

(No Model.)

J. VAN ALLEN & C. W. McCUTCHEN.  
OIL STOVE.

No. 444,059.

Patented Jan. 6, 1891.

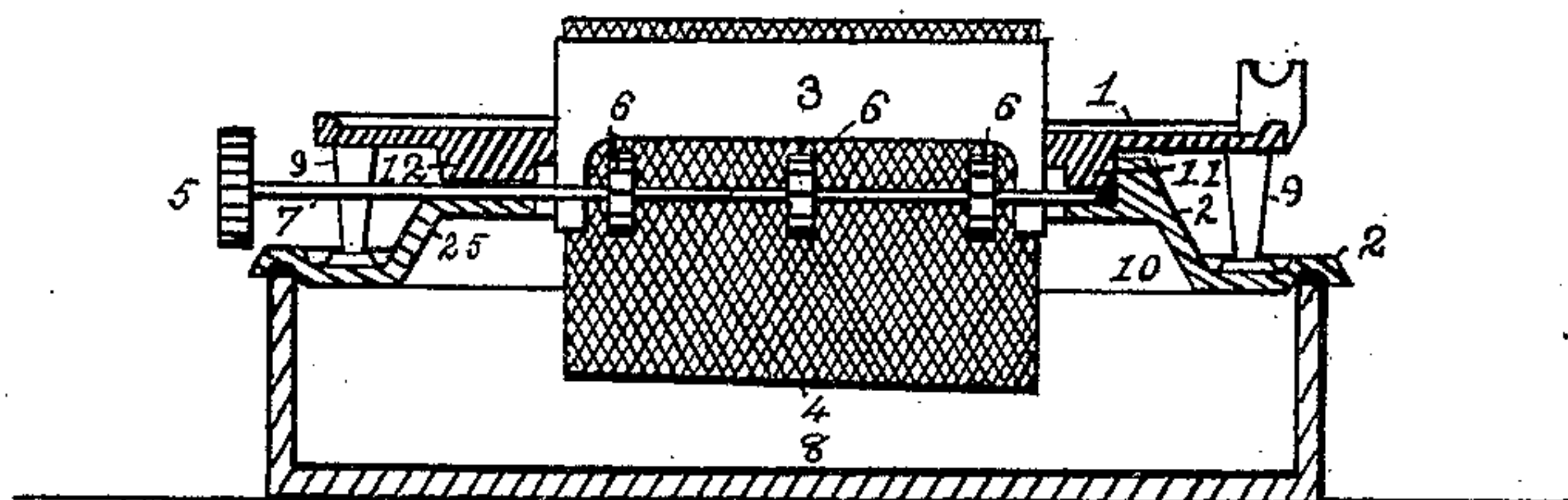


Fig. I

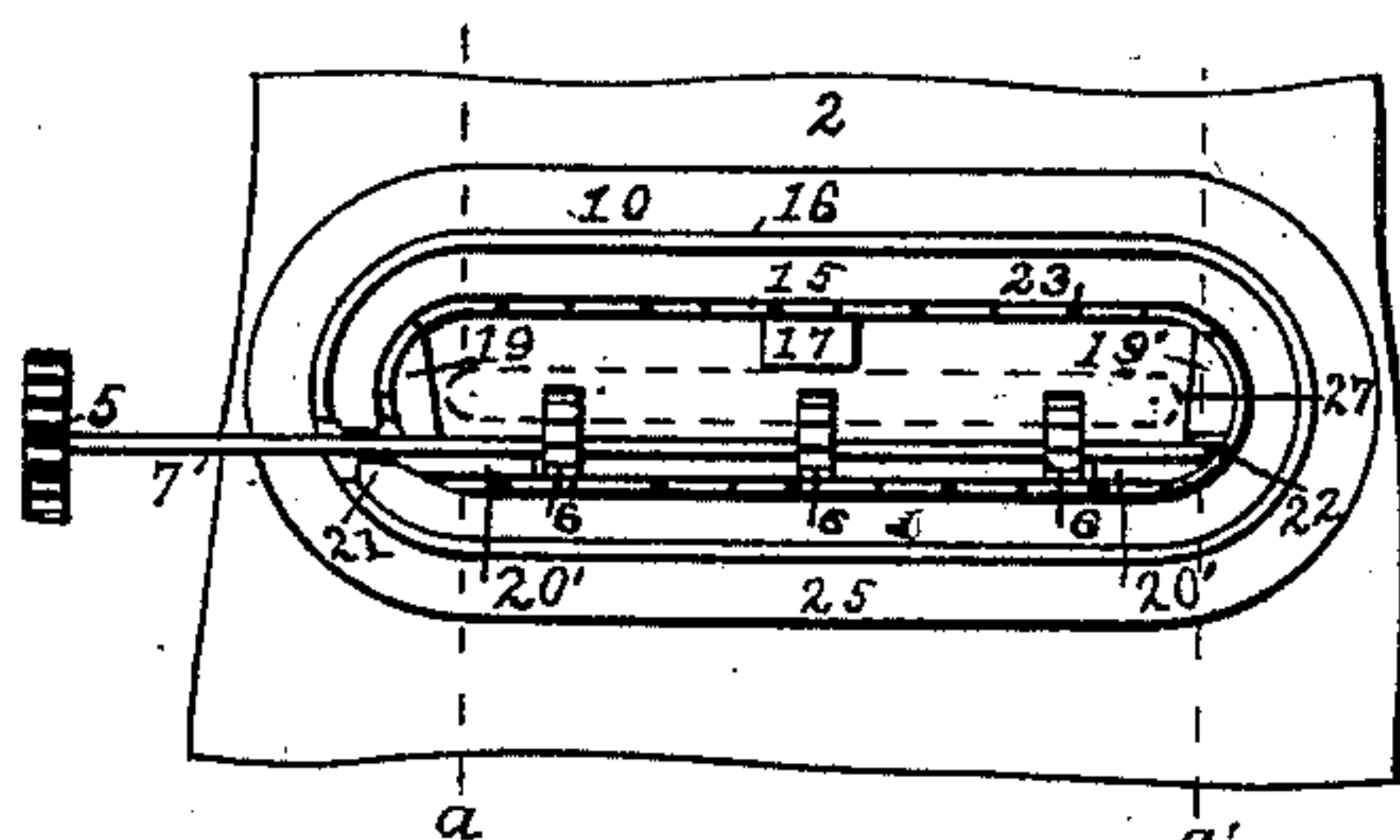


Fig. II

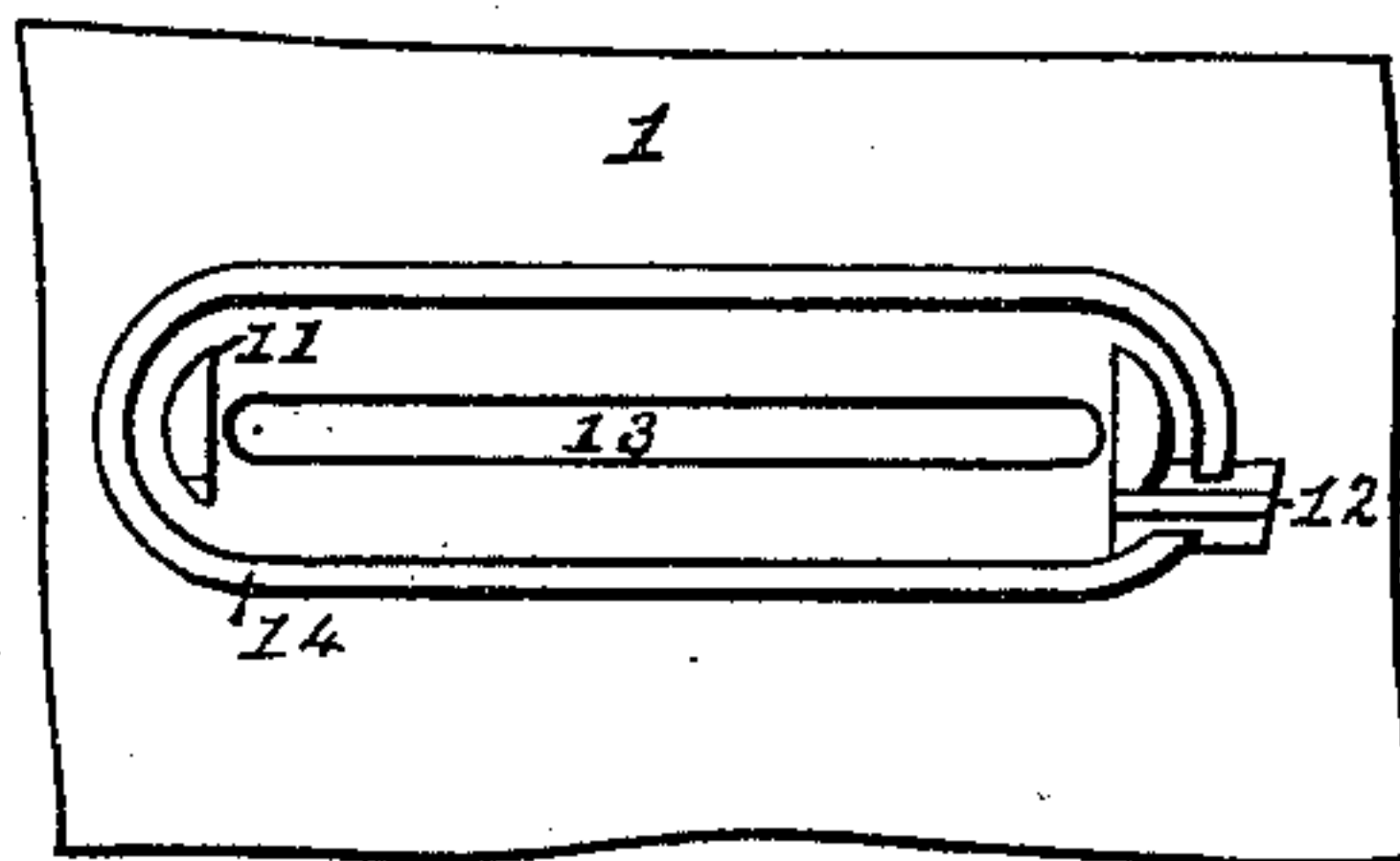


Fig. III

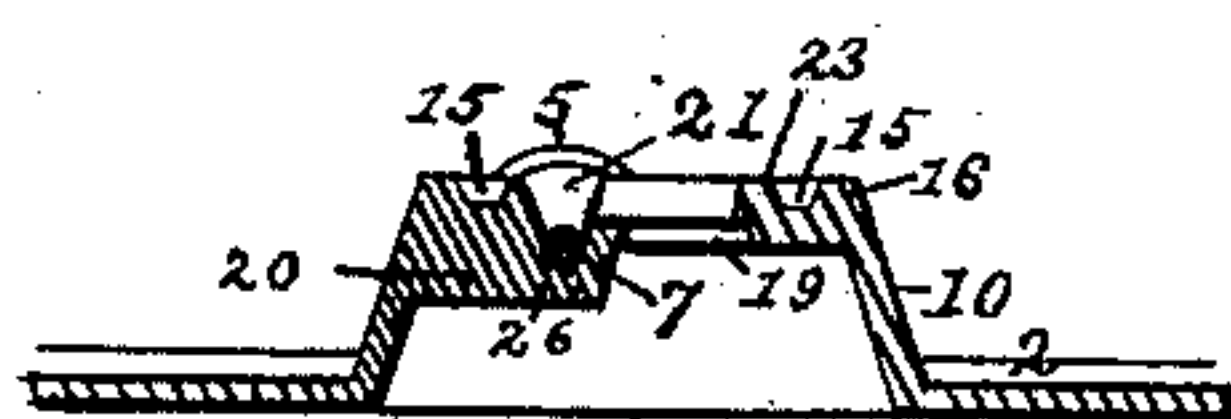


Fig. IV

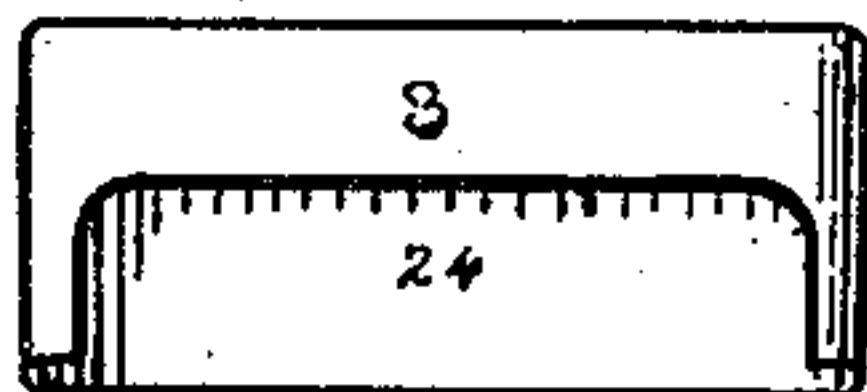


Fig. V

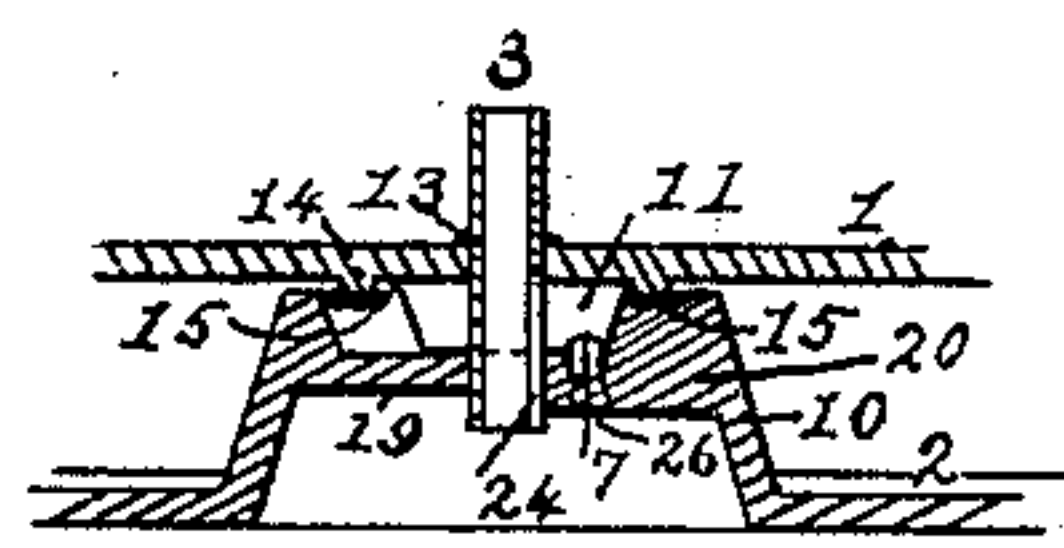


Fig. VI

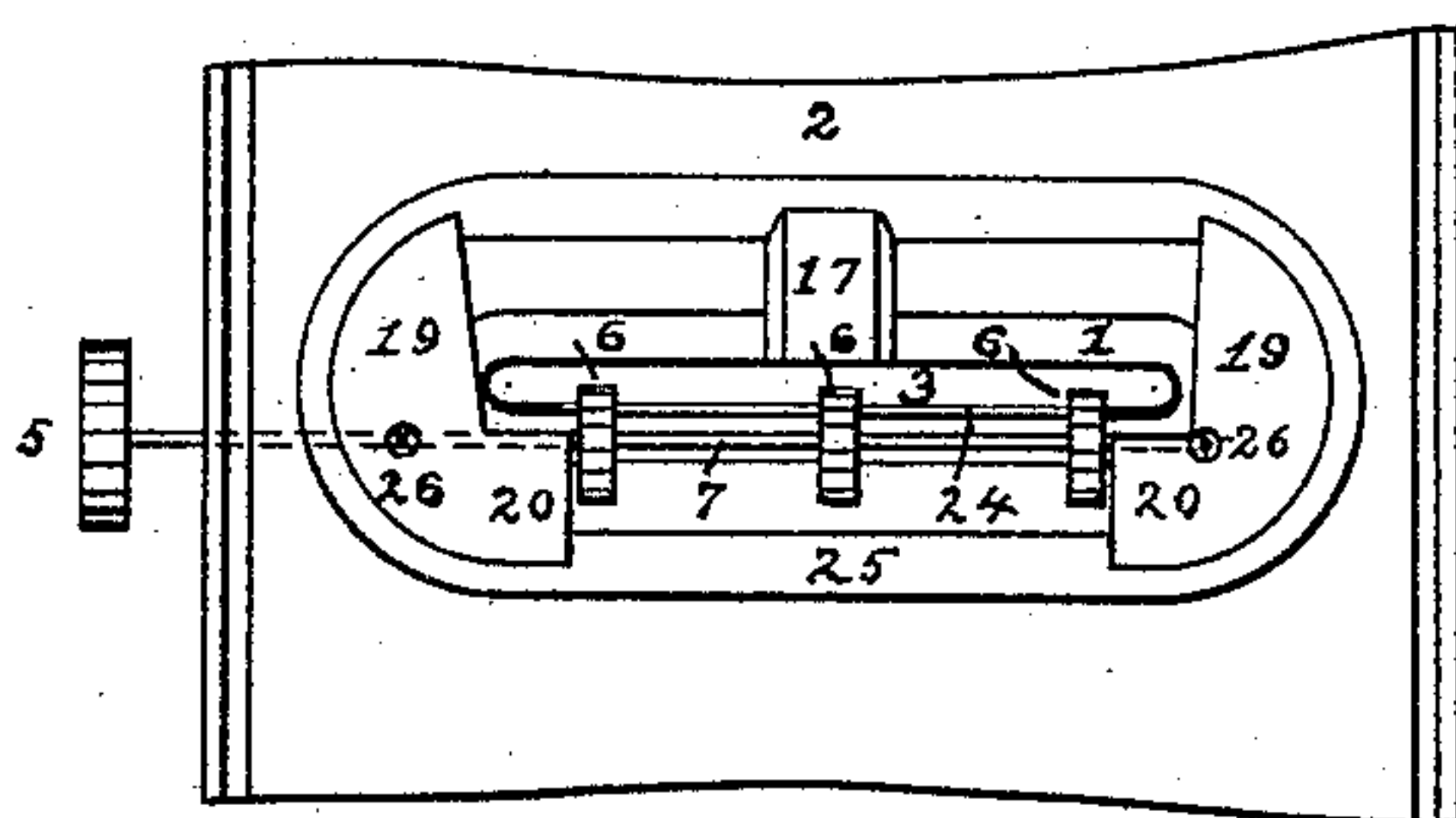


Fig. VII

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,059, dated January 6, 1891.

Application filed February 15, 1890. Serial No. 340,639. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JACOB VAN ALLEN, residing at 350 Roebling street, Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, State of New York, and CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN, residing at Peekskill, county of Westchester, and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented certain Improvements in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a specification, which we declare 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, which form a part of this specification.

Figure I is a sectional view of part of a stove with our wick-raiser attached. Fig. II is a top view of the same. Fig. III exhibits the under side of the wick-tube plate. Fig. IV is a vertical cross-section through line *a*, Fig. II. Fig. V is the wick-tube. Fig. VI is a vertical cross-section through line *a'* of Fig. II, and Fig. VII represents a bottom view of the combination.

Our invention relates to wick-raisers for oil-stoves, and has for its object the independent support of the tube and the wick-raisers.

Referring to Fig. I, 8 represents an oil-reservoir covered by the plate 2, having a raised or arched center 10. This elevation (shown in cross-section in Figs. IV and VI) is open at the top, the inner edge ending in the ridge 23 and the outer edge terminating in the ridge 16, the depression 15 between the said ridges being adapted to receive a ridge cast on the under side of the top plate 1, as shown at 14, Fig. III. In uniting the bottom and top plates the space 15 is filled with soft packing, and the pressing into it of the ridge 14 secures an oil-tight joint.

The wick-raisers 6 6 6, fast on the spindle 7, are placed within the arch 10, so that their top edges are flush with the top edges of the ridge 23. To afford a support for the spindle 7, cross-partitions 19 20 and 19' 20' are placed within the arch, having semicircular grooves, in which the spindle rests. The end of the spindle carrying the thumb-piece 5 rests in notch 21, cut down through the wall of the arch for its ac-

commodation. To keep the spindle down to its place, the top plate 1, the under side of which is shown in Fig. III, is provided with projections 11 and 12 to reach down upon the spindle. The projection 12 fills the notch 21, Fig. II, and the projection 11, Fig. III, furnishes the top bearing in the notch 22, Fig. II. This will be made still plainer by reference to Fig. VI.

The wick-tube 3 is soldered in the space 13 of the top plate 1, Fig. III, so that when the top plate is put in place the position of the wick-tube within the arch 10 is indicated by the dotted lines 27, Fig. II, and by 3, Figs. I, VI, and VII. That the wick-tube 3 may clear the raisers 5, that side of it presented to the raisers is cut away, as shown at 24, Figs. V, VI, and I. In the latter figure, 4 represents the wick. As the pressure of the raisers against the wick is sustained by the tube, to prevent the springing of the tube it is re-enforced by a projection 17, cast within the arch 10, as shown in Figs. II and VII.

Fig. VII represents the under side of the device when all is combined. A part of the cross-partitions 19 20 and 19' 20' will be observed as performing another office than furnishing a bearing for the spindle 7. The portions 20 20' reach toward the center, just clearing the outer wick-raisers 6, and so prevent any lateral movement of the wick-raisers. Here also are shown holes 26 26, which come through from the bottoms of the spindle-bearings. They are tapered holes, as indicated by dotted lines in Figs. IV and VI, and their object is to carry back to the reservoir what oil would otherwise accumulate about the spindles and tend to work through the packing, particularly at the end projecting outside.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an oil-stove, the combination of the following elements: plate 2, arched as at 10, and having end partitions 19 20 and 19' 20', affording support for the wick-raiser spindle and guards to prevent lateral movement of the wick-raisers, a top plate having projections on its under surface to bear on the wick-raiser spindle, and a wick-tube secured to



the top plate and having one side below the top plate cut away, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, in an oil-stove, of the  
5 oil-reservoir cover 2, provided with arches 10, within which supports 21 22 are provided for the wick-raiser spindle, spindle 7, with the raisers 6, the top plate 1, having top bearings 11 12 for the wick-raiser spindle, and wick-

tube 3, secured to the top plate, substantially as shown.

Signed at Peekskill, county of Westchester, and State of New York.

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