

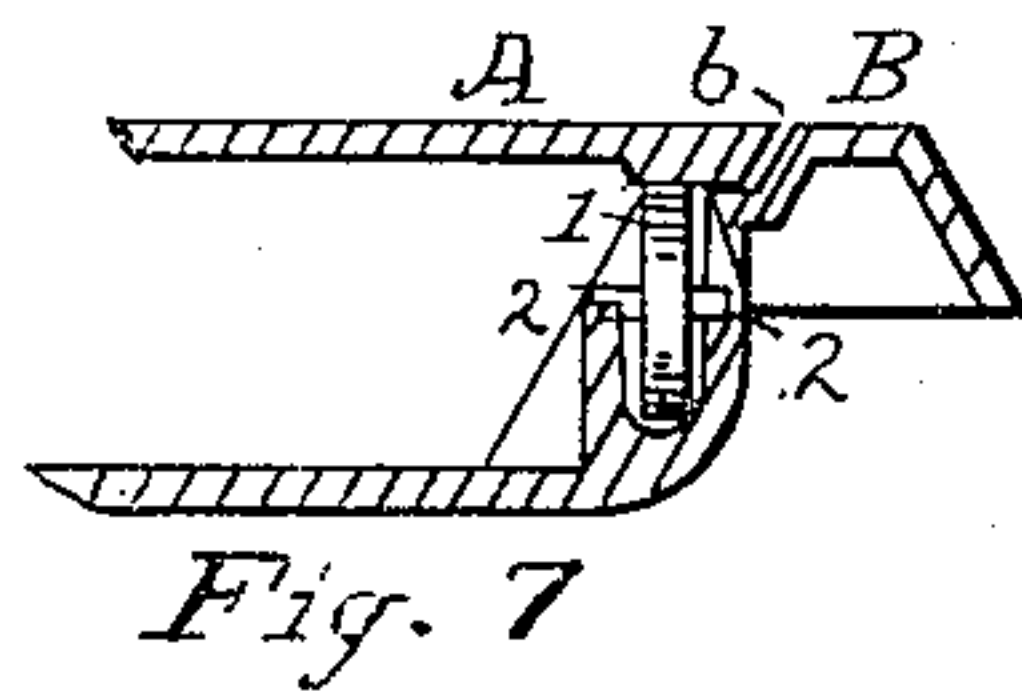
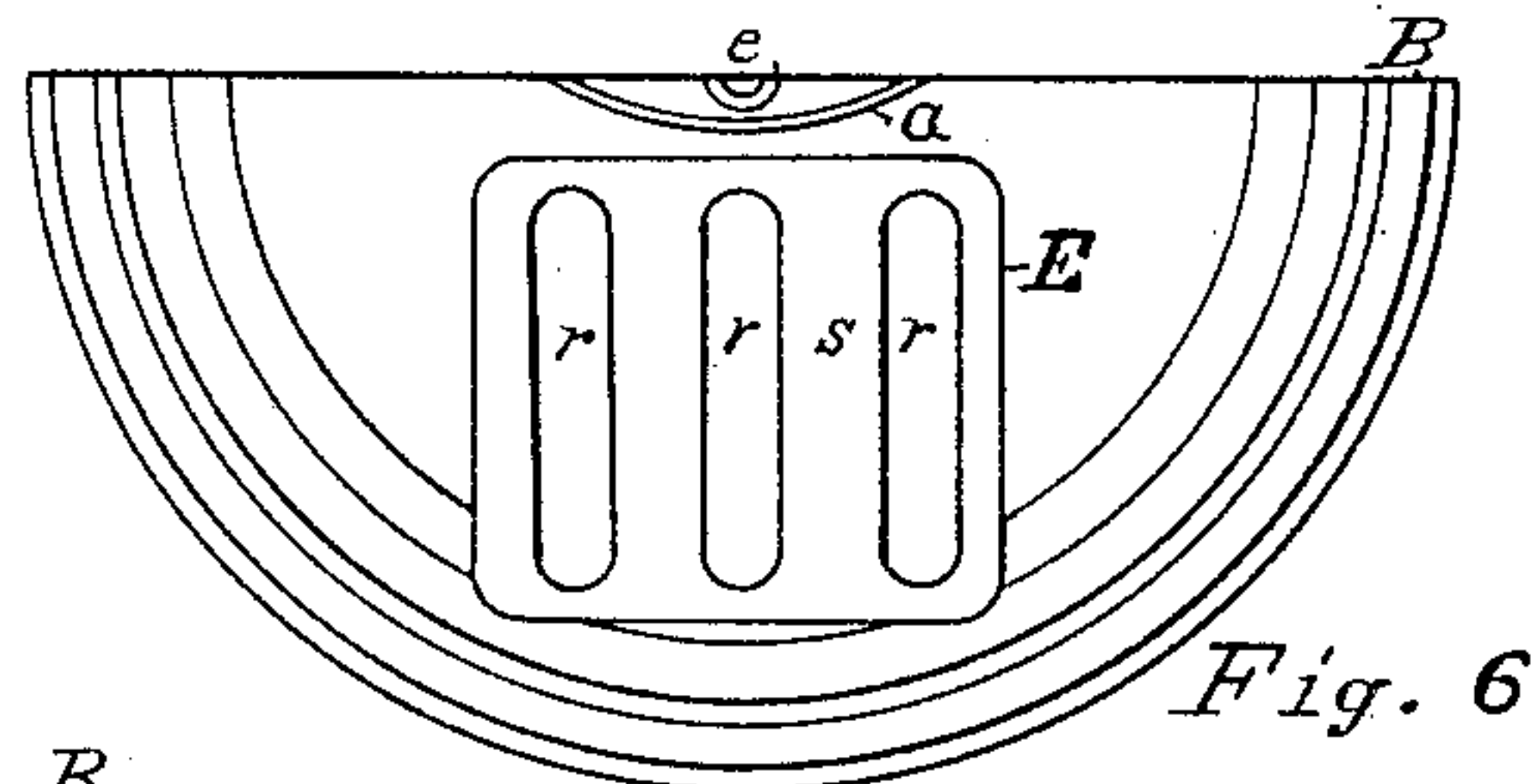
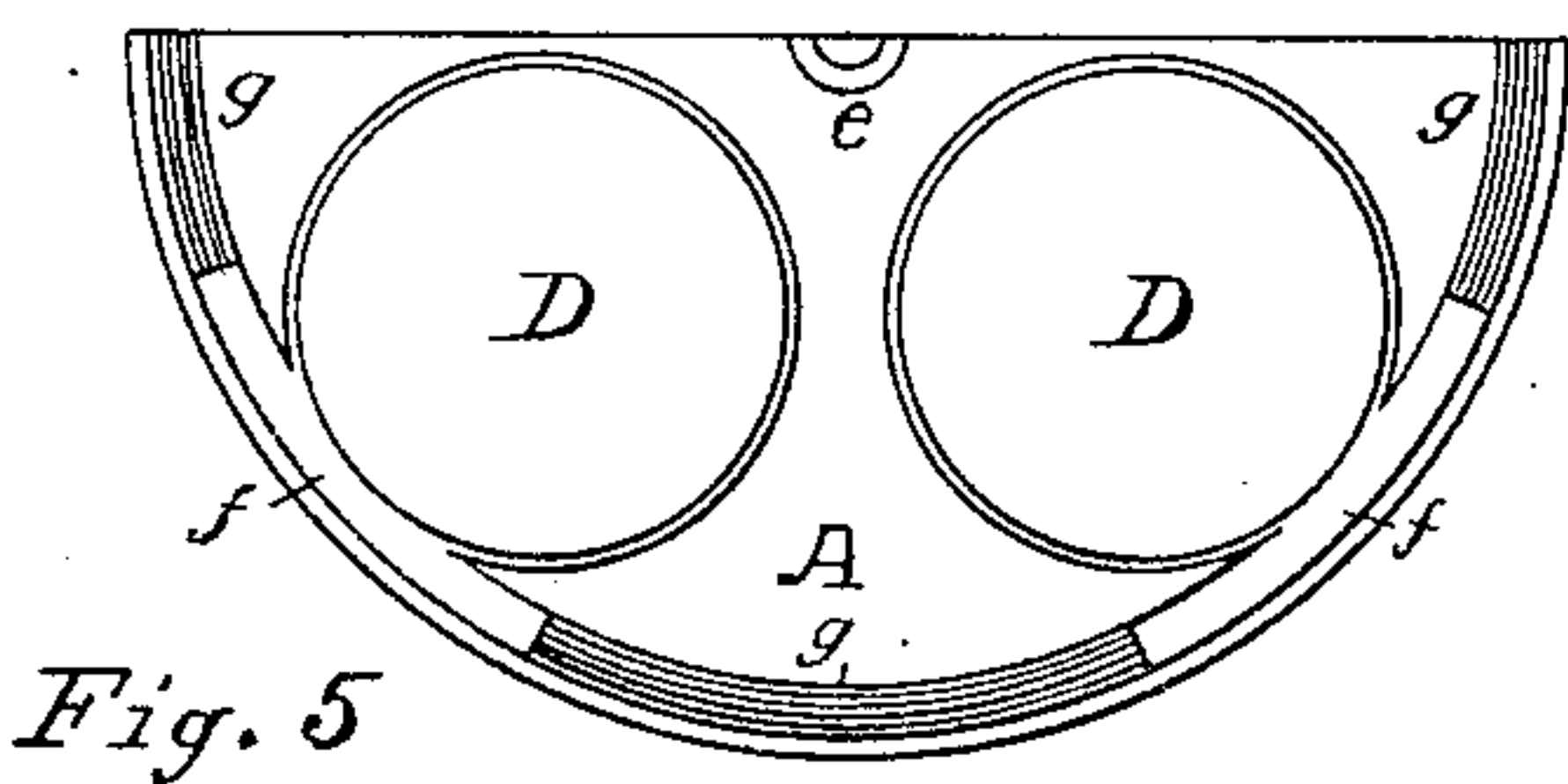
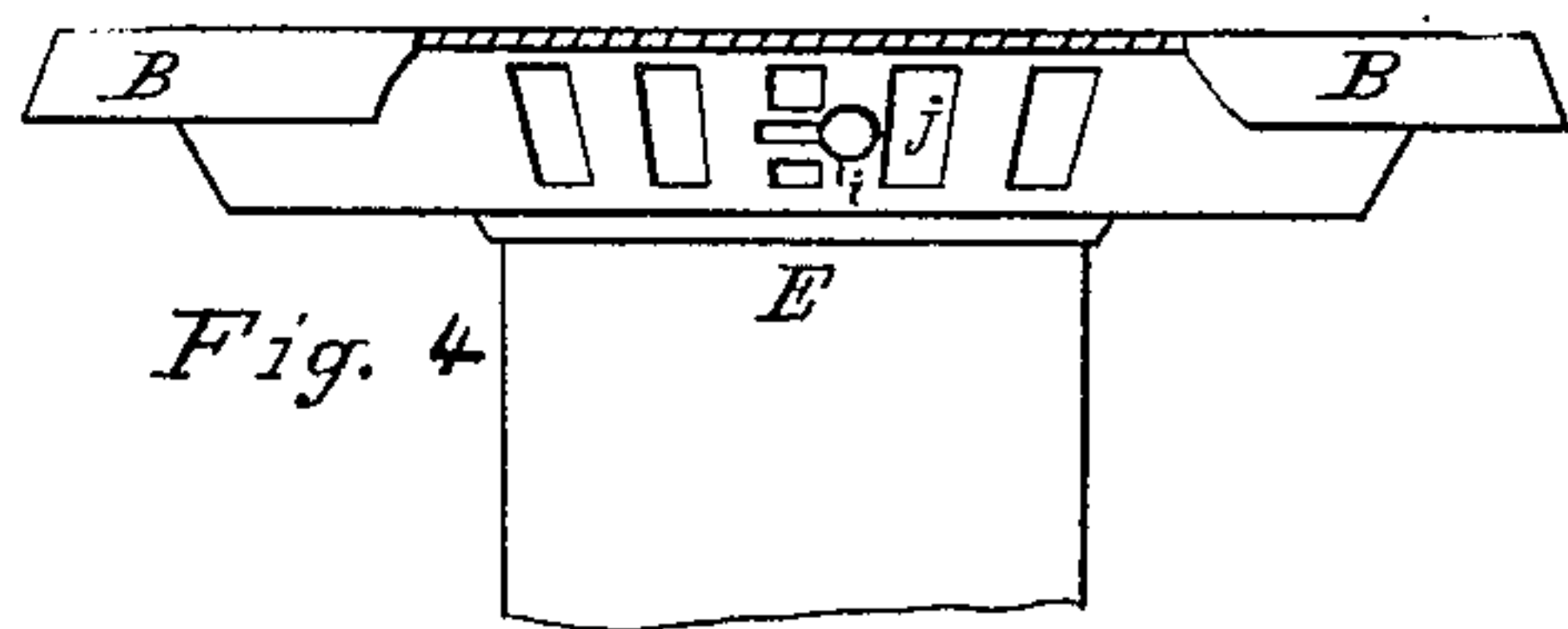
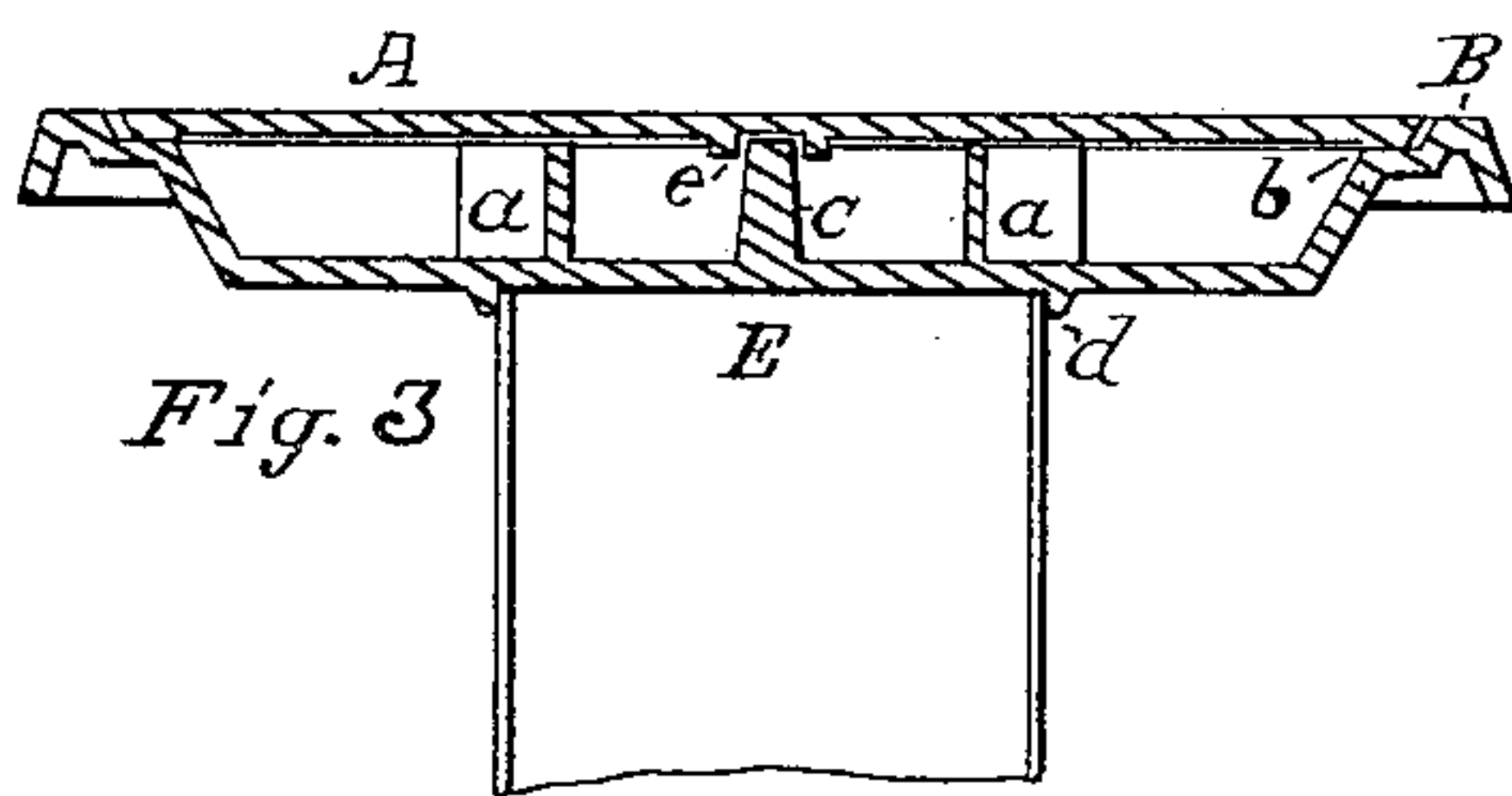
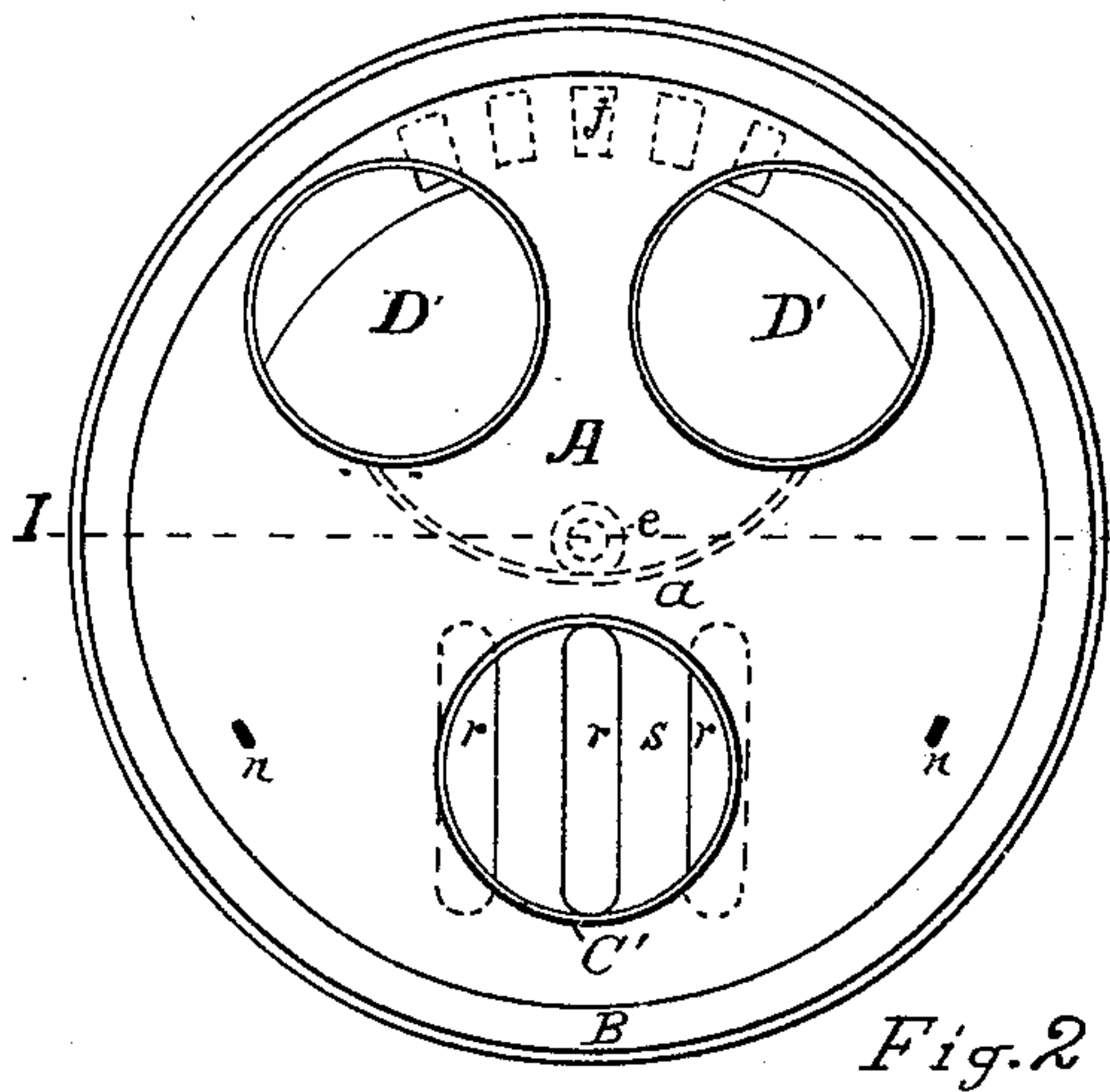
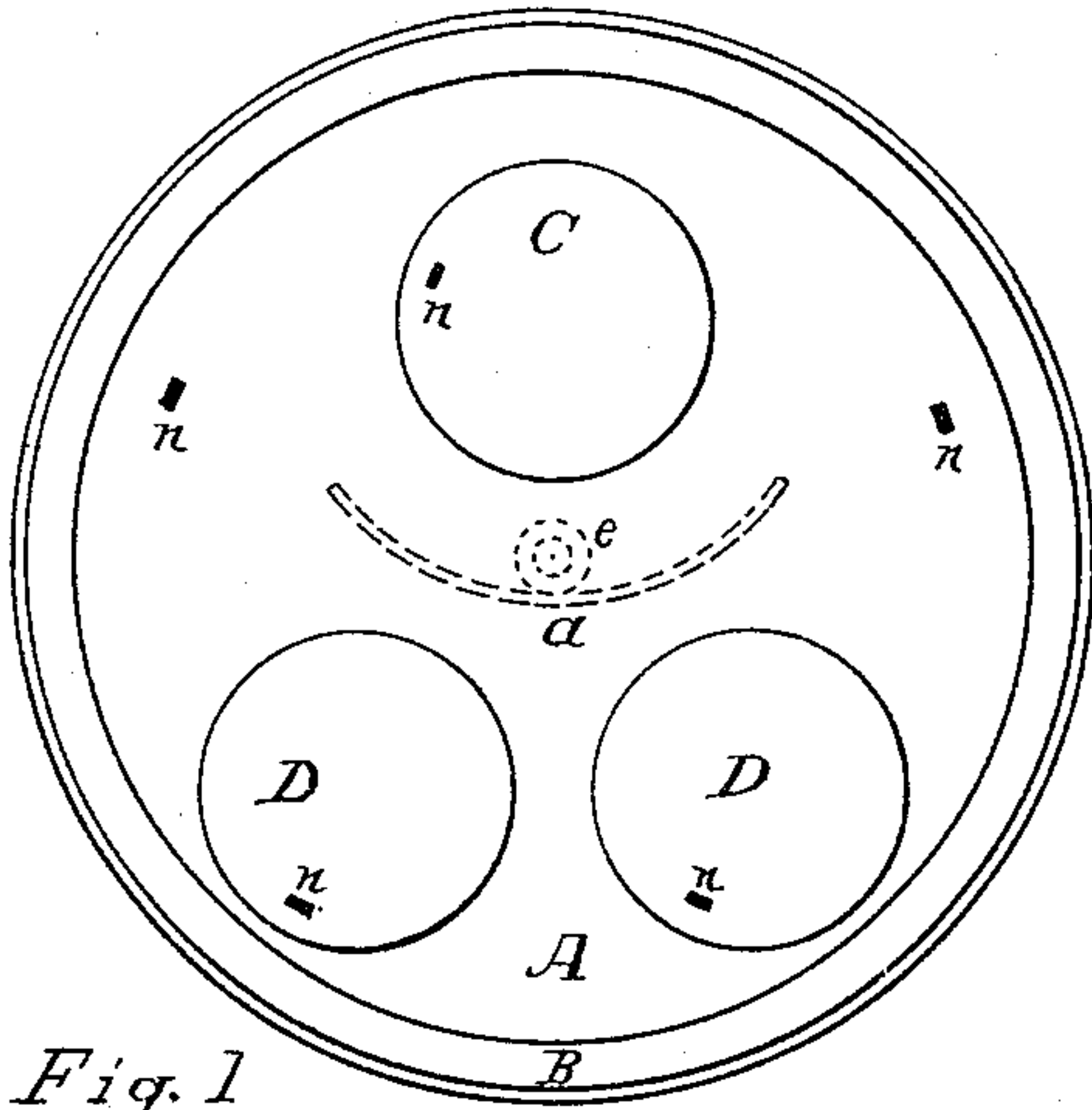
(No Model.)

C. W. McCUTCHEN.

OIL STOVE TOP.

No. 353,798.

Patented Dec. 7, 1886.



Witnesses:  
Allen Barger  
H. Alban Anderson.

Inventor.  
Charles W. McCutchen  
By Horner Auduson  
Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

## OIL-STOVE TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,798, dated December 7, 1886.

Application filed October 28, 1885. Serial No. 181,149. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the tops of oil-stoves in which it is desirable to change the number of the holes or the location of holes over the lamp; and its object is to accomplish this by the use of a top in a single piece, and to avoid the multiplication of parts. These objects I accomplish by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a plan showing a top with covers in place. Fig. 2 is a plan in which the covers are shown to be removed. Fig. 3 is an elevation in section through line 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a back elevation showing a draft-register. Fig. 5 shows the construction of the flange on the under edge of the top. Fig. 6 shows one-half of the stove-top with top removed. Fig. 7 is an arrangement of friction-rollers to be used under the edge of the top.

Reference will first be made to Fig. 3, in which E represents the sheet-iron body common to most oil-stoves. The main heating-chamber B is joined to its top by means of a flange on B, as shown at *d*. In the center of B a pivotal post, *c*, is cast or otherwise attached, and around the upper and inner edge of B a recess or offset, *b*, is provided to receive the top A. The center of top A is provided with a ring, as at *e*, forming a small chamber to receive the upper end of post *c* when the top A is put in place, and *c* is the center upon or about which A revolves when turned. The under outer edge of top A is made thicker than the main body of the casting, as at *f*, for the purpose of obtaining strength for what is otherwise a thin casting; but as there is difficulty in always making such castings entirely straight or level, in order to insure having A rest solidly in the seat *b* without inclination to tip or rock, I cut away a part of the under flange, *f*, as shown at *g*, Fig. 5, leaving of full thickness only that part of the flange adjacent to the holes. This gives three points of bear-

ing to the top, which affords solidity and steadiness.

*n n*, Figs. 1 and 2, are holes for the insertion of a lifter for lifting off the top A or for turning it, as desired.

D D C, Fig. 1, are ordinary covers provided with lifter-holes at *n n n*.

*a*, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, represents a flue-plate cast in or otherwise attached to chamber B, and its object will be best understood by reference to Fig. 2. A is, in this figure, represented in a position that throws a single hole, C', over the flame from the lamp, *r r r* representing the wick-tubes. As the heat rises it is deflected to the right and left by the plate *a*, and vessels on holes D' D' will each receive an equal amount of heat. It is obvious that if all these holes C' D' D' are covered at the same time there will not be an adequate draft for the lamp, and to remedy this difficulty I place a register, *j*, in the side of chamber B opposite the fire, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 and in elevation in Fig. 4.

When two vessels require to be heated at one time, the top A is turned to the position shown in Fig. 1. By the use of a perforated or skeleton cover in place of C a small vessel may be well heated on it by keeping register *j* closed.

For the purpose of rapidly heating smoothing-irons or similar articles, the top A may be entirely removed and the article placed on S, close to the flame, as indicated in Fig. 6.

When, on large tops, the friction of A in its seat *b* is too great to admit of easily revolving A at intervals in the chamber B, I insert friction-rollers, as shown in Fig. 7, 1 representing the roller, 2 2 the roller-journals. When these rollers are used, of course the flange on the under side of A is made of a uniform thickness, and solidity of bearings for A is obtained by the disposition of the rollers. It will now be plain that three articles may be expeditiously cooked by the use of this top without the change of a plate. As in Fig. 1, two vessels may occupy the places of D D, and when their contents are nearly done the top A may be turned to the position in Fig. 2, where they will continue to cook more slowly, while a third vessel being placed on C' in Fig. 2 will receive a direct heat that will cook rapidly, and the con-



tents of the three vessels will be done all at the same time. Thus the stove may, by the use of my top, be used as a one-hole or a two-hole or a three-hole stove, and there are no hot plates to handle, or plates to get lost or be endangered from handling.

So long as I adhere to the principles of my invention I do not wish to be confined to the precise constructions herein shown.

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

The combination, in an oil-stove, of the drum E, top B, attached eccentrically to said drum and provided with a central pivot, *c*, and de- 15 flector *a*, and the circular plate A, having boiler-holes, substantially as shown, and a pivotal bearing cast in the center adapted to rest on the pivot *c*, the whole operating together, substantially as set forth.

CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK LENT,  
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