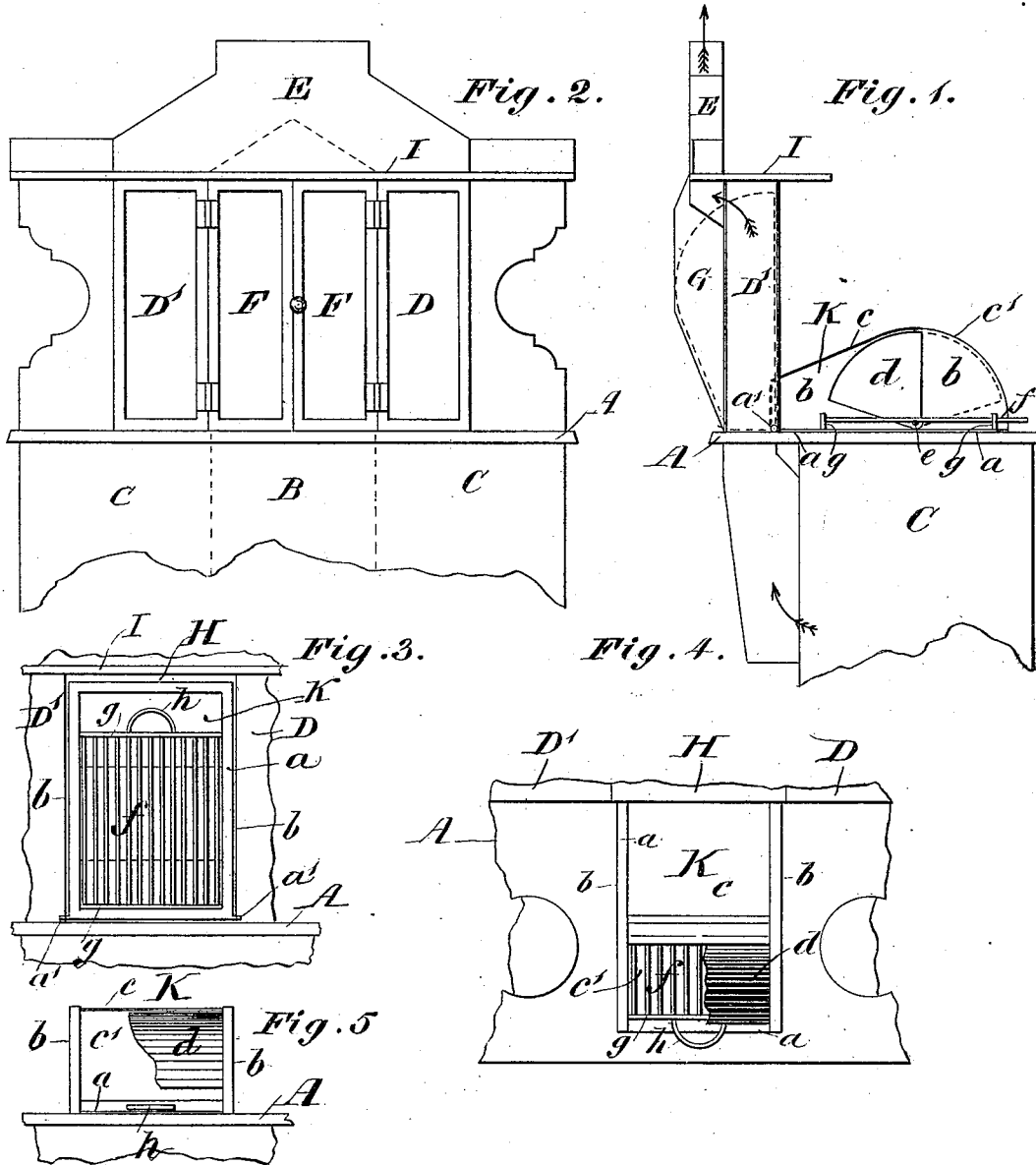


(No Model.)

G. R. PROWSE.  
Range.

No. 235,100.

Patented Dec. 7, 1880.



Witnesses  
*Charles L. Simpson*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RANGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,100, dated December 7, 1880.

Application filed September 30, 1880. (No model.) Patented in Canada October 4, 1880.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, GEORGE ROGER PROWSE, of the city of Montreal, District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cooking-Ranges; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has reference to the construction of a cooking-range so arranged that in the uptake or flues there will be a chamber formed for the reception of a hood for broiling hinged to the sides of the said chamber, so that said hood may at pleasure be turned to lie over the fire, or to be put away in the said chamber. Thus a suitable receptacle is formed for keeping the hood in, and the hood itself becomes a part of the range, and the question of where to put it when hot and dirty, and no longer required, is solved. A ready means of bringing it out for use and stowing away when done with is provided.

In the drawings hereunto annexed similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is an end elevation of the range with hood down over the fire-place. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of range with hood up and doors of chamber closed. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of chamber with doors removed, and showing position of hood turned up therein. Fig. 4 is a plan of part of the top plate of range with hood turned down thereon. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of hood turned down.

A is the top plate of the range, which is of ordinary construction, as is the whole range situated below the top plate.

As shown in the drawings, the range has one fire and an oven on each side of it; but it will be readily understood that the invention may be arranged as described with ranges having any number of fires and ovens.

B indicates the position of the fire, and C the ovens. D D' are two flues formed in the uptake, one from each oven. These meet above, as indicated at E.

The space between the flues D D' will be made somewhat wider than the opening in the plate A over the fire-place, and will be pro-

vided with doors F, hinged, as shown, to the flues D D'.

G is a projection or enlargement of the chamber H, (which chamber is situated immediately behind the doors F,) to render the same deep enough to hold the hood. I would here remark that this extension G may in some cases not be required, as this depends upon the thickness of flues and the height of hood desired.

I is a shelf formed on the top of the chamber H and flues D D'. This shelf not only gives a nice finish at the top of the stove, but also furnishes a place on which dishes of food or plates may be kept warm, as in other ranges.

K is the hood, which consists of a bottom frame, *a*, provided with pivots *a'*, which enter into the sides of the flues D D' at the position shown.

*e* is the top of the hood. This does not extend the entire length of the top, but leaves a space, *e'*, uncovered at the front end.

*d* is a swinging cover, pivoted at *e* to the sides *b*. As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, this swinging cover is shown down, while in Figs. 1 and 3 it is shown up.

*f* is a gridiron, having its bars *g* extended and arranged to form guides for the gridiron to slide back and forward upon the frame *a*. This gridiron is, as shown, somewhat shorter than the hood K, so that the handle *h* may fall within its length, and not prevent it from being contained within the hood.

When the hood is required for use in broiling, &c., the cover over the fire in the plate A is removed, and the doors F are opened, the hood turned down, and the gridiron is drawn forward, as shown in Fig. 1.

The food to be cooked is placed on the gridiron, and when desired the swinging cover *d* is turned down, leaving only a small uncovered space, so that any draft must be inward, and thus prevent the fumes and smell from escaping.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

1. The chamber H, formed as described, in

combination with a hood, K, pivoted thereto, and having gridiron *f*, the whole arranged in connection with the fire-place substantially as described.

5 2. The chamber H, constructed and arranged as described, in combination with the hood K, provided with gridiron *f* and swing-

ing cover *d*, the whole arranged in connection with the fire-place substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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