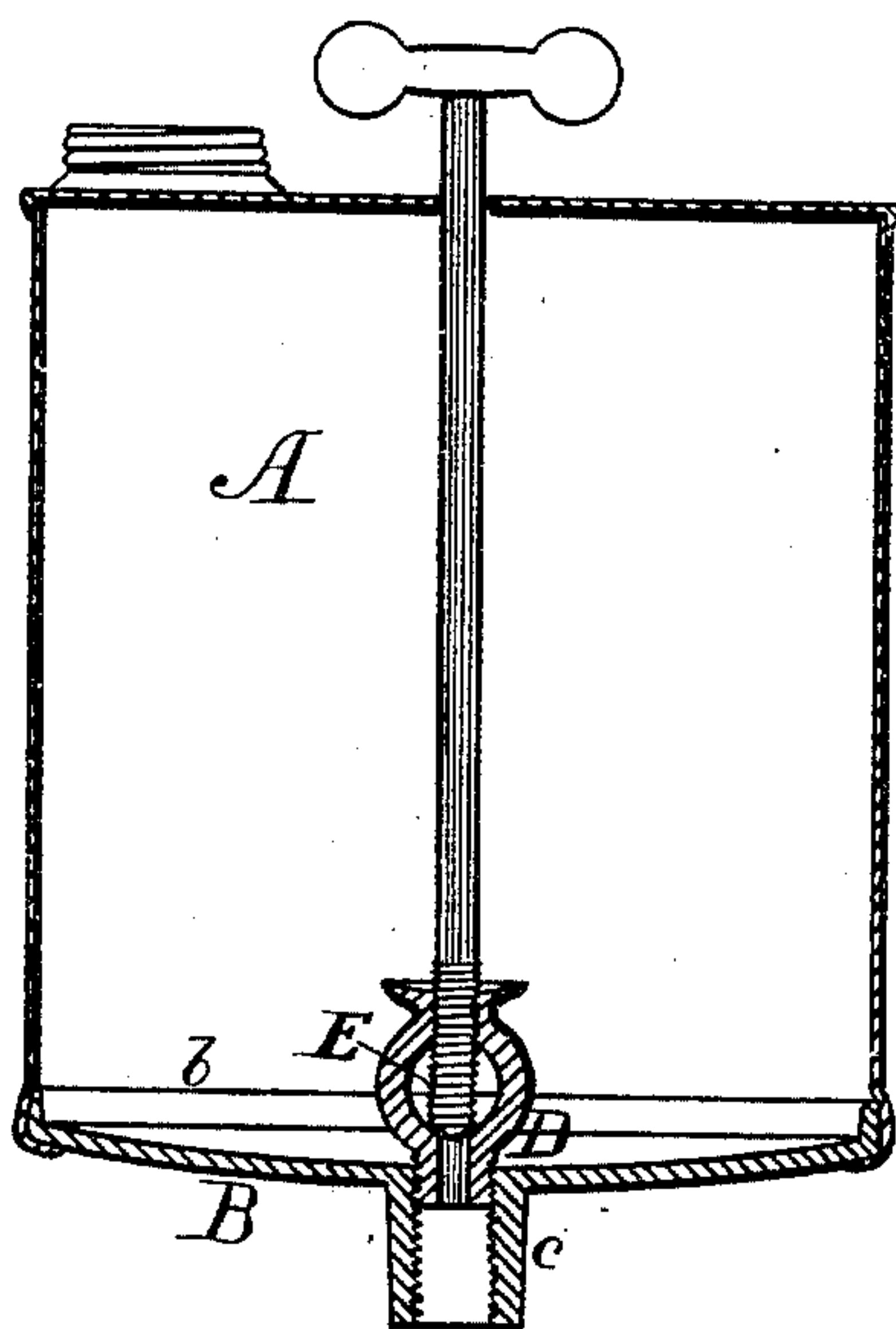


G. W. BILLINGS.
Fount for Gasoline-Stove.

No. 223,310.

Patented Jan. 6, 1880.



Attest;

B. S. De Forest

A. B. Allen

Inventor;

George W. Billings.

By Geo. W. Tibbitts Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. BILLINGS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF
HIS RIGHT TO THOMAS R. LOOMIS, OF SAME PLACE.

FOUNT FOR GASOLINE-STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,310, dated January 6, 1880.

Application filed September 16, 1879.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BILLINGS, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Gasoline-Fountains for Gasoline-Stoves, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawing, which is a vertical section of a gasoline-fountain embodying
10 my improvements.

The object of this invention is to provide a gasoline-fountain with a safe bottom, not liable to become leaky by reason of the corrosion of the metal, and also to provide the bottom
15 with a valve of peculiar construction, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the process of distilling and deodorizing naphtha it is necessary to employ acids. The acid is not entirely washed out or separated
20 from the naphtha; consequently by its use there is a gradual deposit of sediment containing acid, which, by constant use, accumulates upon the bottom of the fount, and corrosion of the metal takes place, and when the
25 founts are made with tin bottoms they are soon liable to become corroded through in small holes and are then dangerous for use. To guard against this danger is the object of this part of the invention. To accomplish this
30 I provide a can for a fount made entirely of tin, with a cast-iron bottom, and provided with a flange, *b*, at the circumference, to prevent the sediment from coming in contact with the sheet-metal sides, and also provide
35 said bottom with a neck, *c*, which forms a connection with a supply-pipe leading to the burners. Said supply-pipe may be provided with a shut-off cock or valve, in which case the valve forming the second part of my in-
40 vention would not be required.

It has been found that cast-iron will last a very long time, and that the deposit of sediment is upon the bottom of the fount only; therefore the sides or body of the fount may
45 be made of tin. This is preferable on account of the weight of an all-cast-iron fount as against one made with a tin body.

The following is a description of a fount having tin sides or body and a cast-iron bot-
50 tom: In the drawing, A is the body of the

can comprising part of the fount, having a closed top provided with an opening with a cap for filling, and it may be made of tin, to which is attached a cast-iron bottom, B. The
said bottom is provided with an annular up- 55
right flange, *b*, and has a neck, *c*, depending from the center, for attaching it to the pipe leading to the stove. The bottom is made concave, so as to cause the fluid to flow toward the center. The body is secured to the said
60 bottom by crimping the lower edge of the tin and forming it under the edge of the iron and soldering. When the iron is just previously ground bright and clean it will take solder, and thus the two may be united and make a
65 tight joint. In the center of this bottom is placed a valve consisting of a seat, D, screwed into the neck *c*, and provided with an arch, in which the screw of the valve-stem E plays, the upper end of which extends through the
70 top of the can and is provided with a thumb-piece for turning it. This supplies a ready and safe means of shutting off the gasoline.

I am aware that cast-iron bottoms have been attached to sheet-metal bodies for sundry pur- 75
poses. I do not, therefore, claim the method of attaching the bottom to the body as my invention.

One of the advantages of the cast-iron bottom provided with the valve, as shown, aside 80
from its capability of resisting the action of the sediment, is that the fountain may be removed for refilling by closing the valve and unscrewing it from the pipe. It can be taken away to a safe place, filled, and returned. In
85 the meantime the burners may continue to burn, as a sufficient quantity of fluid remains in the pipe for that purpose.

The cast-iron bottom braces and strengthens the remainder of the reservoir, giving to it, 90
practically, the advantages of a cast-iron reservoir without the heaviness thereof. A reservoir of cast-iron would be too unwieldy for our uses, while one entirely of sheet metal would be liable to the objections hereinbefore 95
stated, and which this invention specially aims to avoid. It is not believed that any one ever before thought of applying a cast-iron bottom to a sheet-metal reservoir for the purpose of
100 resisting the action of acid and strengthening

the article. It is admitted that miners' lamps and tin boilers and other articles have been provided with cast-iron bottoms, for the purpose of shielding them from injury by blows and heat. I do not claim these devices, they
5 being quite foreign to my invention; but

What I do claim is—

1. In fountains for gasoline-stoves, the cast-iron bottom B, provided with the flange *b* and
10 neck *c*, attached to a supply-pipe having a

valve or cock located between said fountain and the burners, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the bottom B, the valve D, provided with the arch for receiving
15 the valve-stem E, as shown and described.

G. W. BILLINGS.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. TIBBITTS,

E. W. LAIRD.