

(No Model.)

P. J. GRINBERG.
OIL STOVE.

No. 462,976.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

Fig. 1.

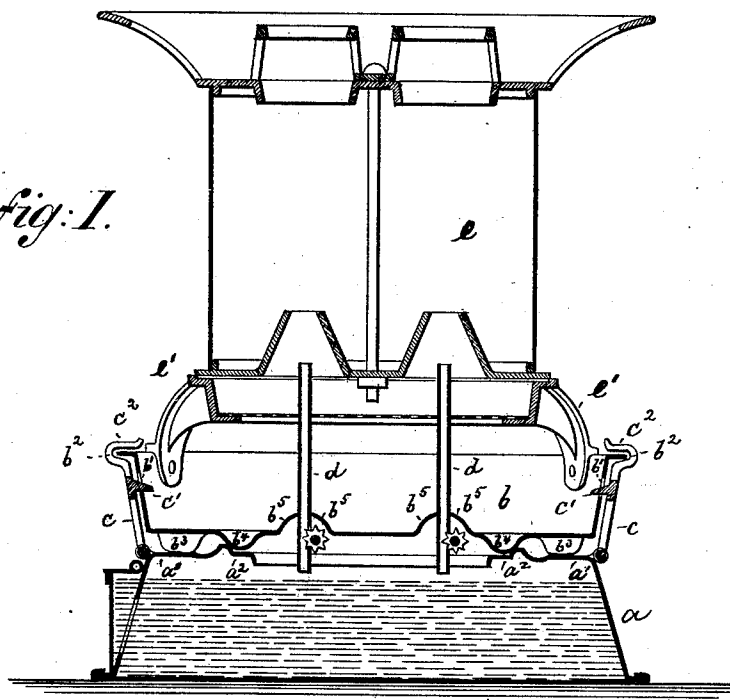


Fig. 2.

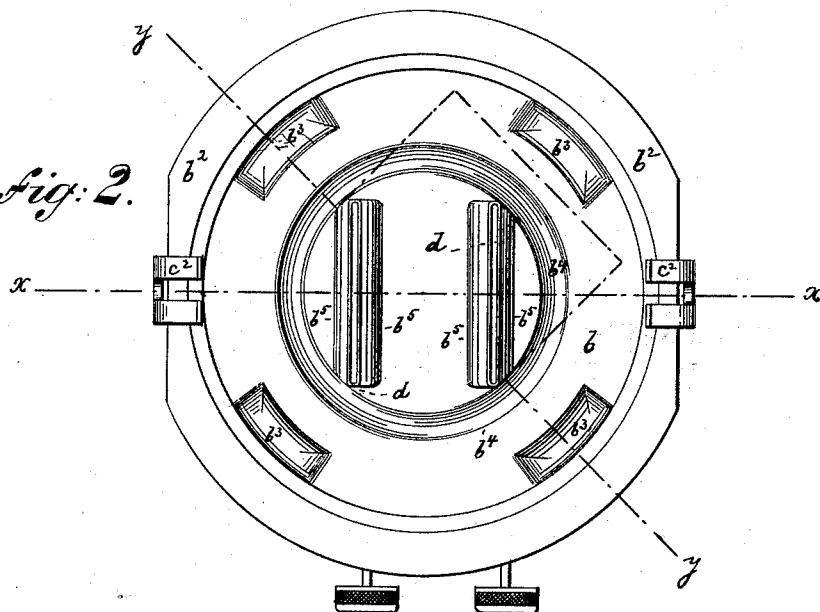
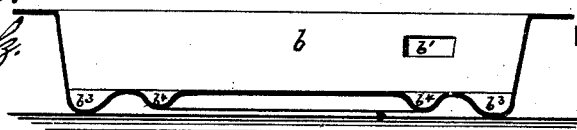


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL J. GRINBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,976, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed July 3, 1891. Serial No. 398,332. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL J. GRINBERG, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Oil-Stove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in oil-stoves, and more particularly to the construction of the water-pan, which with its legs and bead is stamped out of a single piece of sheet metal.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my improved oil-stove on line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a top view of the water-pan; and Fig. 3, a section on line *yy*, Fig. 2.

The letter *a* represents the oil chamber or reservoir of the stove, having an annular top plate *a'*, which is provided with a flange *a²* around its opening. Upon the reservoir *a* there sits the water-pan *b*, which is held to the reservoir *a* by means of hooks *c*. These hooks are pivoted to the reservoir *a* and are provided with two heads *c'* *c²*, as shown. The lower head *c'* enters a slot *b'* of the pan *b*, while the upper head *c²* embraces the flange *b²* of such pan. Thus the pan is securely locked to the reservoir and is prevented from tilting or revolving.

The bottom plate of the pan *b* is provided with four (more or less) downwardly-extending bulges *b³*. These bulges are bodily stamped out of the metal of the pan bottom and constitute legs that rest upon the annular top *a'* of the reservoir *a*. Inside of the legs *b³* there is furthermore shaped out of the body of the pan-bottom a downwardly-extending annular bead or channel *b⁴*. This channel is received within the annular flange *a²* of the reservoir *a* and serves to form a tight joint that prevents the escape or evaporation of the oil.

The wick tube or tubes *d* extend through the pan *b* within the circle inclosed by the bead *b⁴*. To hold them properly in place, the bottom of the pan is slit and forced or stamped upward to produce the housings *b⁵*, also made out of the body of the pan-bottom. Thus the pan with all its essential adjuncts is made from one piece of sheet metal, and it can be finished in a very few operations. It has no seams, can be cheaply manufactured, and allows free circulation of the air beneath it.

The dome *e* of the stove is supported by arms *e'* upon the flange *b²* of the pan *b* and may be constructed in suitable manner. It does not form part of the present invention, the latter relating, as has already been stated, to the construction of the water-pan.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of oil-chamber *a* with hooks *c*, having double heads *c'* *c²*, and with slotted water-pan *b*, that is engaged by said double heads, substantially as specified.

2. In an oil-stove, the combination of an oil-chamber with a water-pan having bulged legs *b³* stamped out of the body of the pan-bottom, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of oil chamber *a*, having flanged top *a'*, with a water-pan having legs *b³* and an annular bead *b⁴* stamped out of the body of the pan-bottom, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of oil-chamber *a*, having flanged top *a'*, with a water-pan *b*, having legs *b³*, annular bead *b⁴*, and housings *b⁵* stamped out of the body of the pan-bottom, and with wick-tubes *d* secured to such housings, substantially as specified.

P. J. GRINBERG.

Witnesses:

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WM. SCHULZ.