

(No Model.)

C. H. BOECK.
OIL STOVE.

No. 538,096.

Patented Apr. 23, 1895.

Fig. 1.

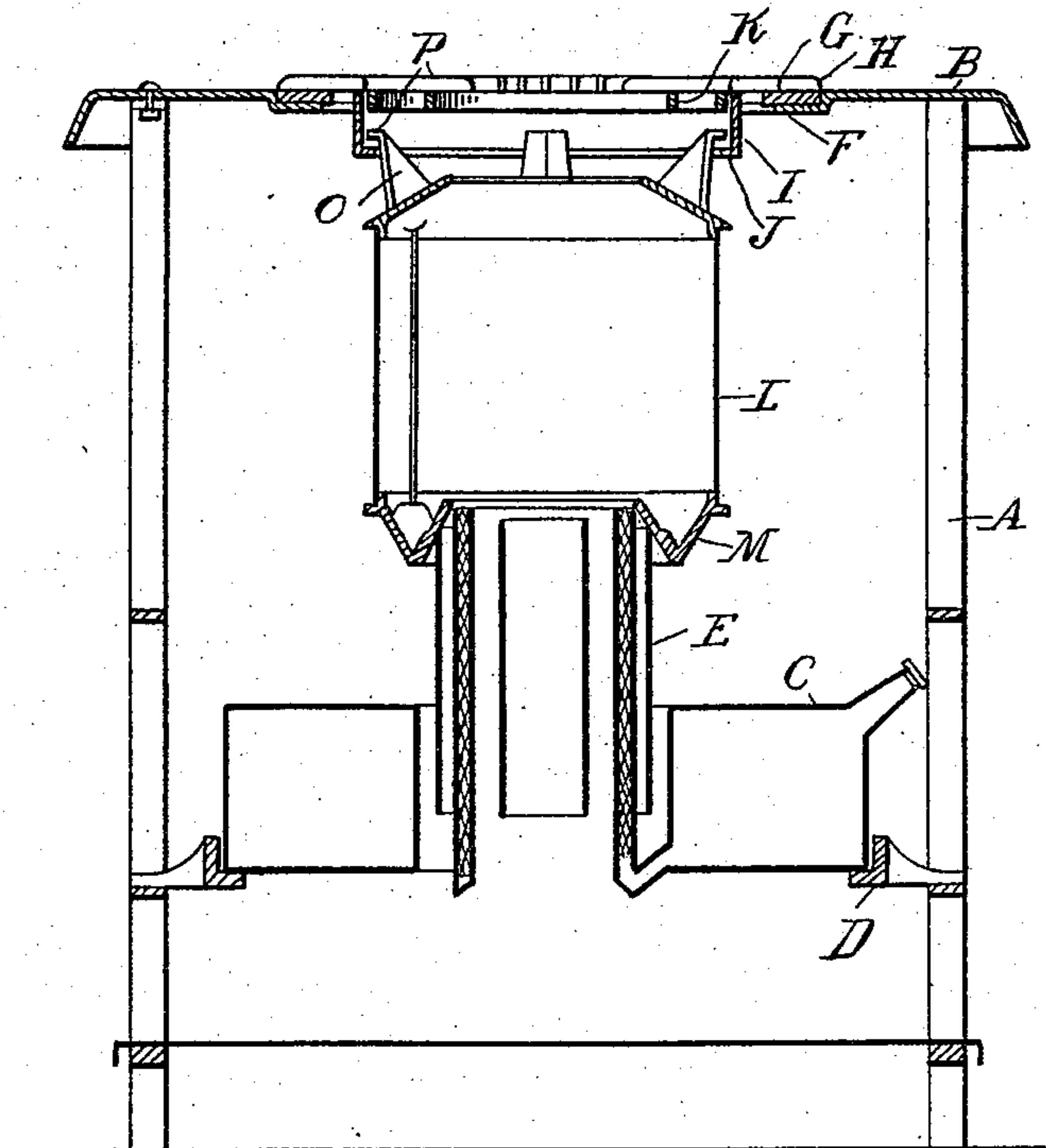


Fig. 2.

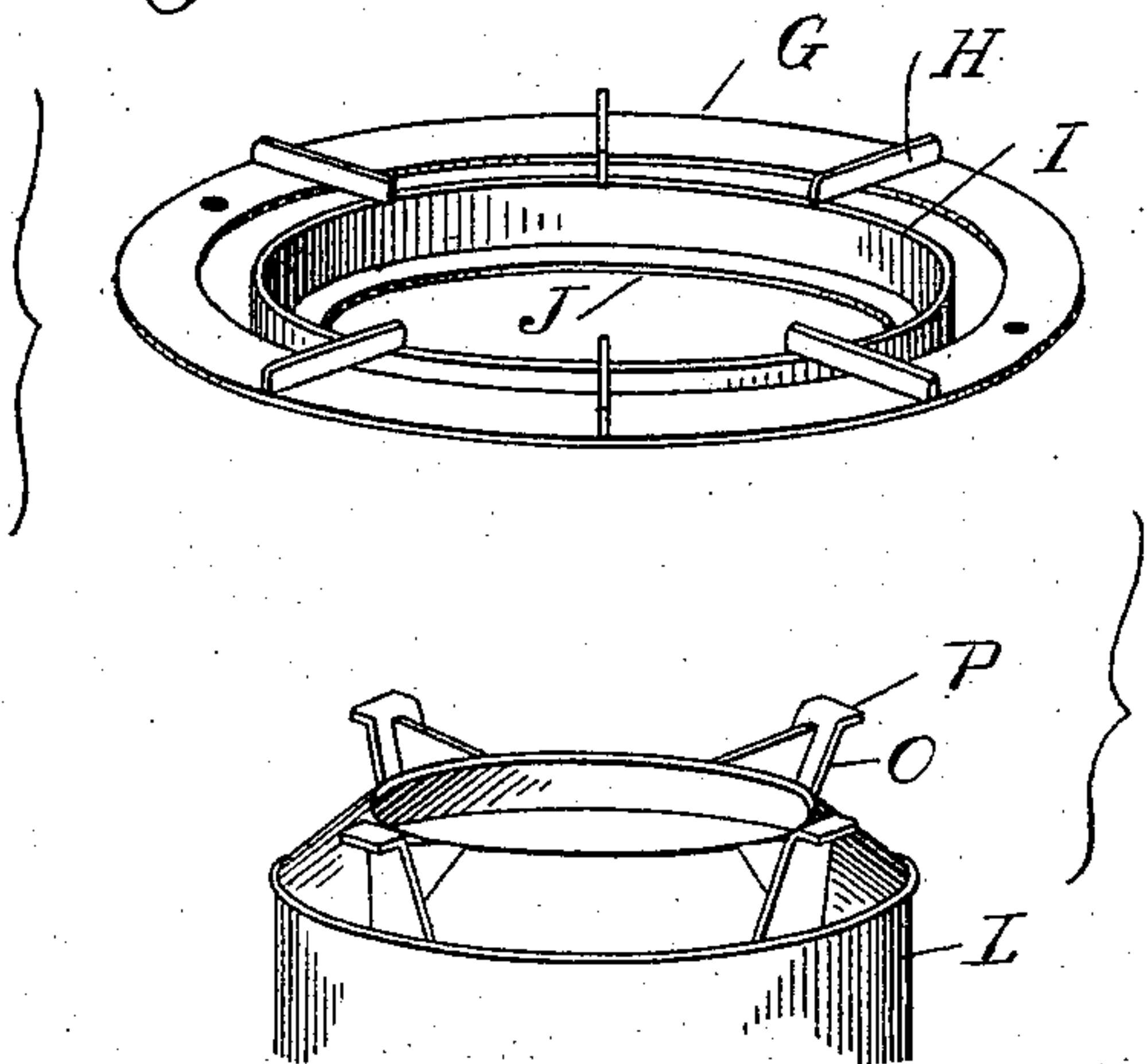
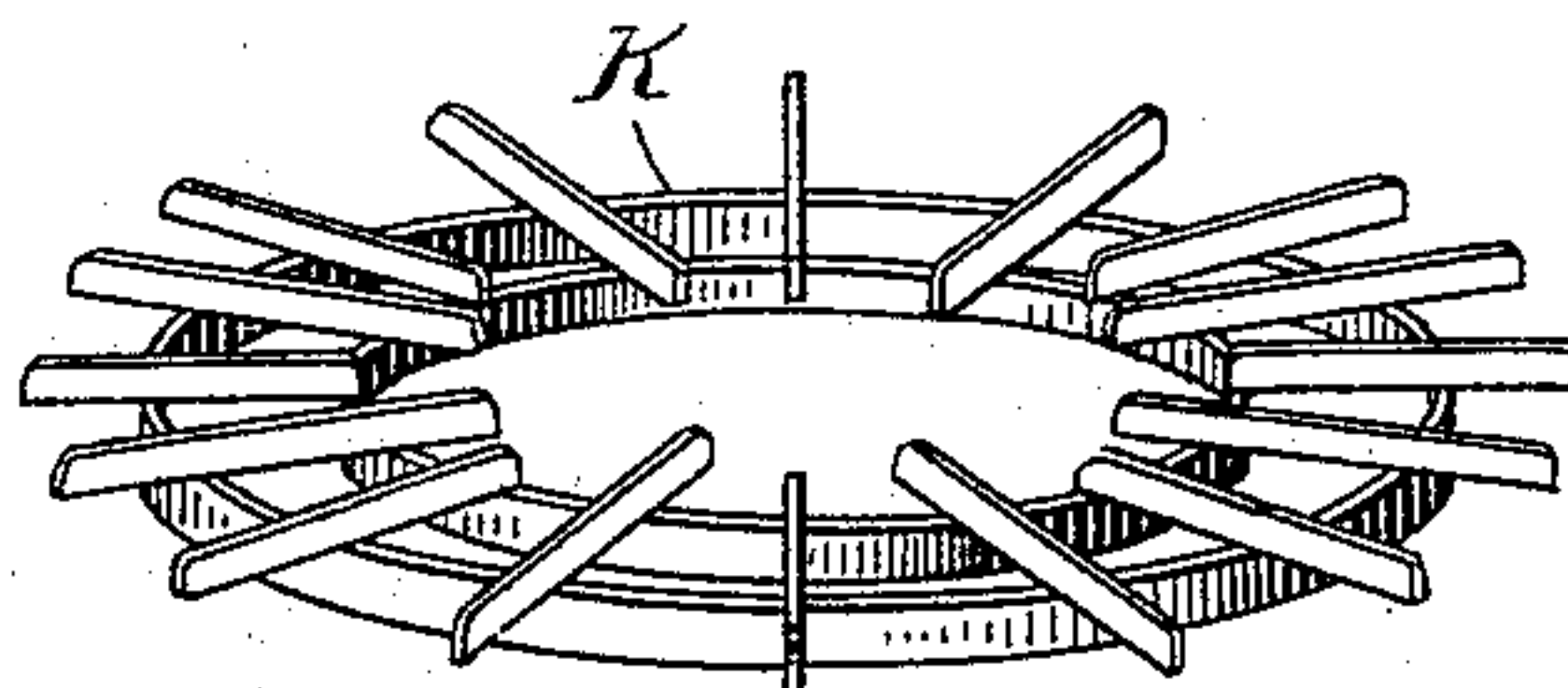


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. BOECK, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,096, dated April 23, 1895.

Application filed July 23, 1894. Serial No. 518,330. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. BOECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical, central, longitudinal section through an oil stove embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of the outer grid frame and the combustion chamber. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the inner grid frame.

20 A is the frame of the stove, and B the apertured top.

25 C is an annular oil tank detachably supported to the lower end of the frame and provided with a central burner tube E, which usually projects above and below the oil tank. This oil tank with its burner tube may be withdrawn laterally from the frame. Around the aperture in the top is a depressed ring flange F in which the ring G is supported. This ring has the short radial arms H secured to it and at the inner end carries the depending ring I, which at its lower edge is provided with the inwardly extending flange J. The ring I and the grid H' may be made integral with the tube or detachable.

35 K is the inner grid or cooking utensil support having radial arms connected together and adapted to be supported centrally over the combustion chamber.

40 The combustion chamber L at its lower end is provided with a cone M adapted to rest upon the top of the burner tube E and form a tight joint therewith. In stoves of this construction if the combustion chamber is made fixed in relation to the top it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to make a tight joint between the burner tube and the combustion chamber with the result that air will enter between the two and produce imperfect

combustion, causing the stove to smoke and if the combustion chamber were permitted to rest freely on top of the burner tube it would be difficult or impossible to remove the tank laterally without dropping the combustion chamber or at least making it extremely awkward to handle it.

To obtain the advantage of carrying the combustion chamber directly upon the tube and yet permit the lateral withdrawal of the tube and tank I provide the top of the combustion chamber with arms O having lugs P adapted to extend over the flange J of the ring I and in their normal position to be slightly above such flange, so that the weight of the combustion chamber may rest entirely upon the burner tube, and yet if the burner tube is withdrawn will by first lifting the combustion chamber the operator may then release his hold from it and it will remain suspended by the arms O. If desired the combustion chamber may be removed upwardly by removing the grid K.

What I claim as my invention is—

In an oil stove, the combination with the frame, having an apertured top, of a horizontally movable oil tank in the frame having a burner tube thereon, a removable ring G fitted in the top surrounding the aperture, the vertical ring I carried by the ring G and projecting below the same, its lower edge having an inturned horizontal flange thereon, and the combustion chamber having a burner cone at its base removably resting on the burner tube, and of a diameter less than the diameter of the opening in the top, and having a series of upwardly extending arms O on its upper face formed with outwardly extending horizontal lugs P at their upper ends extending over the flange on the ring I, whereby the combustion chamber may be independently elevated to permit the horizontal movement of the tank and tube, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. BOECK.

Witnesses:

M. J. SATTERTHWAITE,
JAS. W. DOW.