

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. BLOCK & J. GOLDSTEIN.
OIL STOVE.

No. 467,850.

Patented Jan. 26, 1892.

fig. 1.

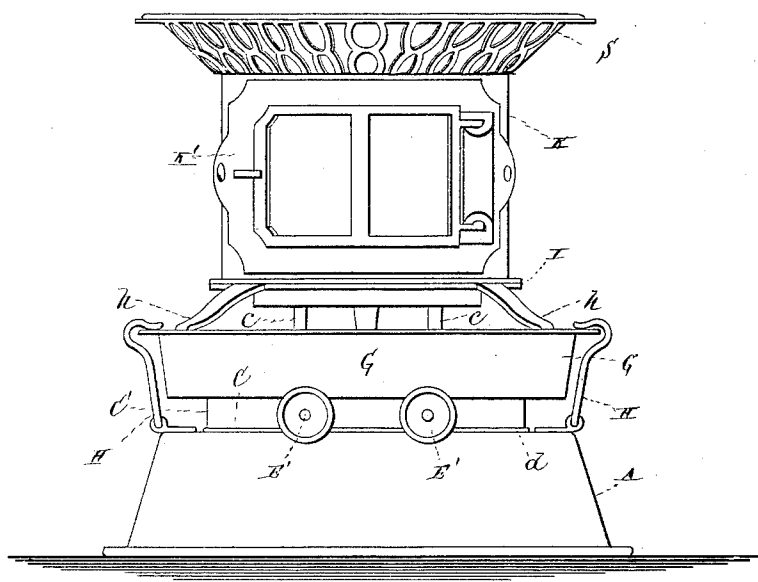
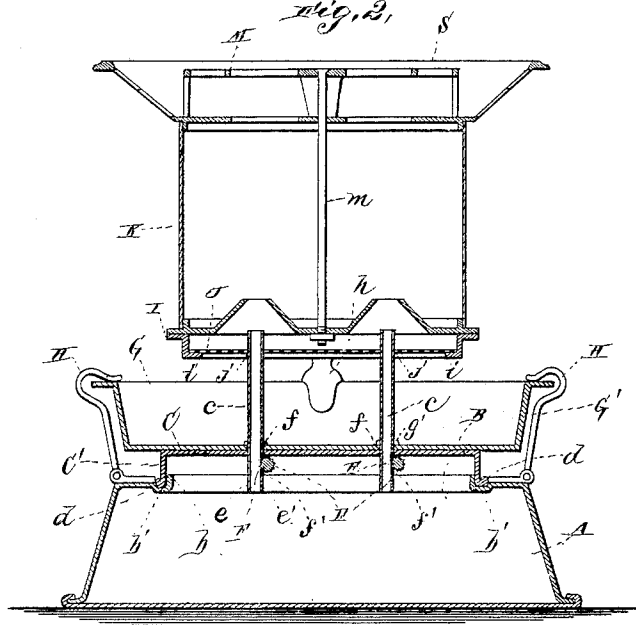


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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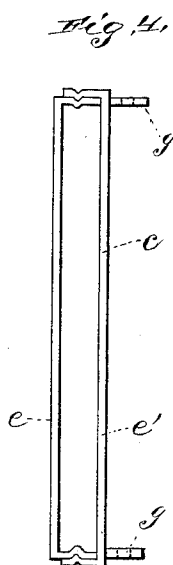
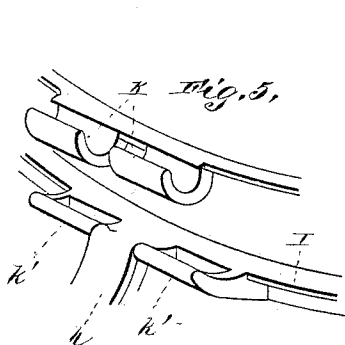
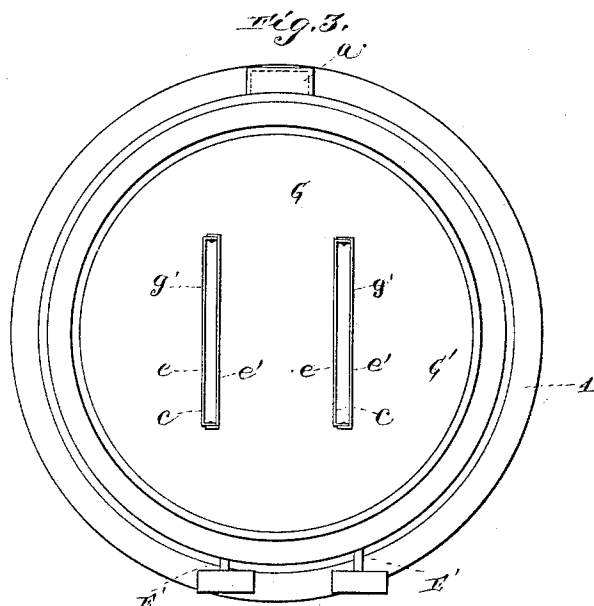
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL BLOCK AND JACOB GOLDSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,850, dated January 26, 1892.

Application filed April 2, 1891. Serial No. 387,410. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ISRAEL BLOCK and JACOB GOLDSTEIN, citizens of the United States, and residents of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail views.

This invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in oil-stoves; and it consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, the letter A designates the base, which may be in form circular, cylindrical, or frusto-conical, and contains the oil-reservoir provided with the filling-opening a, having a hinged or other suitable cover. In the top portion of the base is the circular opening B, surrounded by the vertical flange or rim b, which is in turn surrounded by a groove or bead b'. This opening B is closed by the circular plate portion C, having the depending annular marginal flange C', said plate carrying the wick chimneys or tubes c. One, two, or more of these wick-tubes may be provided, according to the heating-power desired, two being shown in the drawings. A marginal boss or flange d on the flange C' of the plate portion C fits in the groove or bead b' and holds the parts in secure but movable contact.

The wick tubes or chimneys consist each of the two plates e e', forming the sides of the tube portions and turned in and overlapping at their edges to form the ends. These overlapping edges are struck together, thus doing away with the use of solder. These tubes pass through slots or recesses f into the plate C of the oil-chamber, the marginal edges of said slots being turned up closely against the

surface of the tubes to form a tight joint therewith.

Below the under surface of the plate C a slot f' is formed in the tubes to permit the engagement with the wick of the wick-lifter E. These wick-lifters comprise the horizontal shafts E', projecting through the flange C' of the plate portion into convenient position to be operated and provided with the usual thumb-pieces. This rod or shaft has bearings in perforated lugs or ears g, projecting from the tubes, and carries a corrugated toothed roll F in position to engage the wick through the slot f', the arrangement being such as to obviate the use of solder.

G represents the burner-plate-supporting portion, which consists of a pan-like vessel G', having in its bottom portion the slots g' for the passage therethrough of the wick-tubes, the under surface of said portion fitting closely upon the upper surface of the circular plate portion C. This pan G is securely but removably held in place by the wick-tubes and by clamps H, hinged or pivoted on opposite sides of the base portion and adapted to engage the flanged upper edge of the pan.

Supported centrally over the pan G' by arms h, resting on the edge of the said pan, is the annular burner-plate and body-supporting ring I, having the inner flange or offset i, on which rests the marginal edges of the perforated plate or diaphragm J, having the slots j therein for the passage therethrough of the wick-tubes. The perforated plates allow a sufficient supply of air for the burners.

K represents the body portion of the stove, supported on the ring I, preferably of circular form, as shown, and provided with hinged door K' to permit ready access thereto for trimming and lighting the wicks. At its lower rear edge are the curved hinged projections k, which engage apertured lugs k' on the annular ring portion I. By this arrangement when the body portion K is sufficiently tipped backward the projections k will become disengaged from the apertured lugs k', permitting the removal of the said body portion. The body portion may be surmounted by the flaring open-work crown S, as shown, inclosing the support M for a vessel or other receptacle to be heated, and held in place by a vertical rod

m, extending down through the body portion and secured by a nut on the under side.

It is obvious that instead of the body portion K an ordinary heating-drum may be substituted.

It will be observed that by means of the portions C and G a double guard is provided between the oil-chamber and the burners, so arranged as to render it impossible for the fire to come in contact with the oil; further, that as each portion is independent and removable the whole may be readily and quickly taken apart and cleaned, and, further, that the use of all solder is dispensed with.

By making the parts of tin the stove can be made at a very low cost; but any suitable material may be employed.

As before stated, the stove may be made with one or more burners, as may be desired.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an oil-stove, the combination, with the base having an oil-reservoir therein and provided at its top portion with a circular opening surrounded by a vertical flange or rim, said flange or rim having a surrounding bead, of the circular plate portion C, closing said opening and having a depending marginal flange provided with a boss resting in said bead, said plate forming the support for the burner-support, substantially as specified.

2. In an oil-stove, the combination, with the base having an oil-reservoir therein and provided with a circular opening, the circular raised plate portion removably seated over and closing said opening, and the burner-plate support G, comprising a pan-like vessel removably held on the plate C, of the burner

having a series of arms supported on the edge of said support G, substantially as specified.

3. In an oil-stove, the combination, with the base, the raised plate portion thereon, and the pan-like burner-plate support removably seated on said plate, of the annular burner-plate and body-supporting ring I, having the inner flange or offset receiving a perforated diaphragm, said ring having a series of downwardly-extending arms engaging the edge of said pan-like support, and the body portion removably held on said ring I, substantially as specified.

4. The herein-described oil-stove, comprising the base having the oil-reservoir therein, said base having a circular opening on its upper portion surrounded by a vertical flange, said flange having a surrounding bead, the circular plate portion C, closing said opening and having its depending flange provided with a marginal boss fitting said bead, the pan-like vessel G, removably seated and held on the portion C, the burner-plate having the depending legs engaging the rim of said vessel, whereby said burner-plate is supported centrally thereof, said burner-plate having a ring I, and the body portion of the stove having a removable hinged support on said ring, in combination with the wick-tubes and burners, the whole being united and held together without the use of solder, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ISRAEL BLOCK.
J. GOLDSTEIN.

Witnesses:

A. SHAMPANSKI,
L. LEVY.