

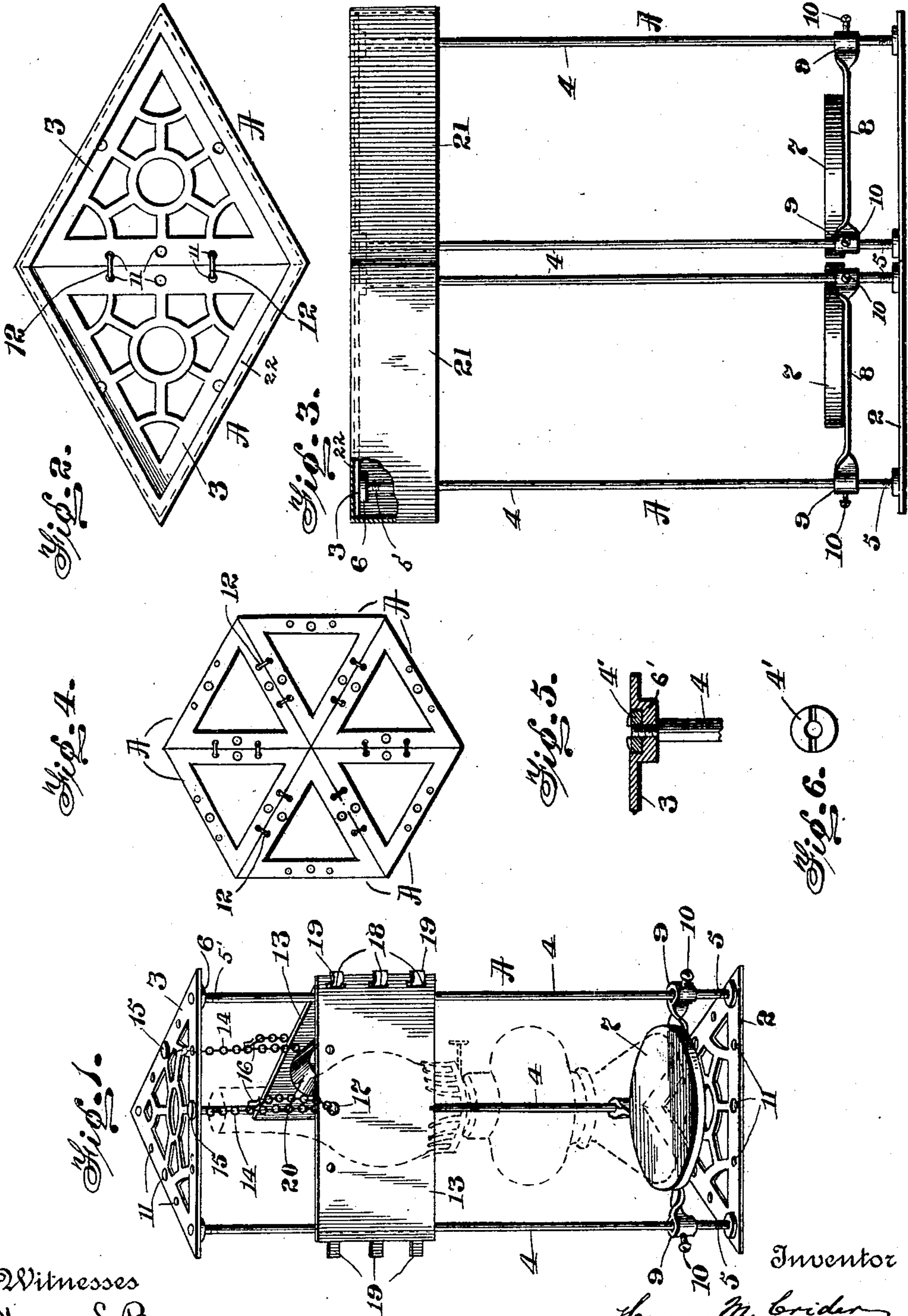
No. 682,130.

Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

H. M. CRIDER.
LAMP STOVE.

(Application filed Aug. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
Marcus L. Byng.
Geo. S. May Jr.

Inventor
Henry M. Crider.
By J. S. Barker.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. CRIDER, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

LAMP-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,130, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed August 1, 1900. Serial No. 25,569. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. CRIDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamp-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide for the utilization of the heat emanating from the chimney of a burning lamp; and it consists of an apparatus of novel construction and arrangement which I will hereinafter describe in detail.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a single stand or support embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a stove or heater made of two stands or supports like that shown in Fig. 1 placed side by side and united, the top of one of the stands being partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a side view of a heater like that represented in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view, on a reduced scale, of a heater formed of six stands. Figs. 5 and 6 are details representing one manner of uniting the top and the upright rods.

The stand or support for the lamp A, which serves as the heater, consists of a base-piece 2 of equilateral triangular shape, a top 3 of a shape and size corresponding with the base-piece, and a series of connecting-rods 4, uniting the parts 2 and 3. For convenience in manufacture the plates 2 and 3 are duplicates of each other, though they might be of different design, as is apparent. The rods 4 are of metal and are of a length to hold the top plate at the desired distance above the base. They are parallel with each other throughout their entire length and when the stove or heater is in use stand upright or perpendicular, and they are connected with the two plates 2 and 3 at their angular corners, so that there is ample free space between them for the placing and removal of the lamp, and being all of the same length they maintain the top and base plates parallel with each other. The rods may be provided at their opposite ends, respectively, with right and left hand threads 5 and 5', which are adapted to engage with screw-threaded apertures in the bottom and top plates. In order to give a firm and substantial connection between the plates and rods, the former are reinforced or thickened,

as at 6, at the places where the apertures for the rods are formed. Instead of this manner of uniting the rods and plates that shown in Fig. 5 may be used. As there shown, the end of the rod is reduced and screw-threaded and passes through an aperture in a thickened and countersunk portion 6' of the plate. A nut 4', Fig. 6, adapted to fit the countersunk portion of the plate, engages with the screw-threaded end of the rod.

7 represents the platform or support for the lamp. It is preferably circular and arranged centrally within the space bounded by the rods 4 and rests upon or is made in one with a frame 8, which is supported by the rods. It is desirable that the lamp-platform should be vertically adjustable in order that the lamp may be moved closer to or farther from the top frame-piece, on which is placed the object to be heated, and I therefore make it with a series of arms, the outer ends of which are perforated or otherwise shaped to surround the rods 4, as at 9. Set-screws 10 are used to hold the platform securely in the various positions to which it may be adjusted. By making the rods parallel with each other the lamp-platform may be easily adjusted from one position to another, and yet being secured to each of the rods it will be sustained with great and with equal firmness in whatever position it may be set.

The top and bottom frame-pieces are provided near their edges with holes 11, preferably three on each side. Those in the base-piece may be used to permit the passage of screws or nails should it be desired to firmly secure the stand to a permanent or substantial support. Those in the top piece may be used to receive hooks 12 or similar devices for uniting two or more of the stands to each other, as represented in Fig. 2. One or more of the holes in the upper frame or plate 3 may also be made use of in the support of the shade or shades to be presently described.

The shape of the stand—that is, of equilateral triangular shape in plan—gives to the device several most important practical advantages. In the first place it insures a firm support for the lamp and for the article to be heated; second, it permits the use of a larger lamp with a stand of a given size than when any other shape is used; third, it facilitates the use of a plurality of stands together, as

represented in Figs. 2 and 4, when a heater of increased size and capacity is needed, permitting a considerable number to be thus assembled in a compact space, while at the same time giving ample space for the manipulation and observation of each individual lamp, and, fourth, a stand of this shape may be readily placed in a corner or other contracted space in an apartment and when so placed will present outward one of the sides with the full open space between the rods 4, so that the lamp may be readily placed and removed, manipulated, and observed.

The top plate is suitably perforated or formed with open spaces for the free passage of the heat from the lamp to the article placed on the top to be heated.

13 represents a shade or screen which is adapted to extend across the space from one rod 4 to another. It is preferably suspended from the top 3 by one or more chains 14 or other flexible suspending devices. A convenient arrangement for suspending the shade is represented in Fig. 1, where the chain 14 is represented as being provided at one end with a button 15 and at the other end with a hook 16. The chain is passed through the central hole 11 in one edge of the top plate, the button holding it suspended. The other end of the chain is passed through a hole 17 in the shade and the hook 16 caused to engage with such link of the chain as will hold the shade at the proper height. The shade or screen 13 may be used either as a shade to cut off the light from the lamp or as a wind or draft screen, and its size and shape will depend somewhat upon the use to which it is put. I prefer that the shade should be a little longer than the distance between the rods 4, so that its ends will project beyond such rods, and I also prefer to so form the shade or screen that it may be united with another or with two similar shades, so that the shade or screen may extend across one or two sides of the stand or entirely around it, as desired. A convenient way of uniting the screens is represented in the drawings and consists in forming in one end of the screen a series of slits or holes 18 and at the opposite end a series of tongues 19, which are arranged so that they may pass through the holes 18 of an adjacent screen, and thus unite the two screens.

In an arrangement like that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, where two stands are connected together to form a single heater, a screen in the form of a hood 21 may be used. This is shaped to fit the heater, being dropped down over the upper end thereof and sustained in place by an inturned flange 22.

When it is desired to use the lamp for illuminating purposes the screen or shade 13 may be provided on its inner face with a reflector 20, as represented in Fig. 1.

The size of the top and bottom plates or frames 3 and 2 will vary to suit the particular style and size of lamp or heater intended to be used therewith, and the length of the

rods 4 may be varied to suit the uses to which the device is put, the varying fancies of the purchasing public, and the convenience of the user.

A heater like that illustrated in Fig. 4 is well adapted for both illuminating and heating a small church or public hall. In using such form of my invention a radiator constructed to fit upon and project over the edges of the tops of the stands would be used.

I have not attempted to point out all of the uses to which my invention is adapted and therefore do not wish to be limited in its useful applications to the illustrations which I have herein given by way of setting forth the principle and operation of the invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A stand for a lamp-stove comprising top and bottom pieces of equilateral triangular shape and corresponding size the top piece being provided near its edge with perforations 11, rigid parallel connecting-rods uniting the said top and bottom pieces at their corners, the parts of the stand thus enumerated having fixed relations to each other, an adjustable lamp-platform arranged between the top and bottom pieces and supported upon the connecting-rods along which it is adjustable, and means carried by the platform for securing it in different positions, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a stand of a lamp-stove having a top piece, of triangular shape, to permit the convenient assembling of a plurality of stands, said top piece being provided near its edge with perforations, a shade, a chain or similar flexible device attached to the shade and passing through one of the perforations in the top piece of the stand, and a hook at the free end of the said suspending device adapted to engage with the suspending device between the top piece and the shade, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a lamp-stove stand of triangular shape in plan, whereby a plurality of strands may be assembled, said stand having open sides, of a plurality of screens or shades arranged to extend over a corresponding number of the open sides of the stand, means for uniting such screens or shades, and means for supporting them, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of a lamp-stove stand having top and bottom pieces, and rods connecting such pieces at the corners, and a plurality of screens each adapted to extend across an open side of the stand from one rod to another, the screens being provided with tongues and slits through which the tongues may pass, whereby they may be united, substantially as set forth.

HENRY M. CRIDER.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. ECK,
MABEL I. GRIEST.