(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. VELGUTH.

SAD IRON OIL STOVE.

No. 266,227. Patented Oct. 17, 1882.

Fig. 1.

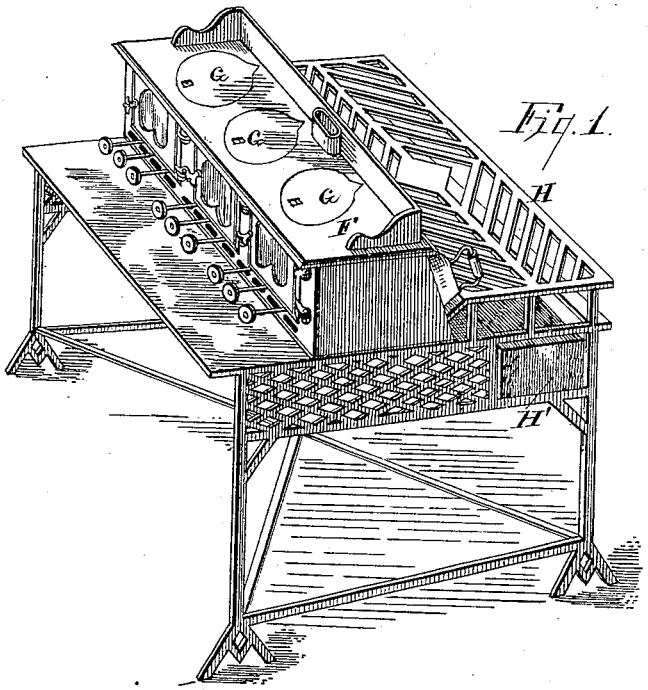
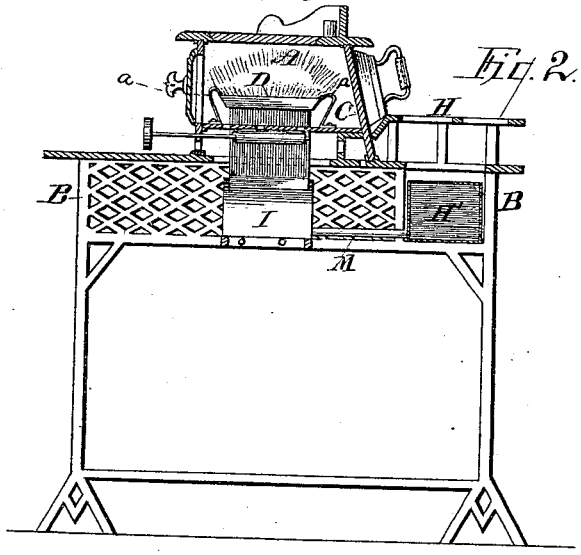


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. VELGUTH.

SAD IRON OIL STOVE.

No. 266,227. Patented Oct. 17, 1882.

Fig. 3.

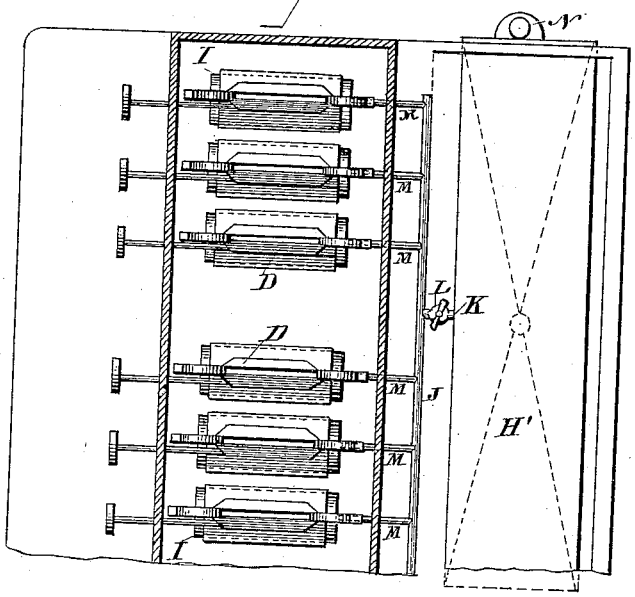


Fig. 4.

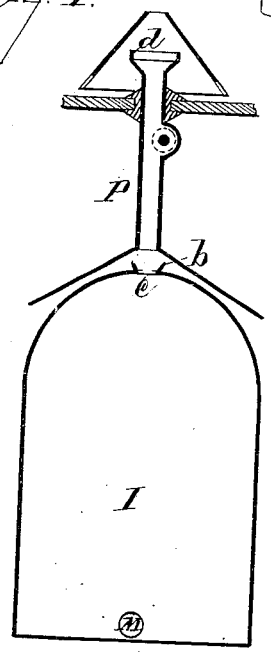
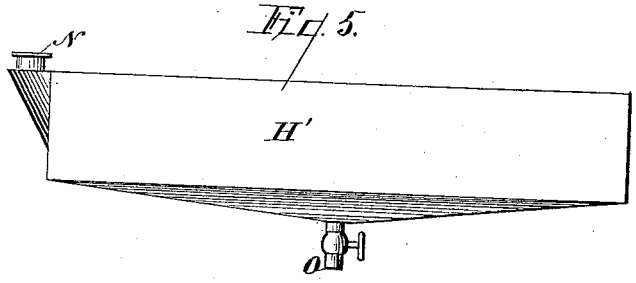


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH VELGUTH, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SAD-IRON OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,227, dated October 17, 1882.

Application filed February 11, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH VELGUTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sad-Iron Oil-Stoves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in oil-stoves which are adapted to heating sad-irons, all of which are further explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section. Fig. 3 is a top view. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section of the wick-tube, burner, and one of the secondary reservoirs. Fig. 5 is a side view of the primary reservoir.

Like parts are represented by the same reference-letters throughout the several views.

A is the combustion-chamber, which is made long and narrow and projects above the body or frame B, so that access may be readily had to the rear wall or side, C, of the combustion-chamber. The rear wall, C, as well as the front of the combustion-chamber or fire-box, is formed in close proximity to the series of burners D D, and said rear wall is inclined forward toward the burner, whereby the rays of heat are brought in more direct contact therewith, and whereby the proper inclination is given to the outside of the wall, by which the sad-irons are retained against it, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It is obvious that the top of the fire-box F is equally well adapted to heating the irons, as well as for ordinary household purposes, and it is provided with removable covers G for that purpose.

H is a platform or table, which serves as a convenient receptacle for the sad-irons or cooking utensils.

H′ is the primary reservoir.

I in Fig. 4 is one of the small secondary reservoirs, a series of which is located beneath the fire-box, there being one for each burner.

J is a distributing-pipe, which is connected with the large reservoir by a single main pipe, K, which is provided with a stop-cock, L.

M M are a series of small tubes which communicate between the distributing-pipe J and the several small secondary reservoirs, I, whereby all the small reservoirs I may be simultaneously filled from the large reservoir. The flow of oil from the large reservoir to the small is governed by the stop-cock L.

N is an opening through which the reservoir is filled.

O is an outlet-pipe through which sediments are drawn from the reservoir.

P is the wick-tube, which is supported above and free from contact with the reservoir I by arms *a a*, (shown in Fig. 2,) thereby leaving an intervening open space between said tube and reservoir, through which the wick is drawn.

To prevent the escape of oil from that part of the wick which extends across the intervening space, a conical-shaped flange, *b*, is formed around the opening or wick-passage *c*, which is adapted to receive all the drippings of oil, if any, and conduct the same back into the reservoir, or retain them until absorbed by the wick. The upper end of the wick-tube P is extended outward and upward at an angle, as shown in Fig. 4, forming a flange, *d*, around and out of contact with the projecting end of the wick, which flange or projection serves as a receptacle for the drippings of oil which escape from and around the wick, and retains them until they are consumed, whereby a much larger and more brilliant flame is produced, while the waste and annoyance of the escaping oil are prevented.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The sad-iron oil-stove herein described, consisting in the combination and arrangement of frame B, platform H, combustion-chamber A, said combustion-chamber extending above said frame and platform, and having vertical front and inclined rear walls, series of burners D D, located within said combustion-chamber, series of small reservoirs located beneath said burners, and primary reservoir, H′, said primary reservoir being connected with said secondary or smaller reservoirs by the distributing-pipes M, L, and K, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

ADOLPH VELGUTH.

Witnesses:

JAS. B. ERWIN,

E. G. AMES.