(No Model.)

P. J. GRINBERG.

OIL STOVE.

No. 462,976. Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

Fig: 1.

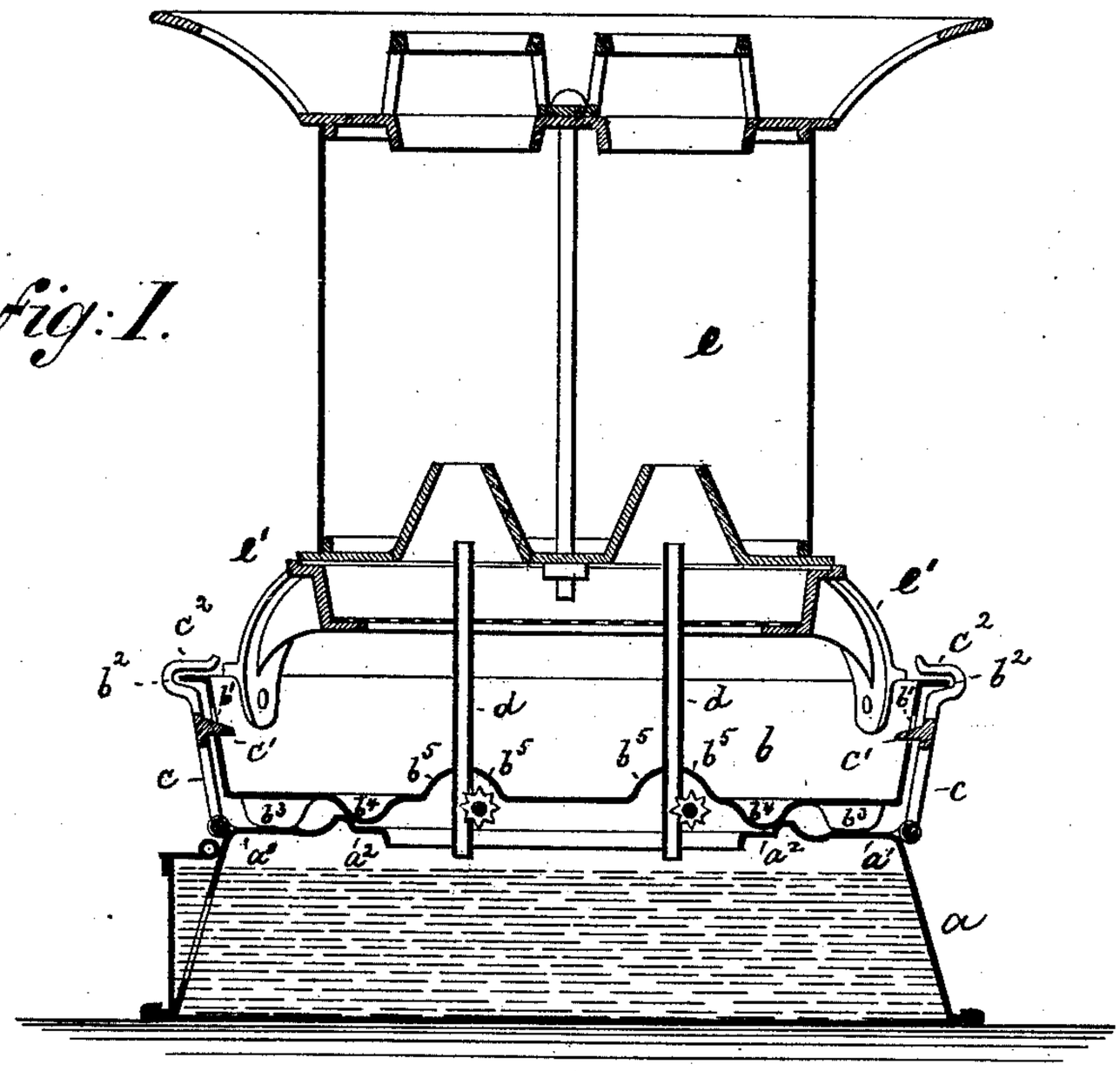


Fig: 2.

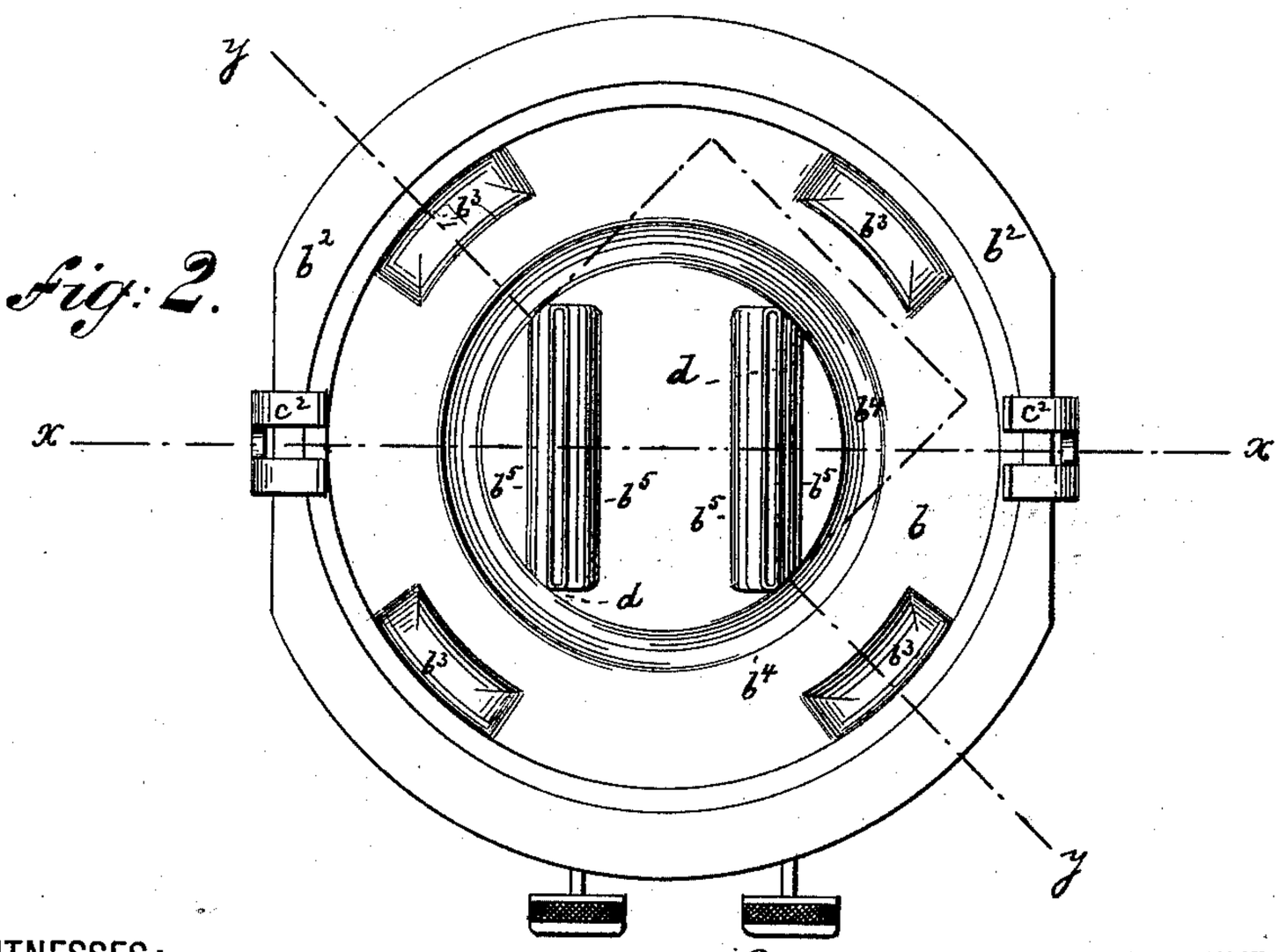
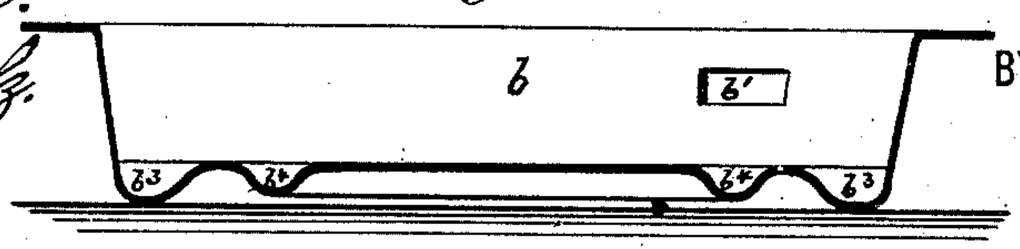


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

A. Schehl.

Wm. Schulz.

INVENTOR

P. J. Grinberg

BY Roeder & Briesen

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL J. GRINBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,976, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed July 3, 1891. Serial No. 398,332. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL J. GRINBERG, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Oil-Stove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in oil-stoves, and more particularly to the construction of the water-pan, which with its legs and bead is stamped out of a single piece of sheet metal.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my improved oil-stove on line $x\,x$, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a top view of the water-pan; and Fig. 3, a section on line $y\,y$, Fig. 2.

The letter a represents the oil chamber or reservoir of the stove, having an annular top plate a', which is provided with a flange a^2 around its opening. Upon the reservoir a there sits the water-pan b, which is held to the reservoir a by means of hooks c. These hooks are pivoted to the reservoir a and are provided with two heads $c'\,c^2$, as shown. The lower head c' enters a slot b' of the pan b, while the upper head c^2 embraces the flange b^2 of such pan. Thus the pan is securely locked to the reservoir and is prevented from tilting or revolving.

The bottom plate of the pan b is provided with four (more or less) downwardly-extending bulges b^3. These bulges are bodily stamped out of the metal of the pan bottom and constitute legs that rest upon the annular top a' of the reservoir a. Inside of the legs b^3 there is furthermore shaped out of the body of the pan-bottom a downwardly-extending annular bead or channel b^4. This channel is received within the annular flange a^2 of the reservoir a and serves to form a tight joint that prevents the escape or evaporation of the oil.

The wick tube or tubes d extend through the pan b within the circle inclosed by the bead b^4. To hold them properly in place, the bottom of the pan is slit and forced or stamped upward to produce the housings b^5, also made out of the body of the pan-bottom. Thus the pan with all its essential adjuncts is made from one piece of sheet metal, and it can be finished in a very few operations. It has no seams, can be cheaply manufactured, and allows free circulation of the air beneath it.

The dome e of the stove is supported by arms e' upon the flange b^2 of the pan b and may be constructed in suitable manner. It does not form part of the present invention, the latter relating, as has already been stated, to the construction of the water-pan.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of oil-chamber a with hooks c, having double heads $c'\,c^2$, and with slotted water-pan b, that is engaged by said double heads, substantially as specified.

2. In an oil-stove, the combination of an oil-chamber with a water-pan having bulged legs b^3 stamped out of the body of the pan-bottom, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of oil-chamber a, having flanged top a', with a water-pan having legs b^3 and an annular bead b^4 stamped out of the body of the pan-bottom, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of oil-chamber a, having flanged top a', with a water-pan b, having legs b^3, annular bead b^4, and housings b^5 stamped out of the body of the pan-bottom, and with wick-tubes d secured to such housings, substantially as specified.

P. J. GRINBERG.

Witnesses:
F. v. BRIESEN,
WM. SCHULZ.