

G. E. SAVAGE & E. A. GUTERMANN.

VAPOR STOVE AND STAND.

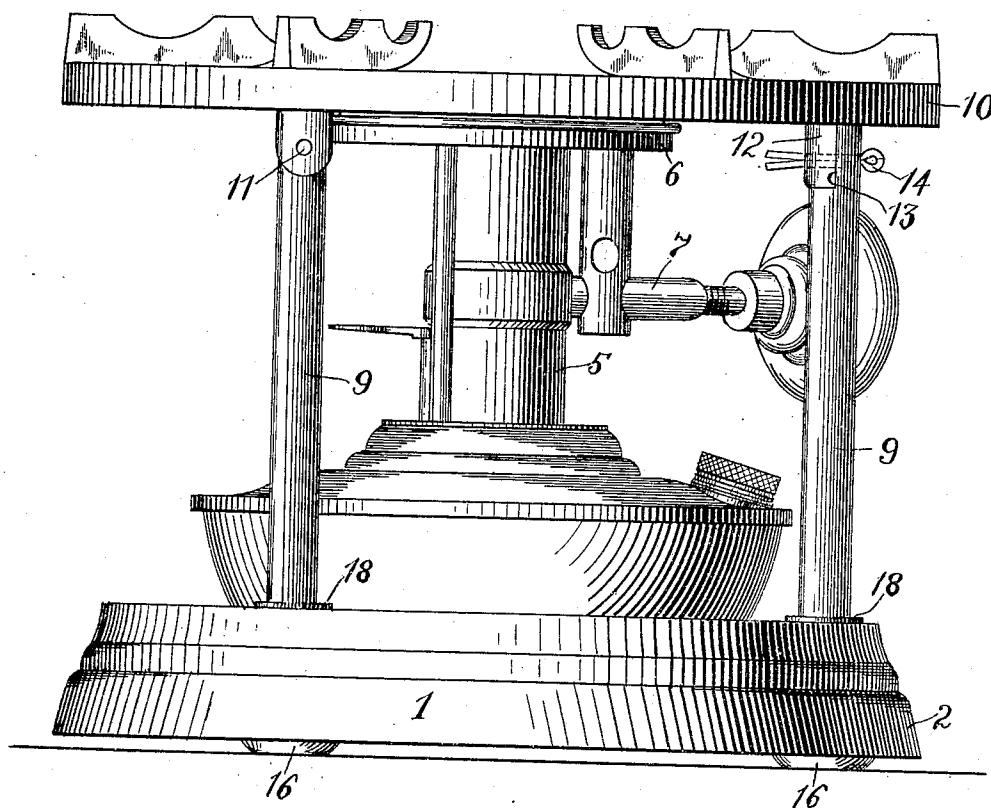
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1909.

954,703.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



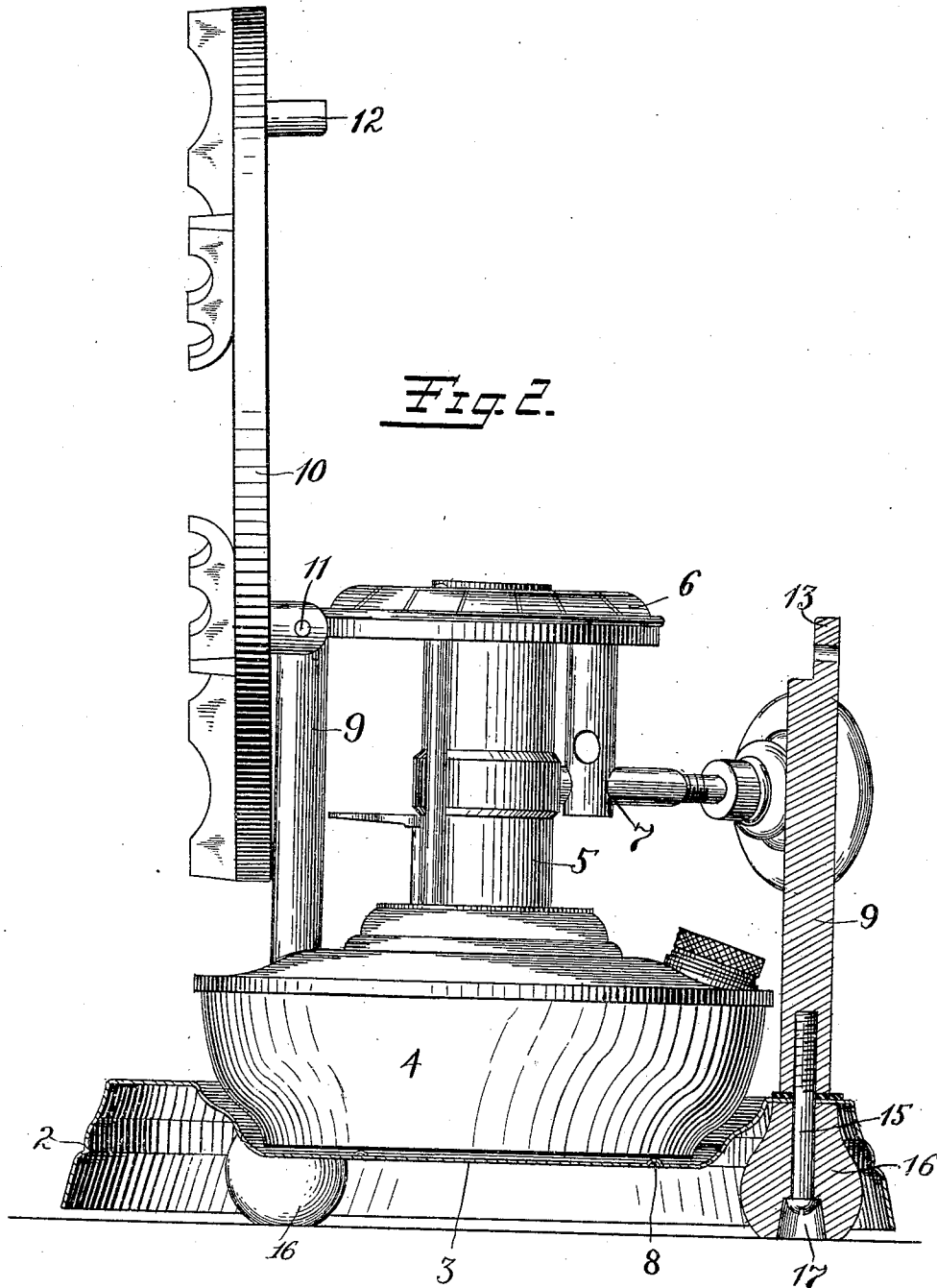
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 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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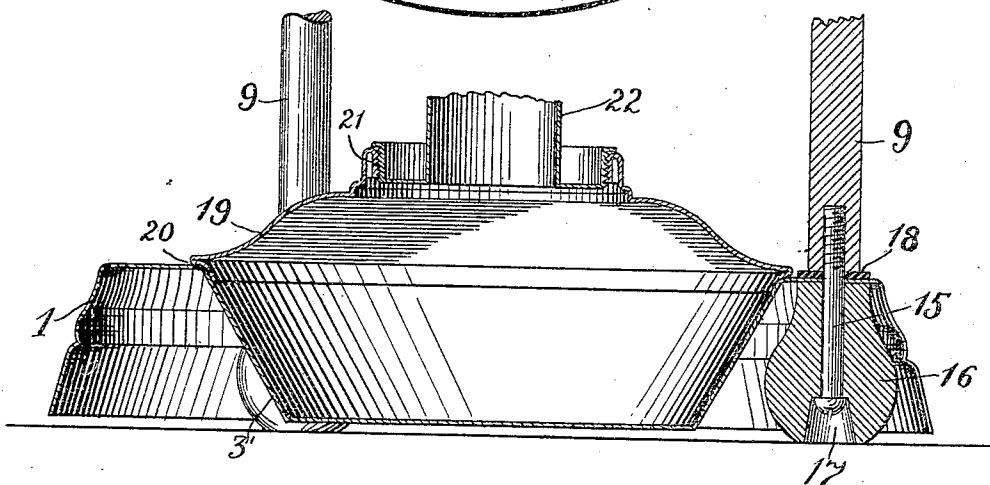
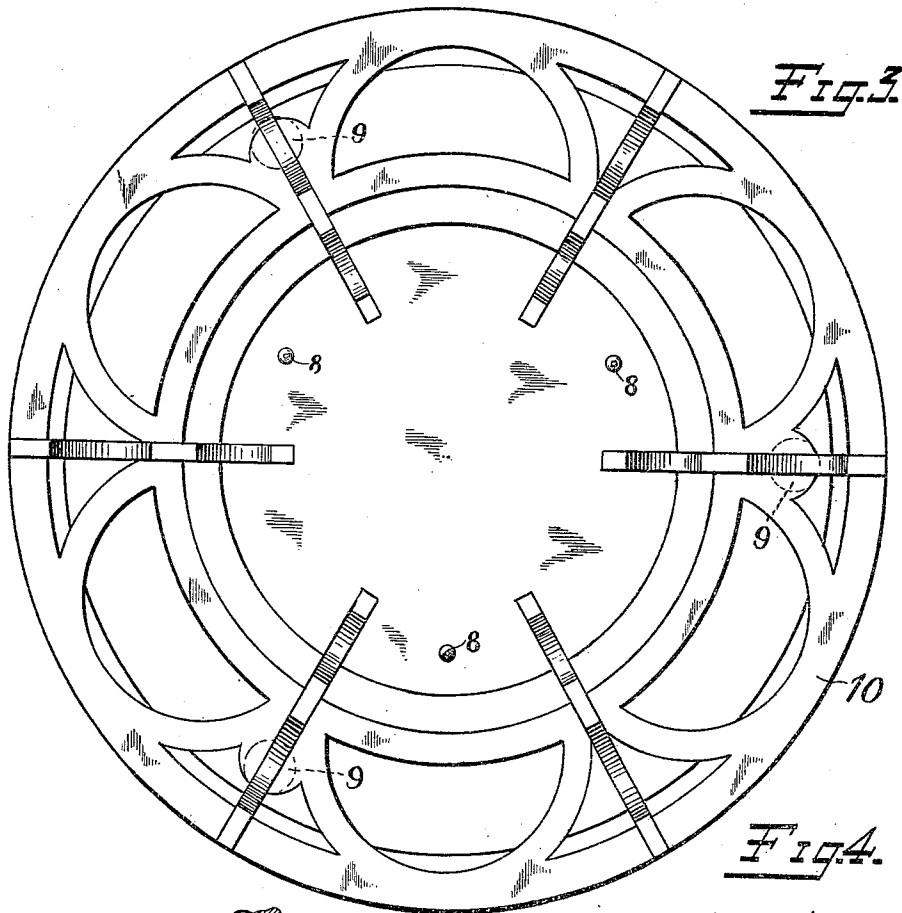
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VAPOR-STOVE AND STAND.

954,703.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed January 28, 1909. Serial No. 474,781.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE E. SAVAGE and EDWARD A. GUTERMANN, citizens of the United States, residing at Meriden, county
5 of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vapor-Stoves and Stands, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 Our invention relates to vapor stoves and stands therefor, and is particularly, though not exclusively concerned with stoves which employ alcohol as fuel.

The object of the invention is to provide
15 non-conducting means for the stand which shall prevent the heat of the stove from being communicated to the table or other support upon which it may rest.

A further object of the invention is to provide
20 vide a stand which while readily permitting the intended removal of the vapor stove or lamp therefrom will prevent the accidental dropping out of the lamp.

A further object is to provide in a stand
25 a hinged or movable plate ring which may be turned out of the way to permit ready removal of the lamp or stove or parts thereof.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and
30 arrangement of parts, a preferred embodiment of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a stove and stand embodying our improvements. Fig. 2
35 is a view partially in section of the structure illustrated in Fig. 1 showing the plate ring in a different position. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the plate ring and the stand, and Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of a modification
40 comprising a combined stove and stand.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, the embodiment of our invention therein illustrated consists of the base 1, which, as here shown, is preferably of circular form
45 having a flange 2 forming the outer perimeter of the base, and the central dished portion 3 adapted to receive the reservoir 4 of the stove or lamp proper. The stove in this embodiment of my invention may be of
50 any desired construction, but as here shown comprises wick tube 5, burner ring 6, and fuel supply valve 7. The dished portion 3 of the base is preferably provided with projections or studs 8, which extend upwardly

and serve to raise the bottom of the reservoir 55 of the stove 4 slightly above the bottom of said dished portion, leaving an air space between the reservoir and the dished portion for the circulation of air whereby the heat of the stove or lamp will not be readily communicated to the base 1 and thence to the table or support upon which the stand rests.

Upon the base 1 of the stand are mounted the supporting standards 9, which, as here shown, are three in number, and to two of
65 which a vessel supporting ring 10 is hinged as at 11, one of said standards being located directly beyond that shown to the left in Figs. 1 and 2, as indicated in the plan view Fig. 3, said ring being provided with a lug
70 12 arranged to engage a recess 13 in the third post to which the ring may be locked by a suitable pin or other locking means 14. The standards 9 are so relatively spaced upon the base 1 and with respect to the diameter of the
75 reservoir 4 of the stove as to make it impossible to remove the stove between said standards. The height of the standards 9 is so proportioned with respect to the height of the stove that the plate ring 10 is located just
80 above or partially surrounding the burner ring 6 of the stove when said plate ring is in its normal or closed position. This construction in conjunction with the spacing of the standards 9 above referred to, effectually
85 prevents the accidental dropping out of the stove from the stand no matter what position the device as a whole may assume.

In order to effectually insulate the stand from the table or other support upon which
90 it rests to prevent the heat of the stand being communicated thereto and injuring the same, the standards 9 are secured to the base 1 by means of screws 15 extending through suitable apertures in the perimeter of the base
95 and upon which screws are mounted blocks 16 of non-conducting material such as wood or the like. These blocks are counter bored at 17 to receive the screw head and to prevent same from contacting with the table or sup-
100 port upon which the stove rests. It will be seen by an inspection of the drawings that the non-conducting blocks 16 extend slightly below the lower edge of the base flange 2, whereby the same will be slightly raised off
105 the table or other support upon which the stove rests. This arrangement, furthermore, permits of free circulation of air beneath the

base resulting in further dissipation of the heat of the stand. To still more effectually provide against the injuring of the table or other support upon which the stove may rest, non-conducting disks 18 may be interposed between the bases of the standards 9 and the base 1.

In the modified form of our construction, illustrated in Fig. 4, the lamp or stove, as shown, is formed integral with the base 1. In this construction the reservoir of the lamp is formed by the integral dished or depressed portion 3' of the base over which is secured a top 19 which may be attached to the base in any desired manner, as by flange 20. This top 19 is provided with the usual wick tube receiving opening 21 within which the wick tube 22 may be removably secured. The wick tube and standards 9 in this construction also are so proportioned in height that the burner ring (not shown) of the stove or lamp is located just below or just within the area of the plate ring, as shown in Fig. 1. The hinging of the plate ring to the standards 9 in this construction, while not necessary to retain the stove upon the stand, is designed to permit the usual disconnecting of the wick tube from its reservoir when the hinged plate ring is raised or open.

While we have herein described a preferred embodiment of our invention, it is to be understood that the same may be varied in details and relative arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit or scope thereof.

What we claim is:

1. A stand for vapor stoves comprising a base, a plurality of standards mounted thereon, a stove removably mounted on said base, said standards being so spaced as to prevent

the removal of the stove therebetween and a plate ring hinged to certain of said standards and adapted to be raised to permit ready removal of the stove.

2. A stand for vapor stoves comprising a base having a depending rim at its perimeter and a central stove-receiving portion, a stove mounted on said base, a plurality of standards secured to said base, a plate ring carried by said standards, and a plurality of non-conducting supports secured beneath said base and projecting below the edge of said rim.

3. A stand for vapor stoves comprising a base having a depending flange at its perimeter and a centrally depressed stove receiving portion, means in said depressed portion to space the bottom of the stove from the bottom thereof, a plurality of standards mounted on said base, a plate ring carried by said standards and non-conducting supports secured beneath said base and to said standards to hold said base free of the support upon which the stand rests.

4. A stand for vapor stoves comprising a base, a plurality of standards mounted thereon and extending upwardly therefrom, a stove removably mounted on said base and having the major portion thereof located above said base and between the lower portions of said standards, a plate ring hinged to certain of said standards and adapted to be raised to permit ready removal of said stove, said parts being arranged to prevent lateral removal of the stove.

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