R. J. KING.

Fire-Pot Lining for Cook-Stove.

No. 204,155. Patented May 28, 1878.

*Fig. 1.*

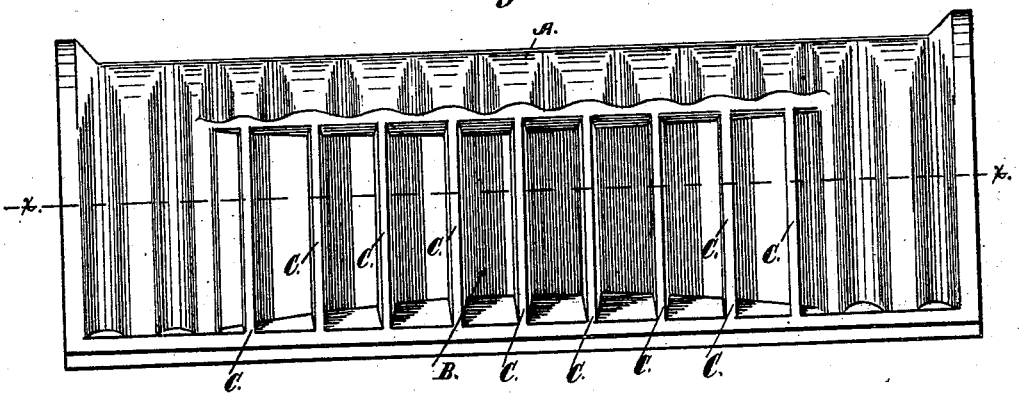
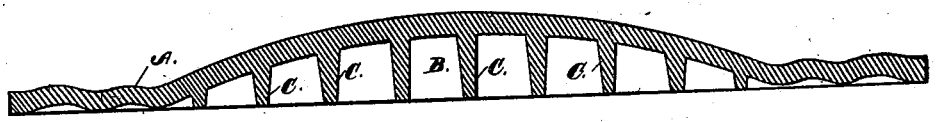



*Fig. 2.*




Witnesses;
Chas. M. Keck
Chas. H. Finch

Inventor;
Rufus J. King
by his Attys;
Peck & Ritchie

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUFUS J. KING, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-POT LININGS FOR COOK-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,155**, dated May 28, 1878; application filed May 8, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUFUS J. KING, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Pot Linings for Cook-Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention is an improvement in that class of cook-stoves in which the fire-pot is lined with corrugated cast-iron instead of fire-brick, my purpose being to provide such a back lining as will resist the destructive action of the heat for a much longer time than is ordinary, for experience shows that the central part of the back lining is first warped and burned out. The novelty lies in forming in this back lining a concavity facing the fire-pot, and in placing in this concavity vertical ribs, whose edges are flush with the front face of the lining, so as to strengthen the same.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a front elevation of this lining. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same through the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A is a corrugated cast-iron lining-plate, differing from the ordinary plate in having a central portion, B, concave longitudinally, and equal in length to about one-half of the whole plate. This concavity faces the fire-pot, and is subdivided by a number of vertical ribs, C, whose front edges, as seen in Fig. 2, are flush with the front face of the plate. These ribs are cast integral with the plate, and should be near enough together to prevent the fuel from coming in contact with the back part of the plate. As seen, they are thicker in the rear than in front, and while I have shown them flush with the front of the plate, still they might either project beyond it or not quite come up to it within the concavity.

By thus making the lining concave and applying the ribs the plate is rendered much stronger against warping, without materially increasing its weight or the quantity of metal used.

The ribs would first have to be destroyed before the fuel could come in contact with the concave portion of the plate, and so the length of time required to burn it out is increased.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a lining-plate with a central concavity covered by a removable and reversible plate, as exhibited in the patent to J. Ziegler, November 27, 1876, No. 179,249; also, that it is not new to provide a flat back plate with horizontal ribs to receive the ashes, and thus protect the plate.

I claim as follows:

The herein-described fire-pot lining, consisting of the plate A, with a central concavity, B, facing the pot, in which are located the vertical ribs C, with their front edges flush with the front edges of the plate, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 30th day of April, A. D. 1878.

RUFUS J. KING.

Witnesses:

CHAS. M. PECK,

WM. RITCHIE.