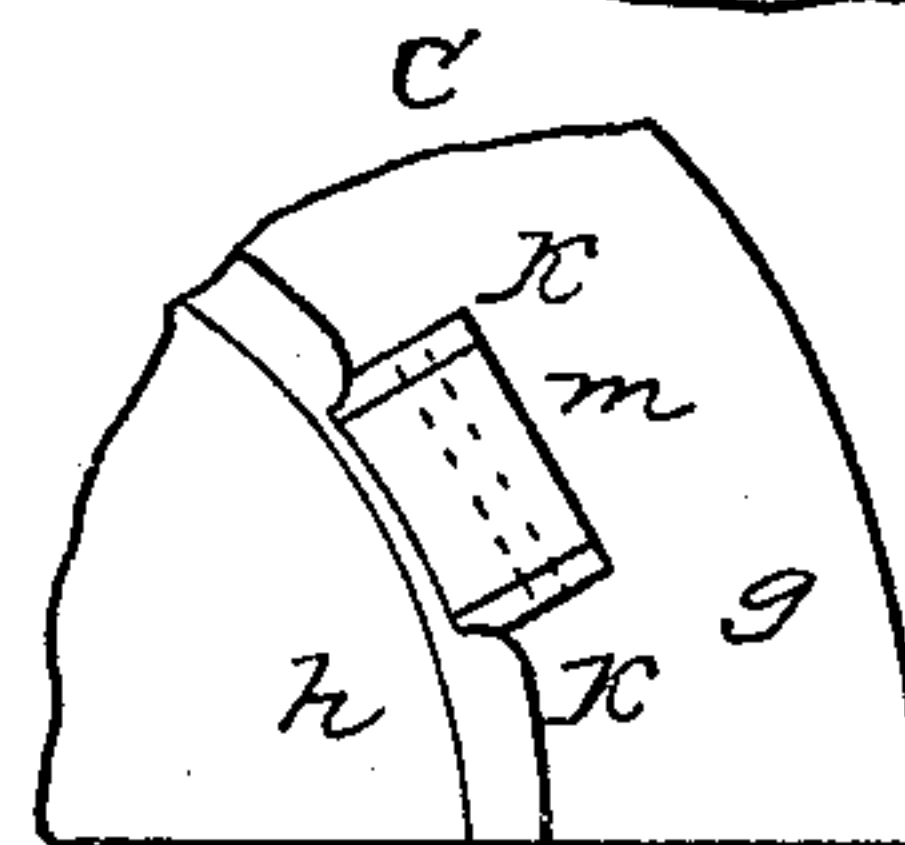
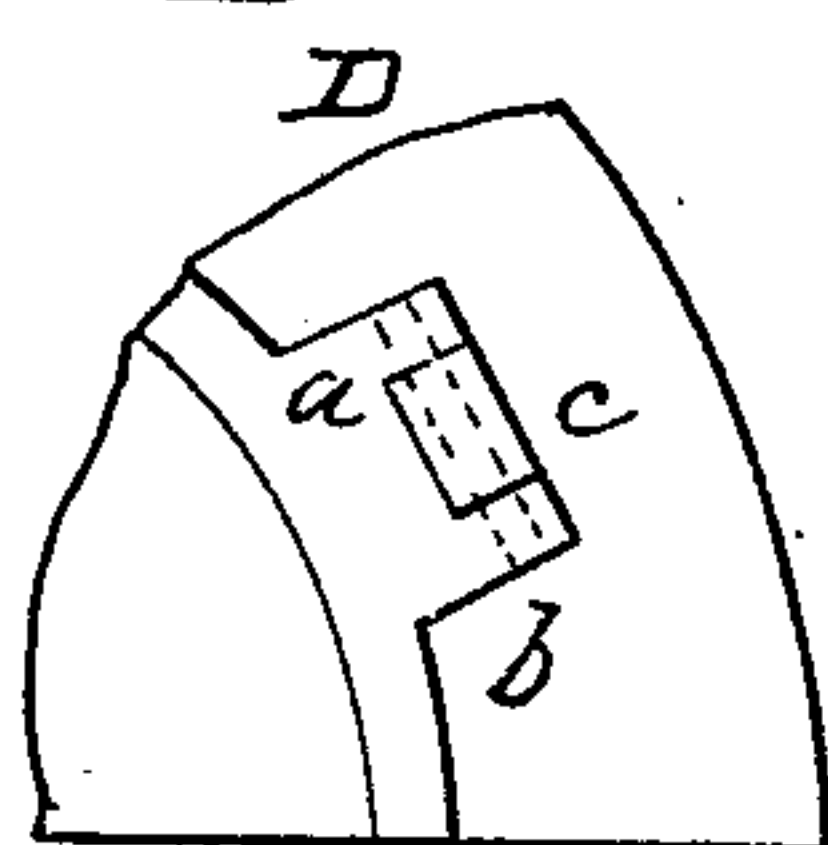
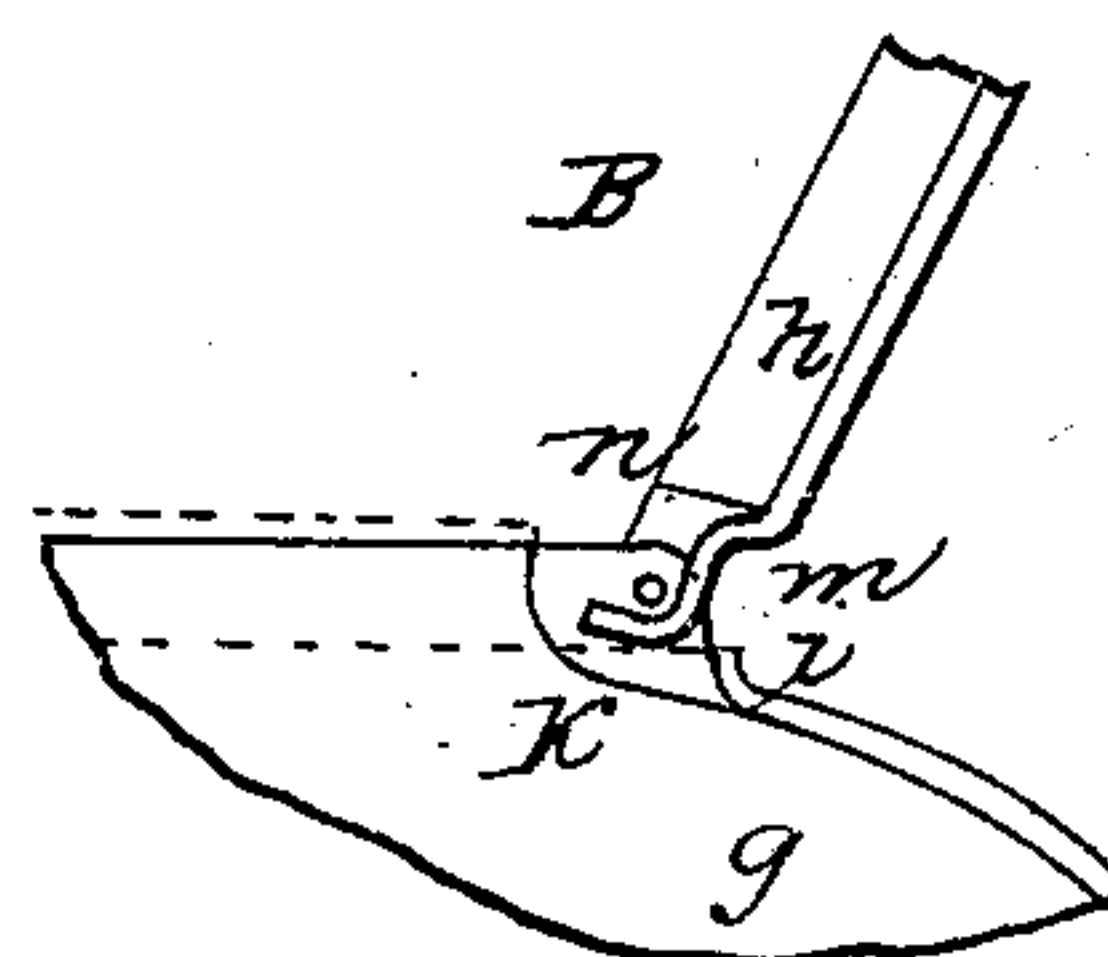
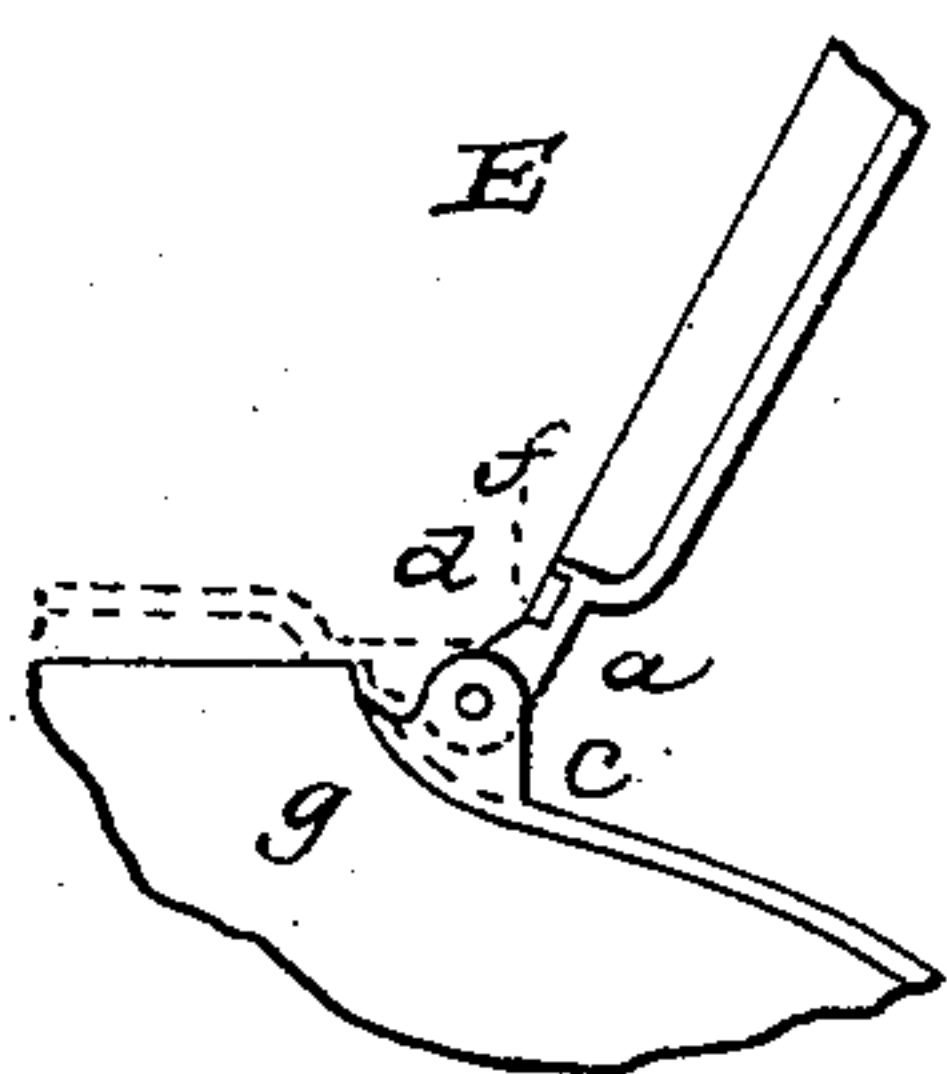
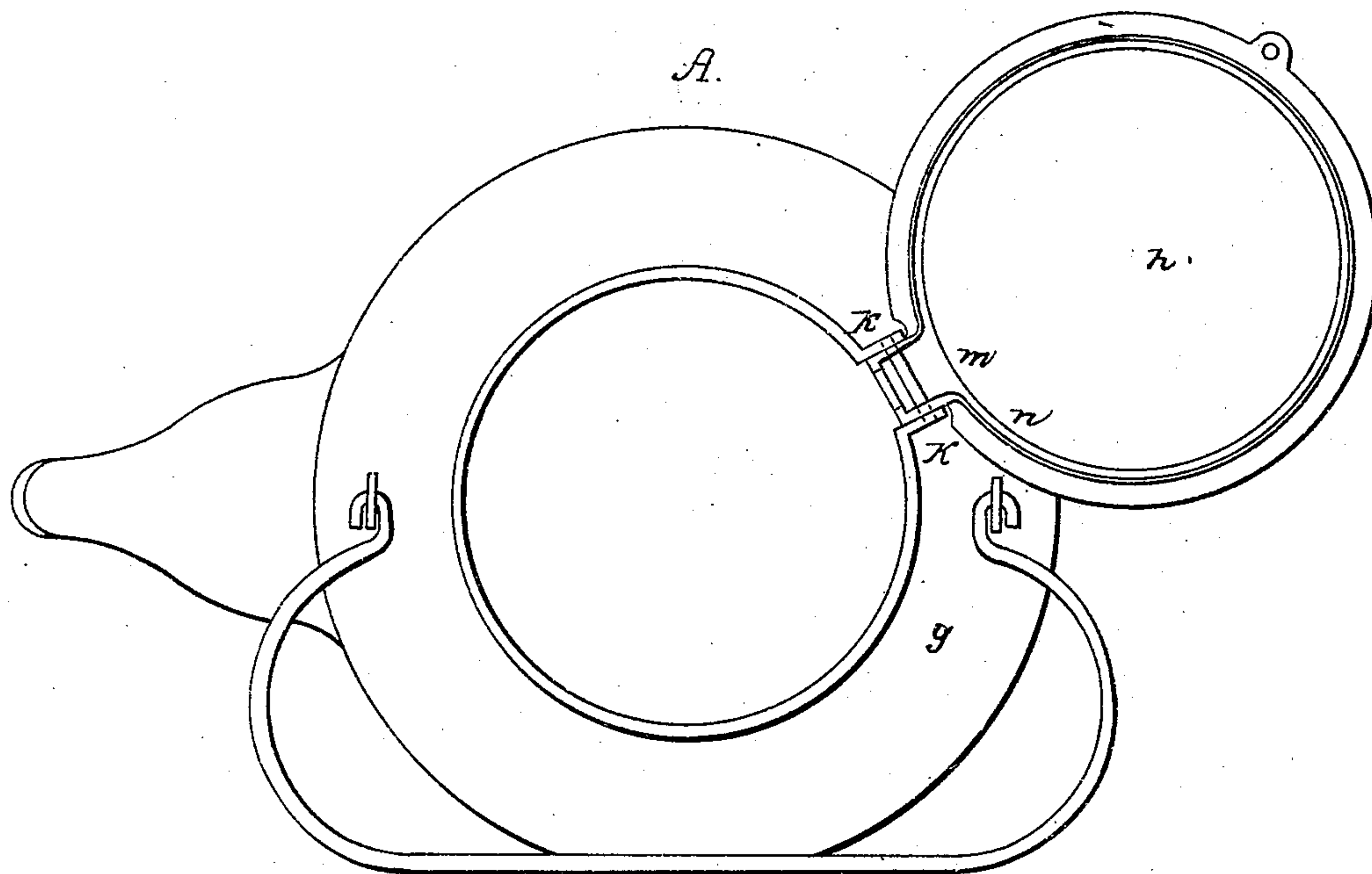


E. S. ATWOOD.  
Hinging Tea Kettle Covers.

No. 90,808.

Patented June 1, 1869.



WITNESSES  
P. B. Kiddle.  
M. W. Fotheringham.

INVENTOR  
E. S. Atwood  
By his Atty.  
Crosby, Halsted & Guli

# United States Patent Office.

ELKANAH S. ATWOOD, OF BOSTON HIGHLANDS, MASSACHUSETTS,  
ASSIGNOR TO "PRATT AND WENTWORTH," OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 90,808, dated June 1, 1869.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HINGING TEA-KETTLE COVERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELKANAH S. ATWOOD, of Boston Highlands, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Hinging Tea-Kettle Covers; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings, which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

Tea-kettles are now made to some extent with hinged covers, or lids; and

My invention relates to the construction of the lid and top of the kettle, at the hinge-forming parts thereof, with particular reference to so constructing the hinge that the water of condensation cannot leak from the lid down upon the outside of the kettle.

Previous to my invention, the hinge has been constructed as shown in the drawings, in plan and in section, at D E, two ears, *a b*, projecting from the edge of the lid, and making, with the ear *c* projecting from the kettle, the parts through which the joint-pin *d* passes to form the hinge.

The lid is made with two flanges, *e f*, upon its under surface, these flanges forming a groove, into which the edge *g* of the kettle extends when the lid is closed.

The ears *a d* drop down from the outer flange *f*, (when the lid is shut,) as seen in red at E, and the water of condensation which reaches the ears, trickles down upon them, and drops upon the outer surface of the kettle, while, when the lid is thrown up, as seen at E, all the steam upon the lid condenses, and flows down over the ears.

In my invention, all these products of condensation are returned into the kettle.

A kettle, or the part thereof embodying the improvement, is shown at A, B, and C: at A, in plan, the lid being thrown back; at B, in section, the lid being thrown up; and at C, in plan, the lid being closed.

*g* denotes the kettle; and *h*, the lid, or cover.

*i* is the edge around the mouth of the kettle.

Where the hinge is to be formed, this edge is turned outward, forming two ears, or bearings, *k k*, between and to which is jointed, by a hinge-pin, *l*, an extension, *m*, of the lid, as seen at A, B, and C.

This extension is formed of the flange, or ring *n*, which depends from the under surface of the lid, the flange continuing around the extension, so as to form an unbroken edge all around the lid, as seen at A.

The end of the flange, at the hinge, shuts within a lip, turned up from the kettle, as seen in red at B. It will be seen, therefore, that the hinge forming part of the lid is entirely within the kettle, so far as it relates to its under surface, and that no steam-condensing upon it (when the lid is closed) can escape to the outer surface of the kettle at the hinge, as there are no parts of the hinge leading to such outer surface from the under side of the lid, while, when the lid is raised, the water flowing down toward the hinge must be conducted back into the kettle.

The hinge, so formed, is also much neater in appearance, and the change adds nothing to the cost of production of the castings.

The specific construction of the hinge may be modified without departing from the spirit of my invention, the essential feature of which consists in so constructing the hinge that the steam cannot condense and flow along the parts of the hinge to the outer surface of the kettle.

I claim a kettle, having a hinged lid, the hinge being formed substantially as described, to prevent the water of condensation from escaping to or dropping upon the outer surface of the kettle.

ELKANAH S. ATWOOD.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,

FRANCIS GOULD.