

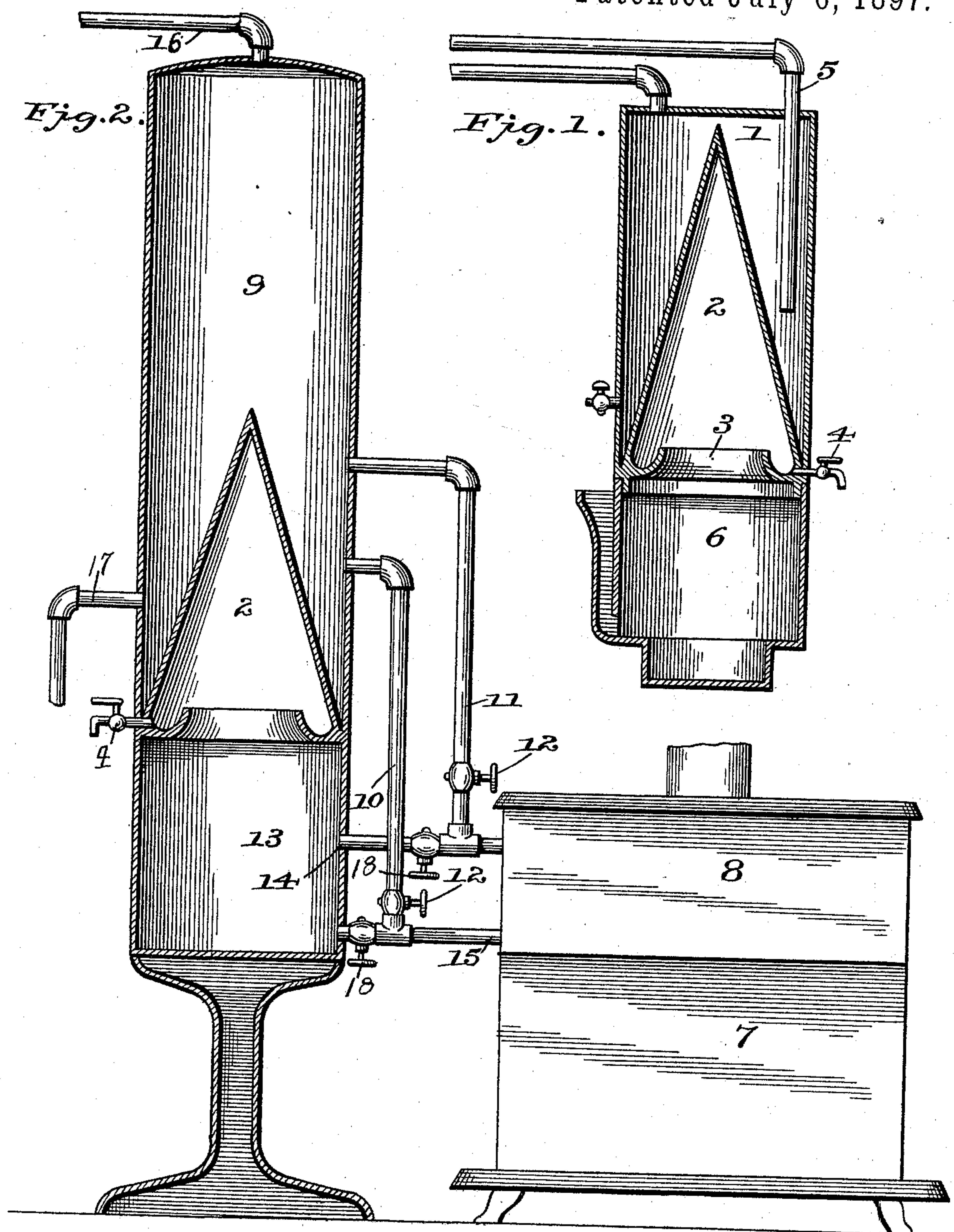
(No Model)

A. McV. MILLER.

STILL ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES OR RANGES.

No. 585,686.

Patented July 6, 1897.



Witnesses
Edwin G. In^d Kee
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER McVEIGH MILLER, OF ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA.

STILL ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES OR RANGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,686, dated July 6, 1897.

Application filed April 22, 1896. Serial No. 588,569. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER McVEIGH MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alderson, in the county of Monroe and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Still Attachments for Stoves or Ranges; and I 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.

My invention relates to improvements in still attachments for stoves and ranges, the object of the same being to provide means by which all the water used for drinking and cooking purposes in a household may be distilled.

The invention consists of the construction, combination, and arrangements of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical sectional view of my condenser, showing the same applied to an ordinary pot or boiler. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, showing the application of it to the water-back of a range.

Like reference - numerals indicate like parts.

The cold-water tank 1 is formed with a cone-shaped bottom 2, having an internal annular trough 3 thereon, from which leads a spigot 4 for drawing off the water as it is condensed. The tank 1 may be supplied with cold water through a rubber tube 5, leading into the upper end thereof, and the hot water drawn off in a similar manner from a point near the lower end.

My condensing-chamber is adapted to rest upon the upper end of an ordinary boiler 6, as shown in Fig. 1. This boiler may be heated in any suitable way, as by a gas-jet or by an ordinary stove, and the steam given off thereby, rising to the inside of the cone-shaped bottom 2, is condensed by the water in the tank or chamber 1 and, falling downward along the inner sides of said cone-shaped bottom, is caught up by the ledge 3 and drawn off by the spigot 4.

In Fig. 2 I show the application of my invention to an ordinary kitchen-range in which the water is heated in the water-back of said range. In this view 7 represents the range,

and 8 the water-back thereof. Leading from the water-back 8 to the inside of the water-tank 9 are inlet and discharge pipes 10 and 11, provided with suitable cut-offs or valves 12 12 therein. The tank 9 is similar in all respects to the tank 1, except that it is stationary and secured to the framework of the building. On the under side of the tank 9 is a boiler 13, into which the pipes 14 and 15 lead from the water-back 8. A pipe 16 for supplying the tank 1 with cold water is provided, and a similar pipe 17 is provided for drawing off the hot water from said tank. The tank 9 is the one which is ordinarily used for holding hot water in the kitchen. When it is desired to utilize said tank as a condensing-chamber, the hot water therein is drawn off and a supply of cold water is admitted through the pipe 16. At the same time the valves or cut-offs 12 in the pipes 10 and 11 are closed, preventing the flow of hot water to the inside of the tank 9 from the water-back. At the same time the valves in the pipes leading from the water-back to the boiler 13 are opened, admitting the hot water to the inside of said boiler. The steam as it rises is condensed on the under side of the cone-shaped bottom 2 by the cold water in the tank 9, and the said condensed water is drawn off through suitable cocks or spigots.

It should be understood that when the boiler 13 is in operation the valves 12 12 in the pipes 10 and 11 are closed, cutting off all communication between the city water-supply and the water-back 8, a circulation of hot water being then provided between the water-back 8 and boiler 13 through the pipes 14 and 15. When the supply of water in the boiler 13 runs down, it may be renewed by opening one or the other of the valves 12 and admitting a sufficient quantity of water from the tank 9 to raise the level of the water in the water-back 8 and boiler 13 to the desired point.

In case I should locate my improved condenser in the basement or cellar of a building, so that the top of the condensing-tank would be below the level of the water-supply, I would connect with the upper end of said condenser a pipe which leads into the service-pipe and supply cold water to said condenser at a point near the lower end there-

of. In this way the water in the condensing-tank as it is heated from the steam from the boiler beneath the same would be carried off and cold water alone would be left in said
5 tank.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The combination with the water-back or heating-chamber of a range or stove, of a con-
10 densing-chamber having a cone-shaped bottom whose apex extends upwardly into the interior of said chamber, and an inwardly-extending annular ledge or trough at its lower end beneath said cone-shaped bottom, inlet
15 and exhaust pipes connecting said chamber with the main water-supply, inlet and dis-

charge pipes connecting said chamber with said water-back, cocks or cut-offs in each of said pipes, a boiler on the under side of said
condensing-chamber, pipes leading from said
20 water-back to the inside of said boiler, cocks or cut-offs in said pipes, and an outlet-pipe from said annular ledge provided with a cock, substantially as and for the purpose
described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscrib-
25 ing witnesses.

ALEXANDER McVEIGH MILLER.

Witnesses:

REEVE LEWIS,

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