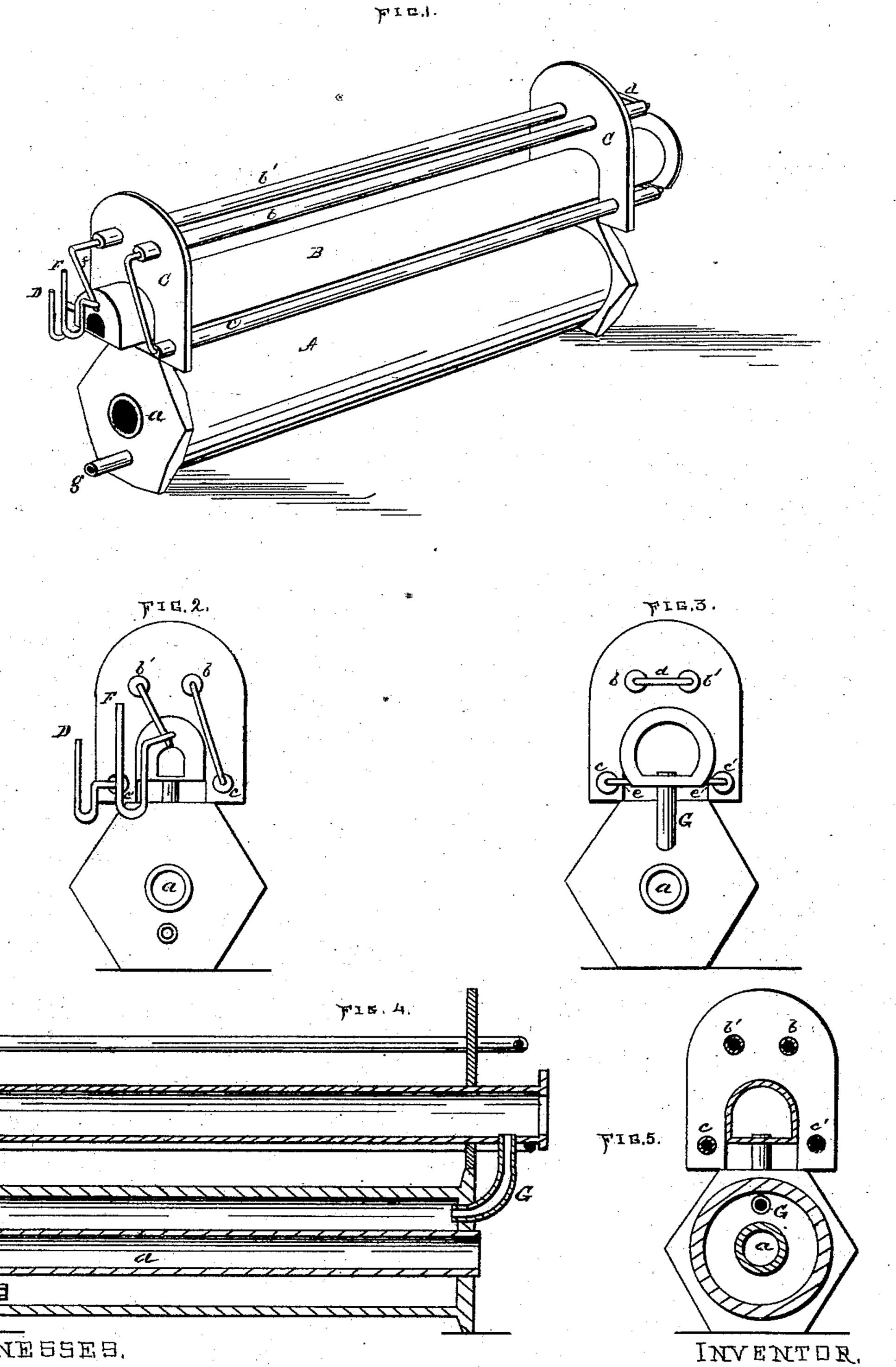
## J. HANLON. Gas Apparatus.

No.157,818.

Patented Dec. 15, 1874.



WITNESSES.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HANLON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GAS APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 157,818, dated December 15, 1874; application filed December 7, 1874.

CASE A.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Hanlon, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Illuminating-Gas from Liquid Hydrocarbons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my apparatus. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a rear view. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 5 is a cross-section.

My invention consists in the combination of the several parts of my apparatus, as here-

inafter described and explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the particular manner in which I have carried it out.

In the drawings, A is a cylindrical retort, to be secured in a suitable furnace, constructed of brick-work or other masonry. This retort is constructed with a large open heat-flue, a, through its center longitudinally, which construction secures an annular generating-chamber between the flue a and the outer shell of the retort. Thus I succeed in subjecting the gas to a double heating surface, or two heating-surfaces, at the same time. Above the retort A I secure the superheater B, also inclosed in the masonry, and exposed to the heat of the furnace. Around each end of the superheater B are secured the front and rear face-plates CC, which furnish bearings for the water-pipes b b' c c', as shown in Fig. 1. The pipes b and b' are connected in the rear of the superheater by the pipe d, and the pipes c and c' in the rear by the pipe e, securing a continuous connected pipe from the point of the entrance of the water into the pipe at D to its subsequent discharge into the superheater at E.

The purpose of these several pipes and their connections around the superheater is the conversion of the water into steam before it enters the superheater at E.

The pipe F furnishes the passage for the hydrocarbon liquid, and it enters the superheater immediately above the water and extends a little beyond it, as seen in Fig. 4.

The operation of my apparatus is as follows: The water, being admitted at D, passes through the several pipes described and their connections, all subjected to the intense heat of the furnace, and during its passage through these pipes is converted into steam before it reaches the small pipe f, through which the steam passes into the superheater at E. The pipe F, which conducts the liquid hydrocarbon into the superheater, extends a little beyound the end of the pipe f. It is evident that the jet of steam, as it issues from the pipe f, will strike the falling hydrocarbon and carry it rearward through the superheater and into the pipe G, by which it is conducted into the lower retort, through which it is again passed between heating-surfaces, as previously described, to the exit g, from which the gas passes to any receptacle prepared for the purpose.

From the foregoing explanation of the construction and operation of my apparatus it will be clear to those familiar with gas-machines that, by my arrangement of the steamjet to strike, disperse, and carry rearward the heavy hydrocarbon as it enters the retort, I effectually prevent the carbonizing of the retort, which would otherwise take place, and which is so very objectionable in carbureters as now constructed.

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

The cylindrical retort A, provided with the central heat-flue a, in combination with the superheater B and pipes b b', c c', d, and e, and the pipes F and f, constructed, arranged, and operated substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN HANLON.

Witnesses:
WILL H. Moxon,
I. H. PEERCE.