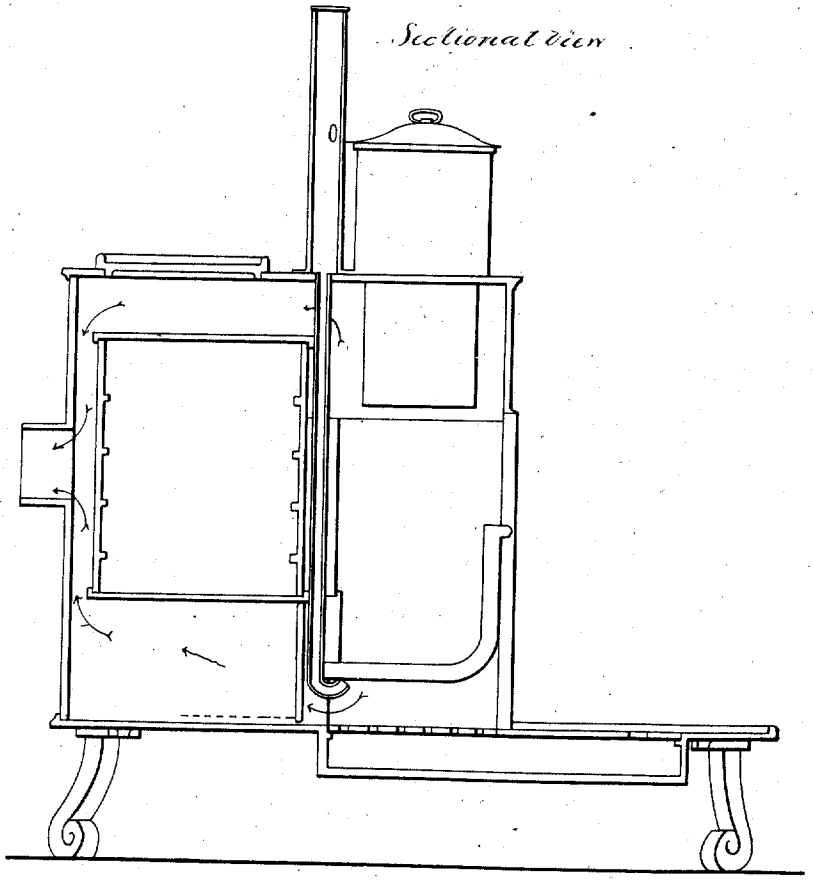
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W. Bryent.

Reservoir Cooking Stove.

Patented Sept. 13, 1831.



Walter Bryant
Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and marked part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Walter Bryant himself of his improvement denominated the Anthracite Cooking Stove

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1 The external shell or frame of the stove is of cast iron of convenient dimensions for different families or establishments. 2. A common grate suitable for anthracite coal is fixed in front the bars bending under & extending back to about the middle of the stove with a trifle undersweep to receive the embers which are deposited & removed when necessary in the usual manner 3. & the rear of this grate is placed another grate consisting of five perpendicular bars forming the rear wall of the furnace & a damper of cast iron is placed immediately behind this perpendicular grate governed by an exterior crank or handle. This damper is kept closed when the oven is not used & excludes the heat of the furnace from passing off to the rear. 4 The oven is placed in the rear of the stove. its bottom on a level with the top of the perpendicular grate. The heat from the furnace is communicated to its bottom by removing the damper before described & also passes freely from the furnace over the top but it may be increased or diminished as required by means of another damper placed on a level with the top of the oven & made to slide horizontally by means of exterior handles so as to close the whole or any part of the passage in the rear of the oven at pleasure. 5. The water boilers are placed forward immediately over the furnace & a larger one for washing &c in the rear over the oven. Near the centre of the stove is fixed a perpendicular tube open at the bottom & which rises considerably above the top of the stove & the bottom of which opens by an aperture immediately under the main grate or furnace. The covers of the boilers are furnished with short pipes which receive the steam & convey it to the perpendicular tube into which they are inserted by suitable apertures when used which apertures may at other times be closed by stoples. The steam & effluvia in communication above thus passes off and is carried un-

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the furnace where the effluvia are decomposed or neutralized by the heat. 6. The main grate or furnace may be enclosed at the ends & also in the rear above the fire pan & rear grate by a partition or lining of fire stone or of any material suitable to resist the heat in such a situation. The heat may be increased by the application of a blower & the front of the furnace being entirely open the communications for roasting are furnished when requisite. By inventing a water vapor in a feeder stove the advantages of conveying off the steam & of absorbing or neutralizing the effluvia may be attained in the same manner as in the cooking stove

Witnesses
Margaret Rapp
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Walter Beyant

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