

**No. 617,976.**

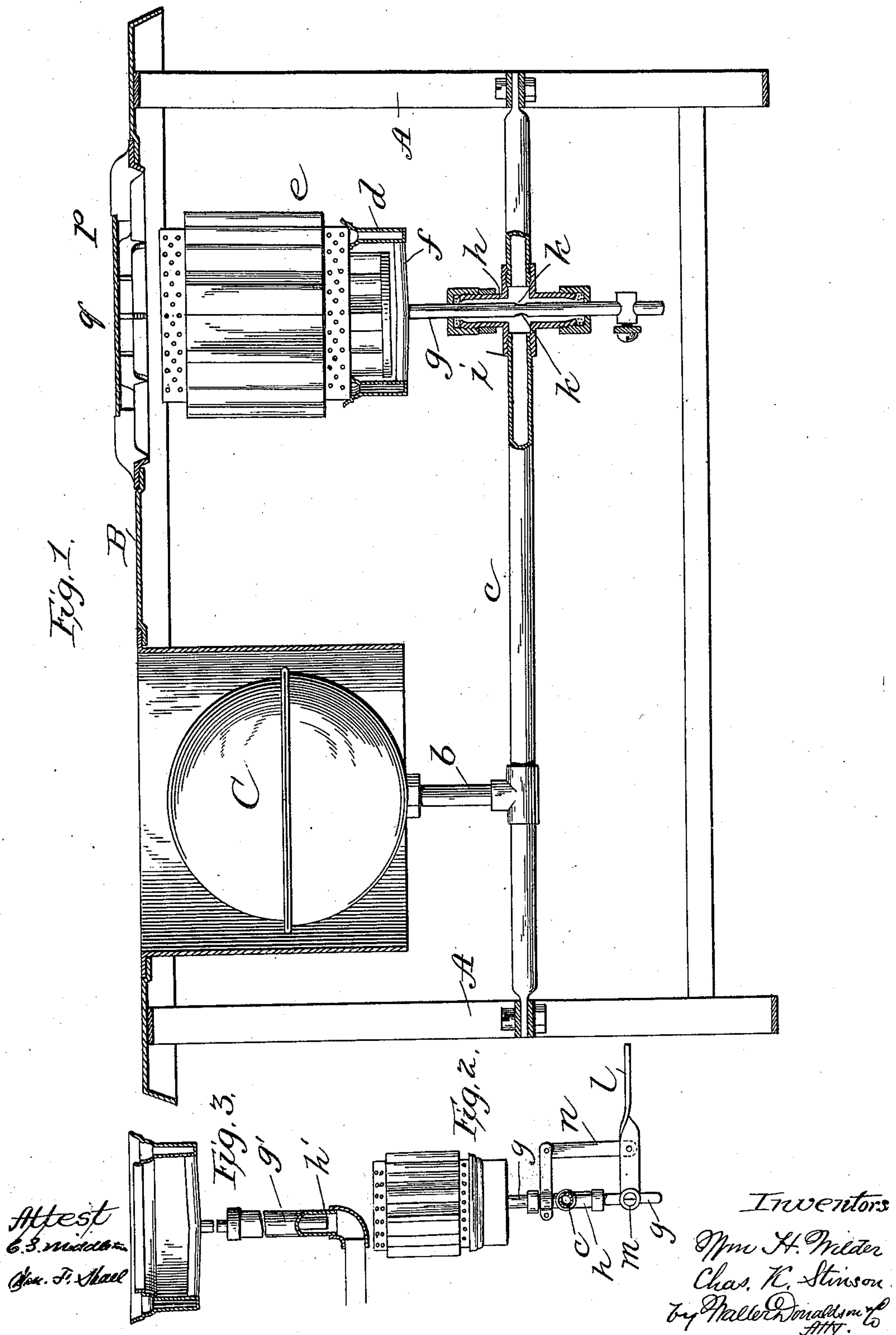
**Patented Jan. 17, 1899.**

**W. H. WILDER & C. K. STINSON.**

**OIL STOVE.**

(Application filed Dec. 17, 1897.)

(No Model.)





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WILDER AND CHARLES K. STINSON, OF GARDNER, MASSACHUSETTS; SAID STINSON ASSIGNOR TO SAID WILDER.

## OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,976, dated January 17, 1899.

Application filed December 17, 1897. Serial No. 662,285. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. WILDER and CHARLES K. STINSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Gardner, Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to oil-stoves of the class shown and described in the United States patent of William H. Wilder, dated December 7, 1897, No. 595,231. The stove in its general features as shown herein has been made the subject of an application by the said William H. Wilder, and this joint application relates to certain features of construction, which will be particularly described, and fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view through the frame of the stove and through some of the other parts, the reservoir and combustion-chamber being shown in side elevation. Fig. 2 is a detail view showing the burner and means for operating it. Fig. 3 is a modification.

The frame of the stove is shown at A and the top at B. The reservoir is shown at C, and this is intended to represent a removable reservoir having a valve in its bottom and adapted to maintain the oil-level at a definitely-determined height in the chamber *a*, into which it fits. The oil flows from this chamber through the pipe *b* and into the horizontal pipe *c* to the burners. While we have shown but one burner, it will of course be understood that one or more burners may be used. The burner comprises an oil-holder *d* and combustion-chamber *e*, substantially as shown in the aforesaid applications, and the burner is vertically movable across the line of the oil-level, so that more or less oil will be contained in the holder *d* and the flame correspondingly increases or diminishes. The opposite sides of the holder *d* are connected by a tube or channel *f*, extending across the annular space, and this in turn is connected with a vertical pipe *g*, which passes through a stuffing-box or packing at the top and bottom of the vertical pipe *h*, incasing the pipe *g*. The end of the pipe *c* fits into an extension *i* of the tube *h* and directs the oil into

the space between the tube and the pipe *g*. An opening or openings *k* in the pipe *g* will permit the oil to flow from the tube *h* into the pipe and from thence into the holder. The burner is raised or lowered by means of a hand-lever *l*, connected at one end *m* with the lower end of the tube *g* and having a pivotal connection through a link *n* with a support which is fastened around the tube *h*. This forms a very simple means for adjusting the burner and at the same time permits of a constant feed of oil to the burner by reason of the construction described of the tube *g* and the tube *h* surrounding it. Above the combustion-chamber, in an opening made in the top of the stove, we support a grate *p*, and in order to prevent any liquid contents of the vessel overflowing into the combustion-chamber we use a protecting-disk *q*, which is in the form of a simple disk of metal fitting the center of the grate and adapted to prevent anything from passing to the space between the tubes of the combustion-chamber.

Instead of directing the oil to the pipe, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, we may, as shown in Fig. 3, have the supply-pipe bent upward or provided with a vertical extension *h'* and fit the pipe *g'* into it, providing a packing at the upper end of the extension *h'*, and leave the lower end of the pipe *g'* open, so that the oil will flow directly into the open end of the pipe *g'* and from thence into the holder.

What we claim is—

1. In an oil-stove, a reservoir having a maintained oil-level, a feed-pipe leading therefrom, a burner comprising an oil-holder and a combustion-chamber surmounting the same and a centrally-arranged supply-pipe having sliding connection with the feed-pipe, substantially as described.

2. In an oil-stove, an oil-supply having a maintained oil-level, a burner comprising an oil-holder vertically movable across the line of the oil-level to regulate the depth of oil therein or empty it, and a feed-pipe delivering oil to the bottom of the oil-holder, the connection between the feed-pipe and line-pipe being such as to permit of the vertical adjustment of the burner, substantially as described.

3. An oil-stove, an oil-supply with a main-  
tained oil-level, a burner comprising an oil-  
holder vertically movable across the line of  
the oil-level to regulate the depth of oil therein  
5 or empty it, and a feed-pipe delivering oil to  
the holder at two or more points whereby the  
holder is quickly filled or emptied, substan-  
tially as described.

4. In combination in an oil-stove, a burner,  
10 a fuel-supply including an oil-chamber, a pipe  
connected with the burner and extending  
through the oil-chamber with an opening in-  
termediate of its length to receive the oil

from the oil-chamber and means for raising  
and lowering the said pipe with the burner, 15  
said means being connected with the lower  
projecting end of said pipe, substantially as  
described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-  
tures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. WILDER.  
CHARLES K. STINSON.

Witnesses:

C. H. STOCKWELL,  
II. M. GATES.