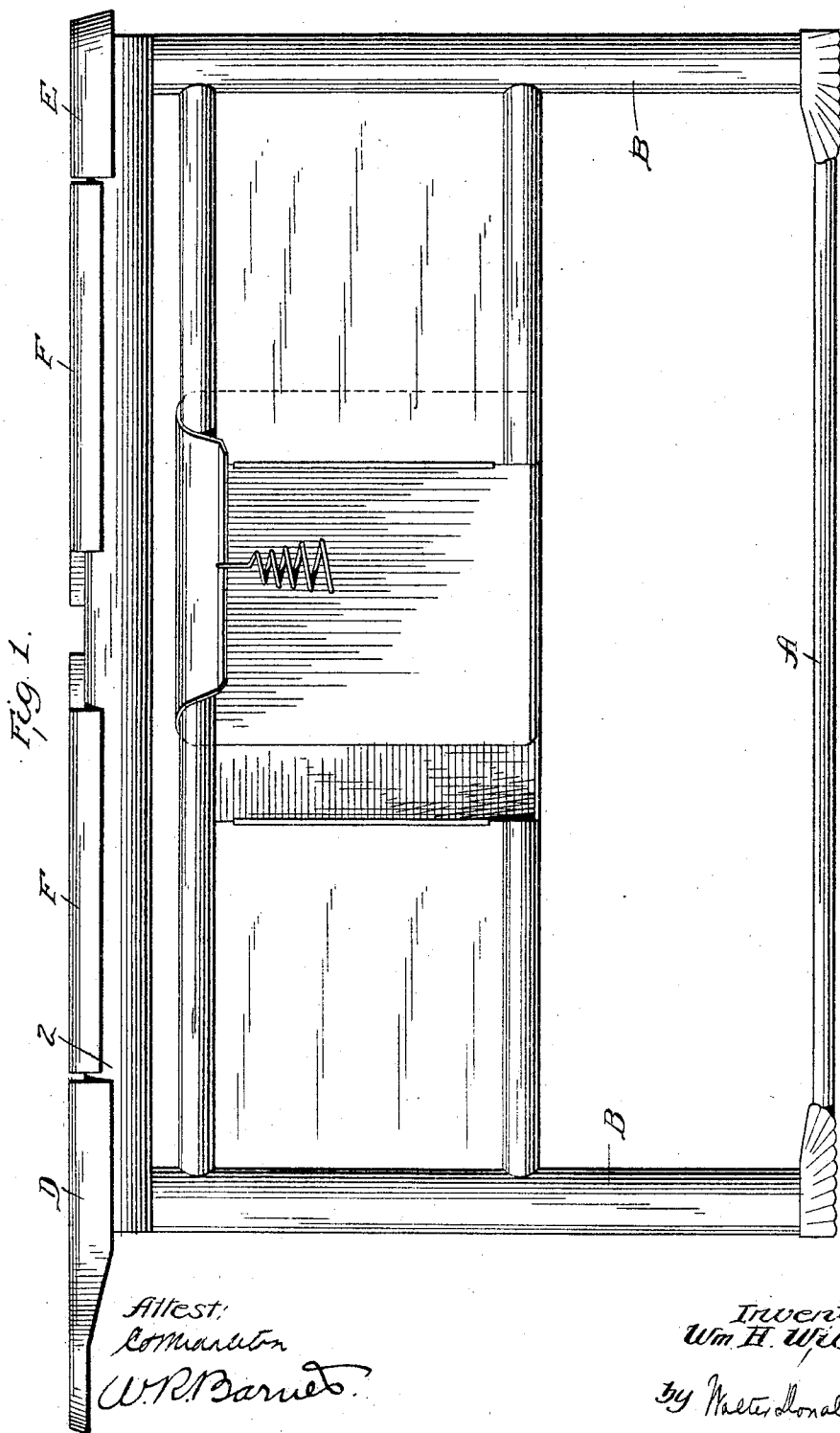


No. 796,380.

PATENTED AUG. 1, 1905.

W. H. WILDER.
GRATE FOR VAPOR STOVES.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 5, 1901.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest:
R. M. Barnet
W. R. Barnes

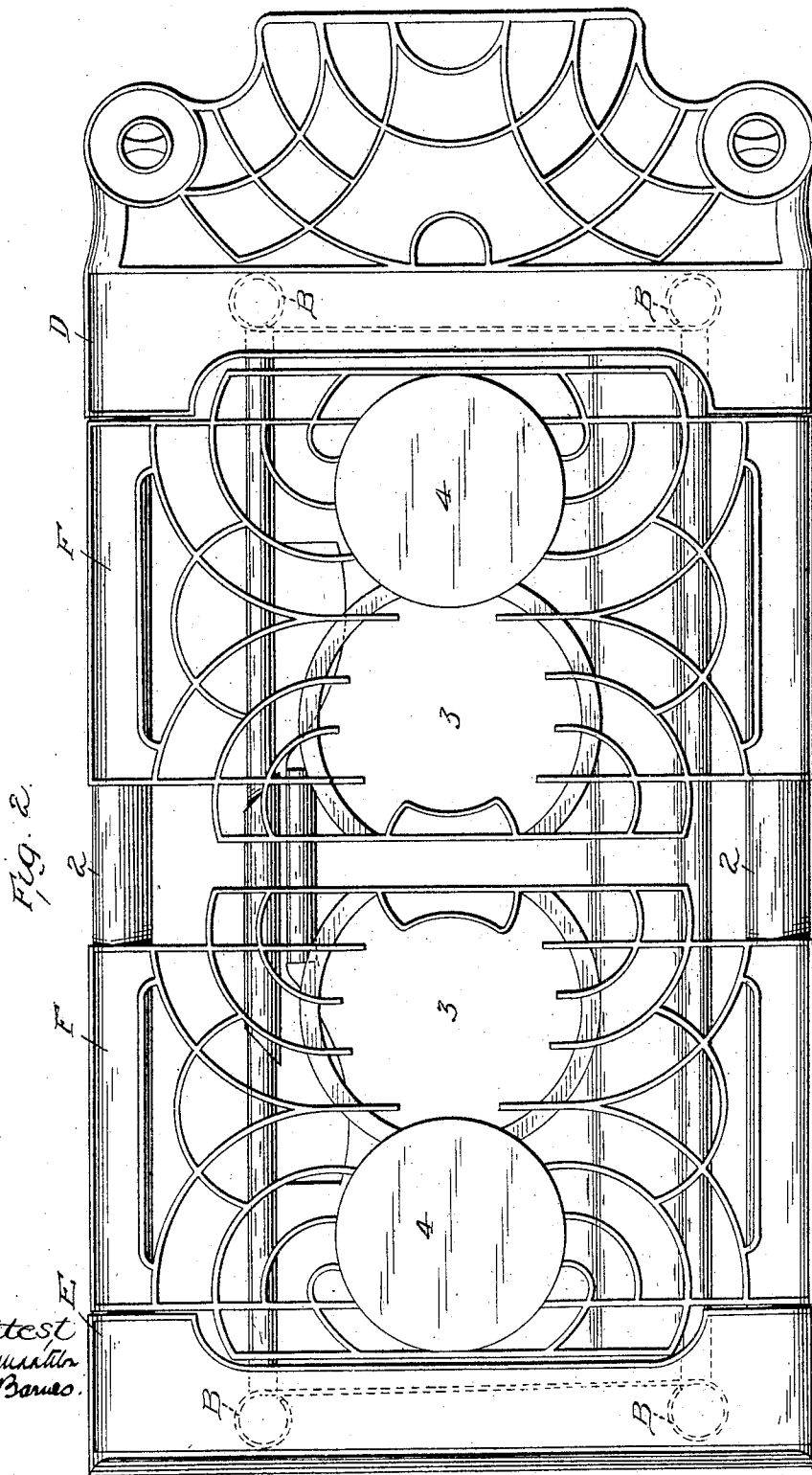
Inventor:
Wm. H. Wilder
by Walter Donaldson Co.
Atty

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Attest
Examination
W. R. Barnes.

Inventor
Wm. H. Wilder
by
M. H. Henshaw
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WILDER, OF GARDNER, MASSACHUSETTS.

GRATE FOR VAPOR-STOVES.

No. 796,380.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

Original application filed April 26, 1901, Serial No. 57,559. Divided and this application filed December 5, 1901. Serial No. 84,824.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WILDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gardner, Worcester county, Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grates for Vapor-Stoves and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in oil-stoves, and particularly to the form of grating upon which the articles to be heated are supported.

The present application is a division of the application filed by me April 26, 1901, Serial No. 57,559.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 is a plan view.

As illustrated in the drawings, there is a base-plate A and corner-posts B, extending upward therefrom, these corner-posts being suitably connected by webs of sheet-iron.

The top of the stove comprises end castings D and E, and secured to these castings are two tubes 2 2, made of sheet metal bent into tubular form and extending between the castings, and these tubes serve as a support for the open-work sections or gratings F F. These sections are duplicates of each other, and their front and rear under faces at their edges are partially curved to fit the rounded upper surface of the tubular supports. The gratings are made of open-work, so as to allow for the ready passage of the heat; but just at the center is an opening, as shown at 3, while alongside of this opening is an imperforate disk of metal made integral with the grating, as shown at 4. The burners which I use in connection with this form of grate or top are movable, as described in my aforesaid application, and it will thus be seen that the burner may be adjusted to bring it directly beneath the opening 3 when it is desired to get the full effect of the heat, and when it is desired to deflect or divide the heat the burner may be swung beneath the imperforate section 4. The gratings being removable and reversible may be arranged, as shown in Fig. 2, with the openings alongside of each other or they may be reversed, so as to bring the imperforate sections alongside of each other, or these parts may be arranged alternately, as the circumstances of the case may require. The casting D has an extension *d'* of skeleton work which projects out sufficiently to protect the reservoir lo-

cated directly beneath it, as described in my previous application.

The arrangement shown and described of the cast-metal end sections and with the intermediate side rails of sheet metal of cylindrical shape make a very desirable construction and a very strong one, preventing the warping of the parts, as is common where sheet-metal tops are used. An open-top frame is thus provided with removable gratings, giving free access to the burners or working parts of the stove for all purposes. The gratings are supported only by the side rails and have sliding connection therewith, being readily removable, reversible, and interchangeable.

I prefer to make the gratings in single sections—that is, as many sections as there are burners. When access is desired to one burner, the grating above it may be lifted and placed upon the adjacent section, and if access is then desired to any other burner the grating above it may be moved by sliding upon the side rails.

It will be understood that I do not limit myself to the use of the gratings with a stove having movable burners, as the form of frame and grating will be found of value in connection with stoves having fixed or stationary burners. The gratings can be reversed when used in such a stove to change the imperforate portion, as may be found desirable in its relation to the burner.

I am aware that it has been proposed to form the top of a stove of a rectangular frame with a central opening with a grating fitted to the opening and suitably supported by the rectangular frame, as in my patent dated July 22, 1890, No. 432,847. In my present invention, however, the stove is without a permanent top, having simply supports extending lengthwise at the front and back adapted to receive and sustain a section in the form of a grating and constituting the entire top of the stove, extending from front to rear. By such a construction and by making these sections removable access can be had to every part of the stove, and the stove-top can be made of such material as will give the best results, not only as to economy in manufacture, but effectiveness in use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an oil-stove, a top comprising end sections, side rails supported by the end sections, and a removable section between the

end sections supported wholly by the side rails, substantially as described.

2. In a stove, end sections, intermediate side rails of sheet metal supported only at their ends, and a grating wholly removable, said grating forming the entire top between the end sections, substantially as described.

3. In an oil-stove, a frame comprising end and side walls, and side rails exterior to the said side walls at front and rear, a top com-

prising end sections, and an intermediate section supported by the side rails, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. WILDER.

Witnesses:

H. H. MEALS,

FRED COOLIDGE.