

(No Model.)

F. S. LANG.
STOVE RESERVOIR.

No. 499,299.

Patented June 13, 1893.

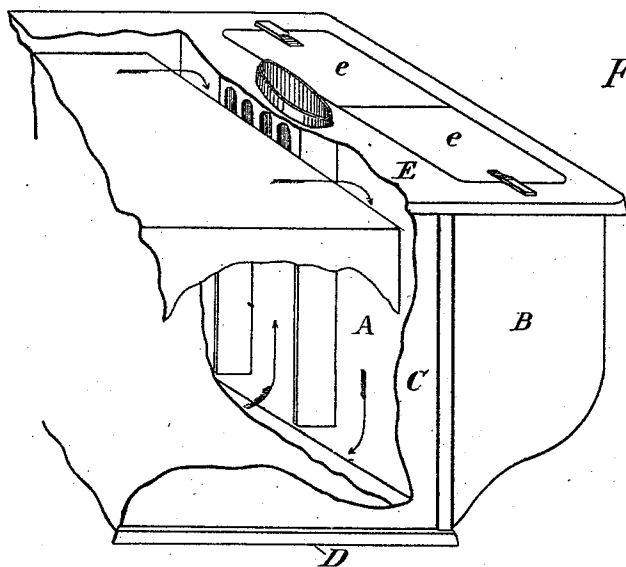


Fig. 1

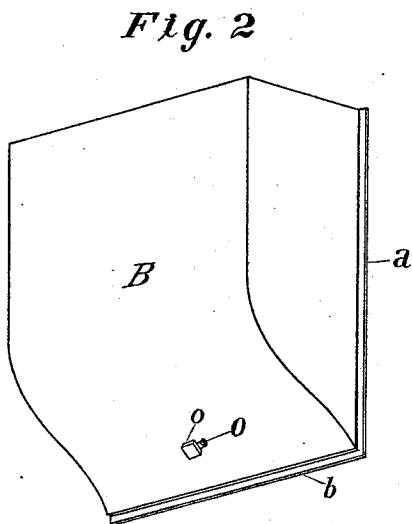


Fig. 2

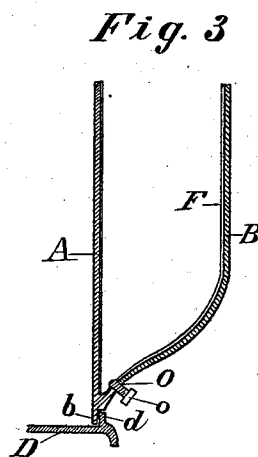


Fig. 3

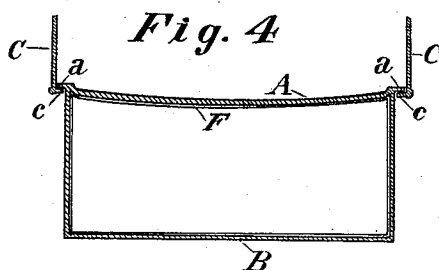


Fig. 4

Witnesses.

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FRANK SALES LANG, OF HELENA, MONTANA.

STOVE-RESERVOIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 499,299, dated June 13, 1893.

Application filed January 9, 1893. Serial No. 457,866. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK SALES LANG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Helena, county of Lewis and Clarke, State of Montana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stove-Reservoirs, of which the following is a specification.

The ordinary stove reservoir, as at present constructed, is inconvenient in the number of pieces, used in its construction and its attachment to the stove; and the extra mechanism of dampers, used to direct the heat to it.

My invention is intended to supply a reservoir of the simplest possible construction, in itself, and in its attachment to the stove, and in the application of the heat.

It consists in making the back of the stove and the reservoir in one piece, fitted to the stove in the ordinary manner, in which stove backs are attached.

Figure I. shows perspective view of the reservoir attached to stove. Fig. II. shows perspective view of reservoir detached. Fig. III. shows end section of reservoir and joint with bottom plate. Fig. IV. shows plan view of reservoir and joint with side plates.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in all the drawings.

The stove back proper, A, is cast in one piece with the reservoir attachment B. On each side is a flange *a*, for engagement with the lap *c*, of the stove sides C; and at the lower edge is also a flange *b*, to engage against the offset *d*, on the bottom plate D. In the bottom of the reservoir section is an aperture O, with the plug *o*, to admit of drawing off all the water in cleaning the reservoir.

The top of the stove E, runs back, covering the reservoir section B, and contains the lids *e*, *e*. By this construction there is more

surface exposed to the fire than in any other, see Fig. I; and no necessity for the damper and extra flues usually constructed in stoves with reservoirs.

The inside of the reservoir has preferably an enamel lining F.

The shape of the reservoir is immaterial, and will be governed by the size of the stove, and other considerations, but that shown in the drawings is considered the best.

The top, proper, of the stove, may end where it meets the back A, and an extra frame, with lids be used to cover the reservoir B, but the method shown, see Fig. I., is thought preferable. By this construction the water is heated very quickly, and can be heated at the same time that the oven is used for baking.

The reservoir is very durable, but, if injured, can be easily replaced; and any stove lacking a reservoir can be easily fitted with one of these without extensive change.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stove, the combination of the back, with a reservoir in one piece, and integral with the back, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a stove the combination, with the top, sides and bottom plates, of a reservoir and back, in one piece, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 21st day of December, 1892.

FRANK SALES LANG.

Witnesses:

H. N. HUNTER,
EDWARD C. RUSSEL.