(No Model.)

W. R. MYERS.

LAMP STOVE.

No. 536,757. Patented Apr. 2, 1895.

Fig. 1.

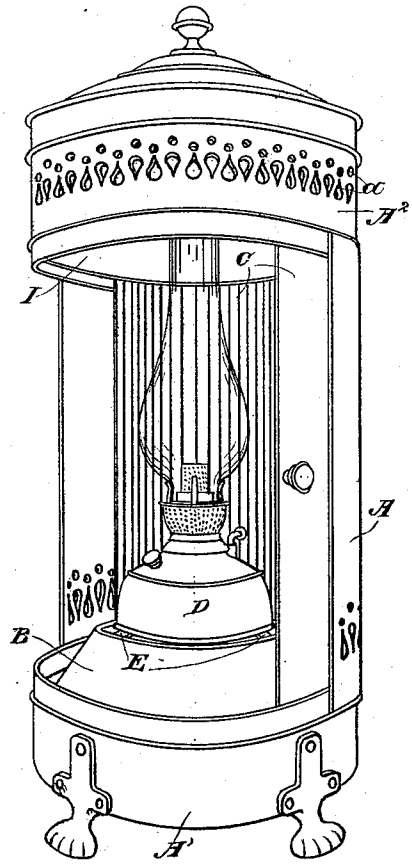
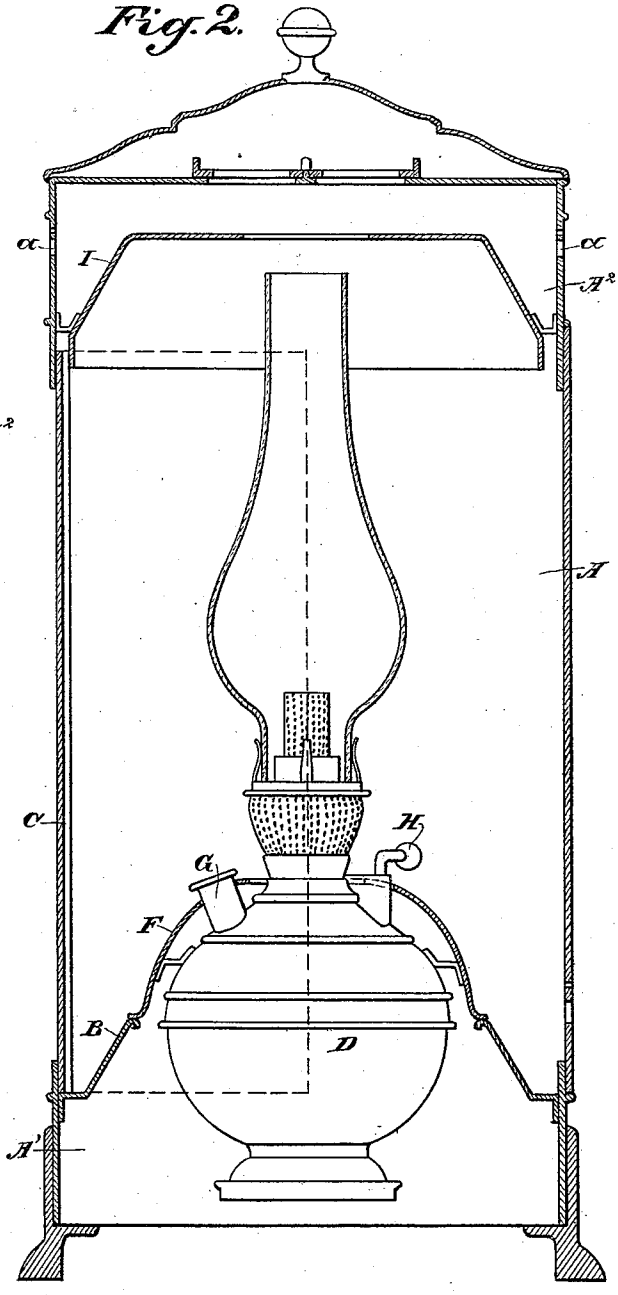


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAMP-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,757, dated April 2, 1895.

Application filed November 17, 1893. Serial No. 491,250. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ROBERT MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Lamp-Stoves; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a stove for heating purposes.

It consists in certain details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the stove with the door partially closed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing the stove closed, the draft director and the supplemental canopy.

The object of my invention is to combine with an exterior metallic casing and a removable central draft lamp adapted to be suspended therein, an unperforated conical directing plate, either with or without a supplemental canopy, whereby the air from beneath is directed over the upper part of the lamp body, and concentrated toward the draft openings of the lamp proper and the chimney therefor, and in conjunction therewith, I employ a sliding segmental reflecting door whereby the front of the stove may be opened or closed, and certain supplemental draft openings.

A is a metallic casing which may be made of cylindrical, segmental or of other suitable or desired shape. In the present case I have shown the central part of the casing in the form of a semi-cylinder, the upper and lower ends of which are complete cylinders, while the intermediate central portion is cut away so as to form a segment of about one-half of the circumference of the complete cylinder. The lower end A′ of the casing is open and is provided with suitable legs or supports which rest upon the floor and raise the lower edge of the casing sufficiently to allow a free draft of air into the open space beneath the casing.

B is a frustum of a cone, the outer periphery of which is connected with the inside of the part A′, and it has a horizontal annular flange extending all around between the base of the cone and the inner circumference of the part A′, to form a surface upon which the sliding segmental door C is adapted to travel. This door is approximately semi-cylindrical in form and has the inner surface covered with a plain or corrugated reflecting surface. The lower end of the door rests upon the annular flat surface at the base of the cone which serves as a track upon which the door travels. The door is provided with a knob or means by which it can be moved, and when it is fully opened it forms an independent lining for the interior back portion of the central part of the stove, so that the reflector serves to throw heat and light outward through the open front. When it is desired to close the stove, this movable sliding segmental door is moved around in the channel or track upon which it rests until it partially or entirely closes the front portion of the stove, as may be desired. The rear portion of the segment which forms the central part of the stove, has ornamental openings stamped in it, as shown near its junction with the part A′, and when the door is closed these serve to admit air around the upper portion and chimney of the central suspended lamp. When the door is opened, these passages are closed by it as sufficient air will then be admitted around the outside of the lamp from the open front.

The upper part A^2 of the stove has within it a conical reflector I with a central opening corresponding with the top of the lamp chimney through which the products of combustion escape above the cone. The lower surface of this cone is highly polished and forms a reflector by which the heat arising around the lamp is thrown downward and outward through the front. This conical reflector I has its periphery supported away from the inner walls of the upper portion A^2 of the stove, so that an annular groove or guide way is formed between said walls and the vertical depending wall of the said reflector, in which the upper edge of the sliding door is located and properly guided in its movement; this construction also serving as a means for preventing the door falling inward, and insuring it maintaining its vertical position.

The heat which passes up through the lamp chimney enters the space above the reflector

which is in the upper part of the top A^2, and escapes through ornamental stamped openings *a* formed around the upper part as shown.

The lamp D may be supported, as shown in Fig. 1, upon lugs E which project inwardly from the upper portion of the conical deflector B, so that when the lamp is in place, it is suspended with the lower part of the body within the conical deflector, and the upper part extending above this deflector, with an annular open channel extending entirely around the body of the lamp, between it and the upper edge of the deflector. This channel and the conical shape of the deflector causes the air which circulates freely beneath and around the bottom of the lamp to be directed upward at an angle. By reason of the draft produced by the rising of the heated air, this cool air flows constantly inwardly over the upper part of the lamp body, thus serving to keep it cool and also to concentrate the air toward the draft openings around the base of the lamp burner proper.

In order to still more effectively protect the lamp from the heat, and especially when the door is closed, I have shown a canopy F which is formed with a curvature similar to the upper part of the lamp body, and is adapted to rest upon the top of the cone B and extend around the lamp body with an annular channel for the escape of air all around between the base of the burner and the upper part of the canopy. This canopy may be permanently secured to the lamp body by means of lugs projecting therefrom, in which case the lugs E, previously described for supporting the lamp, may be dispensed with, and the lower periphery of the canopy resting upon the top of the cone forms a continuation thereof, and serves to support the lamp, the lamp and the canopy being thus made removable together. In this construction, the filling tube G of the lamp is extended upwardly so as to project through the upper part of the canopy, and is provided with the usual screw cap which is removable when it is desired to fill the lamp. A slot or opening is also made in one side of the canopy through which the wick raising handle H is accessible. The exterior surface of the cone B, and also of the canopy, are silver or nickel-plated, and polished to a high degree, so that heat and light are reflected from these surfaces as well as from the interior surface of the door as before described. When the door is opened the door itself, and the back of the semi-cylindrical portion of the stove are comparatively cool. When the door is closed, the door, itself, remains cool and the heat reflected from its inner surface, is thrown against the back of the stove which thus serves as a radiator to throw out the heat and provides an increased radiating surface.

By this construction I am enabled to produce an oil stove, which may be either opened fully or partially closed, and in which the air currents are properly directed to prevent an undue heating of the lamp body while the heat from the lamp is both reflected and radiated so as to produce the best possible results.

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

1. A lamp stove consisting of a body portion composed of upper and lower circular ends and a semi-circular intermediate portion uniting said ends at the rear only, thereby leaving the front open, conical reflectors secured in the two ends of the body with an annular track or guide between each of their bases and the inner walls of the ends, a segmental slidable door for closing the open front of the body having its lower end mounted on the track or guide at the base of the lower cone, and its upper end confined in place in the track or guide at the base of the upper cone, and a lamp supported within the apex of the lower cone, said body portion of the stove being open at its bottom, whereby air entering said bottom passes directly into the lower cone and is by the latter directed centrally over the lamp, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as herein described.

2. A lamp stove consisting of a body portion composed of upper and lower cylindrical ends and a semi-circular intermediate portion uniting said ends at the rear only, thereby leaving the front open, conical reflectors secured in the two ends of the body with annular tracks or guides between their bases and the inner walls of the ends, air inlet openings made in the lower part of the semi-circular intermediate portion of the stove body, above the track at the base of the lower conical reflector, and a segmental slidable door to open and close the open front of the body, having its opposite ends movable in the said curved guides or tracks, the lower end of said door closing the air inlet openings when the door is opened, and opening them when closed, as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM ROBERT MYERS.

Witnesses:
S. H. NOURSE,
WM. F. BOOTH.