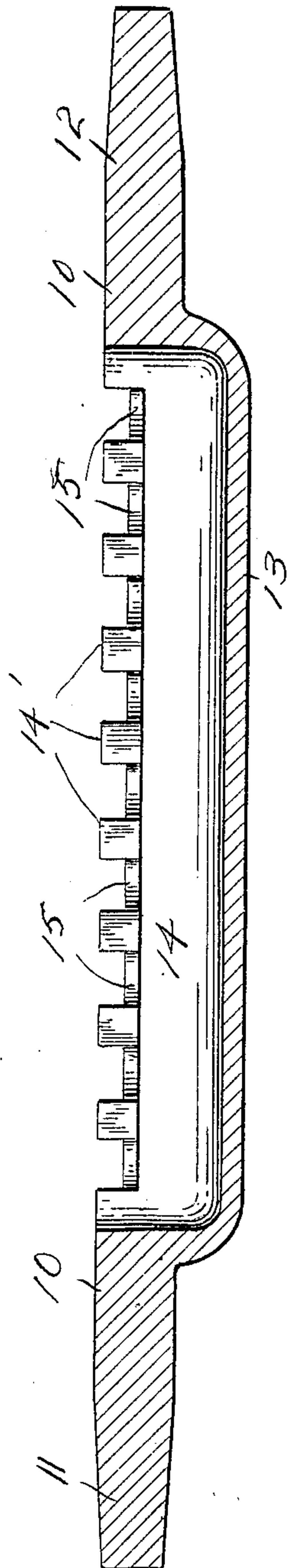


FIG. 1

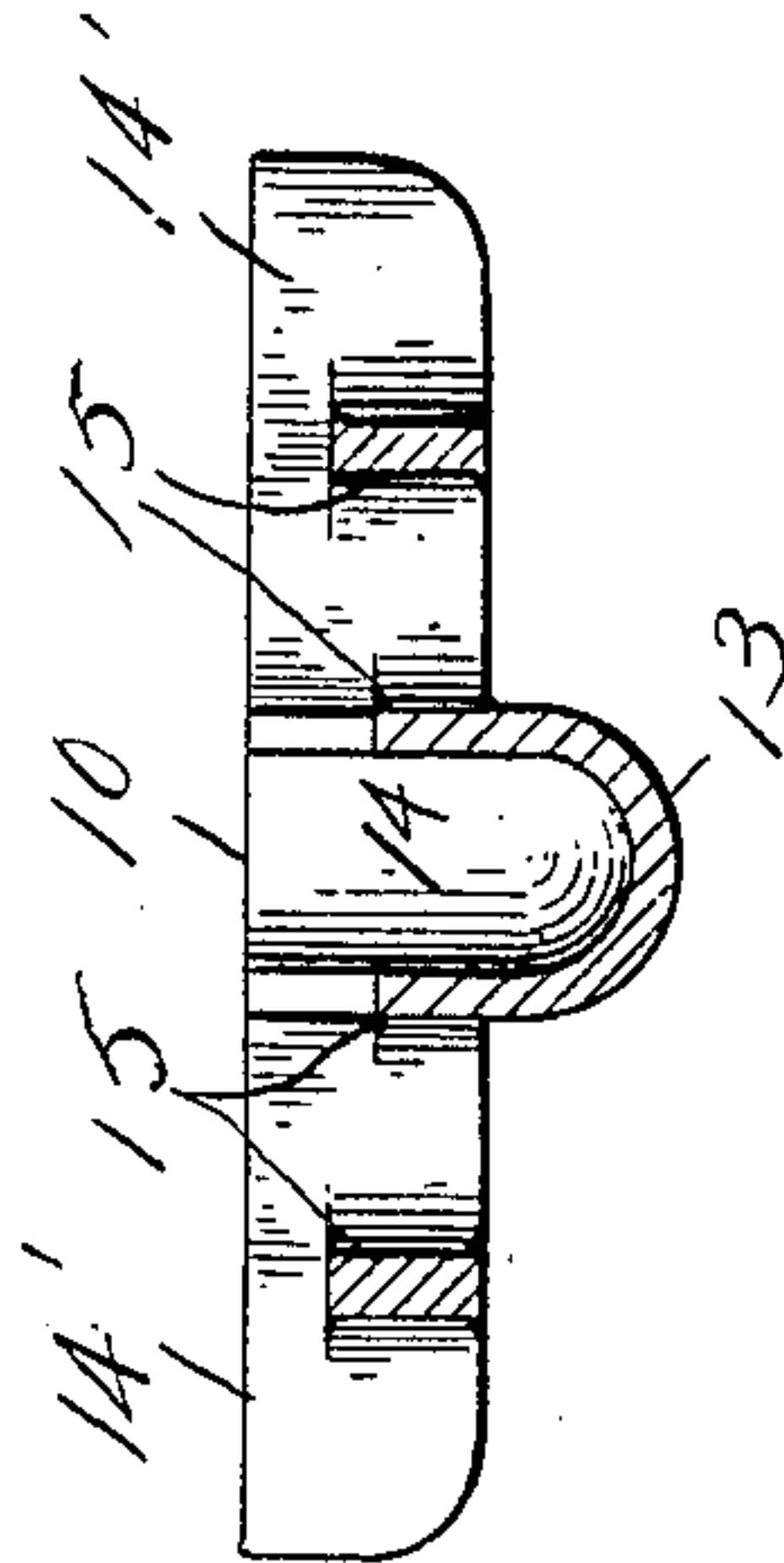


FIG. 2

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JEFFERSON, OF KOKOMO, INDIANA.

STOVE-GRATE.

No. 913,211.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Application filed May 9, 1908. Serial No. 431,907.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES JEFFERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kokomo, in the county of Howard, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Grates; 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.

This invention relates to grates, more particularly to the grates of cooking stoves or ranges, and has for its object to provide a simply constructed grate of this character wherein the labor and expense of kindling fires in the fire pot is reduced.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in a grate comprising a central longitudinal web having trunnions at the ends and with a plurality of spaced transverse bars, the central web depressed intermediate its ends and provided with an elongated cavity depending below the body of the grate for containing oil or other fluid fuel and with lateral recesses providing communication between the longitudinal recess and the spaces between the lateral bars.

The invention further consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and in the drawings illustrating the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved grate. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The improved grate is constructed with a central longitudinal web 10 having trunnions 11—12 at the ends to engage the bearings to permit the grate to be rotated, these bearings not being shown as their construction and operation are so well known. The web 10 is depressed intermediate its ends as at 13 and the depressed portion provided with an elongated cavity 14 to contain a supply of liquid fuel which will be employed instead of kindling in starting the fire, as hereafter explained. The central longitudinal web is also provided with laterally extending branches or bars 14' spaced apart the entire length of the grate, and between the bars 14' which are located opposite the depressed portion of the central web lateral recesses 15 are formed providing

communication between the oil receiving cavity and the spaces between the transverse bars, so that when the kindling fuel is lighted the flames will have ready access laterally between the transverse bars, and thus come in contact more freely with the fuel upon the grate. Strengthening webs 20 are provided between the grate bars, these webs being located below the upper faces of the bars, so as not to interfere with the passage of gas or flames laterally from the central member.

In first starting a fire with the grate constructed as above described, the cavity 14 is preferably filled with asbestos-wool, or similar product and saturated with oil of an inflammable nature such as kerosene and the coal deposited upon the bars above the saturated asbestos. Fire is then communicated to the saturated asbestos which burns fiercely for a sufficient length of time to ignite the coal and thus start the fire, the bars 14' which are located opposite the depression 13 and its cavity 14 supporting the fuel, while the recesses 15 intervening between the bars providing communication for the flames of the kindling element to pass from the fuel within the recess 14 outwardly between the bars and in contact with the fuel thus materially aiding in the action of the fuel and enabling it to come in contact more thoroughly with the coal or other like material supported on the grate bars. The recess 14 being located centrally of the grate, the fire is communicated centrally of the fuel and burns laterally in both directions, and thus thoroughly ignites the coal upon the grate.

The device is simple in construction, can be readily applied to stoves of various sizes, and the central web having its longitudinal fuel receiving cavity may be applied to grates of various forms without material structural changes, and it is not therefore desired to limit the invention to the precise construction shown, as changes may be made therein within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed, is:—

1. A stove grate comprising a longitudinal member having its upper face grooved longitudinally, and a plurality of transverse grate bars at each side of the longitudinal member, with their inner ends terminating at the longitudinal member, said grate bars

being in spaced relation and having their upper faces in a plane above the upper face of the longitudinal member.

2. A stove grate comprising a longitudi-
5 nally grooved central member and a plu-
rality of laterally extending grate bars at
each side of the central member, said grate
bars lying with their upper faces in a plane
above the upper face of the central member.

10 3. A grate comprising a longitudinally
grooved central member, a plurality of
spaced grate bars at each side of the central

member disposed with their upper faces in
a plane above the upper face of the central
member, and strengthening webs connecting 15
the grate bars below the upper faces of the
latter.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signa-
ture, in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES JEFFERSON.

Witnesses:

NORA O'NEAL,
C. A. POLLARD.