

Z. MCKINLEY & V. TRUE.  
Gas-Stoves.

No. 198,650.

Patented Dec. 25, 1877.

Fig. 1.

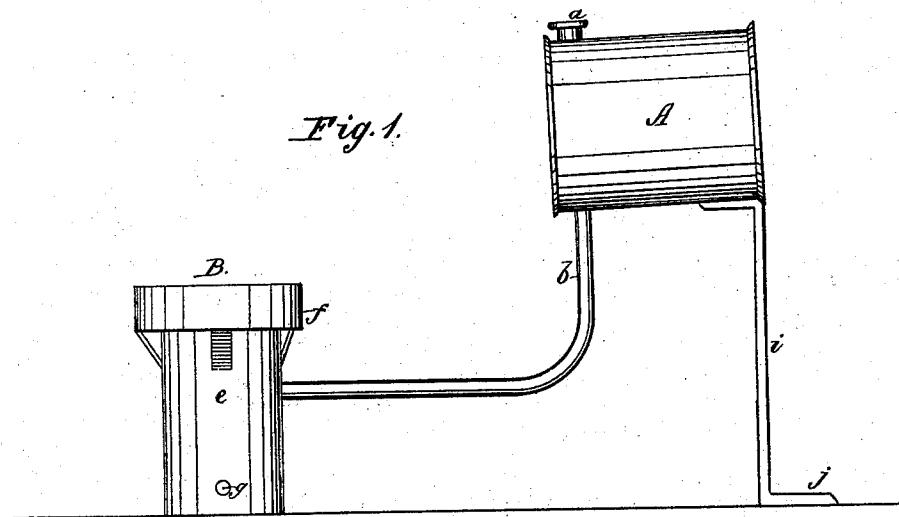


Fig. 2.

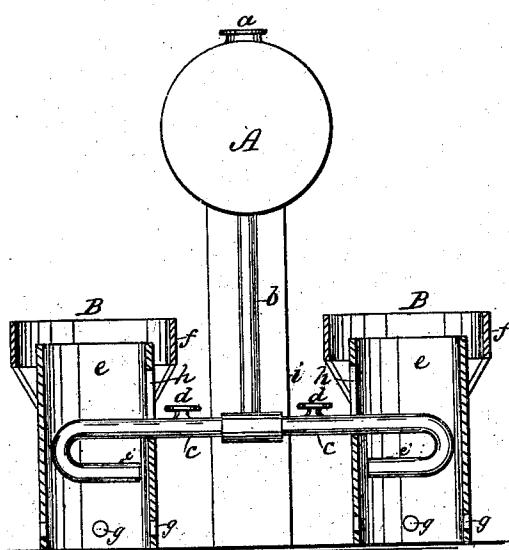
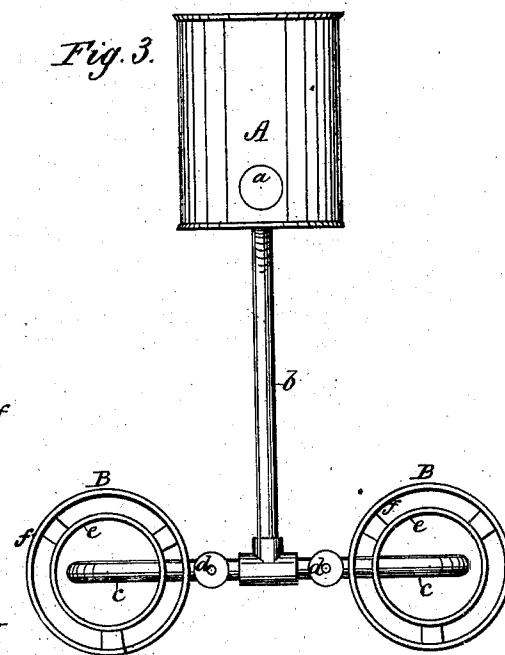


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ZELOTES MCKINLEY AND VIRGIL TRUE, OF LACLEDE, MISSOURI.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GAS-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,650**, dated December 25, 1877; application filed August 13, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ZELOTES MCKINLEY and VIRGIL TRUE, of Laclede, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Gas-Stove; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, an end elevation, partly in section; Fig. 3, a plan view.

Our invention is designed to provide an economical form of cooking-stove especially adapted to small families and for summer use. It belongs to that class of gas-stoves which generate their own gas from a burner, without the use of a wick, by volatilizing, through the heat of the burner, a limited quantity of the volatile oil admitted to the burner from a reservoir placed above the same.

Our improvement relates to the construction of the stoves proper, or cylindrical supports for the cooking utensils, and the tubes and standard attached to the oil-reservoir, whereby the latter is supported when in use, and adapted to be readily connected with or detached from the stoves, as hereinafter described.

In the drawing, A represents the reservoir or can for containing the oil, which may be gasoline or any other volatile oil suitable for this purpose. Said can is provided with an inlet, a, and has a pipe, b, leading out from the bottom of the same, which pipe descends vertically for a short distance, and then turns at right angles into a horizontal position, and communicates, through a T-joint, with a pipe, c, at right angles to b, and communicates also with a cross-joint (not shown) when three or more burners are required. This pipe c has its extremities curved to form burners at e' when the pipe is perforated, and is provided with valves or cocks d d, for regulating the flow of oil to the burners. B B are the stoves proper, or cylindrical heaters, and supports for the utensils employed in cooking. They are of similar construction, being made of a central tube, e, and an outer concentric collar, f, offset from the tube by means of supports, and raised slightly above the same to receive the utensils. The central tubes e form chimneys for the burners, and are provided with

perforations g below for the admission of air, and have also upon the sides slots h, through which the burners are inserted to their position in the tubes.

The can or reservoir A is supported at one end by means of a leg, i, and foot j, and at the other end is supported by means of the tubes b and c, the latter of which rests in the bottom of the slots h in the utensil-supports B B.

In making use of our improved stove the pipe c is heated at the curve forming the burners before the oil is allowed to reach the same. Now, when the oil is admitted to the same, it is instantly converted into an inflammable gas, which passes around the bend and escapes through the perforations, which gas, being ignited, continues to supply the necessary heat to keep up the volatilization of the oil as long as there is oil in the can.

By means of suitable cooking utensils all of the various kinds of cooking may be done upon the stove with but little expense, and without producing too great a heat in the kitchen, thus rendering the stove especially desirable during the summer months.

By the above-described construction the reservoir is supported, when in use, by the tubes e and a single foot or standard, so that an expensive and cumbersome frame-work is dispensed with, and the reservoir and its immediate attachments may be easily attached to and detached from the supports e by simply drawing the bent ends of the tubes e through the slots h, thereby adapting the apparatus to be quickly set up, or its parts separated and packed for transportation, or till required for future use.

What we claim is—

The reservoir A, having the standard i j, the tube b, with curved branches c, the cylindrical stoves B B, having the elongated vertical slots h h in the burner-tubes e, all combined as shown and described, whereby the reservoir is adapted to be supported when in use, and to be readily detached from the stoves proper when required, as hereinbefore set forth.

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Witnesses:

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