

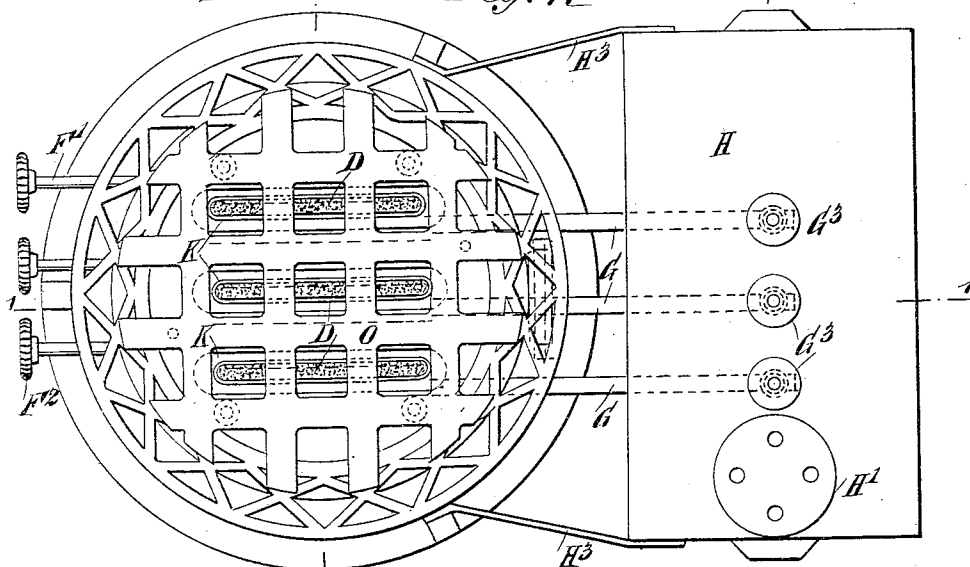
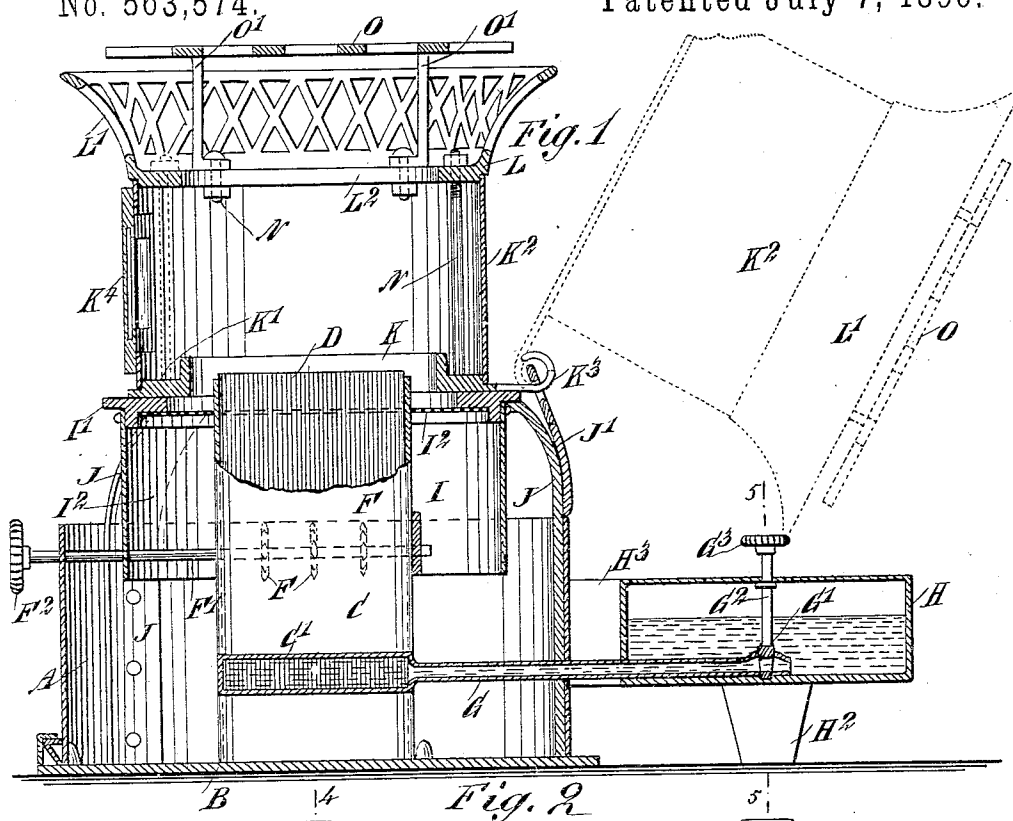
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. F. DEPUY.
OIL STOVE.

No. 563,574.

Patented July 7, 1896.



WITNESSES:

C. Verneux
New York

INVENTOR

E. F. Depuy
BY Munn & Co.
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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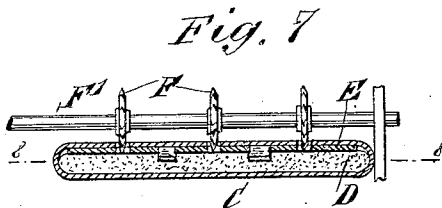
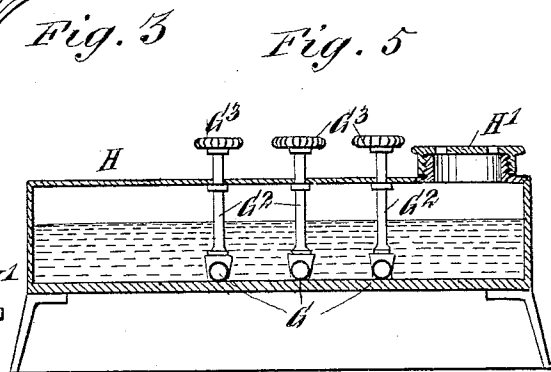
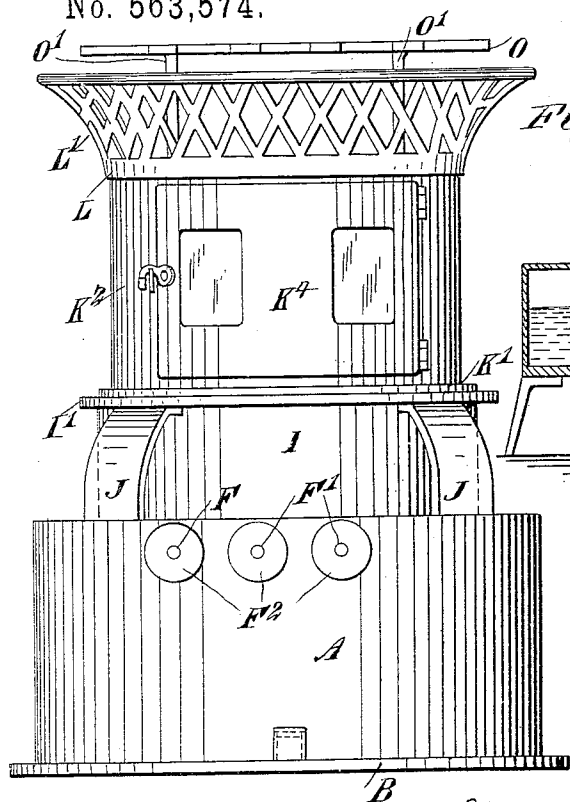
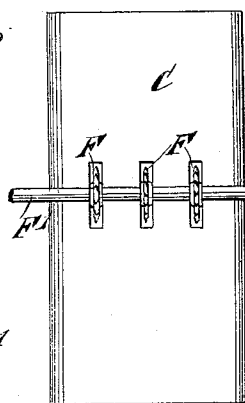
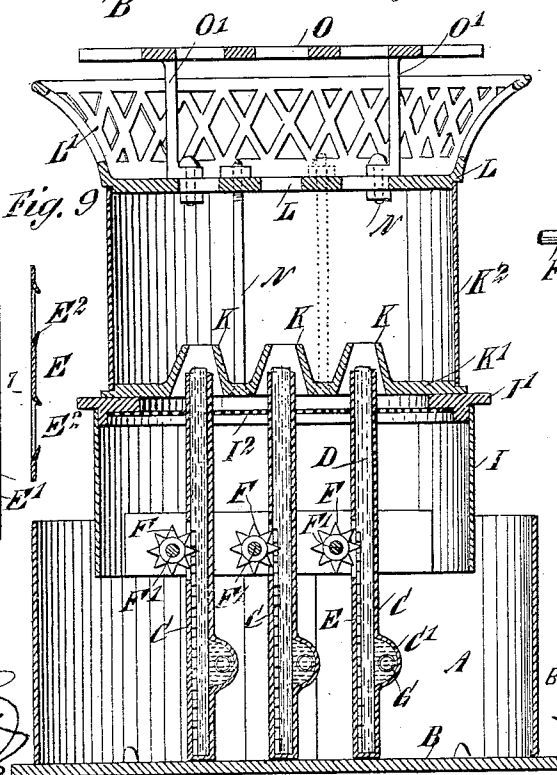
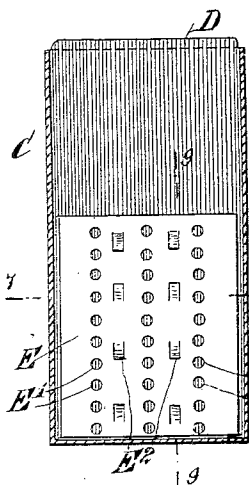


Fig. 6



WITNESSES:

C. Verneux
Thos. H. H. H.

INVENTOR

E. F. Depuy
BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOS F. DEPUY, OF PORT RICHMOND, NEW YORK.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,574, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed December 4, 1895. Serial No. 571,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENOS F. DEPUY, of Port Richmond, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Stove, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved oil-stove, which is simple and durable in construction, very effective in operation, and arranged to insure complete combustion and permit of regulating the heat to any desired degree.

The invention consists principally of a combustion-chamber provided in its bottom with slots through which extend the wicks and a grated platform extending above the open top of said chamber to support the culinary vessels.

The invention further consists of an oil-reservoir and a wick-tube having an oil-chamber connected by a pipe with said reservoir.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the oil-reservoir on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the wick-tube. Fig. 7 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 7 7 of Fig. 8. Fig. 8 is a sectional view on the line 8 8 of Fig. 7, and Fig. 9 is a transverse section of the wick-raising plate on the line 9 9 of Fig. 8.

The improved oil-stove is provided with a casing A, preferably made circular and held on a suitable base B, which also supports a number of wick-tubes C, arranged parallel to one another and each containing a wick D, adapted to be raised and lowered by means of a wick-raising plate E, formed with vertical rows of apertures E', adapted to be engaged by a star-wheel F, held on a shaft F', extending through the casing A to the out-

side, to be provided at its outer end with a knob F² under the control of the operator for turning said shaft and star-wheel, so as to raise and lower the corresponding plate E. The plate E is fitted on the inside of the wick-tube and is provided with inwardly-projecting prongs E², adapted to engage the wick D, so that upon moving the plate E by turning the knob F² the wick itself is raised or lowered in the tube C. Each of the tubes is closed at its lower end, and on the side opposite to where the wick-raising plate E is located is formed an oil-chamber C', extending through the width of the tube and connected at one end with an oil-supply pipe G, extending into an oil-reservoir H, arranged at one side of the casing A and containing the oil for supplying the wick-tubes with the fuel. The reservoir H is provided with a suitable filling-cap H' and with lugs H², as well as with bands H³ for supporting said reservoir from the casing A.

The inner end of each pipe G is provided with a valve G', having an upwardly-extending stem G², passing through the top of the reservoir H, to carry at its upper outer end a knob G³ for permitting the operator to open and close said valve, and regulate the supply of oil passing from the reservoir H, through the pipe G, to the oil-chamber C' in the wick-tube C. When the valve G' is open, then the oil can pass from the reservoir H, through the pipe G, into the chamber C' to pass into the wick D and rise therein by capillary attraction to the upper end thereof.

The upper ends of the wick-tubes C extend into elongated nozzles K, formed in the bottom K' of a combustion-chamber K², hinged on the top of an air-inlet chamber I, supported from the chamber A by suitable stays J. This chamber I is provided on its upper end with a ring I', on which is secured a screen I², through which extends the upper end of the wick-tubes C, as plainly indicated in the drawings, special reference being had to Fig. 1.

The combustion-chamber K² is preferably formed at its bottom K' with a hinge connection K³ on an arm J', supported from one of the stays J, to permit the operator to swing said combustion-chamber K² into an open position, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and

permit of conveniently trimming the wicks D whenever necessary. The combustion-chamber K² is provided on one side with a door K⁴, having translucent or transparent panes, to permit of viewing the burning wicks from the outside, the doors serving to give access to the nozzles K to light the wicks.

On the top of the combustion-chamber K² is arranged a ring L, fastened in place by bolts N, and this ring L is provided with an upwardly and outwardly curved grated flange L' and with a grate-top L², as plainly indicated in the drawings, and above the top edge of the said flange L' is arranged a platform O, likewise in grate form and supported by arms O' from the grated top L² of the ring L'. By this arrangement the culinary vessel placed on the platform O is held a suitable distance above the combustion-chamber K², so that air can pass to the flame extending through the grated top L² before the flame reaches the under side of the vessel set on the platform O. By this arrangement a complete combustion is obtained which prevents any smell of oil.

The chamber I, previously mentioned, extends with its lower end a suitable distance down in the casing A, and as said chamber is somewhat less in diameter than the casing A an air-space is formed between the chamber and the casing to permit the air to pass from the outside up the chamber I to the nozzles K and the upper ends of the wicks to insure complete combustion.

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

1. An oil-stove having a casing, a series of stays rising from the casing, an air-inlet chamber supported by the stays, a combustion-chamber hingedly mounted on the casing, a wick-tube carried by the casing and projecting into the combustion-chamber, and means for supplying the wick-tube with oil, substantially as described.

2. An oil-stove having a casing, a series of stays rising from the casing, an air-inlet chamber supported by the stays and projecting into the casing, a ring held at the upper edge of the air-inlet chamber, a screen supported by the ring, a wick-tube carried by the casing and projected through the screen, a nozzle receiving the upper end of the wick-tube

and supported on the ring, a combustion-chamber hingedly mounted on the casing, and means for supplying the burner-tube with oil, substantially as described.

3. An oil-stove comprising a casing having an open upper side, a wick-tube rising from the bottom of the casing and projecting upwardly from the casing, stays also rising from the casing, a ring supported on the stays, a screen held by the ring, an air-inlet chamber also carried by the ring and projecting downwardly and into the casing, a nozzle carried by the ring and into which nozzle the upper end of the wick-tube projects, a combustion-chamber hingedly mounted on the casing, an oil-reservoir, and a tube extending from the oil-reservoir to the wick-tube and establishing communication between the two, substantially as described.

4. An oil-stove having a casing, an air-inlet chamber supported on the casing, a pivotally-mounted combustion-chamber also supported on the casing, a wick-tube carried by the casing and rising into the combustion-chamber, and an oil supply for the wick-tube, substantially as described.

5. An oil-stove having a casing with an open upper side, a wick-tube projecting upwardly from the bottom of the casing, a ring supported on the casing and above the same, a screen held by the ring, an air-inlet chamber supported on the casing and having its lower portion projecting into the casing, a nozzle carried by the ring and into which the upper end of the wick-tube projects, a pivotally-mounted combustion-chamber also supported on the casing, and an oil supply for the wick-tube, substantially as described.

6. An oil-stove having a casing, an air-inlet chamber supported by the casing and extending above the same, a nozzle held at the upper end of the air-inlet tube, a wick-tube rising from the bottom of the casing and having its upper end projecting into the nozzle, and a pivotally-mounted combustion-chamber supported on the casing and having its lower edge inclosing the nozzle, substantially as described.

ENOS F. DEPUY.

Witnesses:

ALFRED DE GROOT,
S. F. RAWSON.