

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 485,378.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.

Fig. 1.

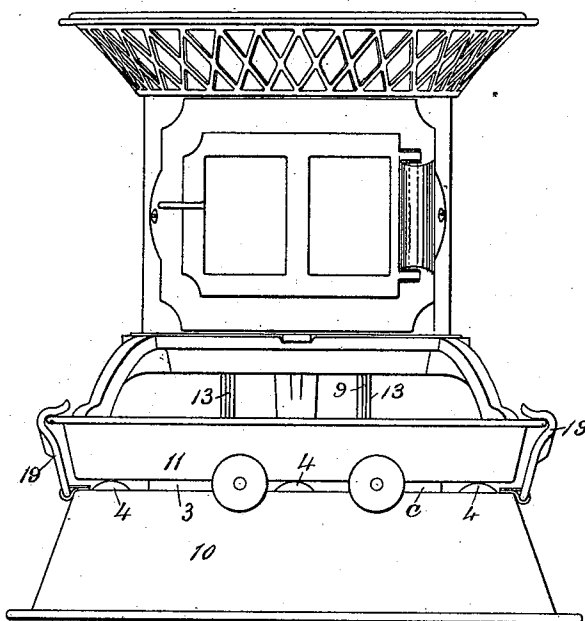
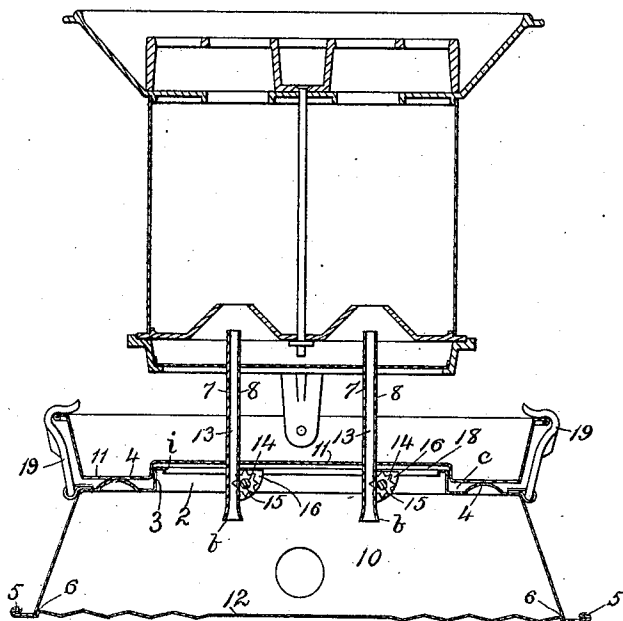


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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OIL STOVE.

No. 485,378.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.

Fig. 3.

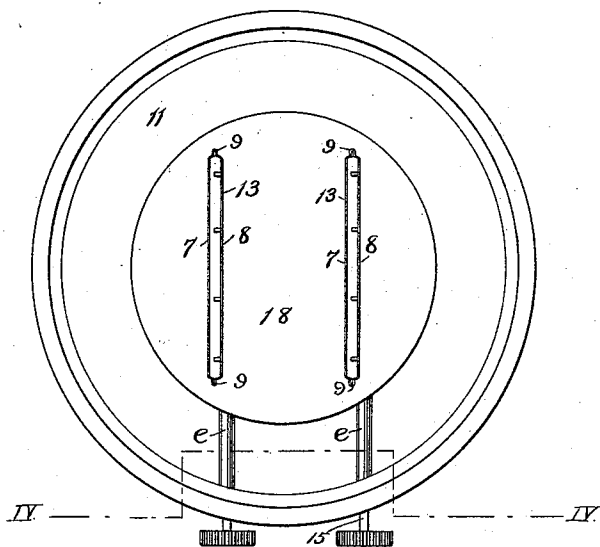


Fig. 4.

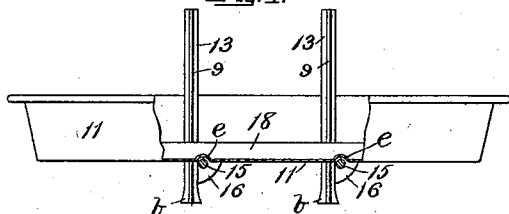


Fig. 5.

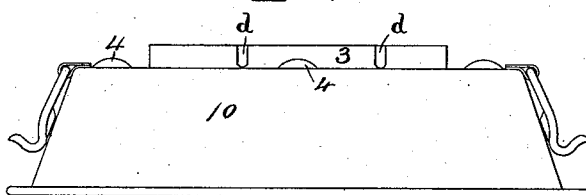
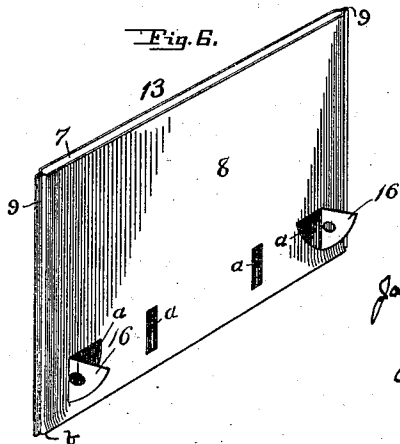


Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,378, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed March 4, 1892. Serial No. 423,698. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN, of the city of New York and county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oil-stoves generally, and more particularly to the construction of the fount or oil-reservoir, the wick-tubes, and the mounting of the support for the wick-tubes; and to the ends named the invention consists of certain novel constructions, arrangements, and combinations of elements to be hereinafter described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a front view of an oil-stove embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a central sectional elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the plate which carries the wick-tubes and which serves as a support for the drum or stove-body. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line IV IV of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail view illustrating the construction of the fount or oil-reservoir. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the wick-tubes, and Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail view illustrating the connection between the two sheets from which the wick-tubes are formed.

In the drawings, 10 represents the body of the fount or oil-reservoir, which is by preference made from a single sheet of metal that is struck up to proper form, this body being formed with a central opening 2, that is surrounded by a vertical flange 3, provided with the bead *a* at the upper edge to prevent the displacement of the liquid in the reservoir. In the top of the fount-body there are a number of projections 4, that are struck up from said fount-body and which extend upward, so as to serve as supports for a practically-flat bottom pan 11, which will be hereinafter described. It will be observed that by this means of supporting the pan a free circulation of air will be obtained between the pan 11 and the reservoir 10, and thus prevent the undue rise of temperature within the oil-fount. The bottom 12 of the fount is secured to the body 10 by means of a double seam 5, where-

by all danger of the separation of the bottom from the body is avoided, and, although not absolutely essential, I greatly prefer to apply a line of solder at 6, thus insuring an oil-tight fount. The wick-tubes 13 are formed from metallic sheets 7 and 8, the edges of said sheets being united by a seam 9, this construction producing a tube wherein the plates are firmly united at an exceedingly-low cost and without danger of falling apart, as is often the case where the parts are merely soldered together and where the parts are heated to such a degree as to melt the solder out.

The plates 8 are formed with apertures *a* to provide for the inward passage of the wick-raising ratchets 14, the spindles 15, on which said ratchets are carried, being journaled in lugs or ears 16, that are integral with the plates 8. In order that the wicks may be readily inserted within the tubes 13, I expand the lower ends of said tubes, as shown at *b*. (See Figs. 2 and 6.) The tubes above described are soldered or otherwise properly secured in the central depressed portion of the pan 11. The central portion of the pan 11, where the tubes are carried, is depressed at 17, said depression 17 corresponding in outline with the flange 3 and so proportioned that when the pan 11 is adjusted to position the flange 3 will fit within the depressed portion 17, the pan thus forming a cover for the fount, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. This pan 11 is preferably of the form illustrated; but it is not essential that the pan should be so shaped, the advantage of this shape being that, if desired, water may be placed within the pan when the stove is in operation. To prevent the accidental displacement of the pan 11, I provide clamping-hooks 19, said hooks being carried by the fount-body and being arranged to engage the rim of the pan. The flange 3, it will be noticed, extends upward beyond the wick-raising spindles, which spindles pass outward through openings *d*, formed in said flange, and it will also be noticed that the bottom of the pan 11 extends below the upper portions of the spindles, such spindles resting within recesses *e*, that are formed in the pan.

Any proper drum or stove-body may be mounted above the parts above described and may be supported in any desired manner. The specific construction of stove-body

illustrated forms no portion of my invention and I have chosen it simply because I deemed it applicable for use in connection with the parts hereinbefore described.

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

1. A wick-tube formed of two pieces of sheet metal that are united by a flat seam and one
10 of said pieces having struck-up ears 16, which serve as bearings for the spindle 15, carrying the wick-raising ratchets 14, and openings *a*, adapted to receive said wick-raising ratchets 14, substantially as described.

15 2. In an oil-stove, the combination, with a

fount or oil-reservoir 10, formed with the struck-up supporting projections 4, open on all sides, a central opening that is surrounded with an upwardly-extending substantially-vertical flange 3, having bead *i*, and slots *d d*,
20 adapted to receive spindle 15, of a tube-supporting pan having central flat depressed portion 17, adapted to receive said flange 3, so as to prevent the displacement of the liquid in said oil-reservoir, substantially as de-
25 scribed.

JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN.

Witnesses:

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