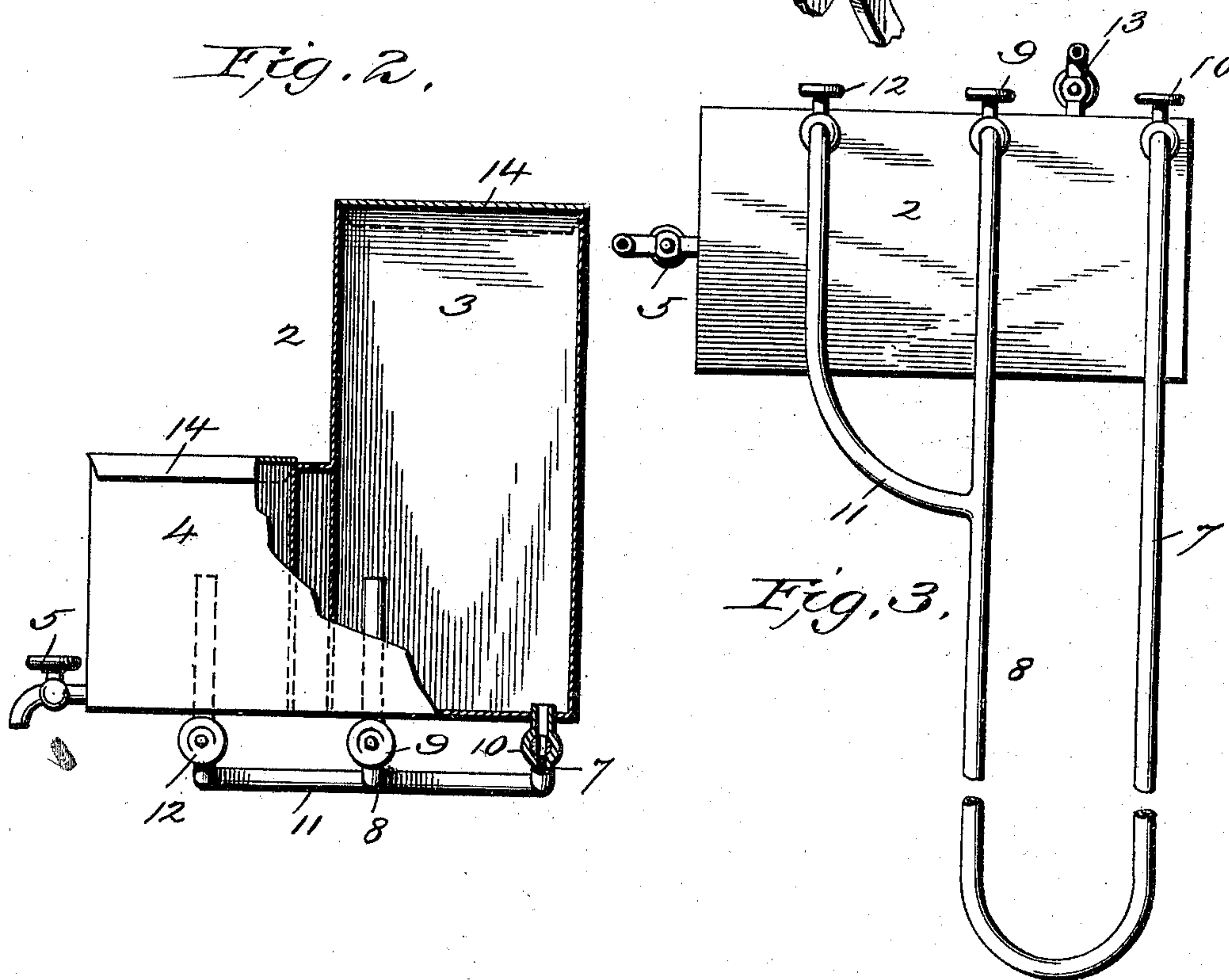
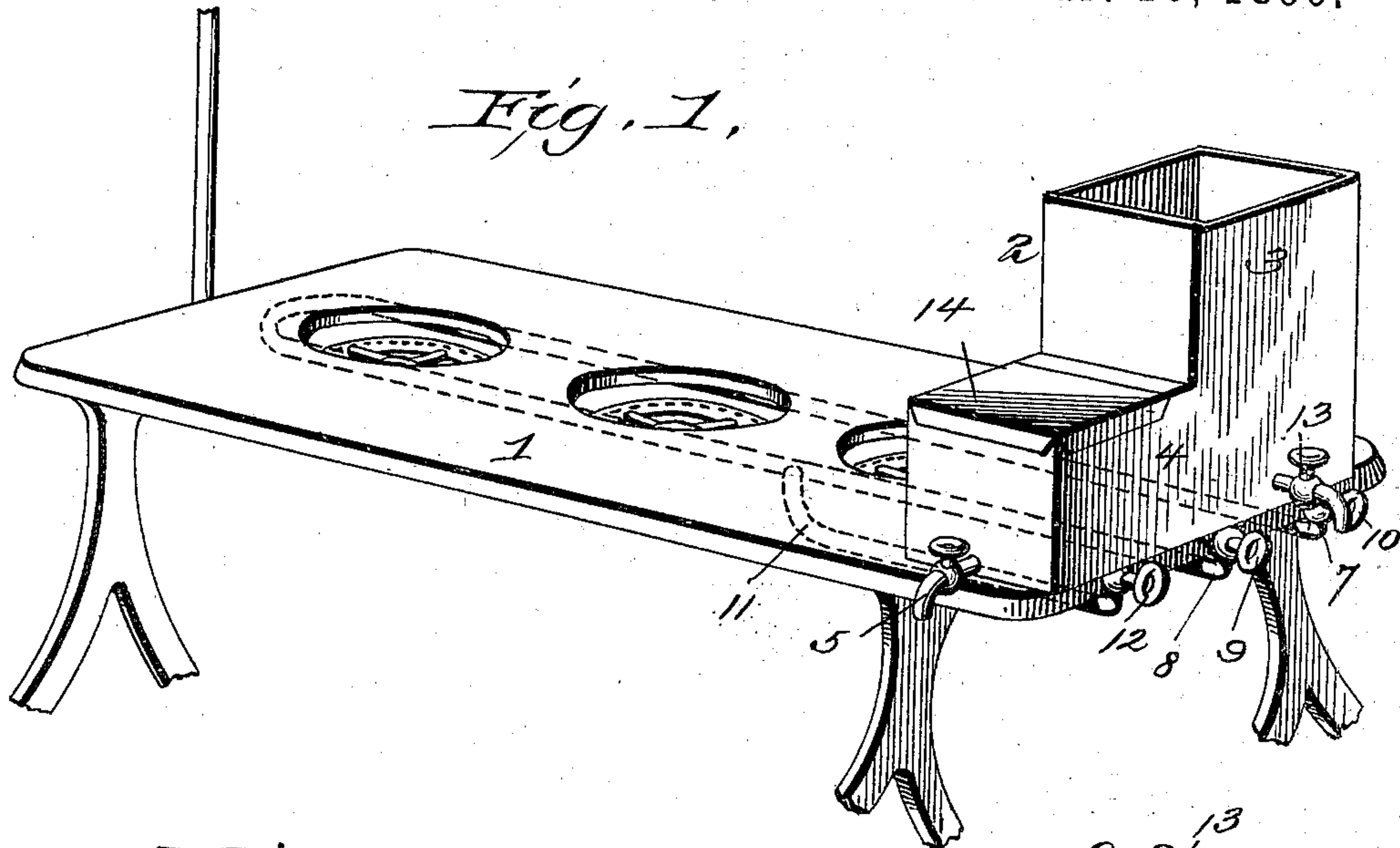


(No Model.)

E. E. STRANK, M. BROMELING & J. L. BATES.
WATER HEATER AND RESERVOIR.

No. 555,980.

Patented Mar. 10, 1896.



Witnesses
Alfred S. Gage.

Inventors
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE E. STRANK, MERTON BROMELING, AND JOHN L. BATES, OF EATON RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

WATER HEATER AND RESERVOIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,980, dated March 10, 1896.

Application filed May 3, 1895. Serial No. 548,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EUGENE E. STRANK, MERTON BROMELING, and JOHN L. BATES, citizens of the United States, residing at Eaton Rapids, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water Heaters and Reservoirs; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to water heaters and reservoirs for gasoline or other similar stoves which are portable or removable from the stove; and it has for its object to provide a novel and useful construction of portable and removable reservoir for such stoves in which both hot and cold water may be stored ready for use and which reservoir can be readily removed and replaced when desired.

It has further for its object to provide a construction for heating water quickly and to provide heating means which will not monopolize or affect the use of the stove-burners for other heating purposes while the water is being heated.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter set forth and afterward more particularly defined by the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective of a gasoline or similar stove, showing the improved heater and reservoir applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side view of the reservoir, with parts broken away to show the interior construction; and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view illustrating the arrangement of the heating-pipes.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a gasoline, oil, gas or similar stove having the reservoir 2 applied thereto. The reservoir 2 is composed of a large main compartment 3 for containing cold water and a smaller compartment 4, provided with an outlet-cock 5, for containing the heated water. Between the two compartments an air-chamber 6 is provided, which prevents the contents of the hot-

water compartment from being cooled by contact with the walls of the cold-water compartment.

Extending from the bottom of the cold-water compartment is a heating-pipe 7, which extends at right angles to the reservoir and along the length of the stove adjacent to the several burners thereof, so that the water in said pipe will be heated by the burners without obstructing the use of the burners for other heating purposes. The return-bend 8 of the pipe 7 leads to the base of the cold-water compartment and is provided with a stop-cock 9 to control the flow of water through said pipe into the cold-water compartment. A stop-cock 10 may be located in the pipe 7 near the base of the compartment 3, so as to cut off the supply of water to the heating-pipe, if desired. The return-pipe 8 is also provided with a branch pipe 11, having a stop-cock 12, which branch pipe leads into the base of the hot-water compartment, so that the heated water from the pipes 7 and 8 may be conducted to the hot-water compartment. These pipes 7, 8 and 11 are provided with a vertical portion at the point of their connection with the base of the compartments, so as to leave a space between the bottom of the compartments and the pipes whereby the reservoir may be slipped over the end of the top of the stove when it is applied for use, as illustrated in Fig. 1. This is a desirable manner of supporting the reservoir; but it may be supported in numerous other manners, as found desirable or convenient.

The cold-water compartment of the reservoir is also provided with a suitable outlet-cock 13, so that the water may be drawn therefrom, if desired, before being heated. Suitable covers 14 are also provided for the compartments.

When it is desired to heat water in the operation of the apparatus, the stop-cock 10 should be opened and the stop-cock 9 closed, so that the water passes from the compartment 3, is heated in the pipes 7 and 8, and returns to the hot-water compartment 4, from which it may be drawn when desired for use.

The cock 12 can be adjusted so as to regulate the flow of water into this compartment and thus determine the degree of heat by the rapidity of the water passing through the heating-pipe. When sufficient heated water is obtained, the cock 12 may be closed and the cock 9 opened, so that the water will circulate through the pipes 7 and 8 and pass back into the compartment 3. By closing the cock 10 the supply of water to the heating-pipe will be completely cut off.

By lengthening or shortening the heating-pipes the device can be applied to a stove having any number of burners located in a single line.

This invention presents a simple, convenient, and economically-constructed water-heater for gasoline or similar stoves, which can be readily applied and removed when desired and which is adapted to hold a supply of water in a position convenient for use and to effectually heat said water when desired, so that a supply of both hot and cold water is readily accessible.

Having described this invention and set forth its merits, what is claimed is—

In an attachment for heating water, the combination with the reservoir composed of hot and cold water compartments separated by an air-compartment, of outlet and return heating-pipes extending downward from said reservoir and then at right angles thereto so as to leave a space between said pipes and the base of the reservoir adapted to receive a portion of the top of a stove, a branch pipe connected with the main return-pipe and leading to the hot-water compartment, and stop-cocks in each of said pipes whereby the flow of water therethrough may be regulated, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EUGENE E. STRANK.
MERTON BROMELING.
JOHN L. BATES.

Witnesses:

J. M. C. SMITH,
GEO. HUGGETT.