

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. STANARD.  
OIL STOVE.

No. 413,689.

Patented Oct. 29, 1889.

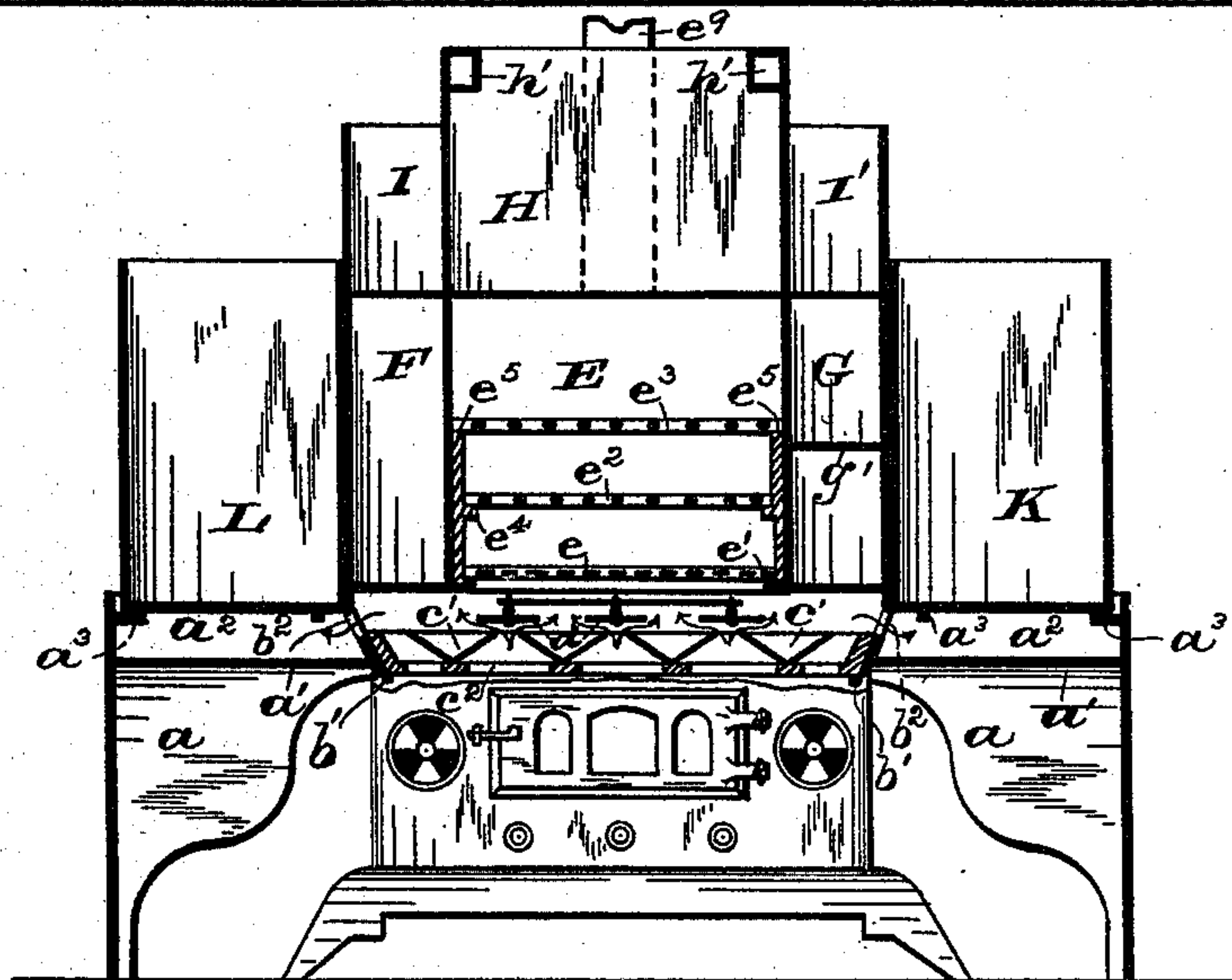
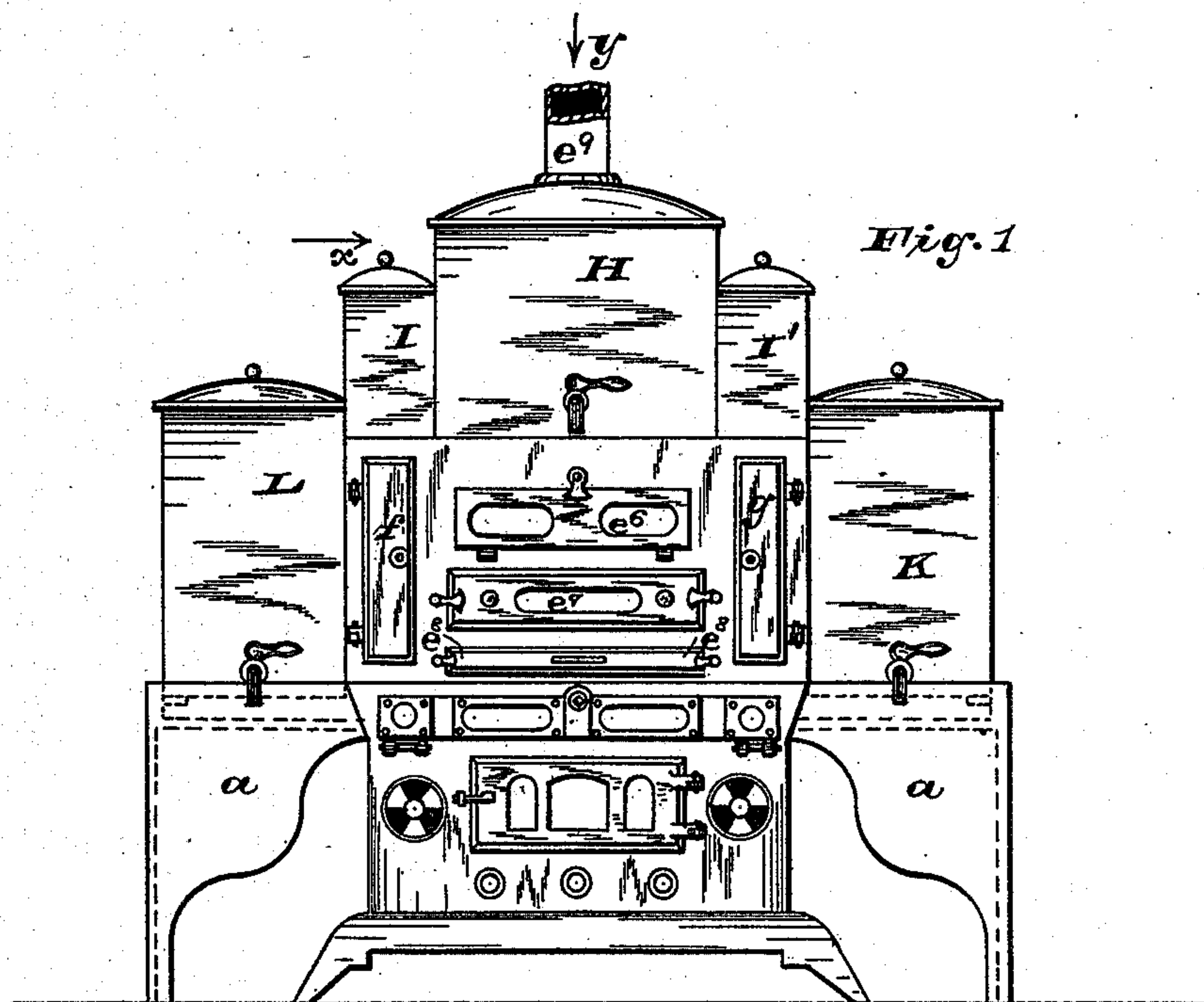


Fig. 2

**WITNESSES:**

Marcy B. Trusdell.  
John O'Brien.

INVENTOR:

*John Standard.*

BY Campbell & Co. ATTYS.

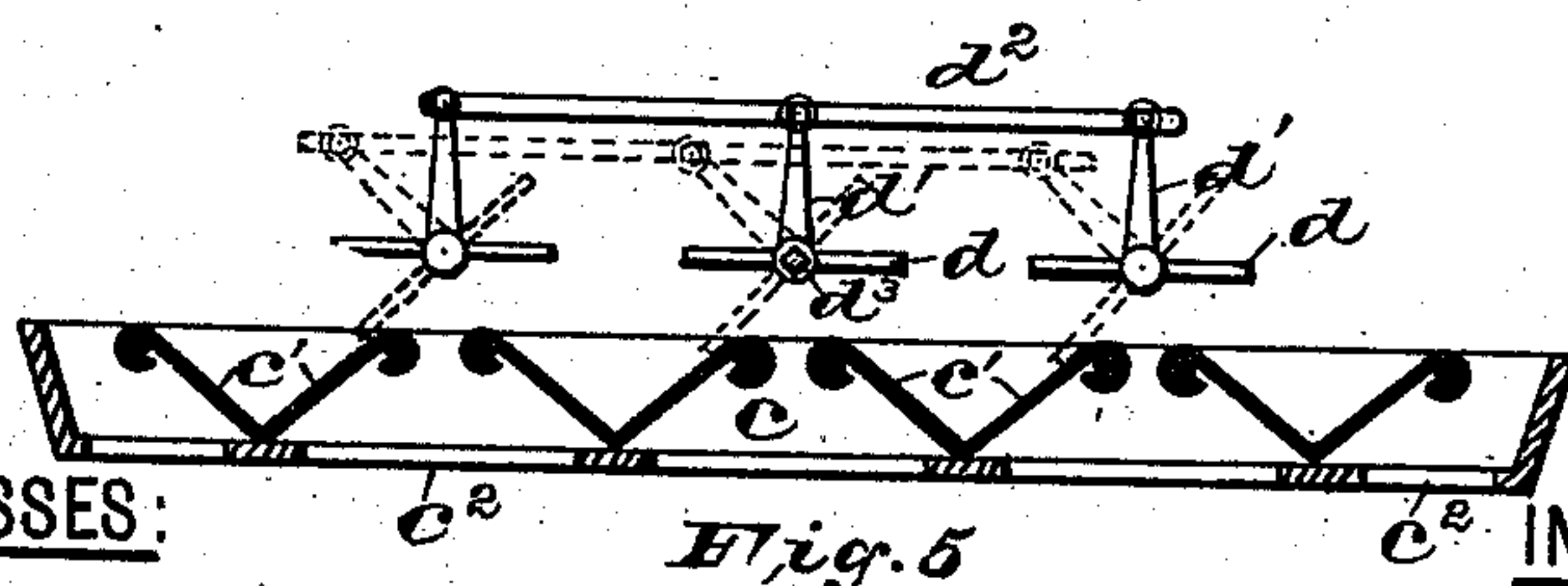
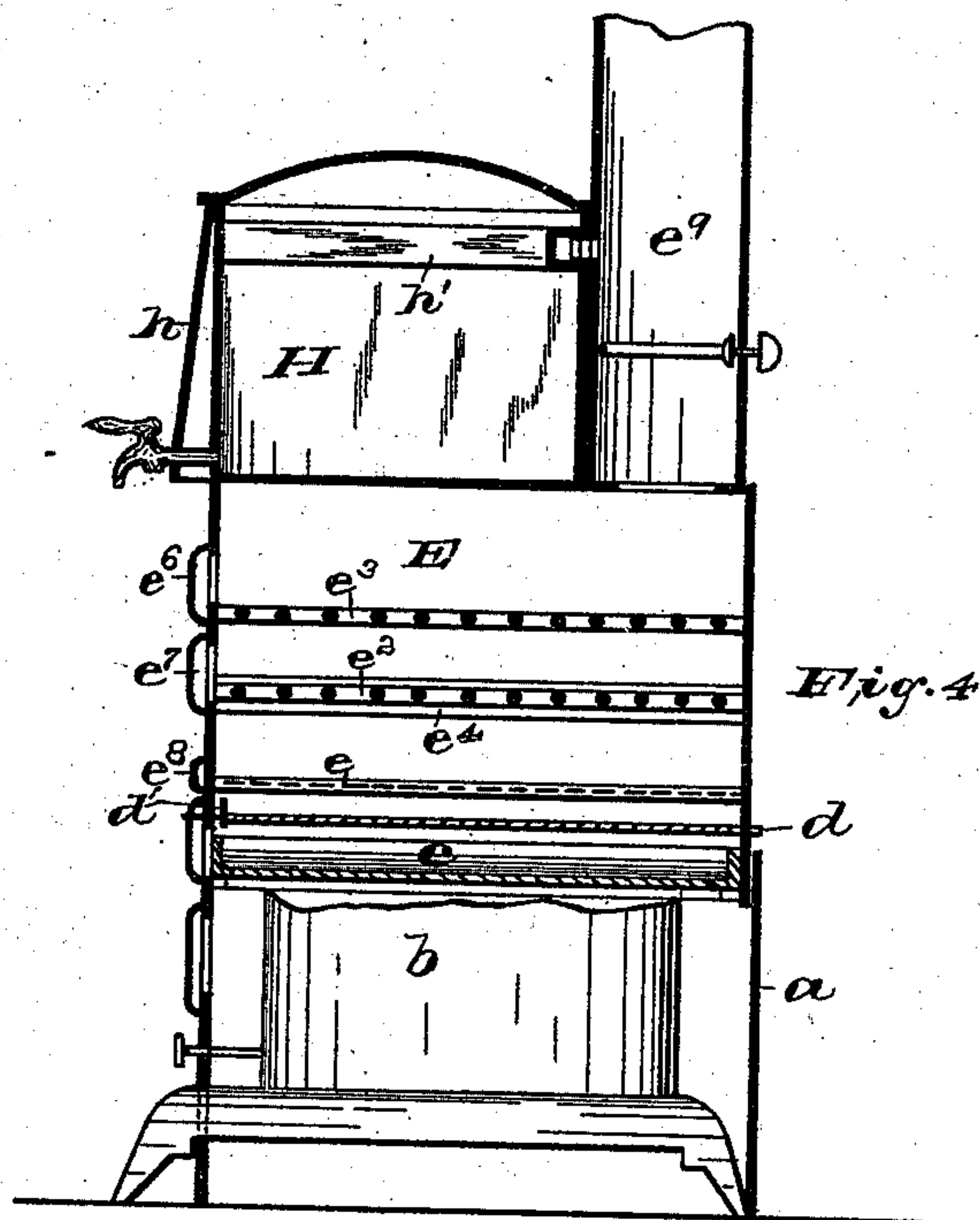
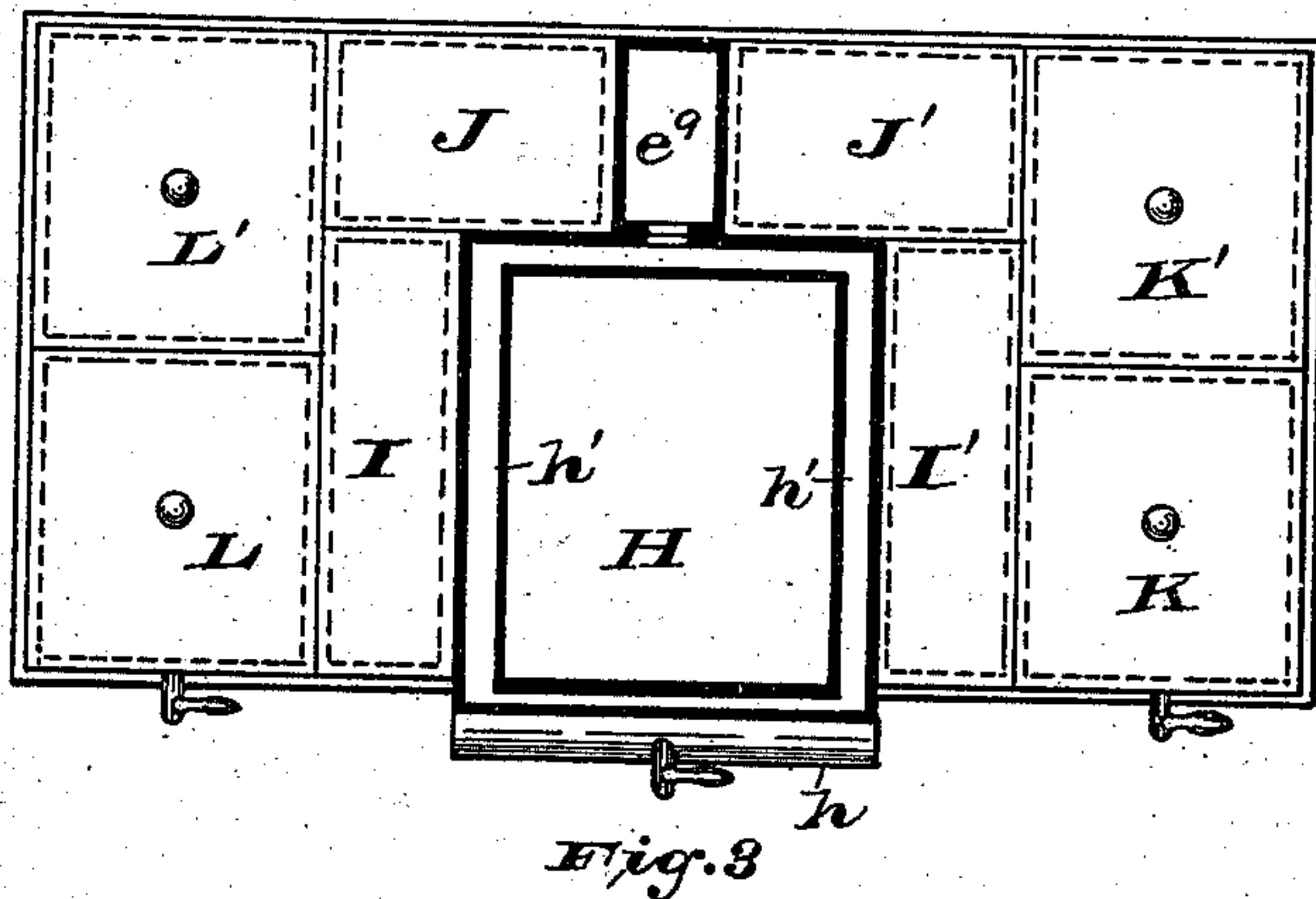
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WITNESSES:

Marcy Q. Trusdell.  
John A. Brien.

Fig. 5

INVENTOR:

John Stanard,  
BY Campbell & Co. ATTYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STANARD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,689, dated October 29, 1889.

Application filed October 15, 1888. Serial No. 288,131. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN STANARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The herein-described invention consists in certain improvements in that class of oil-stoves used more particularly in places where space is limited—as, for instance, in buffet cars, &c.—the object being to furnish attachments for such stoves which will enable the cooking of a great variety of meats, vegetables, &c., at one time.

In the accompanying sheets of drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the views, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved stove. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the upper portion of the stove, the lower portion of the same not being shown in section, said part being of any well-known construction. Fig. 3 is a plan view taken through line *x*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section through line *y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of an ash-receiver and flame-spreading device having shields or bars arranged above the ash-receiver.

In said views, *a* indicates a suitable frame, provided near the top with a bottom *a'*, so as to resemble a pan *a*<sup>2</sup>. This pan is open in the center of the bottom to afford an opening for the passage of the flames from the lamp therethrough, said lamp being arranged beneath the bottom and within the frame *a*, as will be understood from Fig. 4. Within the pan *a*<sup>2</sup> and above the lamp, sliding on projecting tongues or cleats *b'*, is arranged a removable ash-receiver *c*, of such construction to prevent the dropping of ashes or any drippings from the meats down upon the flames and the lamp.

The ash-pan, as above stated, is arranged directly above the flames from the lamp, and

consists of two portions, the pan *c* being provided with V-shaped bars *c'*, arranged apart from each other, as shown in Fig. 5. In the bottom of the pan *c* are openings *c*<sup>2</sup>, arranged between the V-shaped bars to allow a passage for the flames from the lamp therebetween. Above these passages guards or shields *d* are arranged, which tend to catch the ashes and drippings and prevent the same from falling upon the flames, said shields also tending to spread the flames, as indicated by the arrows shown in Fig. 2. As will be seen from Fig. 4, said guards or shields may be pivoted in the opposite sides or walls of the stove-frame, each of said guards being provided at one end with a rocker-arm *d'*, the arms being connected with each other by means of a rod *d*<sup>2</sup>. One of the rocker-arms is provided with a square nut or projection *d*<sup>3</sup>, adapted to receive a crank, by means of which said shields may be turned at an angle to allow any matter which may have collected thereon to drop into the V-shaped bars *c'*. Directly above said ash-receiver are arranged three chambers or compartments E, F, and G, the one in the center being provided with a receptacle *e*, which consists of wire-netting, and is adapted to receive a layer of charcoal or other similar material thereon, said receptacle sliding on cleats *e'*, secured to the sides of the chamber E. Over said charcoal-receptacle are placed gridirons *e*<sup>2</sup> and *e*<sup>3</sup>, which slide on cleats or projections *e*<sup>4</sup> and *e*<sup>5</sup>. Said gridirons and charcoal-receptacle are adapted to be easily removed through the doors *e*<sup>6</sup>, *e*<sup>7</sup>, and *e*<sup>8</sup> in the compartment E, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 4. Said compartment E is used more especially for broiling meats; but, when desirable, stewing or frying pans may be placed therein. The compartments F and G are provided with doors *f* and *g*, and are intended more especially for the warming of plates. Said compartment or chamber G may be divided by a partition *g'* into two smaller compartments for the baking of puddings, &c. Above the compartments are placed or arranged a series of utensils, which are connected together, so as to be easily removed from the top of said compartments at any time. Of this collection of utensils three are arranged at the front of the stove and two behind, as shown in Fig. 3. The center pot



H is intended for hot water, and on each side thereof are stewing-cans I and I', and behind said cans are placed or arranged other cans J and J', intended for boiling purposes. On each side of the lower compartments F and G, and resting on cleats  $\alpha^3$  above the pan  $\alpha^2$  in the frame  $\alpha$ , are other cooking utensils K, K', L, and L', which are intended more especially for the boiling of liquids, such as tea, coffee, and soups. The frame above the lamp is provided with openings  $b^2$ , in order to allow the passage of the heat from the flames therethrough and under the bottom of the side utensils, the hot air thus being retained in the pan  $\alpha^2$  and underneath the said utensils.

As shown more especially in Fig. 4, the compartment or chamber E may be provided at the back thereof with a chimney  $e^9$ , said chimney being arranged and extending up between the pots J and J', which helps to heat or warm the same, and which is also intended to carry off the smell from the broiling meats.

Communicating with a hood  $h$  at the front of the utensil H and with the chimney is a flue  $h'$ , through which any smoke or smell from the meats which might pass into the room when the doors  $e^6$ ,  $e^7$ , or  $e^8$  are opened is drawn off into the chimney, as will be understood from Fig. 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to claim is—

1. In a stove, the stove-body and chambered frame above and around the same, combined with an ash-receiver and a pivoted flame-spreading device arranged above said ash-receiver, for the purposes set forth.

2. In a stove, the stove-body and chambered frame above and around the same, combined with an ash-receiver and a flame-spreading device pivotally arranged in the sides of the stove-frame, and having shields provided with rocker-arms connected with each other by a lever, one of said arms being provided with means for turning the same, a chambered

compartment formed by the walls of the stove-body, in which said ash-receiver and flame-spreading device is arranged, compartments above the same, said compartments formed integrally with each other and arranged upon cleats secured to the walls of the stove-body, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The herein-described ash-receptacle, consisting of a frame  $c$ , provided with V-shaped bars  $c'$ , and openings or perforations  $c^2$  in the bottom of said receptacle, in combination with a pivoted flame-spreading device, substantially as specified, and means for turning said device, for the purposes set forth.

4. The herein-described ash-receptacle, consisting of a frame  $c$ , provided with V-shaped bars or shields  $c'$ , arranged apart, with openings or perforations  $c^2$  in the bottom of said receptacle, in combination with a flame-spreading device having shields  $d$  arranged above two of each of said V-shaped bars, said shields being pivotally arranged in the sides of the stove-frame, and means for turning said shields at an angle, consisting, essentially, of a rocker-arm attached to a shield, a lever connecting said arms, and a projection on one of said arms to receive a crank or key, for the purposes set forth.

5. The herein-described flame-spreading device, consisting of shields  $d$ , pivotally arranged in the sides of the stove-frame, each shield being provided with a rocker-arm  $d'$ , said arms being connected with each other by a lever  $d^2$ , as specified, one of said rocker-arms having a square nut or projection  $d^3$  thereon to receive a crank, for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of October, 1888.

JOHN STANARD.

Witnesses:

FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,  
JOHN O'BRIEN.