

(No Model.)

C. O. SCHWARTZ.

OIL STOVE.

No. 299,426.

Patented May 27, 1884.

Fig. 1.

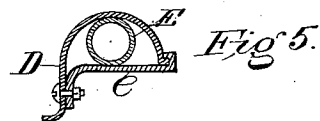
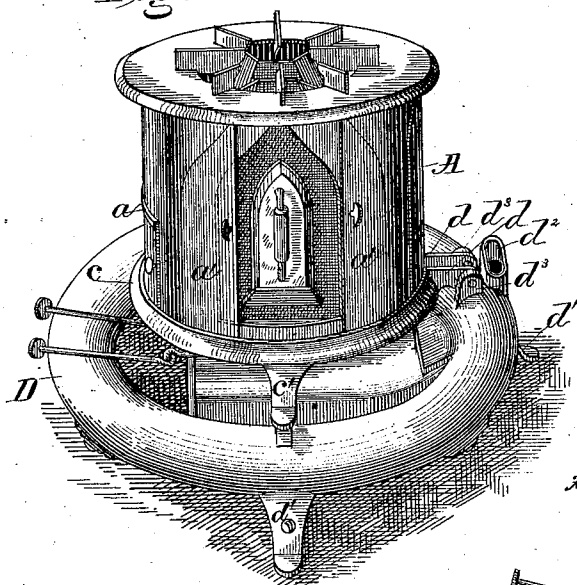


Fig. 2.

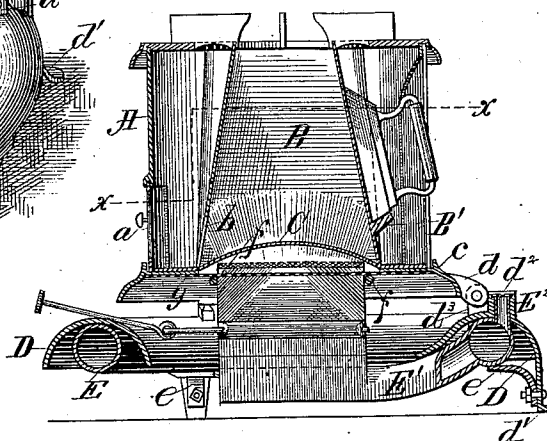


Fig. 3.

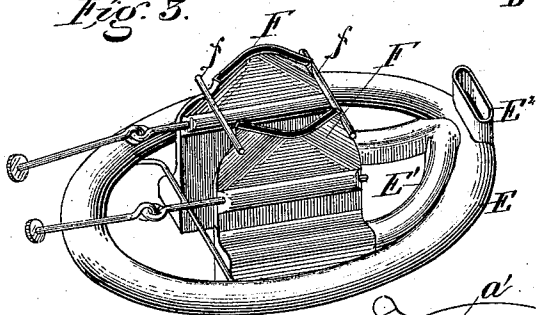
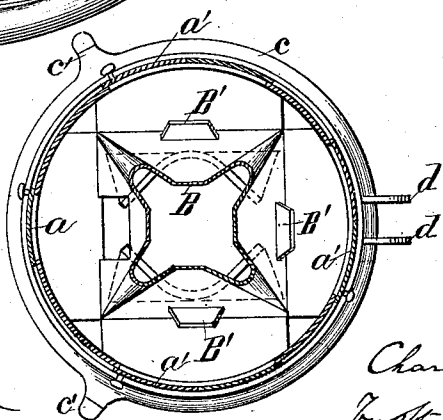


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

E. J. Harris

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. SCHWARTZ, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,426, dated May 27, 1884.

Application filed April 21, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. SCHWARTZ, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, 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.

My invention relates to coal-oil stoves, and will be more fully described hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved stove. Fig. 2 is a section through the center of the same on a line parallel with the burners. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the reservoir and burners detached from the rest of the stove. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line *xx*. Fig. 5 is a detail section of a modification.

A is the drum of my stove, which I provide with sliding doors *a a'* and a chimney, B, having bottom flanges that rest upon the cone-plate C. The sides of this chimney are bent in to form receptacles for the faces of flat-irons, and have rests B', as shown in Fig. 4, to support the irons, which are inserted, as shown through the doors *a' a'*, and then the doors may be closed upon them and the stove be used to cook food while the irons are being heated. The cone-plate C, cast in one piece with its rim *c*, forms the bottom of the drum, and has slots that conform to the shape of the burners, which admit the flame up into the chimney. The center of the plate C is struck up, as shown in Fig. 2, to form a cone that guides the air into the flames, and also throws a sufficient quantity of heat down upon the burners to vaporize the oil that usually seeps over from the wicks, and therefore there can be no overflow upon the floor, and the vapor rising into the flame will intensify the heat. The rim *c* is provided with lugs *d*, by which it is hinged to lugs *d'* on a casting, D, having legs *d'* and a tube, *d''*, and in this casting I inclose my reservoir, securing it by any suitable number of lugs, *e*, in such a manner that the reservoir will be supported and held firmly by it, the said rim *c* having legs *e'*, which rest upon the top of the casting D.

My reservoir consists of a pipe, E, bent into a circle and joined to the apex of a V-shaped pipe, E', the arms of which are closed at their ends, and are slotted on top, the slots

serving to take the wick-tubes F, which are soldered in place. As one wick-tube is carried by each arm of the pipe E', they are at some distance from each other, and the air may pass freely up between them; but to expose a greater surface of the flame to the air I bend the wick-tubes into the shape shown in Fig. 3. The upper ends of the wick-tubes are connected by rods *f*, which form supports for the air-distributor *g*.

I prefer to make my reservoir, as well as pipe E', of lead, as this material is impervious to oil; and, besides, I can use ordinary lead pipe, which will be a great saving of cost. This pipe may be used in its perfectly round shape or the pipes E' may be shaped up, as shown in Fig. 3.

E' is the filling-tube, which is designed to project through the tube *d''* in casting D, that the reservoir may be filled without removing the casting.

The branches or arms of the V-shaped pipe E' extend down to a lower plane than their apex, so that they will always be full of oil from the reservoir E, and also so that air may always circulate freely over the said branches between the wick-tubes and the junction of said branches with the reservoir.

The front of the cone B opposite the front door, *a*, is provided with the opening *b*, to enable the wicks to be lighted or extinguished.

Although especially designed to burn coal-oil, such features of my device as are adapted for use with gas-stoves may be applied thereto without departing from the spirit of my invention.

By uniting the two supply-pipes in one of V form I simplify the construction, and am enabled to make a single connection with the reservoir, which serves to supply both wicks. By inclining the V-shaped pipe downward I insure a steady supply of oil to the wicks.

The casting D is concavo-convex in cross-section, which is a form more easily kept clean than a flat plate. The annular reservoir of round pipe fits tolerably close to the under side of said base, and is raised above the lower ends of the wick-tubes.

I am aware that an annular oil-reservoir is not new; also that two supply-pipes from such a reservoir have been before described.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with the base and reservoir of an oil-stove, a V-shaped pipe united at its apex with the reservoir, the branches thereof leading to the wick-tubes, as set forth.

2. In combination with the base and reservoir of an oil-stove, a V-shaped pipe united at its apex with said reservoir, the branches of said pipe inclined downwardly toward the wick-tubes, as set forth.

3. In combination with the base of an oil-stove, having an annular concave recess underneath the same, an annular reservoir se-

cured in said recess by suitable mechanism, substantially as described, and a V-shaped pipe united to the reservoir at its apex and inclined downward toward the wick-tubes, substantially as described, and for the purpose stated.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, on this 9th day of April, 1883, in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES O. SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

S. S. STOUT,

H. G. UNDERWOOD.