

L. DETHMANN & C. CLAUSSEN.

Stoves for Burning Kerosene.

No. 157,740.

Patented Dec. 15, 1874.

Fig: 1.

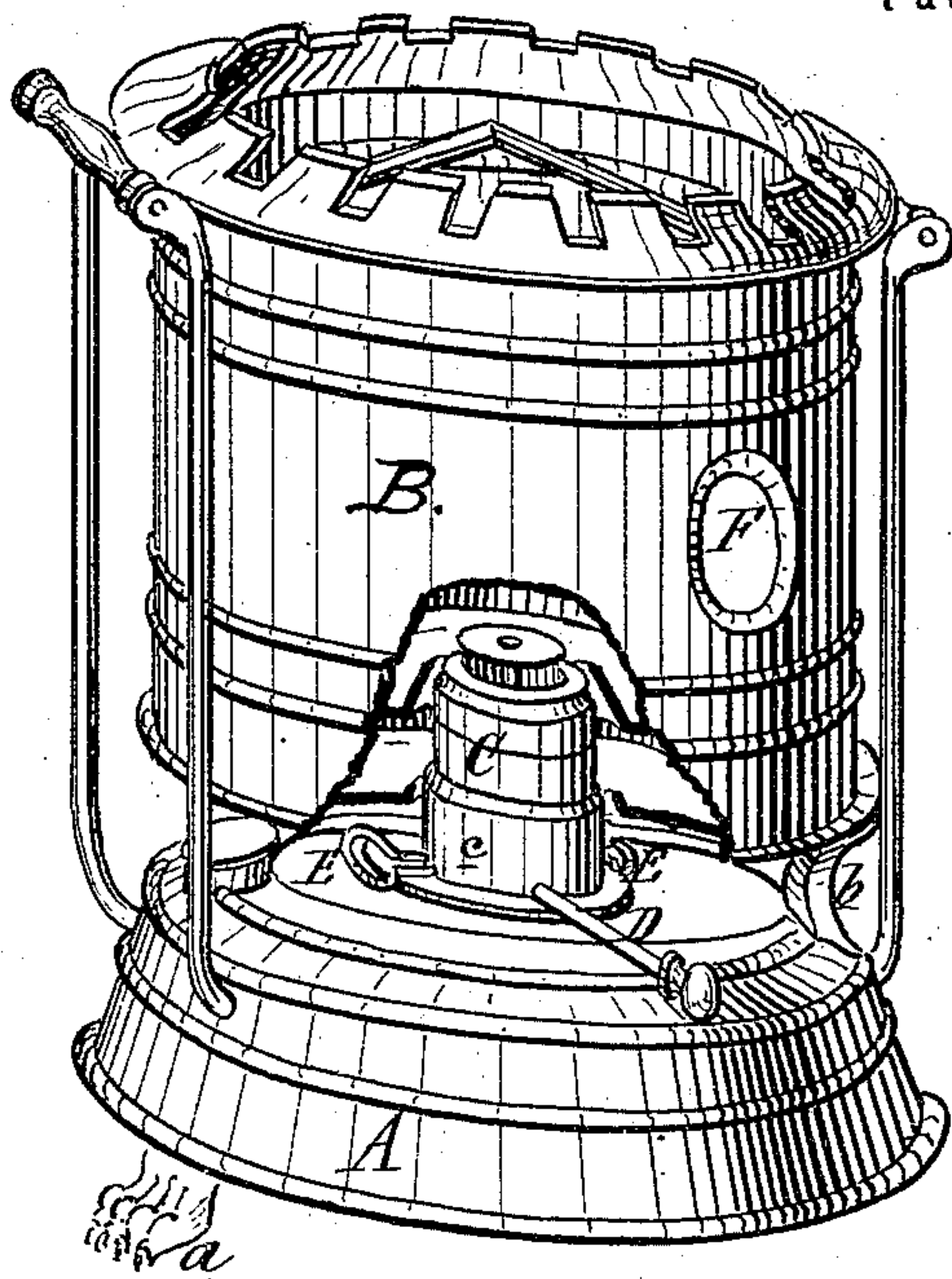


Fig: 3.

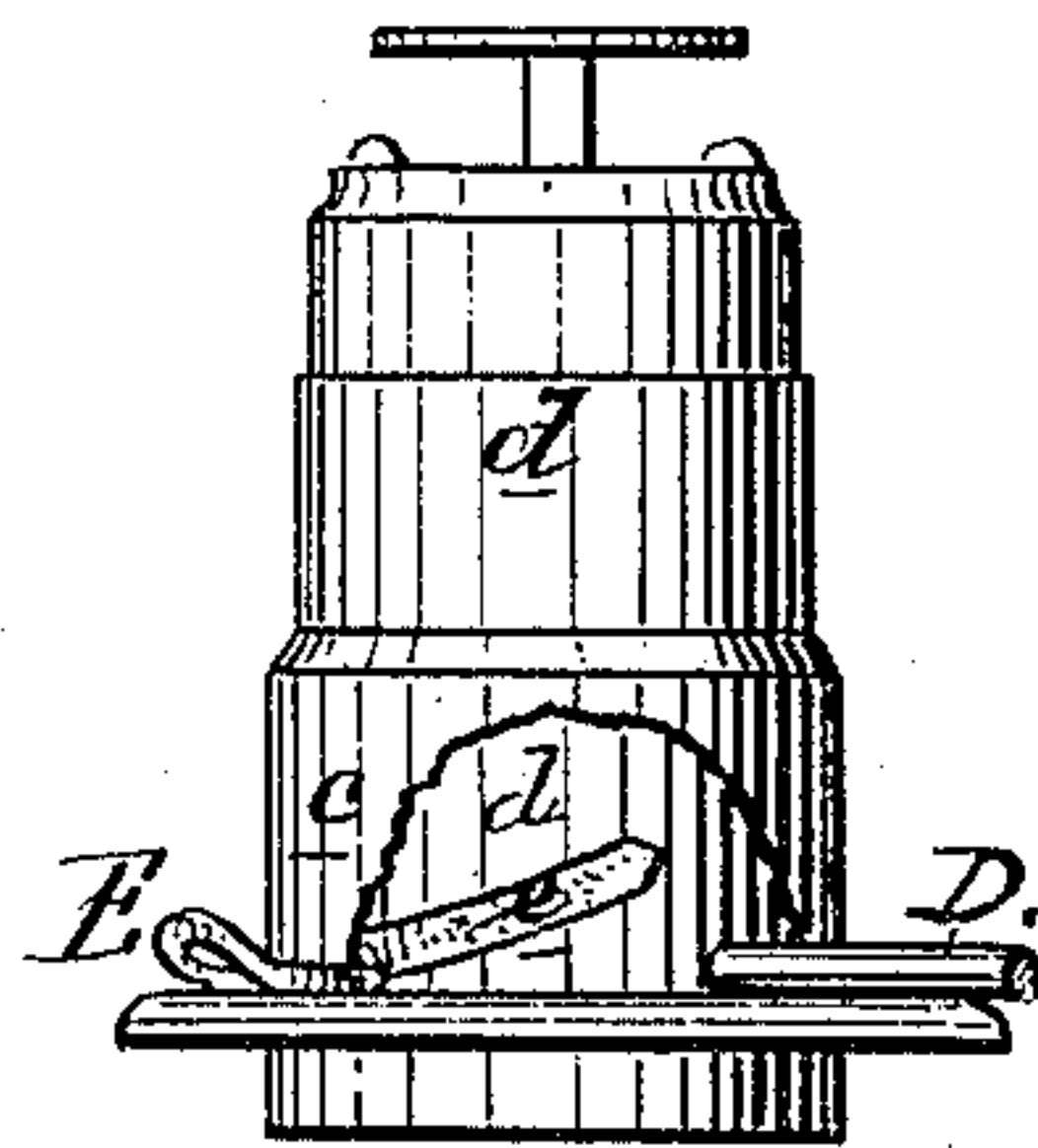
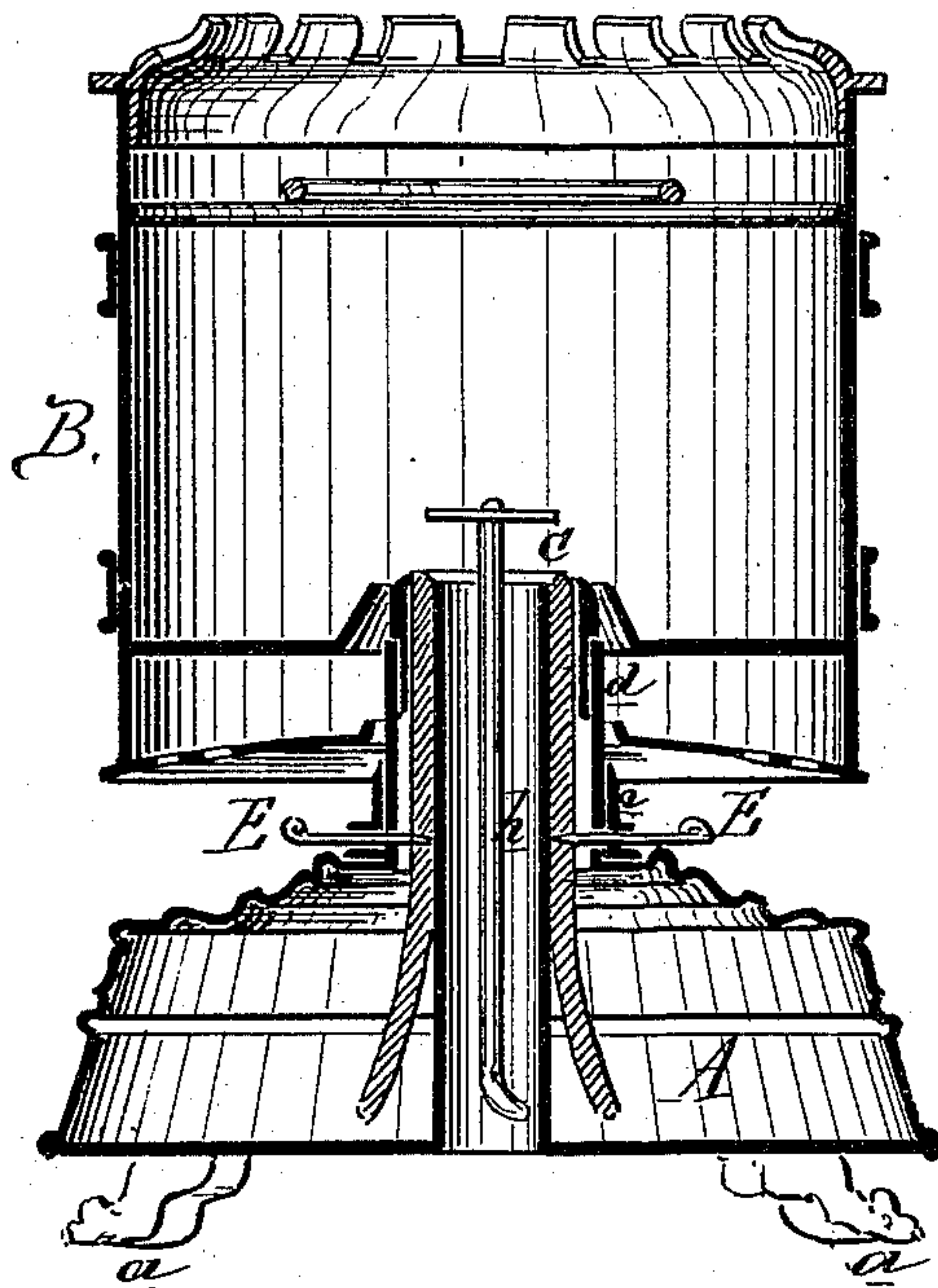


Fig: 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDOLPH DETHMANN AND CLAUS CLAUSSEN, OF MELDORF, PRUSSIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOVES FOR BURNING KEROSENE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **157,740**, dated December 15, 1874; application filed October 2, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LUDOLPH DETHMANN and CLAUS CLAUSSEN, of Meldorf, in the province of Holstein, Kingdom of Prussia, have invented an Improvement in Stoves for Burning Kerosene-Oil and other hydrocarbons, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of this invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of that class of stoves in which kerosene-oil or other hydrocarbons are used for fuel; and its object is to provide a better and more perfect control of the wick, and more perfect combustion of the oil, than is usually found in stoves of this class.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved stove, with a portion of the wall taken away to show the arrangement of the interior. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the wick-tube.

Like letters refer to like parts in each figure.

A represents the oil-chamber, sustained upon feet *a*, and provided with studs *b*, to sustain the case on radiator B. C is a wick-tube and carrier, similar to the one employed in what is known in the trade and to the public as the "German student lamp." To this wick-tube and carrier is secured the lever or handle D, by means of which the wick is raised or lowered. This handle projects beyond the case or radiator B, so that the height of the wick may be controlled from the outside, and is secured to the part *c* of the tube, which is sleeved on the stationary part *d*, which incloses the cylindrical wick. This stationary part has two spiral slots, *e*, cut through it on opposite sides. The points E project through the part *e* and through these slots, and enter the wick inclosed in the tube *d*. Thus it will be seen that, by pushing the handle one way or the other, the outer part *c* and the wick,

both being connected together by the points E, will be elevated or lowered by the points traversing the slots. Should the wick be burned off too low at top, the pins E should be removed and the part *c* pushed down a trifle, when the pins should be replaced, when they will catch the wick at a lower point and raise it higher than they could have done with their former gripe. A turn of the handle in the right direction will give a new portion of the wick to the flame. The wick surrounds a central tube, *h*, which opens, at its lower end, through the bottom of the oil-chamber, so that air is admitted through said central tube, as well as to the circumference of the flame, consequently the combustion must be perfect. F is an opening in the radiator, to be covered with mica or glass, and through it the condition of the flame may be watched. There may be as many of these windows as may be desired for illumination.

The case or radiator is made preferably of sheet metal, with a case-top rim, upon which to place a kettle or other culinary implement.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the part *c*, sleeved on the stationary part *d*, of the pins E, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the stationary part *d* and part *c*, sleeved on said part *d*, of the handle D, adapted to turn the part *c*, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the tube *h*, stationary part *d*, having slots *e* and part *c* sleeved on said part *d*, with the pins E and handle D, all as and for the purpose set forth.

LUDOLPH DETHMANN.
C. CLAUSSEN.

Witnesses:

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