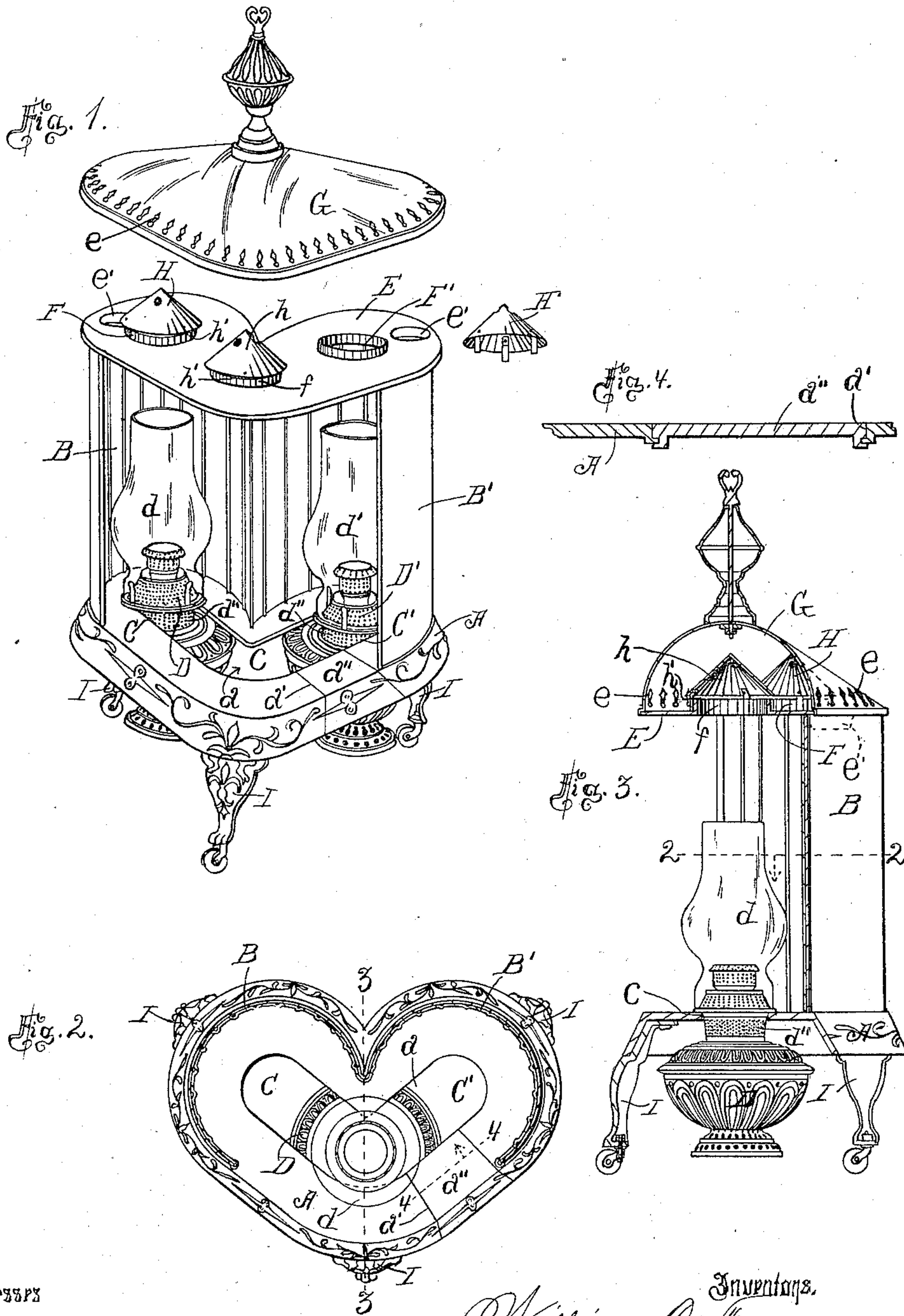


(No Model.)

W. C. FURREY & J. W. HELLMAN.  
LAMP STOVE.

No. 533,168.

Patented Jan. 29, 1895.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LAMP-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,168, dated January 29, 1895.

Application filed March 19, 1894. Serial No. 504,157. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM C. FURREY and JAMES W. HELLMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lamp-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to produce a device of this class in which two lamps may be employed to give a large amount of heat if desired, and in which but a single lamp may be arranged if a less amount of heat is required, and the heat as effectively distributed as can be done in the ordinary lamp heating appliance in which but one lamp can be used.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective front elevation of a device embodying our invention, showing two lamps in position therein. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line indicated by 2—2 Fig. 3, looking down. In this view a single lamp is shown in position within the appliance. Fig. 3 is a vertical mid-section on line indicated by 3—3 Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragmental section on line 4—4, Fig. 2, illustrating the arrangement of the slide.

Our improved lamp stove comprises the combination of a heart-shaped base A having a V shaped lamp receiving slot, *a* therein and provided with a lamp admitting opening *a'* leading into such slot. A slide *a''* is arranged to close the lamp admitting opening *a'*; two semicircular heat reflector walls B B' arranged on the base and each partially encircling one of the outer ends of the V shaped lamp receiving slot *a* as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The inner edges of these reflector walls are attached to each other, or arranged adjacent each other as shown in Fig. 2. The slot is arranged to form the lamp seats C and C', within which to seat the two lamps D and D', one lamp respectively in each of the segmental reflector walls B and B' and is also arranged to form a lamp seat *c* arranged to seat a lamp intermediate the two reflector walls B and B'.

E is a heart-shaped cast metallic heat deflecting top, which is arranged upon the top of the segmental walls, B and B' and is pro-

vided with three heat emitting openings F F' and *f* arranged respectively over the lamp seats C C' and *c* to allow the passage of heat from a lamp when seated in any one of such lamp seats, upward into the space between the dome or cover G and the top E. Suitable air emitting openings *e* are provided to allow the escape of heated air from between the cover and the top.

It has heretofore been found in practical use that it is necessary to place a vessel of water upon a stove of this character in order to prevent the air within the room becoming burned, dry, and devitalized. As ordinarily constructed it has been necessary to remove the ornamental cover from the stove for this purpose thus making the stove unsightly. We overcome this objection by making the top, E, out of cast metal, and casting a water reservoir *e'* integral therewith and arranging such reservoir substantially at one side of a vertical line passing through the center of the lamp seat, whereby the water within the reservoir is not subjected to the direct action of the current of the heated air escaping from the lamp chimney *d* (*d'*) which would cause the water to evaporate too rapidly. The openings *e* permit the heated and moistened air to escape from between the top and the cover outward into the room. By casting the water reservoirs *e'* integral with the top E, such reservoirs are thus always ready for use and are concealed from view by the ornamental cover when the stove is in use.

We find in practice that the most effective reflection is secured by arranging the segmental reflector walls B B' with their chords substantially at right angles with each other, as shown in Fig. 2.

H, H' and *h* are removable hoods arranged respectively over the heat emitting openings, F F' and *f* to intercept the current of heated air from the lamp to prevent it from coming into direct contact with the ornamental cover G; which would cause discoloration of such cover.

*h'* indicates air openings arranged to allow the escape of the heated air from the hoods into the space between the ornamental cover G and the top E.

In practice when it is desired to use the ap-



pliance for heating a large room, the slide  $a''$  is removed from the lamp-admitting opening  $a'$  and the lamps D and D' are placed in the slot  $a'$ , the slot being of just sufficient width to embrace the neck  $d''$  of the lamp, and the lamp is suspended in such slot as shown in Fig. 1, thus bringing the bowl of the lamp below the base of the appliance, whereby the reflected heat is prevented from striking the bowl of the lamp which would be liable to generate gases and render the lamp liable to explode.

The lamp D is first inserted into its seat C and then the lamp D' is placed in its seat C' and the slide  $a''$  is then placed in position to close the lamp receiving opening  $a'$ . The heated air from the lamps passes upward into the hoods H and H' and is discharged through the openings  $h'$  into the space between the top, E and the ornamental cover. The water in the reservoir  $e'$  evaporates sufficiently to moisten the heated air, which then passes out through the openings  $e$  into the room, thus maintaining the air in an agreeable condition.

When it is desired to use the appliance with a single lamp, but one lamp D is placed in position in the lamp receiving slot  $a$  and is arranged in the seat  $c$  intermediate the two reflectors B and B' as shown in Fig. 2, and the reflectors reflect the heat from the lamp outward into the room, and diffuse the heat over a larger area than is possible where a single reflector is used. The reflector walls, B and B', are corrugated as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in order to more widely diffuse the reflected heat.

The base A is supported upon suitable legs, I, which are of sufficient height to hold the lamps suspended above the floor as shown in Fig. 2.

It is to be understood that the shape of the lamp receiving slot may be different from that shown in the drawings. For instance, it may be practically straight, or it may be U shaped if desired without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Now, having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The lamp stove set forth comprising a base having a V shaped lamp receiving slot, and the lamp admitting opening leading into such slot; a slide arranged to close such lamp admitting opening; two semicircular reflector walls arranged upon such base, and partially encircling the outer ends of the V shaped lamp receiving slot, and a heat deflecting top arranged upon such reflector walls.

2. The lamp stove set forth comprising the heart shaped base provided with the two lamp seats; the two segmental reflector walls arranged upon such base and partially encircling each of such lamp seats, and having their cords arranged at substantially right angles with each other; and the heart-shaped heat deflecting top arranged on the top of such reflector walls.

3. The lamp stove set forth comprising a base provided with a V shaped lamp receiving slot, and a lamp admitting opening leading into such slot; two reflector walls, arranged one at each end of the V shaped slot and having their inner edges arranged adjacent each other, and the heat deflecting top arranged on the top of such reflector walls.

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