

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. HOYT & G. W. WYNKOOP.

OIL STOVE.

No. 302,255.

Patented July 22, 1884.

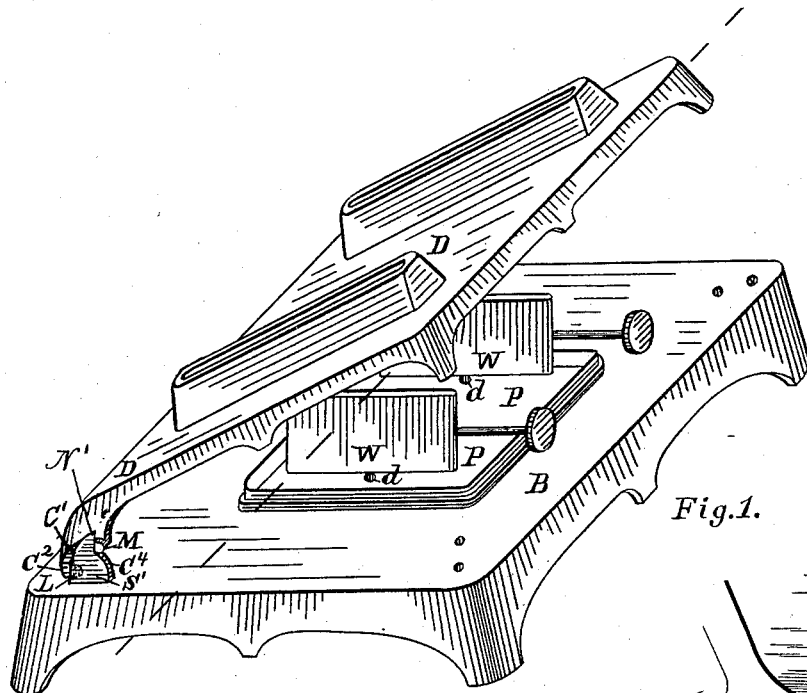


Fig. 1.

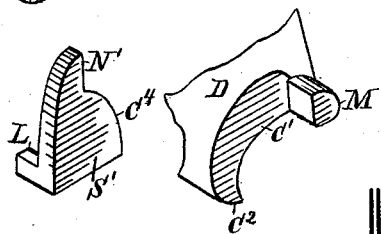


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

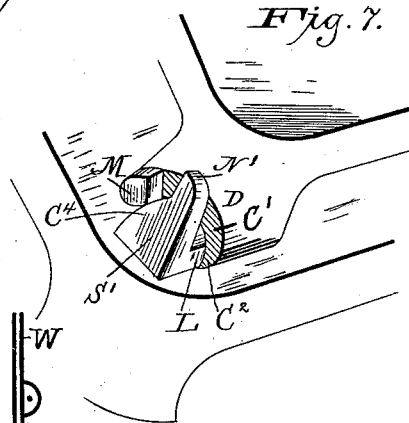


Fig. 7.

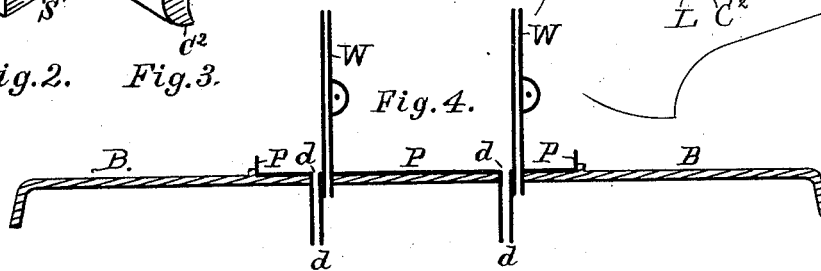


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

P. C. Ricketts.

Charles S. Brintnall

Inventor:

James B. Hoyt

George W. Wynkoop

by W. C. Hagan their atty.

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. B. HOYT & G. W. WYNKOOP.

OIL STOVE.

No. 302,255.

Patented July 22, 1884.

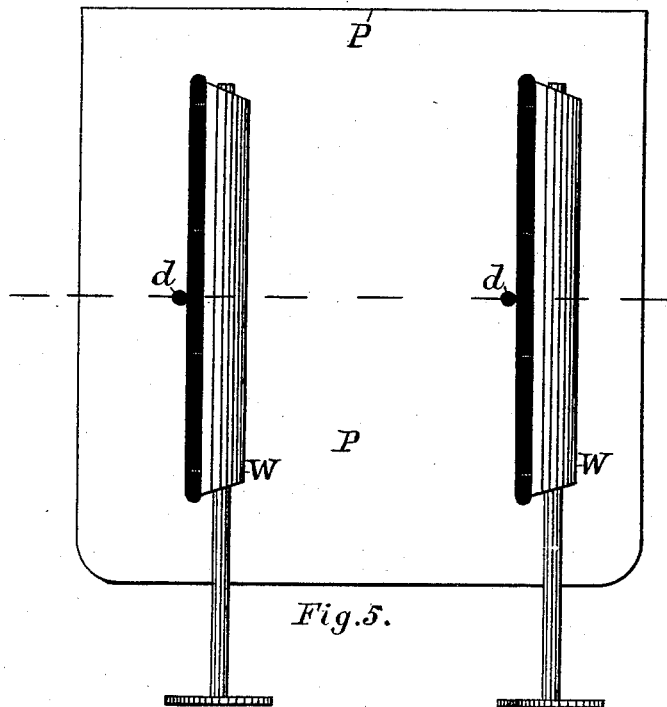


Fig. 5.

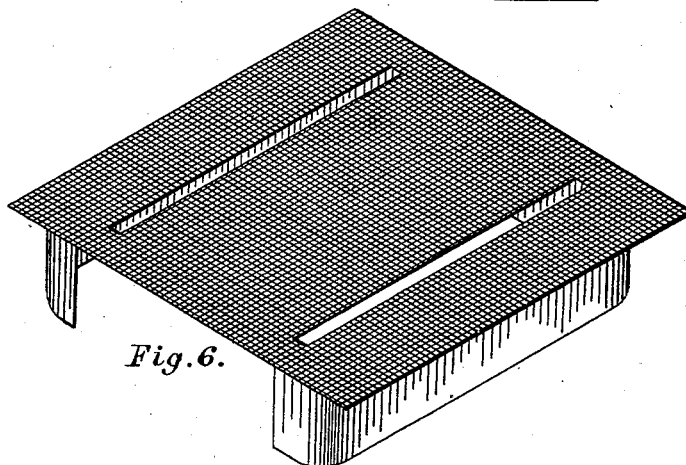


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

P. C. Ricketts:

Charles S. Brintnall

Inventor:

James B. Hoyt

George W. Wynkoop

by W. E. Hagan their atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES B. HOYT AND GEORGE W. WYNKOOP, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

OIL-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 302,255, dated July 22, 1884.

Application filed January 25, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES B. HOYT and GEORGE W. WYNKOOP, of the city of Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have jointly invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in that class of stoves which are designed to burn oil by means of wicks; and our invention, as will hereinafter be more fully detailed, consists in an improved means for hinging the diaphragm-plate to the shell of the stove, and also in providing the stove with an exterior receptacle formed or provided with ducts or drip-tubes adapted to receive and convey the overflow oil of the wick to the oil-chamber beneath the stove.

In the accompanying two plates of drawings, forming a part of this specification, there are shown seven figures, illustrating parts of an oil-stove containing our invention and improvements, and in all of which the same designation of parts by letter-reference is used.

Figure 1 shows a perspective of the stove-base and diaphragm-plate, to which the stove-shell attaches. This illustration shows, also, the wick-tubes and pan that collects the oil-overflow from the wicks, the gauze plate and stove-shell having been removed. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspectives of the hinging mechanism by which the diaphragm-plate is connected with the base, with the parts shown in a larger representation than at Fig. 1 to better illustrate them. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the pan surrounding the wick-tubes and the connection made with the pan by means of ducts that carry off the overflow of oil from the wicks which the pan collects. Fig. 6 illustrates in perspective the gauze diaphragm and frame removed from the stove. Fig. 7 illustrates in perspective the hinging mechanism by which the diaphragm-plate is connected with the base, the parts being shown on an enlarged scale.

The parts of the stove and the features of construction containing our invention are designated by letter reference and their function explained as follows:

The letter B indicates the base of the stove,

beneath which the oil-receptacle is placed; W, the wick-tubes; P, a flat pan surrounding the latter, and constructed with the tubular ducts *d d*, leading therefrom, and by which the oil collected in the pan from the overflow of the wick-tubes may be conveyed to the oil-receptacle beneath, instead of spreading out over the stove-base.

The letter D indicates the hinged diaphragm-plate, that is slotted for the passage of the wick-tubes, and to which plate the shell of the stove is connected. This plate D is at its two lower rear corners cut out inwardly, to form the side curved recess, C', which has at its outer end the hook-form termination C'', and at the front end, upon its side, the outwardly-projected pin M.

The letter S' indicates studs that are projected upwardly from the stove-base, and at the rear end of which there are two such studs—one for hinging each rear corner of the plate D, both corners of which are constructed alike for such connection. The studs are each constructed with an interiorly-placed lug, L, on their inner sides at their base, the curved cam-surface C' on their front edge, and the stops N' at their tops. As the two corners of the plate D are thus constructed at the rear, when each one of the hooks C'' thereof is placed in engaging contact with the backs of the lugs L, and the pins on each (indicated at M) on the cam-surfaces C' of the studs, so as to be in contact, the parts interlock, and the plate D becomes hinged to the studs, to swing up and down between the stop N and the base. The pan and its tube-ducts serve to keep the stove clean and avoid the disagreeable odor produced from the evaporation of the oil spread out over its surfaces. The hinge is a simple one, and is easily connected and disconnected, and can be made cheaply, all the parts being cast as used without drilling or fitting.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an oil-stove, the pan P, having openings to fit around the wick-tubes, and formed or provided with drip-tubes fixed in and depending from the bottom thereof, in combination with the stove-plate, formed with apertures registering with and adapted to receive

the drip-tubes of the pan, substantially as described.

2. In an oil-stove, to connect a diaphragm-plate with the stove-base, a duplicated hinging means, consisting of the lug or pin M, formed recess C', terminating in the hook C², attached to or formed on the diaphragm-plate, in combination with the base-hinge on the stove-plate, consisting of the stud S', formed with the front cam-surface, C⁴, face N', and lug

L, combined and adapted to operate substantially as described.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 14th day of December, 1882.

JAMES B. HOYT.
GEORGE W. WYNKOOP.

Witnesses:

GEORGE E. DE FREEST,
CHARLES S. BRINTNALL.