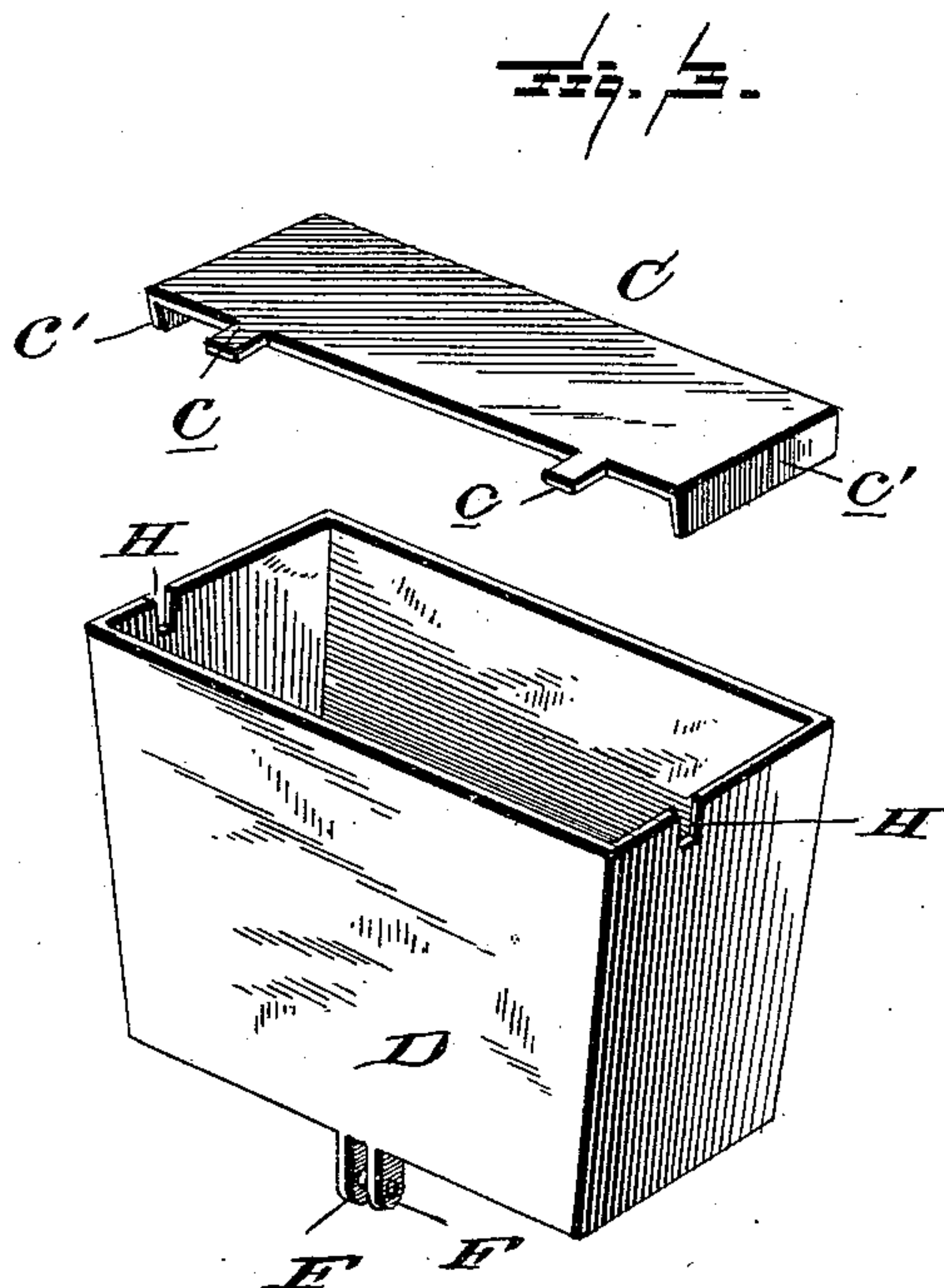
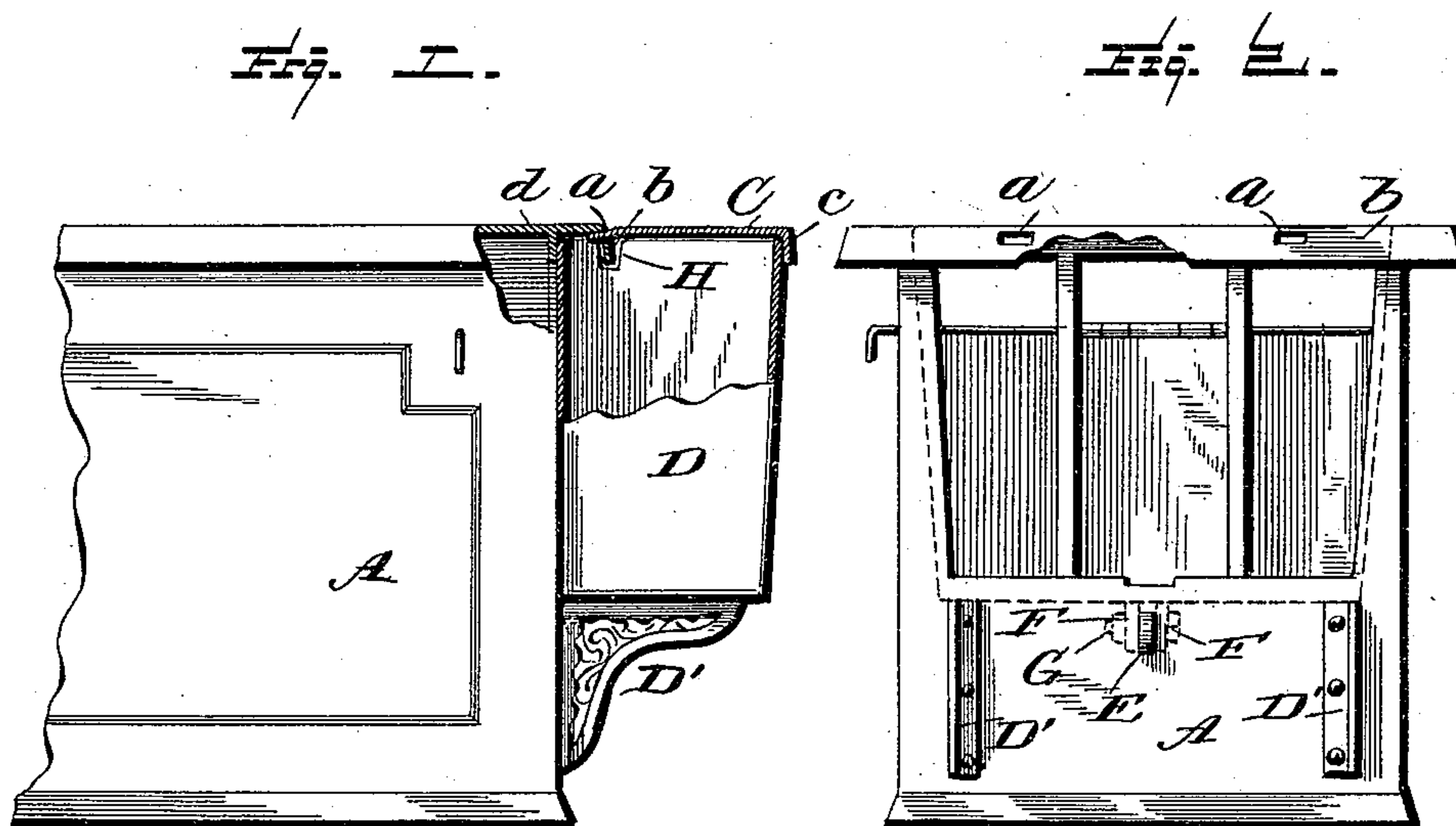


(No Model.)

J. WHITE.
RESERVOIR COOKING STOVE.

No. 475,100.

Patented May 17, 1892.



Witnesses

L. C. Hills
E. A. Bond

Inventor .

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WHITE, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

RESERVOIR COOKING-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,100, dated May 17, 1892.

Application filed January 14, 1892. Serial No. 418,354. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Memphis, in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reservoir Cooking-Stoves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and
10 useful improvements in cook-stoves of that class in which a reservoir is provided; and it has for its objects, among others, to construct a stove of this class which can be cheaply made and in which the reservoir shall be so
15 connected as to occupy the minimum room, increasing the length of the stove but little.

It has for a further object to provide a simple means of attaching the reservoir in position, dispensing with the use of bolts or pins,
20 only one being used, thus lessening the cost and at the same time the liability of the parts rusting, so as to prevent ready detachment when desired.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the
25 appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part
30 of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the rear portion of a stove with my reservoir in position, with parts broken away and portions in section. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the stove with
35 the reservoir omitted. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the reservoir and its cover removed.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a portion of a cook-stove, which may be of ordinary construction, except as hereinafter specified. It is provided
40 with one or more, preferably three, flues, as seen in Fig. 2, the rear end of the stove being open or cut away, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the products of combustion will come in direct contact with the inner wall of the reservoir when the latter is in place. The rear top
50 portion of the stove has a flange *b*, which extends at an incline to the top, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and this flange is provided with open-

ings *a* for the reception and retention of the lugs *c* on the cover C of the reservoir, the said lugs being designed to be inserted in the said
55 openings with the cover in an inclined position, and then when the cover is brought to its horizontal position the lugs will bear upon the under face of the flange, as seen in Fig. 1, and thus hold the cover in place. This
60 cover has an inclined flange *c'* upon three of its sides, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, so as to close tightly over the top of the reservoir and prevent the escape of the steam.

D is the reservoir. It may have any desired
65 shape, preferably, however, substantially of the form shown, and is supported upon the brackets D', secured to the rear end of the stove, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and these brackets may be made as ornamental in appearance
70 as may be desired. Upon the rear end of the stove is also a lug E, which is designed to be embraced by the lugs F on the rear bottom edge of the reservoir, the same being secured
75 together by suitable means, as a bolt G, with nuts. (See dotted lines in Fig. 2.) The end walls of the reservoir are provided with notches H, into which the flange *b* of the rear end of the stove engages, as seen in Fig. 1, to hold the
80 same snugly against the rear end of the stove, as seen in said Fig. 1. A lug *d* on the rear of the stove forms a bearing for the inner wall of the reservoir, as shown in Fig. 1. The cover
85 to the reservoir lies in the same plane with the top of the stove and may be used to support things to be kept warm by the heat of the water in the reservoir when the latter is used for water-heating. The products of combustion come in direct contact with the inner wall
90 of the reservoir, as will be seen in Fig. 1, and thus the contents thereof will be readily heated without waste of heat from the oven.

The reservoir may be readily detached when necessary by removing the cover and the bolt that holds the lugs together.
95

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a stove having a flange at its rear end, of a reservoir having notches to receive said flange and means for supporting the reservoir, substantially as and
100 for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with a stove having a flange at its rear end, provided with openings, of a reservoir supported at the rear of the

same and provided with notches to receive said flange, and a cover to said reservoir, having lugs engaging said openings, substantially as specified.

5 3. The combination, with a stove having a flange with openings, of a reservoir having notches to receive said flange, means for supporting the reservoir, and a flanged cover having lugs to engage said openings, substantially
10 as specified.

4. The combination, with a stove having open rear end and a lug and flange with open-

ings, of a reservoir having lugs to embrace the lug on the stove, and notches to receive the flange, and a cover having depending flange 15 and lugs, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

JOHN WHITE.

Witnesses:

C. C. HUNTINGTON,
H. L. FIELD.