

(No Model.)

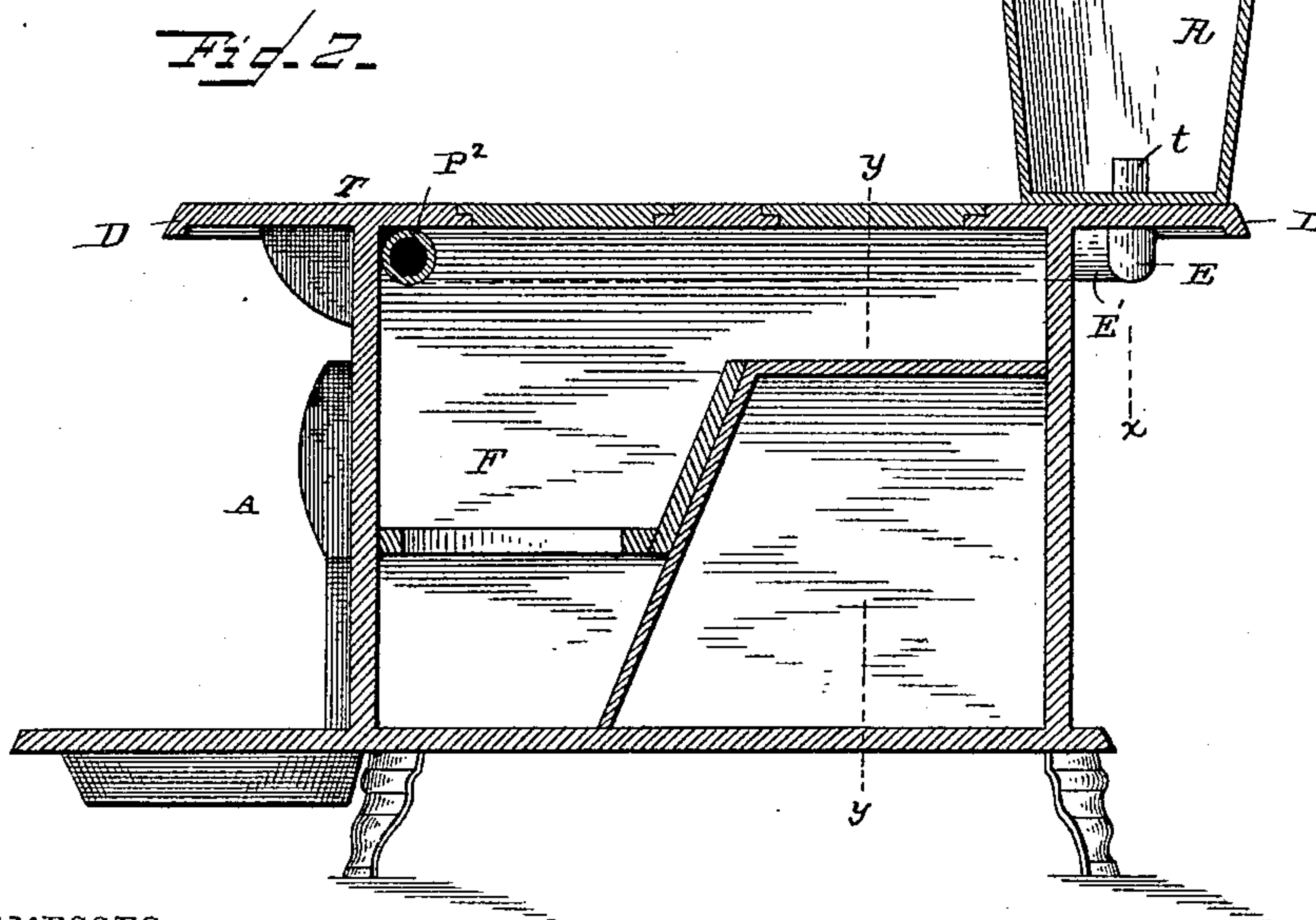
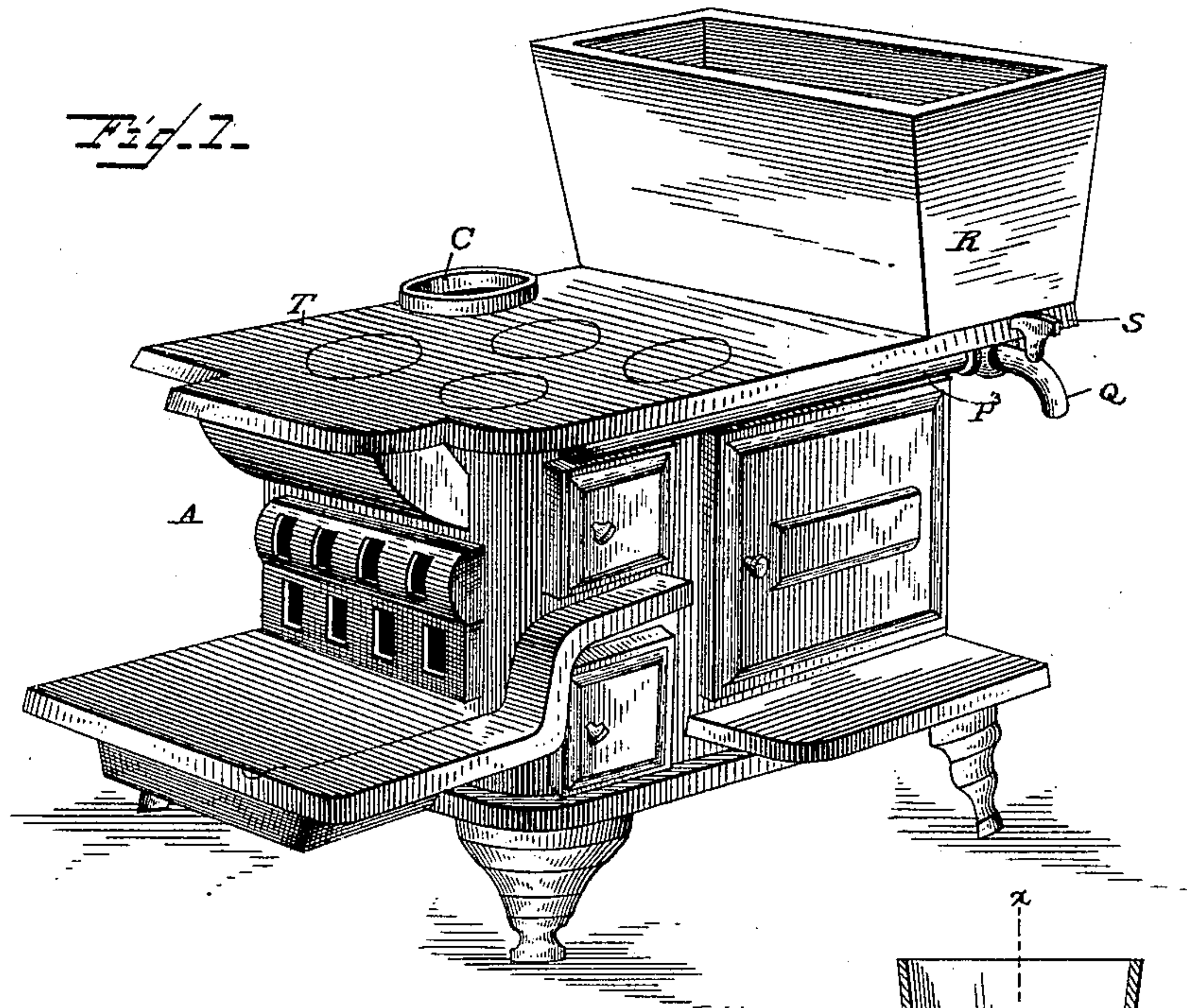
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. GREENAWAY.

BOILER ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES.

No. 390,854.

Patented Oct. 9, 1888.



WITNESSES.

Edwin L. Yewell.

Wm. J. Little,

INVENTOR.

Alfred Greenaway.
by J. R. Little
Attorney

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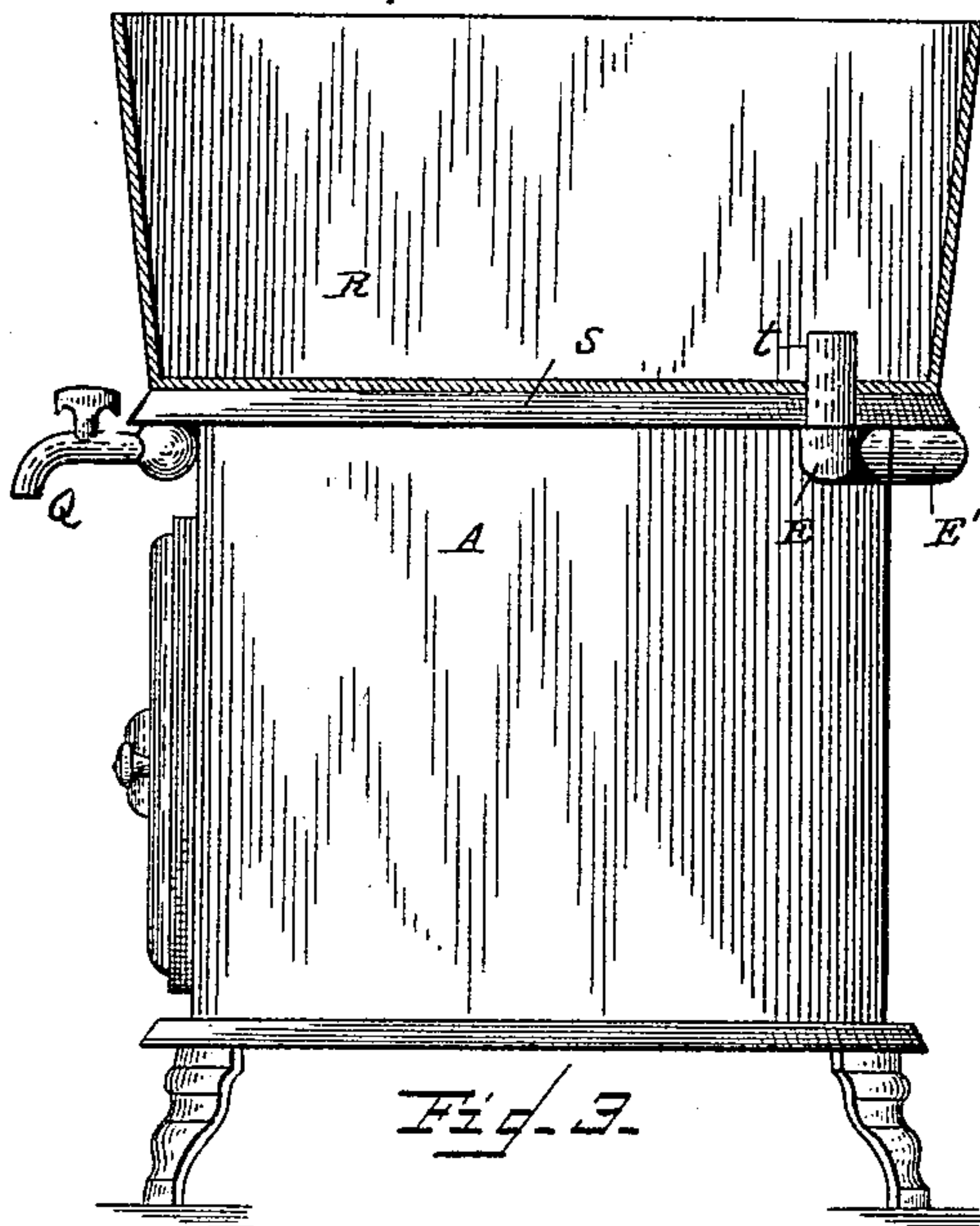


Fig. 3.

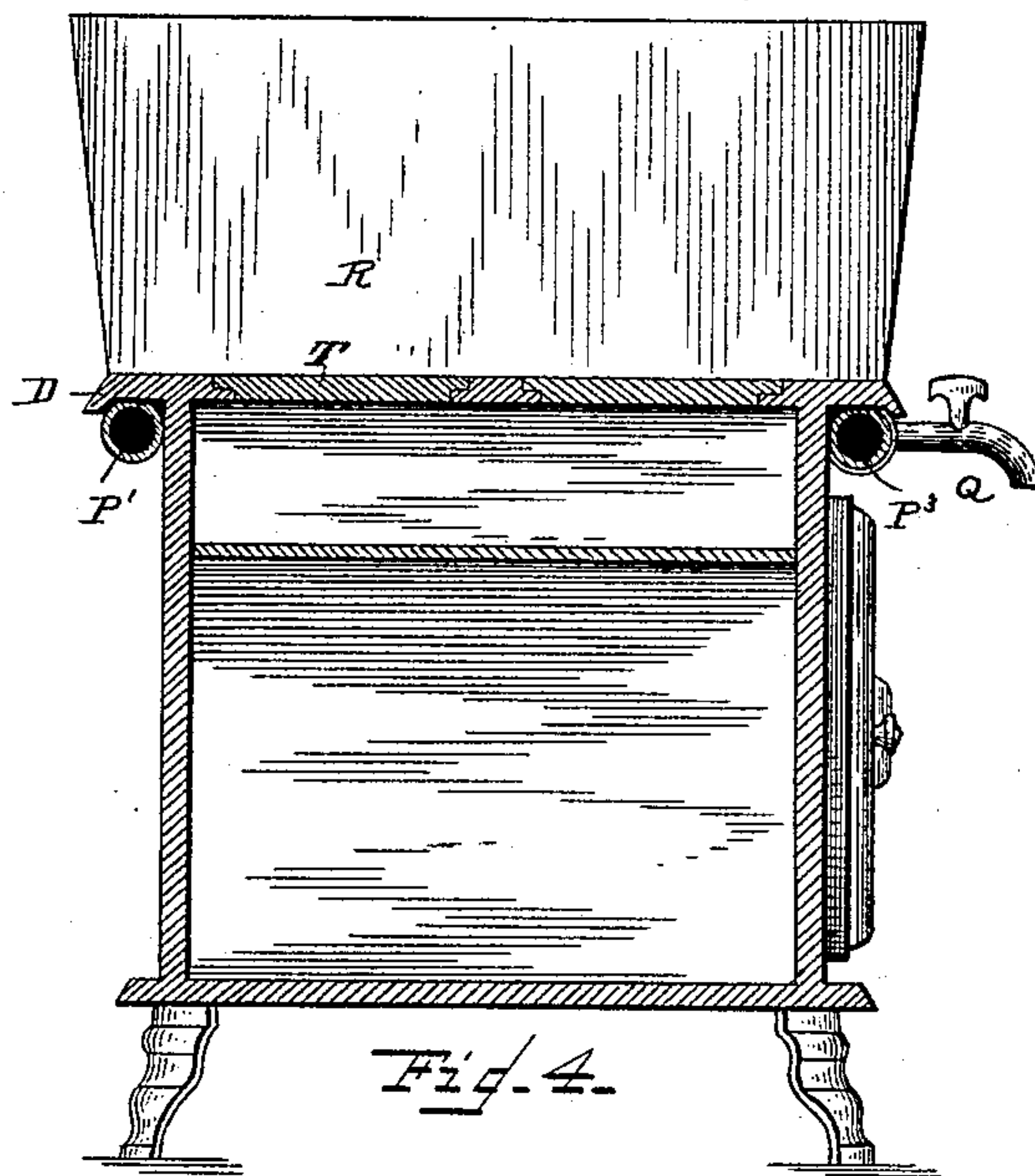


Fig. 4.

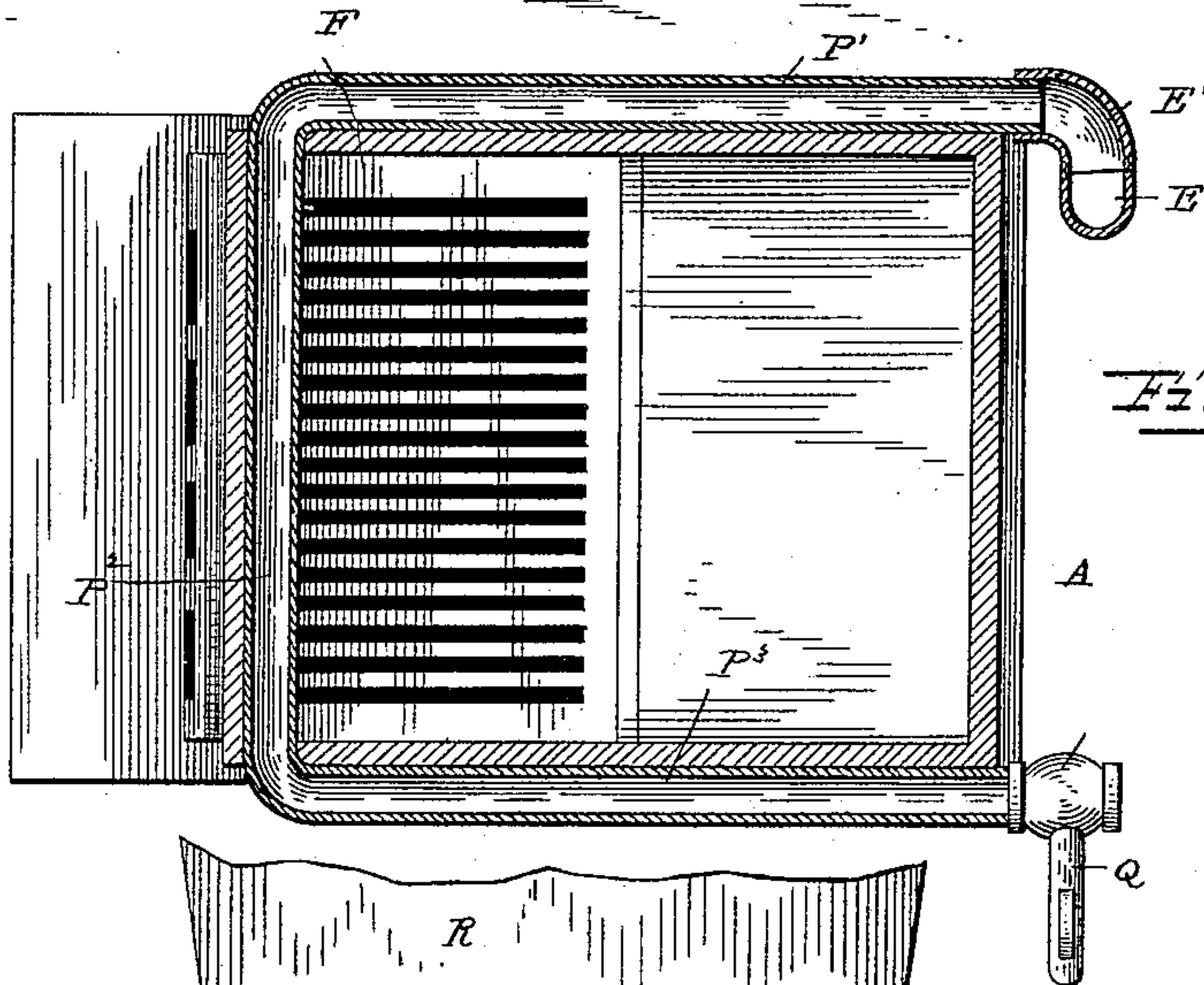


Fig. 5.

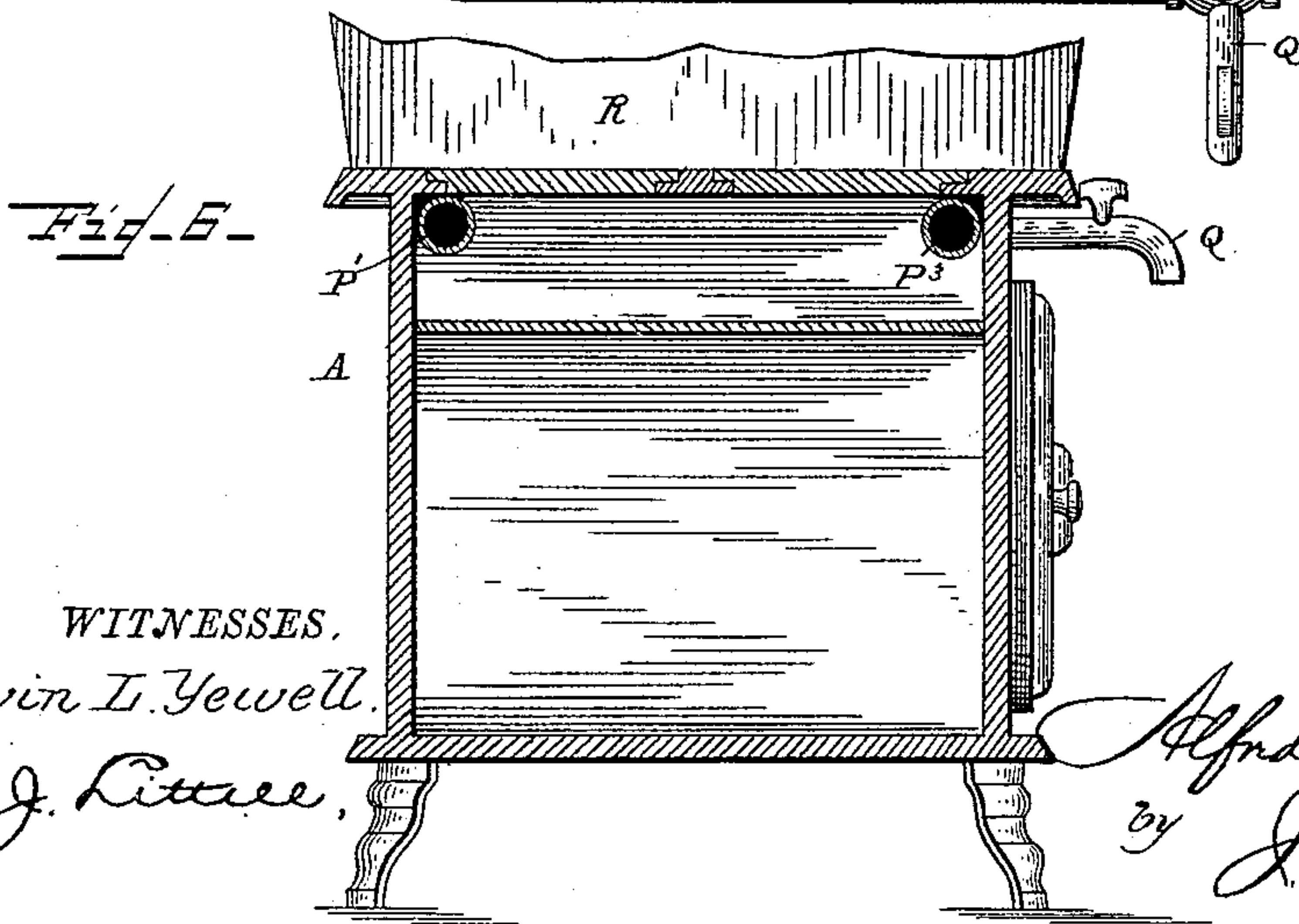


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED GREENAWAY, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

BOILER ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,854, dated October 9, 1888.

Application filed September 17, 1887. Serial No. 249,986. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED GREENAWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boiler Attachments for Stoves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stove with my improved boiler attachment connected thereto. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar section on the line *y y* thereof. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken through the pipe. Fig. 6 is a vertical transverse section of a modification.

Corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings are denoted by the same letters of reference.

This invention relates to an improvement in boiler attachments for stoves, and in the means for drawing the water from the heating-boilers commonly connected with the ordinary kitchen-stoves as at present manufactured; and it has for its object to provide an improved device of the character named which will possess advantages in point of durability, general efficiency, and inexpensiveness.

Referring to the drawings, A denotes an ordinary kitchen-stove, of which the top T is extended somewhat beyond the back thereof, forming a shelf, S. The edge of the top T is turned down, as at D, entirely around its periphery, where it extends slightly beyond the sides. Resting upon and secured to the shelf S is an ordinary hot-water reservoir, R. This reservoir is of the usual oblong or rectangular form and extends completely across the stove at the rear end thereof. By resting it on the rearwardly-extending shelf S none of the heating or griddle room in the top of the stove is wasted or cramped, and this position renders it easier of access through its bottom than would be the case if it were supported directly upon the body of the stove proper. Through the bottom of said reservoir, near one end thereof, passes a short tube, *t*, which extends downwardly through a hole in the stove-top T and enters an elbow, E. This elbow bends outwardly and is connected with another el-

bow, E', bending forwardly. To the elbow E' is connected a pipe, P', extending from its point of connection, along the outer face of the side of the stove and close up under the turned-down edge D of the top T, to a point opposite the front of the fire-pot F, which latter is preferably located at the front of the stove. Here the pipe bends in another elbow and passes through the side of the stove, its section P² being located in the fire-pot, close up in the corner between the top T and the front of the stove and inside the latter. The section P² pierces the opposite side of the stove, turns in another elbow, and connects with the section P³, which is located, like section P', alongside of and in contact with the side and close up under the turned-down edge D of the top.

At a point near the rear of the stove, on its side, and preferably beneath the other end of the reservoir R, the section P³ connects with another elbow, and to said elbow is connected a faucet, Q. When it is desired to draw hot water, the faucet Q is opened and the hot water in the pipe P' P² P³ runs freely out, the already warmed water in the reservoir following it into the pipe and there becoming heated to a higher temperature.

If desired, the side sections, P' P³, may be carried along inside the sides of the stove and close up under the top; but I prefer to place them outside and close under the turned-down edge D of said top. In this position they take up no heating room inside the stove and are equally out of the way where they are. The edge D prevents their being touched by the hands or clothing of the operator, and also serves to assist in confining the heat to the pipe. It will be understood that the pipe may be of any desired size, although I prefer to make it of a capacity adapted to contain in all more than a bucketful of water, in order that when that much is drawn out at any one time all will be highly heated.

When only moderately-heated water is desired for use, it may be dipped from the reservoir, as at present.

What I claim as new is—

In a stove having a fire-pot at its forward end, the combination, with the top thereof, extending back beyond the body and forming a shelf, said top being turned down around its

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periphery outside the sides of the stove, of a
warm-water reservoir resting upon and sup-
ported by said shelf, a hot-water pipe leading
from said reservoir, passing outside of one
5 side and close under said turned-down edge,
thence through said side at the front into and
through the fire-pot in the corner formed by
the top and front of the stove, thence through
the other side and alongside the outer face

thereof close under said turned-down edge, 10
to the rear, and a faucet there connected to
said pipe.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED GREENAWAY.

Witnesses:

JOHN MCGILL,

W. H. GREENAWAY.