

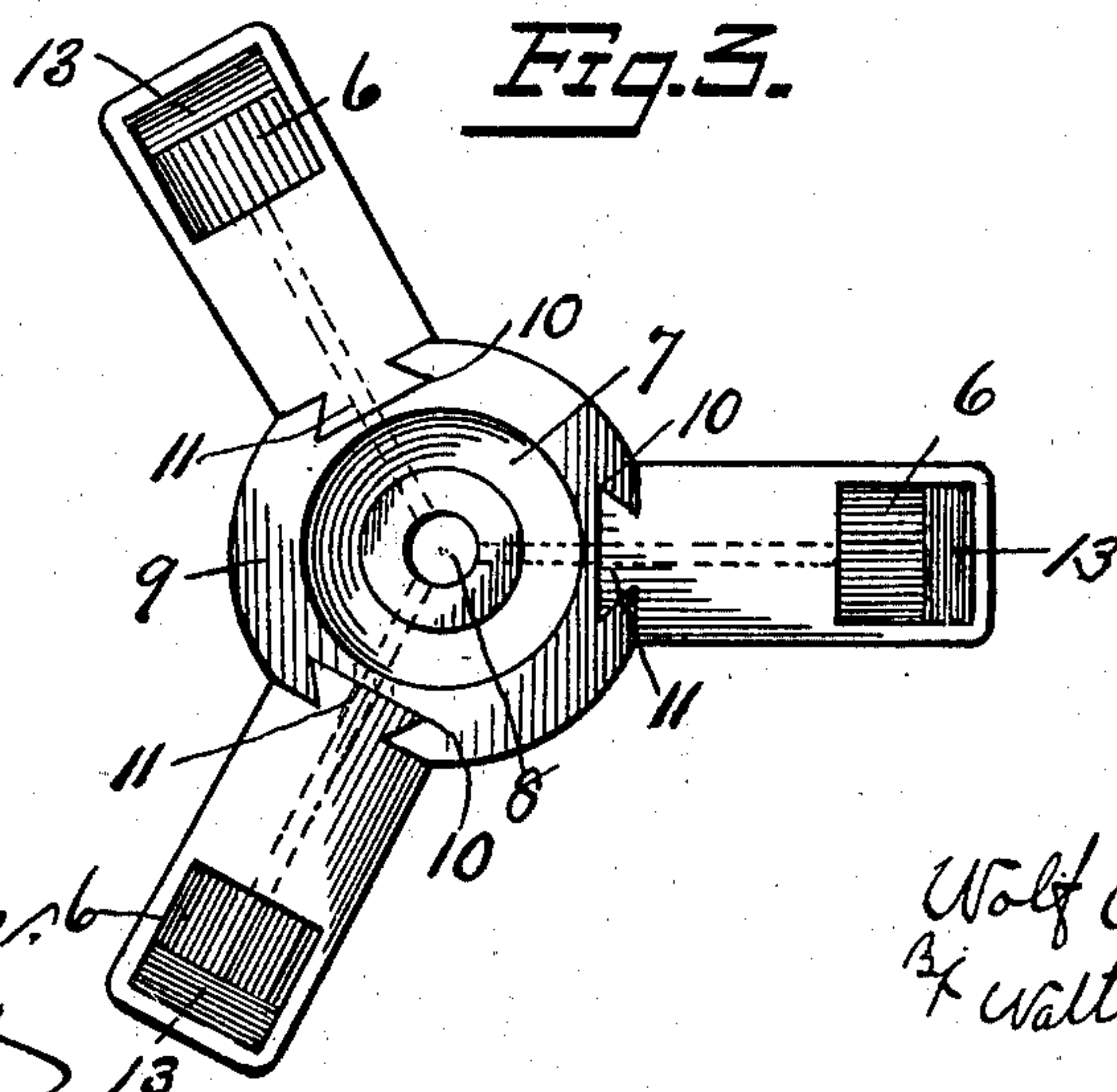
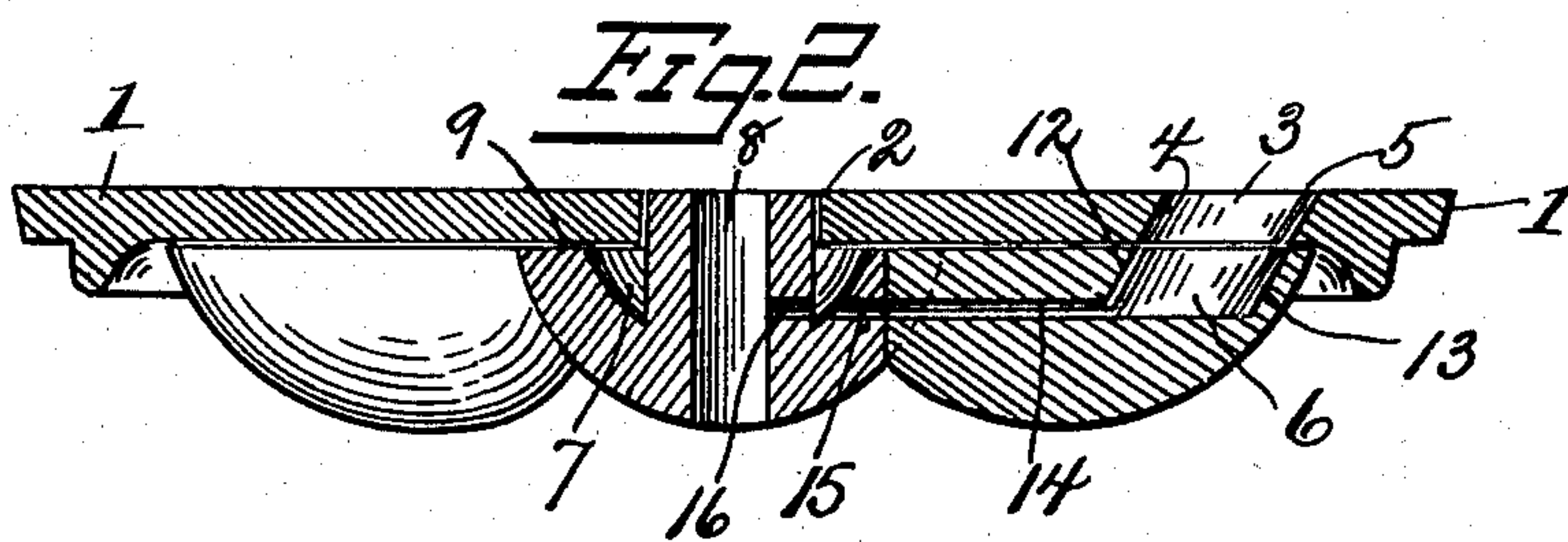
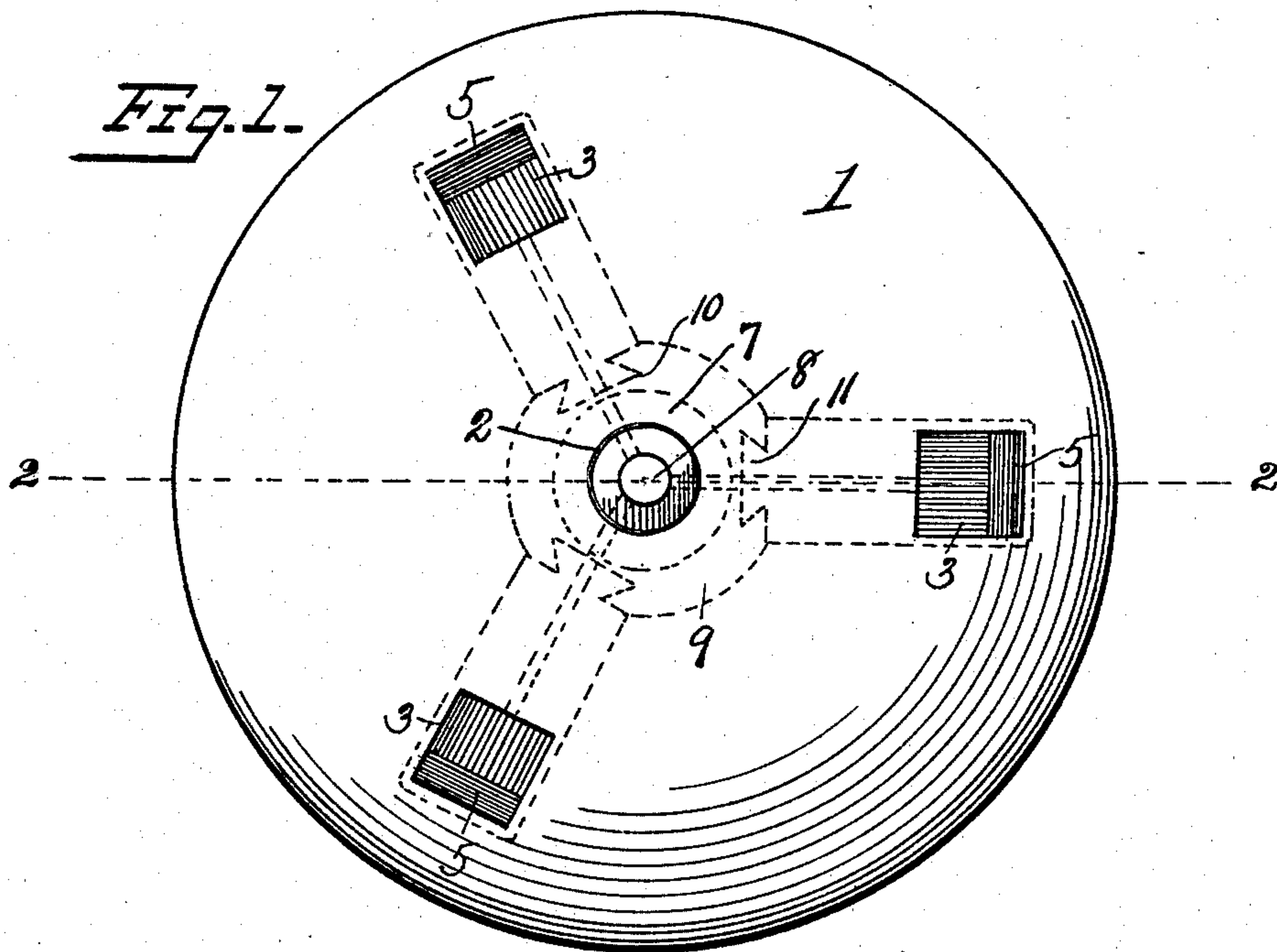
No. 638,104.

Patented Nov. 28, 1899.

W. ENATZKY.
LID FOR STOVES OR RANGES.

(Application filed Jan. 25, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

Albert Popkine,
Christian F. Erickson

Inventor

Wolf Enatzky
Walter W. Baltimore
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WOLF ENATZKY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

LID FOR STOVES OR RANGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,104, dated November 28, 1899.

Application filed January 25, 1899. Serial No. 703,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WOLF ENATZKY, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lids for Stoves or Ranges for Lighting a Fire with Coal-Oil, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to stove-lids; and its object is to provide a lid for stoves and ranges which will be adapted to facilitate the lighting of a fire with the aid of coal-oil or other highly-inflammable agent.

It is well known that it is very dangerous to ignite fuel saturated with coal-oil by applying a match through an open stove-hole; owing to the liability of explosion and the tendency of the flame to shoot upward. My invention aims to avoid this danger and to permit of the introduction of coal-oil or the like through openings in the stove-lid, and to also provide an opening through which a lighted match may be inserted to ignite the fuel while the lid is in place.

The novel features of the invention will be fully described hereinafter and defined in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a stove-lid embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the oil-feeding chambers and the lighting attachment detached from the stove-lid.

The reference-numeral 1 designates a stove-lid of the usual circular form and provided with a central opening 2. The lid is also formed with one or more openings 3, the walls 4 and 5 of which are inclined or beveled to adapt them to be engaged by a lifter (not shown) of the form in common use. The lifter opening or openings 3 extend entirely through the thickness of the lid and register with one or more oil-receptacles 6, arranged on the under side of the lid. While any desired number of openings 3 and oil-receptacles 6 may be employed, I have shown in the

drawings three of such openings and receptacles, as that number I have found well adapted for the purpose.

7 designates a concavo-convex disk constituting an oil-receiving bowl, from the center of which rises a boss which is bored throughout its length and is applied to the fuel. The upper end of the tube 8 projects above the upper flat edge 9 of the bowl 7 a distance equal to the thickness of the lid 1, so that when said tube is inserted into the central opening 2 of the lid the upper end of the tube will be flush with the upper surface of the lid, while the flat edge 9 of the bowl snugly fits against the under surface of the lid. The outer surface of the bowl 7 is provided with equidistant dovetailed slots 10, adapted to receive dovetailed lugs 11, projecting from the inner ends of the oil-receptacles 6 and serving to support the receptacles 6 in the radial positions shown in Fig. 3. The end walls 12 and 13 of the receptacles 6 are beveled invariably, as shown in Fig. 2, to direct the oil inward toward the center. The inner end of each of the oil-chambers 6 is formed with an opening 14, said openings extending through the lugs 11 and registering with oil-openings 15, formed through the sides of the bowl 7. The tube 8 is also formed with openings 16, through which the oil passes from the bowl to the tube and from thence through the lower end of the tube to the interior of the stove. The upper surfaces of the oil-chambers 6 are flush with the upper edge of the bowl, so that said chambers or receptacles, as well as the bowl, rest in close contact with the under side of the lid 1, where they are held by the frictional contact of the upper end of the tube 8 with the central opening in the lid.

To light a fire with the aid of my improvement, oil is supplied to the chambers or receptacles 6 through the openings 3 in the lid, and from these receptacles the oil percolates through the openings described and falls through the tube 8 onto the fuel, which has been previously supplied to the stove. A lighted match is then inserted through the tube 8 to ignite the oil, which is accomplished without danger, as the lid serves as an effect-

ive guard to confine the flames beneath it, while the tube and central opening 2 permit the escape of gas.

Where it is desired to revive a low fire already burning, it is only necessary to supply the oil, as above described, a relighting not being necessary.

While the construction above described is a practical embodiment of my invention, it 10 will be apparent that the details may be modified without departing from the invention, especially with reference to the means for securing the oil-receptacles to the central oil-chamber. I therefore would have it understood 15 that I reserve the right to make all such changes and modifications as may fall within the scope of the following claims.

I claim—

1. The combination with a stove-lid provided with an opening for the insertion of a 20 lighting device, and with a lifter-opening through which oil may be introduced into the stove, of an oil-receptacle secured below the lifter-opening, and adapted to feed the oil to 25 the lifter-opening.

2. The combination with a stove-lid provided with a central opening, and with one or more lifter-openings, of a lighting-tube fitting said central opening, and an oil-receptacle 30 arranged below each of said lifter-openings and communicating with the lighting-tube.

3. The combination with a stove-lid, provided with a central opening, and with one

or more lifter-openings, of an oil feeding and 35 lighting device arranged below the lid and comprising a tube fitting the central opening in the lid, a bowl from which said tube projects, and one or more oil-receptacles communicating with said bowl and tube. 40

4. The combination with a stove-lid formed with a central opening, and with one or more lifter-openings, of an oil feeding and lighting 45 device arranged below the lid, and comprising a central tube fitting the central opening in the lid, an oil-receiving bowl surrounding the tube, and one or more oil-receptacles supported by said bowl, and communicating therewith by oil-passages, said receptacle registering with the lifter-openings in the lid. 50

5. The combination with a stove-lid formed with a central opening, and with a plurality of through-openings to receive a lifter and to serve as feed-openings for oil, of a tube fitting said central opening, a bowl surrounding 55 the tube and provided on its outer surface with dovetail slots, and a plurality of oil-receptacles provided with dovetail lugs fitting the slots of the bowl, said receptacles being arranged one below each of the lifter-open- 60 ings, and communicating with the bowl and tube by oil-passages.

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

WOLF ENATZKY.

Witnesses:

ALLEN C. MIDDLETON,
WALTER W. CALMORE.