(No Model.)

C. RIESSNER

OIL STOVE.

No. 340,363. Patented Apr. 20, 1886.

Fig. 1.

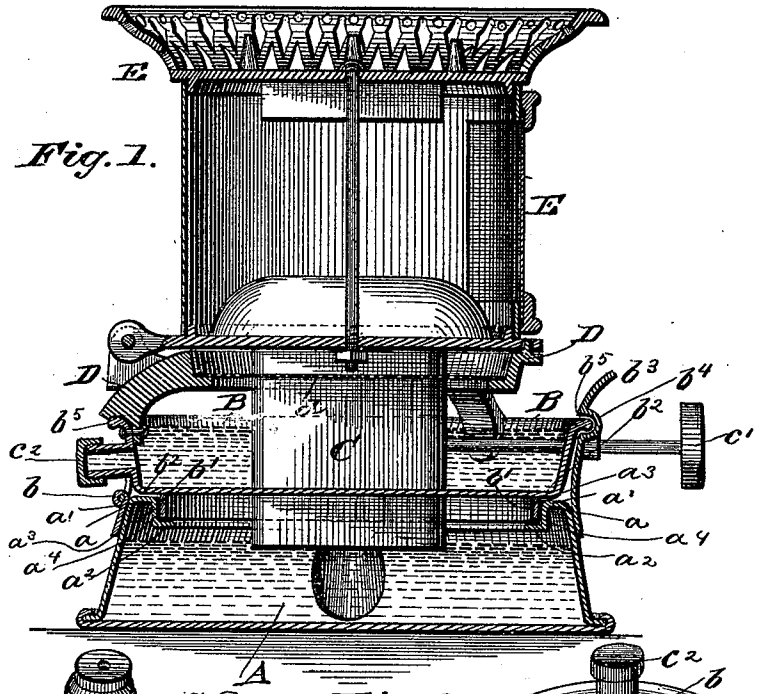


Fig. 2.

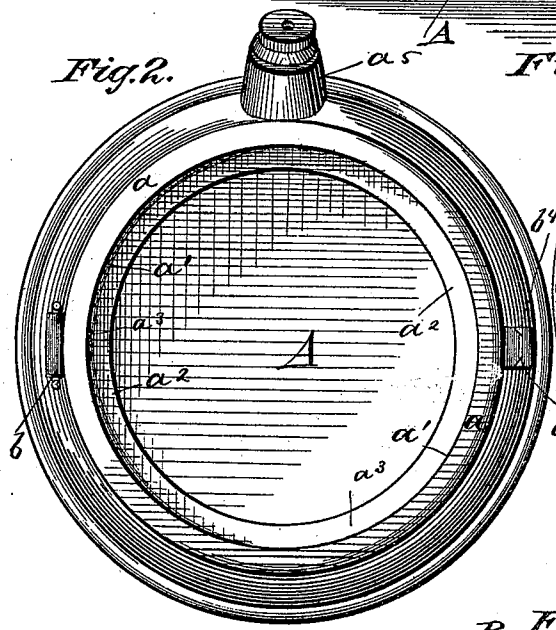


Fig. 3.

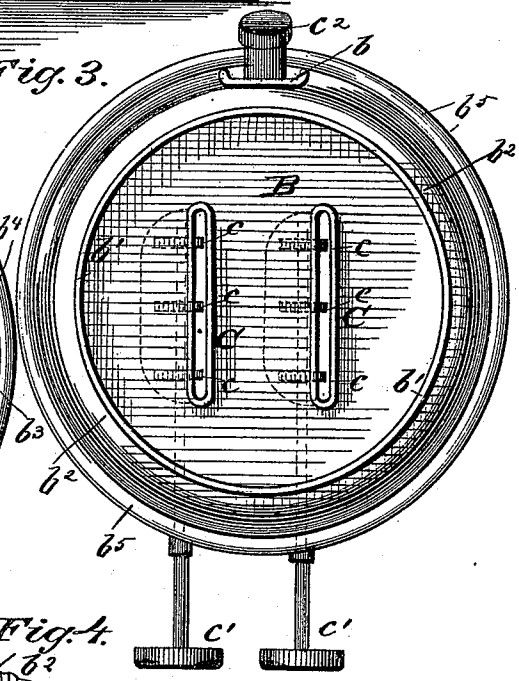
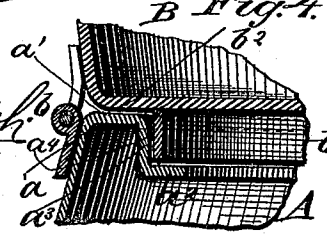


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER RIESSNER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR TO C. RIESSNER & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 340,363, dated April 20, 1886.

Application filed November 25, 1885. Serial No. 183,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER RIESSNER, of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of the stove. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the oil-chamber, and Fig. 3 a bottom view of the water-pan. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section detail of the joint.

This invention relates to improvements in oil-stoves, its object being to make the part serving as a cover to the oil-chamber to readily lift therefrom, so as to have easy access to said chamber to remove wicks or other articles that may have fallen through the wick-tubes; and it consists in certain details of arrangement and construction, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, A designates the oil-chamber, upon which the stove rests. The said chamber is formed of sheet metal or other suitable material, and is open at top. a is the horizontally inwardly-bent edge of the top of the oil-chamber, forming a shoulder, a', upon which the cover rests.

From the inner edge of the shoulder a' the edge portion a runs downward and slightly inward, and then turns horizontally inward again, forming the flange a^2 and the circumferential recess a^3 between said flange and the nearly-vertical part a^4 of the edge portion a.

a^5 is the oil-feeding tube, having a proper screw-cap upon it, as shown.

B is the water-pan, of usual construction, and hinged at b to the oil-chamber.

b' is a circular flange depending from the bottom of the water-pan and concentric therewith. The flange b' is of such size that when the water-pan is turned down it will enter recess a^3, and will rest within and press tightly against the part a^4 of the edge portion a. Where the part a^4 and shoulder a' meet, the angle is rounded, so that the flange b' can easily fall into the recess a^3. The angle between the part a^4 and flange a^2 is also rounded, to form a close joint with the flange b' and prevent the oil rising up between the water-pan and oil-chamber.

b^2 is the circumferential portion of the bottom of the water-pan outside of the flange b'. When the water-pan is down, the portion b^2 rests upon and is upheld by the shoulder a'.

b^3 is a spring-catch secured to the edge of the top of the oil-chamber at a point diametrically opposite the hinge b. The upper end of the spring-catch has near it the groove b^4, formed by bending the metal of which it is made, as shown. The said groove, when the water-pan is down on the oil-chamber, engages upon the bead b^5 around the top edge of the former and keeps it in place. To open the oil-chamber, the spring-catch is disengaged from the bead by pressing outward its point above the groove b^4.

C C are wick-tubes of ordinary construction, running through the bottom of the water-pan, and $c\,c$ are the wick-wheels, turned by the headed rods c'.

c^2 is the discharge-outlet for the water-pan.

D is the frame, secured to and rising from the top of the water-pan, and d is the wire-gauze or perforated metal, secured within the circular opening of said frame and surrounding the wick-tubes near their tops.

E is the stove-body, of ordinary construction, hinged at its lower end to the frame D at a point above the hinge b.

The stove-body, water-pan, wick-tubes, and frame D, being of usual construction, need no further description.

The invention is free from the likelihood of getting the water-pan jammed to the oil-chamber, common to lamp-stoves having the water-pan screwing into the oil-chamber, and when a wick has been by accident or carelessness turned down into the oil-chamber the water-pan can be readily lifted from the latter, even by a child, and the wick removed. The same applies to any article fallen or forced down the wick-tubes.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the oil-chamber A, having the shoulder a', the depending portion a^4, the circumferential recess a^3, and the flange a^2, formed at its upper end by bending the up-

per portion of its body, and the water-pan B, hinged at *b* on the oil-chamber, and provided on its bottom with the depending flange *b'*, to enter the oil-chamber and bind on the part a^4, substantially as specified.

2. The herein-described oil-stove, composed of the oil-chamber A, provided with the shoulder *a'*, recess a^3, depending part a^4, the water-pan B, hinged at *b* upon the oil-pan, provided with the discharge-tube c^2, and on its bottom with the depending flange *b'*, the spring-catch b^3 opposite the hinge *b*, the wick-tubes C, passing through and secured to the water-pan, the frame D, resting upon the water-pan, and the stove-body E, hinged to said frame, all constructed substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER RIESSNER.

Witnesses:

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A. E. DOWELL.