(No Model.)

J. G. YOUNG, Jr.

ATTACHMENT FOR GASOLINE STOVES.

No. 417,130. Patented Dec. 10, 1889.

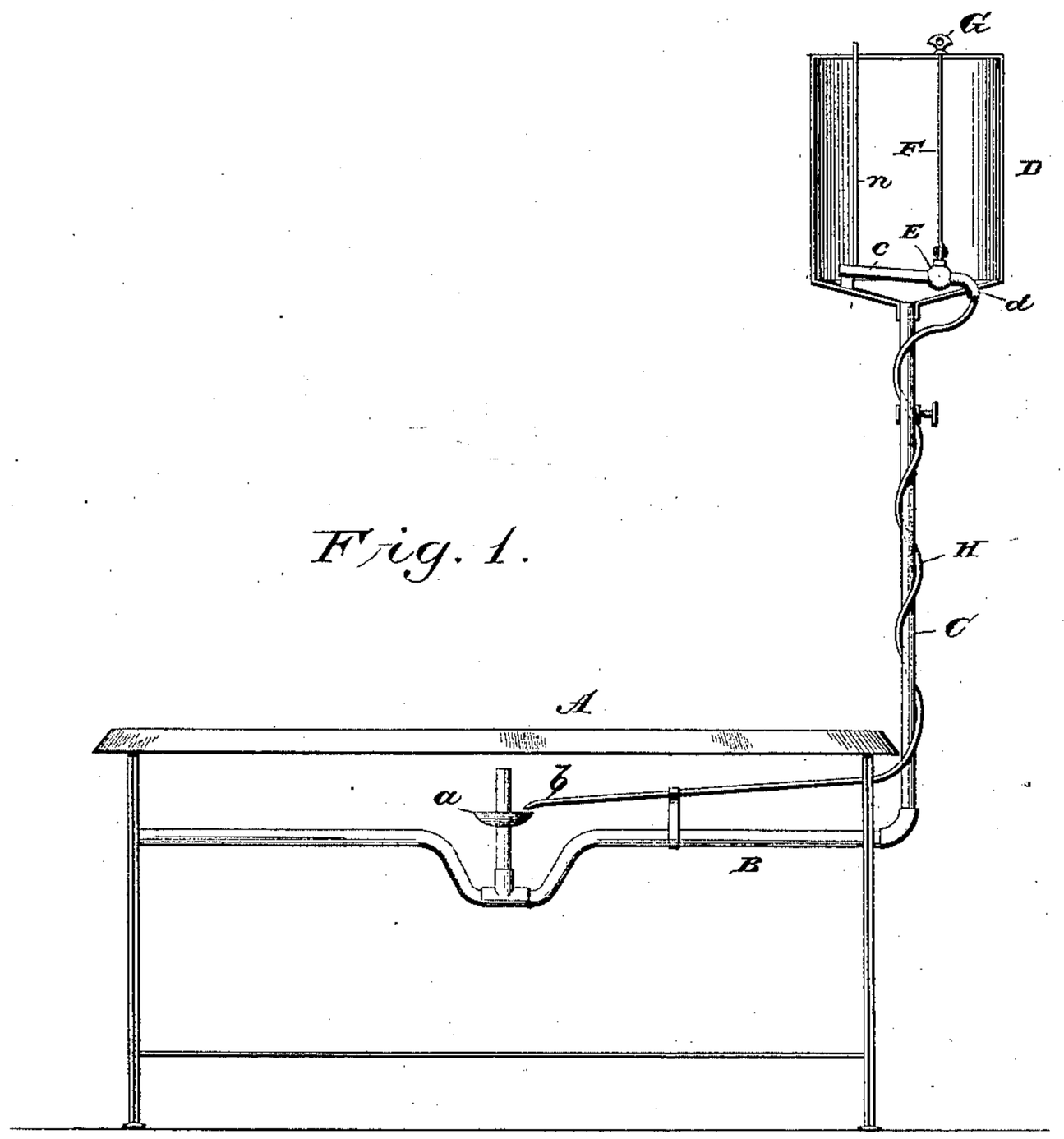

Fig. 1.

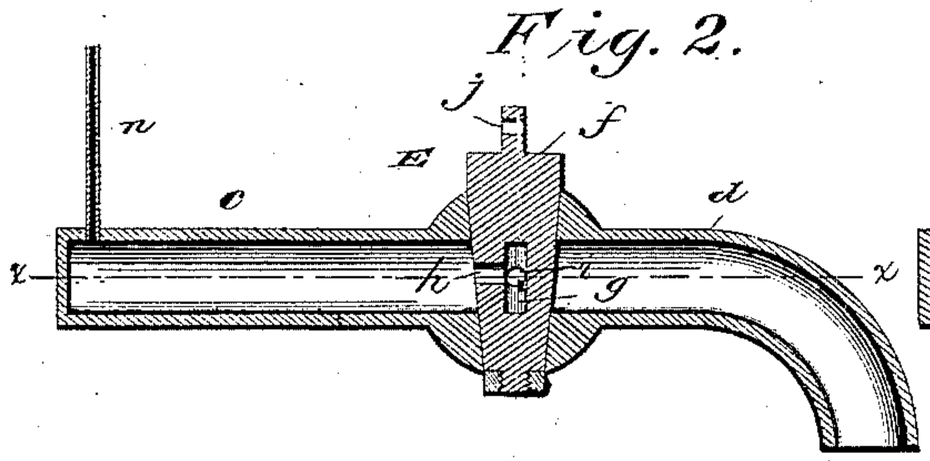

Fig. 2.

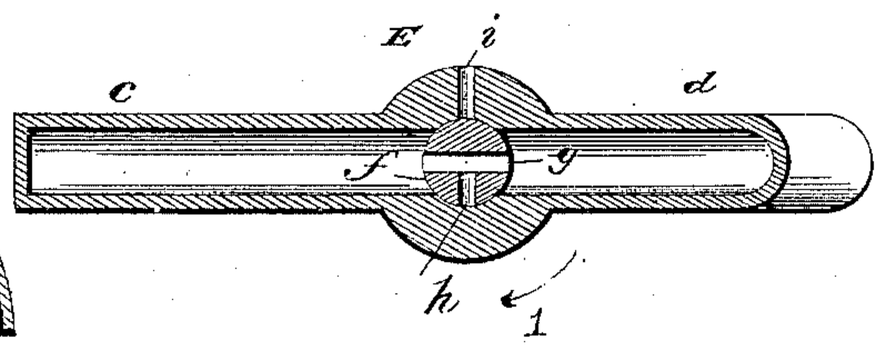

Fig. 3.

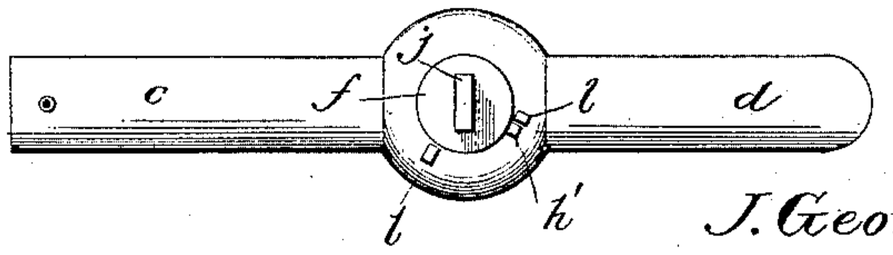

Fig. 4.

Witnesses
L. S. Elliott.
C. W. Johnson

J. George Young, Jr.
Inventor

By his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GEORGE YOUNG, JR., OF BELLEVUE, IOWA.

ATTACHMENT FOR VAPOR-STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,130, dated December 10, 1889.

Application filed July 15, 1889. Serial No. 317,627. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GEORGE YOUNG, Jr., a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Bellevue, in the county of Jackson and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Gasoline-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 of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to attachments for gasoline-stoves; and it consists in the improved construction hereinafter described and set forth, whereby a simple and effective arrangement is provided that will supply the required amount to the generator-cup of the stove, and thereby prevent the overflowing of the latter and the accidents likely to result therefrom, and thus enabling the generator-cup to be filled without the necessity of exercising the care ordinarily required.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view of a gasoline-stove having my attachment applied thereto, the supply-tank being represented in section to more clearly show my improvements. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail sectional views showing the position of the parts during the operation of supplying the gasoline to the generator-cup, and Fig. 4 is a plan view.

As is well known, in the use of gasoline-stoves many accidents occur from the fact that more than the required amount of gasoline is supplied to the generator-cup of the stove and causing the latter to overflow, saturating the adjacent parts, and resulting in a dangerous ignition of such saturated parts.

By my improved attachment I obviate the foregoing objections and insure the supply of the exact amount of fluid to the generator-cup at all times and under all conditions.

The gasoline-stove A, to which I have shown my attachment as being applied, has, as ordinarily, the supply-pipe B, having the vertical portion C, sustaining the supply-tank D, as usual. The generator-cup *a* is located in proximity to the burner, and is fed from the smaller pipe *b*. Within the tank D is a valve E, provided with an inlet and outlet passage, respectively, communicating with a short horizontal section of pipe *c*, and a pipe *d*, extending through the bottom of the tank, where it carries a coupling. A turning-plug *f* is located within the valve E, and has a through-port *g*, one side of which is intersected by a branch port *h*. An opening *i* is made in one side of the valve-casing, as shown in Fig. 3. The upper portion of the plug *f* is extended to present an ear *j*, to which is connected the lower end of a vertical rod F, the upper end of which bears in the top plate of the reservoir or in a bar located transversely across the top of the reservoir. The upper end of said rod is provided with an enlargement or head G, which enables the said rod and its plug to be conveniently turned. The ear *j* is provided at one side with a lateral projection *h'*, adapted to contact with a stop *l*, located on the valve-casing and designed to limit the rotation of said plug. If desirable, the head G may be provided with a perforation for the insertion of a rod or key to conveniently effect its turning. The pipe *c* is closed at its end, but branching therefrom is a vertical air-pipe *n*, which extends through the top of the reservoir or brace thereof.

A generator-cup supply-pipe H, spirally or straight, encircles the vertical pipe C, and connects at its upper end to the pipe *d* through the medium of the coupling, and the other extremity of the pipe H terminates at a point where it is adapted to supply the generator-cup.

When it is desired to supply the oil to the generator-cup to light the same, it is only necessary to turn the head in the direction indicated by an arrow, Fig. 3, so that the ports in the plug will establish a communication through the opening in the side of the valve-casing and to the pipe *c*. In this position the gasoline will pass from the reservoir through the valve-casing and into the pipe *c*, expelling the air therefrom. Then by reversing the position of the plug the communication with the opening in the side of the casing is closed while a through-passage is established between the pipes *c d*, enabling the charge of oil to be fed to the generator-pipe. By this arrangement, as previously stated, the oil to

the requisite amount is fed to the cup, and any liability of the latter overflowing is overcome.

It will be obvious that my improved attachment is not only simple and durable, but can be readily applied to all forms of existing gasoline-stoves without requiring any serious modification or alteration.

I claim—

1. The combination, with an oil-stove having a burner, of a reservoir and main supply-pipe leading therefrom to the burner, pipes *c* *d* in said reservoir, and an auxiliary pipe leading from said pipe *d* to the burner, together with a valve interposed between pipes *c* *d*, and having ports, as described, to admit a charge of oil to pipe *c* from the reservoir, and then open communication between pipes *c* and *d*, and a valve-operating device, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with an oil-stove having a burner, of a reservoir and main supply-pipe leading therefrom to the burner, pipes *c* *d* in said reservoir, an air-pipe communicating with said pipe *c* through the reservoir, an auxiliary pipe connecting with pipe *d* and leading to the burner, together with a valve interposed between the pipes *c* and *d* and having a T-shaped port, and means for operating said valve, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with an oil-stove having a burner, of a reservoir and main supply-pipe leading therefrom to the burner, pipes *c* *d* in said reservoir, the former having a vent, an auxiliary pipe spirally embracing the main supply-pipe, terminating near the burner and communicating with pipe *d*, and a valve having a T-shaped port interposed between pipes *c* and *d*, and means for operating said valve, substantially as set forth.

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

J. GEORGE YOUNG, JR.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR KUCHEMAN,

W. J. HANSKE.