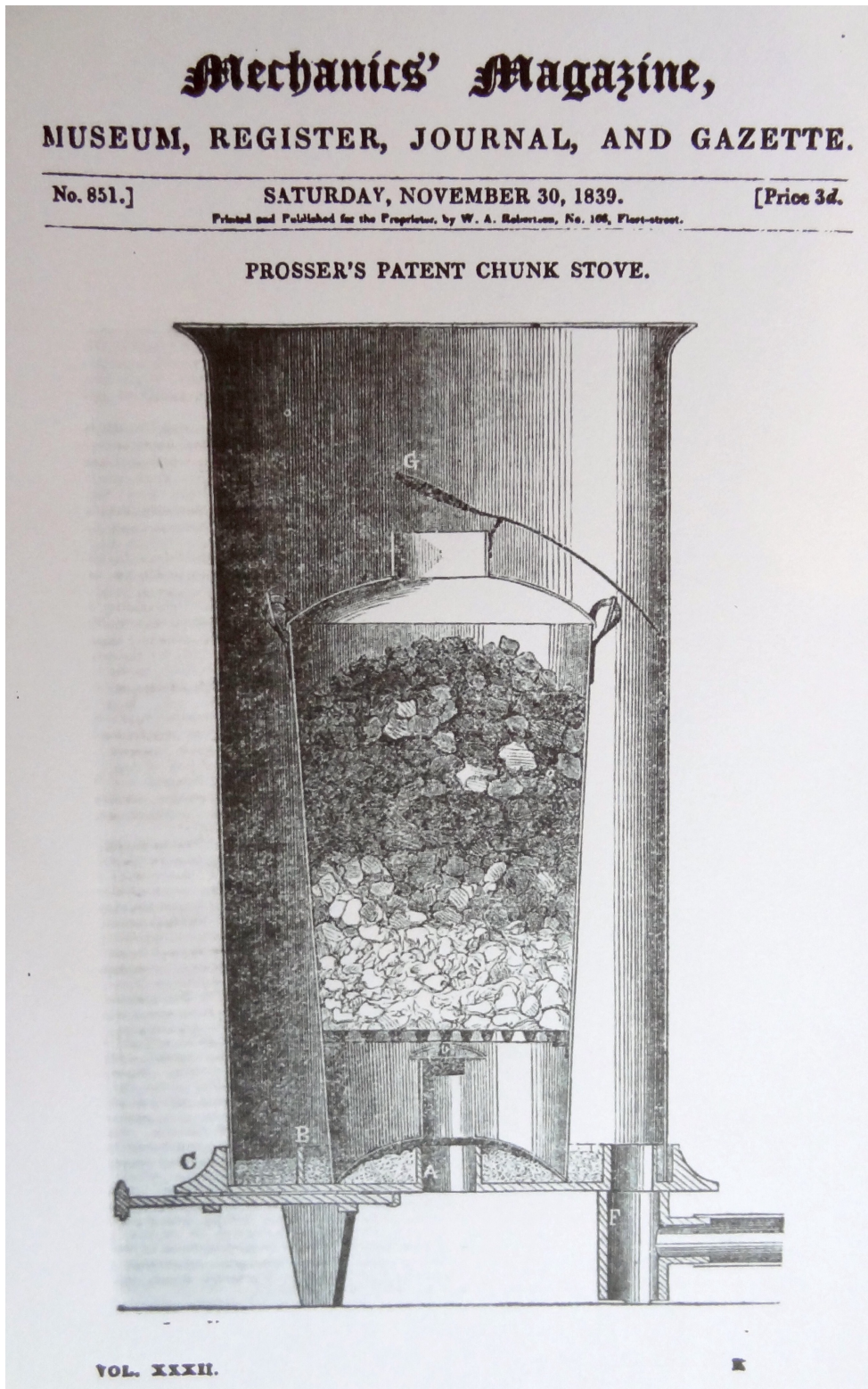


The Chunk and Vesta Stoves - Images



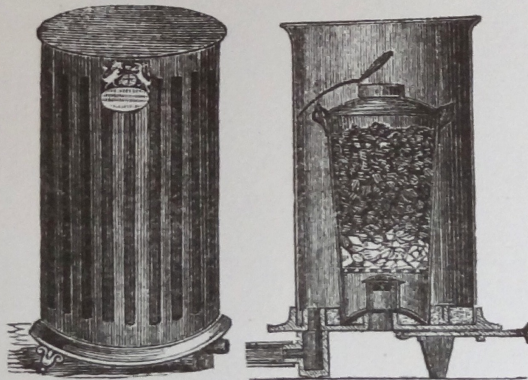
Chunk Stove illustration - Mechanics Magazine review 30th November 1839

SATURDAY
JAN 4 1840

tion of religion, nor laboured to persuade me in it: so at her last words, she commanded her master of the household, a Scottish gentleman, my servant and yet alive, to tell me, that, although she was of another religion than that wherein I was brought up, yet she would not press me to change, except my own conscience forced me to it; for so that I led a good life, and were careful to do justice, and govern well, she doubted not but I would be in a good case with the profession of my own religion. I believe in the three creeds:—that of the Apostles, that of the Council of Nice, and that of Athanasius. I reverence and admit the four first general councils as Catholic and orthodox. As for the blessed Virgin Mary, I yield her that which the angel Gabriel pronounced to her, and which, in her canticle she prophesied of herself, that she is blessed among women, and that all generations shall call her blessed. I reverence her as the mother of Christ, but I dare not mock her, and sin against God, by praying her to command and controul her Son, who is her God and her Saviour.

W. G. C.

Arts and Sciences.



View of stove as in use.

Sectional view of stove.

THE CHUNK STOVE.

We have witnessed, with infinite satisfaction, the great superiority of Messrs. Rippon and Burton's "Patent Chunk Stove;" among its multifarious advantages are, its entire freedom from dust or smoke; its very great economy of fuel; and its perfect safety from fire. It has no door, and does not produce any of the unpleasant effects upon the atmosphere which have been experienced in the use of all others. It has been found a source of great comfort in the bed-room of the invalid, affording a uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with only one supply of fuel; while the most delicate chemical test cannot detect anything arising from its use, which is injurious to health. As there is no fire or heated substance in contact with the outer case of the stove, it merely warms the air without decomposing it; and as there is no

door, none of the gases generated can pass into the apartment, consequently, that dryness of air, produced by the use of all others, is entirely avoided. It does not require so much attention as any other, and it is so exceedingly simple, that instructions, as to its use, are almost unnecessary. It is impossible for it to set any substance on fire, or to cause gunpowder to explode, even though in actual contact with the stove or pipe; the size of the pipe or flue being only 2½ inches in diameter, it can be applied without disfiguring the apartment. The fuel is conveyed to the stove in the bucket in which it is consumed, and all the ashes will remain enclosed, until removed in it, without any raking or collecting, twenty-four hours afterwards—during which time, it is not necessary to pay any attention whatever to the fire. The stove can stand on the most delicate carpet without injuring it. It is so light, that one person can, with ease, remove or erect the stove for the season, in ten minutes. It occupies very little space, as it is a cylinder of thirty-three inches height, and sixteen inches diameter. The cost of fuel (cinders or coke) will be about twopence for twenty-four hours.

Wherever warmth is required, this stove is applicable, and it wholly prevents cold draughts of air; it is equally desirable for entrance halls, dressing rooms, laundries, and nurseries, as for the drawing and dining rooms. For warming green-houses, it possesses extraordinary claims; the very great expense of building brick flues, and the immense consumption of fuel, being avoided; with the certainty of a due degree of heat during the night, without attention. For churches, schools, counting-houses and offices, ships' cabins, workshops, and all situations requiring warmth with perfect safety and cleanliness, it will be found invaluable.

In large buildings, where one stove is not sufficient, two or more will warm the place, dispersing the heat equally in all parts, uninjured, at a less cost, and with a less consumption of fuel, than it could be warmed by any one stove, or by any other means.

As this stove differs from every other, in allowing the ashes to be carried out of the room in the receptacle in which they are formed, without the possibility of any of them falling out, and of the fuel being brought to it in the same vessel, the great inconvenience of bringing coals to the fire, and the nuisance arising from dust and interruption, are thus avoided. The pail in which the fuel is conveyed and consumed, will last three years.

CLIMBING BOYS.

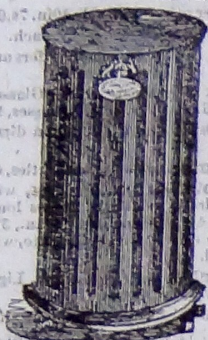
By adopting the following simple plan to sweep chimneys, there would be no further necessity for continuing a system so disgraceful to every feeling of humanity. It is, that a small round iron bar, or pulley, be fixed across the top of each chimney, over which, place a small endless chain, or prepared rope, descend-

Chunk Stove review - The Mirror 4th January 1840

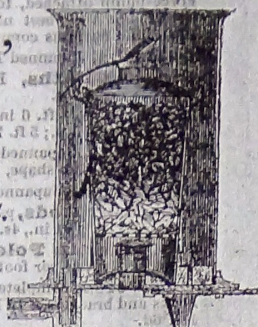
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE CHUNK STOVE,

INVENTED BY MR. RICHARD PROSSER, CIVIL ENGINEER.



View of Stove as in use.



Sectional View of Stove.

RIPPON & BURTON,

SOLE PROPRIETORS

AND MANUFACTURERS.

Price in London:

Plain £3. Fluted, £3. 10s. Package, 2s. 6d.

If bought of Country Agents:

Plain, £3. 5s. Fluted, £3s. 15s.

The peculiar advantages of the CHUNK PATENT STOVE are—its entire freedom from dust or smoke; its very great economy of fuel; and its perfect safety from fire. It has no door, and does not produce any of the unpleasant effects upon the atmosphere which have been experienced in the use of all others. It does not exhaust the air of the apartment—that portion of air which is required for the combustion of the fuel being retained in this Stove much longer than in any other, in consequence of its having to descend and pass the fire-bucket, before it can escape into the flue. It does not require so much attention as any other, and it is so exceedingly simple, that instructions as to its use are almost unnecessary. It is impossible for it to set any substance on fire, or to cause gunpowder to explode, even though in actual contact with the Stove or pipe, consequently, the Stove may be fixed in any part of a room with perfect safety; and the size of the pipe or flue being only two inches in diameter, it may be taken behind the paper or the skirting-board to the nearest chimney. The fuel is conveyed to the Stove in the bucket in which it is consumed, and all the ashes will remain enclosed until removed in it, without any raking or collecting, twenty-four hours afterwards—during which time it is not necessary to pay any attention whatever to the fire. The Stove can stand upon the most delicate carpet, without injuring it. It is so light that one person can with ease remove or erect the Stove for the season in ten minutes, without the assistance of a bricklayer, or other mechanic. It will warm an apartment either in conjunction with an open fire-place or otherwise, and occupies very little space as it is a cylinder of thirty-three inches height and sixteen inches diameter. The cost of fuel (cinders or coke) will be about twopence for twenty-four hours. Wherever warmth is required, this Stove is applicable. It is equally desirable for Entrance Halls, Dressing Rooms, Laundries and Nurseries, as for the Drawing and Dining Rooms. For warming Green-houses it possesses extraordinary claims; the very great expense of building flues, and immense consumption of fuel being avoided, with the certainty of a due degree of heat during the night, without personal attention. For Churches, Schools, Counting-Houses and Offices, Ships, Cabins, Workshops, and all situations requiring warmth, with perfect safety and cleanliness, it will be found invaluable. It has been found a source of great comfort in the bedroom of the invalid, wholly preventing cold drafts of air, and affording an uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with only one supply of fuel; while the most delicate chemical test cannot detect any thing arising from its use which is injurious to health. As there is no fire in contact with the outer case of the Stove, it merely warms the air without decomposing it, and as there is no door, none of the gases generated can pass into the apartment, consequently, that dryness of air produced by the use of all others is entirely avoided. As this Stove differs from every other, in allowing the ashes to be carried out of the room in the receptacle in which they are formed, without the possibility of any of them falling out, and of the fuel being brought to it in the same vessel, the great inconvenience of bringing coals to the fire, and the nuisances arising from dust and interruption, are thus avoided. The Stove may, therefore, be placed in any part of the room.

DIRECTIONS FOR FIXING.

Place the bottom of the Stove in the situation in which it is intended to be used; attach the pipe to it, making as few angles as possible. Take care that the pipe is well fitted on to the nozzle of the bottom, and all the joints of the pipe made sound with white lead. The pipe may be taken to the nearest flue under the floor, or in any way most convenient, without risk, as it is not attached to that part of the Stove containing the fire. Cover the whole of the surface of the bottom with sand, full half an inch deep; place the fire-pail in the centre upon the sand, with the cover on, and the cylindrical outer case over the pail. In very confined situations, where the draft is bad, a small tube may be brought from without to the valve in the centre of the bottom, to supply it with air. When the pipe is required to be passed through the floor immediately from the Stove, take the nozzle off the bottom, and rivet it on the reverse way, so that the pipe will be entirely under the Stove. Although it is very desirable, yet it is not absolutely necessary that the mouth of the flue into which the pipe is to be taken should be stopped up; it is, however, of great advantage, where that can be done, as the consumption of fuel will be much less, and as there is nothing arising from the use of this Stove which is injurious to health, the objection to stopping up the opening is removed. But in such cases, where the prejudice against that method exists after the assurance that this Stove will not produce any unpleasant effects, the flue must be reduced behind the chimney breast to the size of the opening of a common Register, or as much less as the parties will allow, and the pipe continued a few feet higher. Count Rumford, on the economy of fuel, says, that "not less than seven-eighths of the heat generated, or which, with proper management might be generated from the fuel actually consumed, is carried up into the atmosphere, and totally lost."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Remove the outer case of the Stove. Withdraw the fire-pail, and take off the cover. Place the pail upon one corner of the kitchen fender, or upon something that will admit of the air drawing in at the bottom. Throw into the pail as much burning coke, or cinders from the kitchen fire that have ceased to smoke, as will fill it up three or four inches; in a few minutes afterwards, when it is seen that they are well kindled, fill the pail with coke or cinders. If the latter could be obtained in sufficient quantities, they would be as good as any fuel that can be used, but as they cannot always be had, it is necessary to state that the coke must be reduced to about the size of an egg. When the pail has been filled as above directed, put on the cover, replace the pail upon the sand on the bottom of the Stove, and put on the outer case, giving it a slight to and fro motion so as to fit it into the sand, with which the whole of the bottom must always be kept covered half an inch deep. See that the valve rod is drawn out. Should the heat be too great, partly close the valve. To extinguish the fire, entirely close it. The Stove will not require attention oftener than once every 24 hours; at the expiration of which time remove the pail, empty it of the ashes, not any of which can fall out during the consumption of the fuel, or the removal of the pail. Replace the grate in the pail upon the resters provided for it, and charge it with fuel as before. The first time the Stove is used, there will be a smell arising from the cement with which the joints are secured, but that will only continue until such time as the cement is thoroughly hard.

Chunk Stove leaflet - Image © The British Library Board all rights reserved

Mechanics' Magazine, MUSEUM, REGISTER, JOURNAL, AND GAZETTE.

No. 909.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

[Price 3d.

Edited, Printed and Published by J. G. Robertson, No. 140, Fleet-street.

Fig. 1.

THE VESTA STOVE.

Fig. 2.

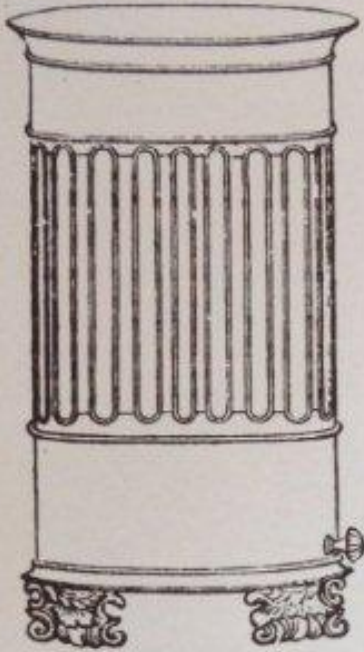
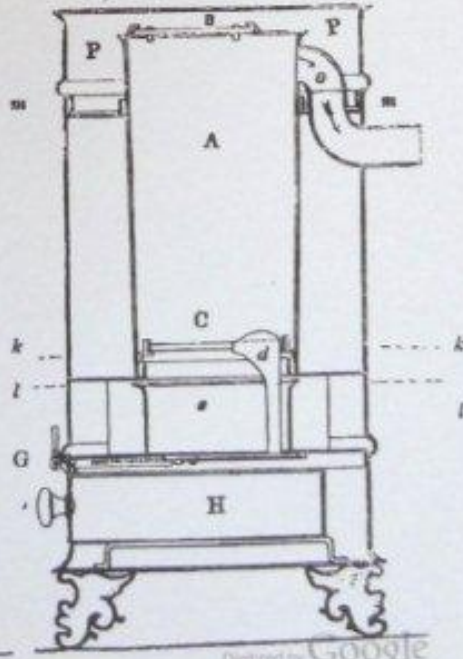
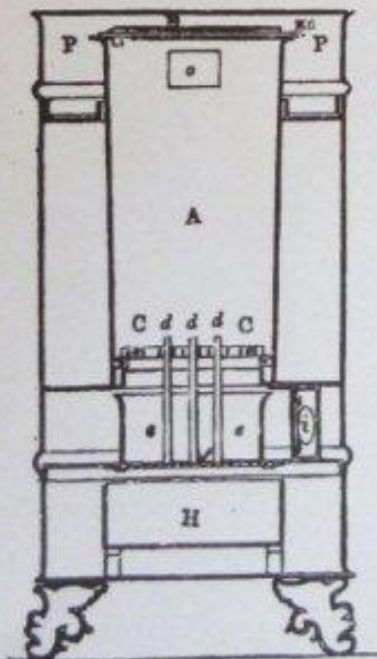


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



VO. XXXI

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Vesta Stoves illustration: Mechanics Magazine review 9th January 1841

THE VESTA STOVES,

Protected by Royal Letters Patent.

Prices, for Cash when ordered,



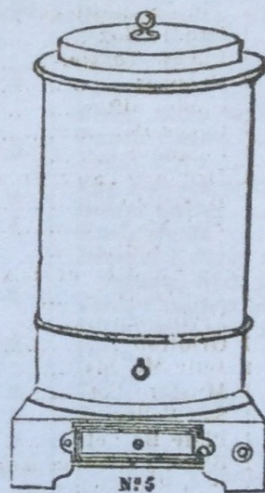
16in. 140s.

No. 3



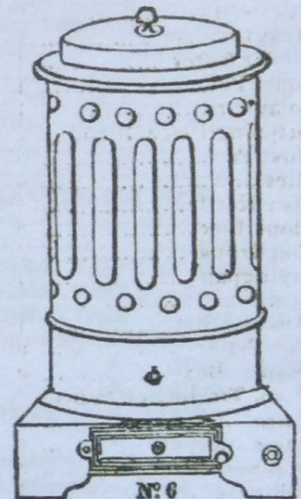
No. 4.

17in. square, £11.; 20in. do. £13. 13s.



No. 5

14in. dia. 80s.; 16in. 90s.; 18in. 100s.



No. 6

The ADVANTAGES of the CHUNK PATENT STOVE are similar to those of the VESTA, *entire freedom from dust or smoke; very great economy of fuel; and perfect safety from fire.* It has no door, and does not produce any the unpleasant effects upon the atmosphere which have been experienced in the use of all others except the Vesta. It has been found a *source of great comfort in the bedroom of the invalid*, affording a uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with only one supply of fuel, and without attention; while the most delicate chemical test cannot detect anything arising from its use which is injurious to health. As there is no fire or heated substance in contact with the outer case of the Stove, it merely warms the air without decomposing it; and as there is no door, none of the gases generated can pass into the apartment, and *that dryness of air produced by the use of all others (except the Vesta) is entirely avoided.* Price, Plain, 60s.; Fluted, 70s.

For detailed particulars of the Stoves (as well as for many Testimonials of their completeness and efficiency) see RIPPON & BURTON'S "PRICE CURRENT," 45 and following pages: it also contains Engravings and Prices of every Ironmongery article necessary to the furnishing of a house of any size, 25 per cent under any other old-established House, and will be sent (gratis) post-free, in answer to a post-paid application.

[1]. Bradley, Printer, 78, Great Titchfield street, London

Vesta Stoves - extract Rippon & Burton Catalogue 1843



Possibly a Vesta Stove survivor - Image © Frank Ferris.

Established in Wells-street, A.D. 1820.



Rippon & Burton's London Emporium - "The Largest Assortment in the World".