No. 653,261.

Patented July 10, 1900.

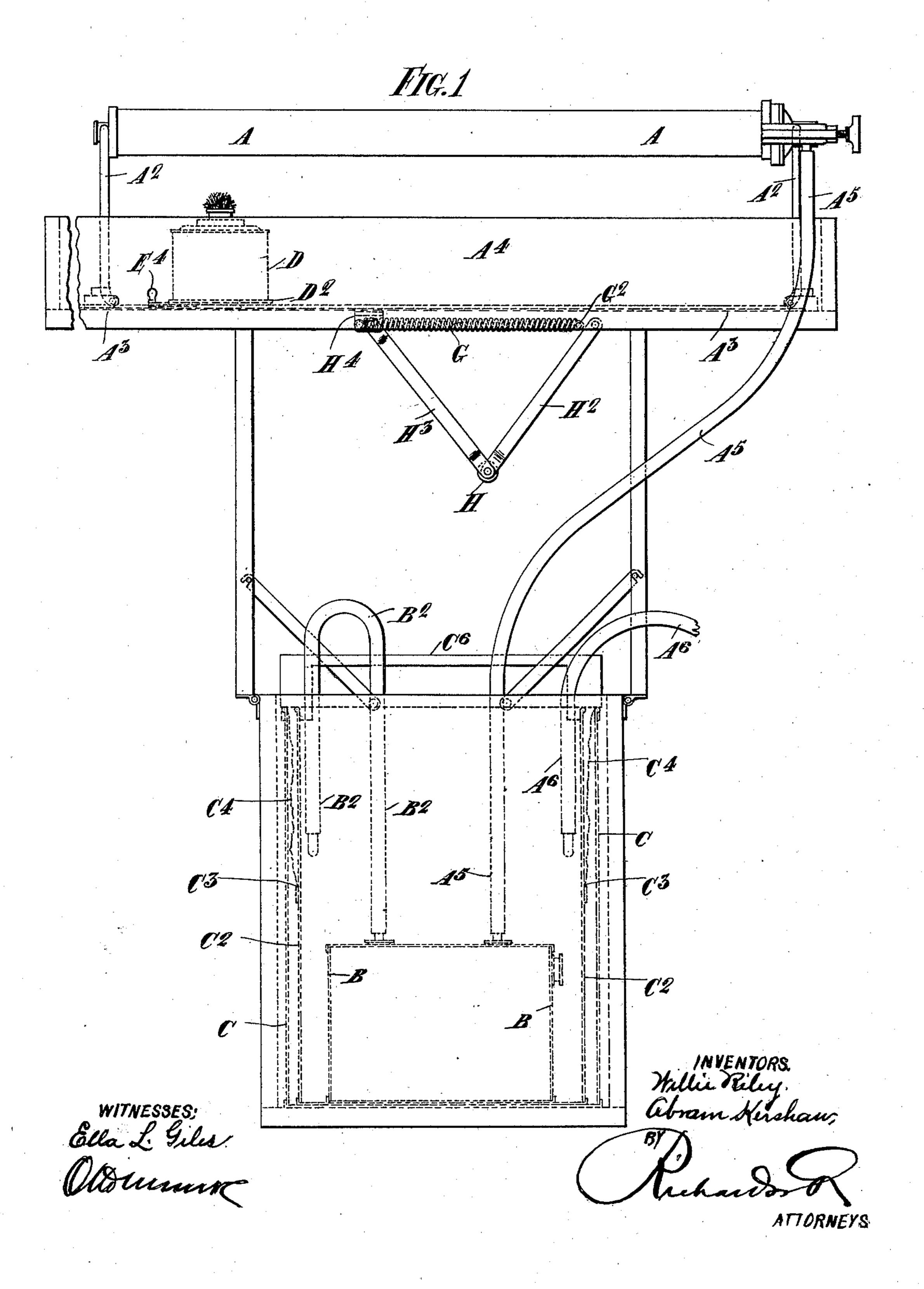
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APPARATUS FOR MAKING AND STORING OXYGEN.

(Application filed Mar. 31, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



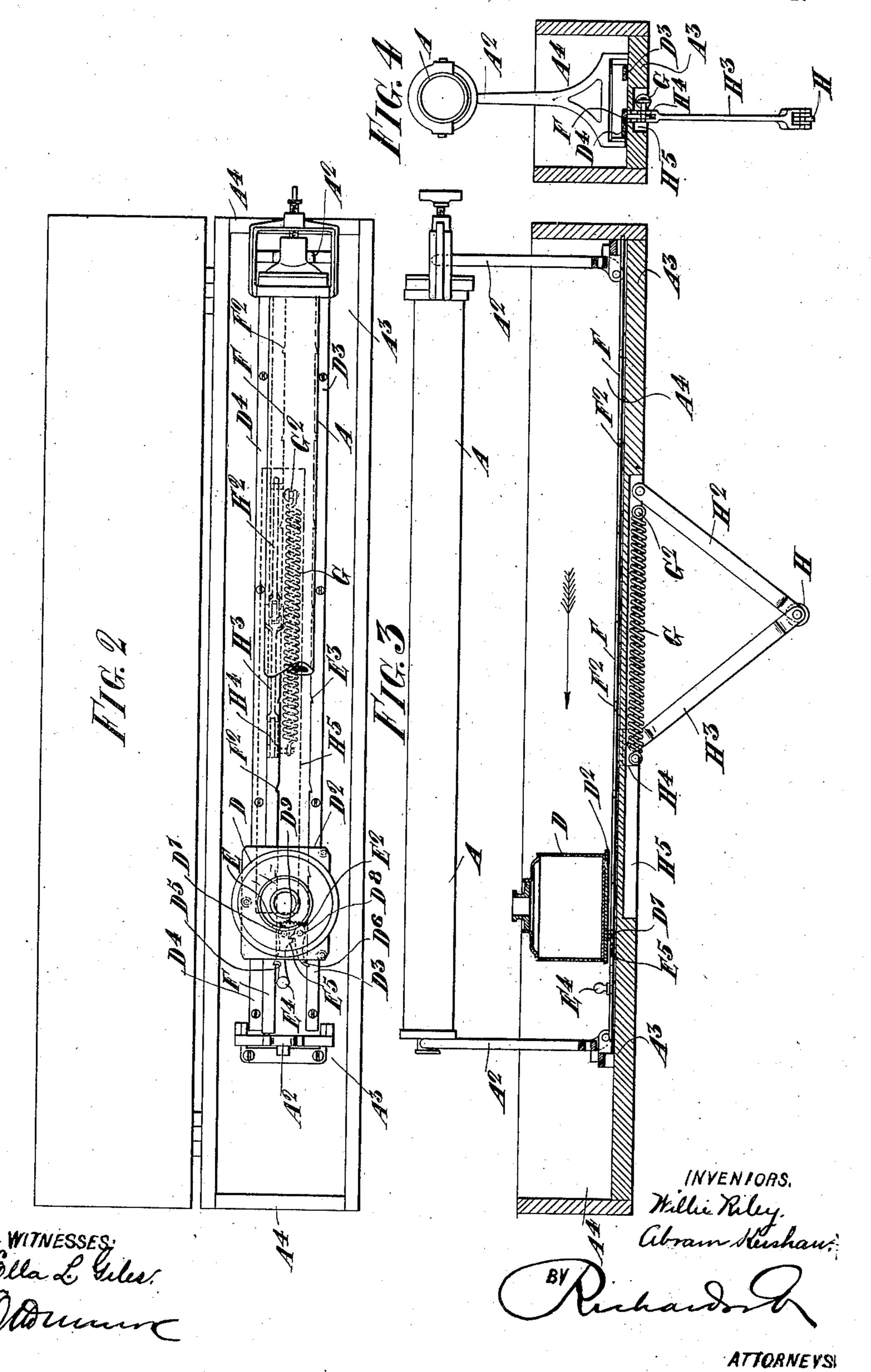
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



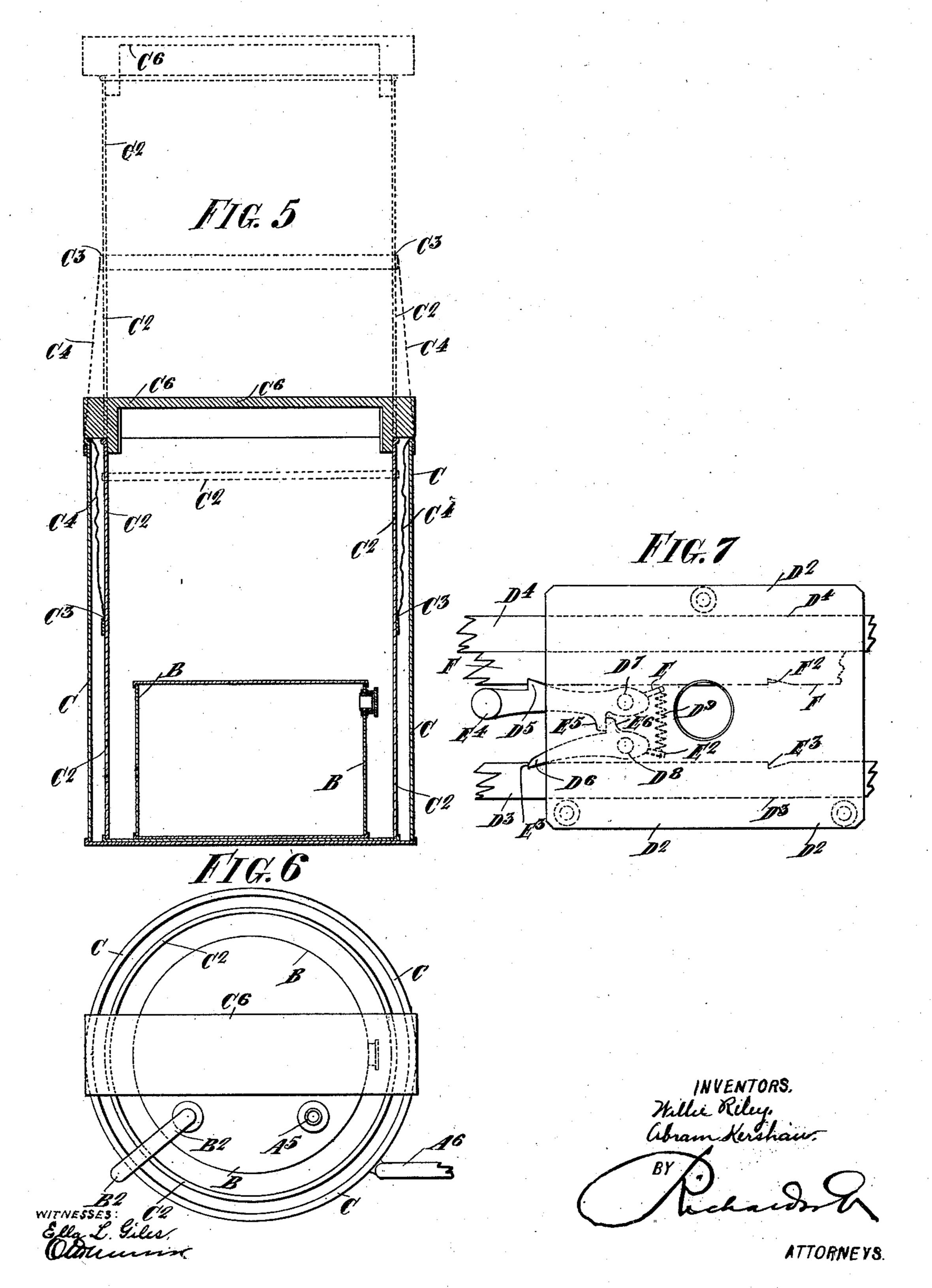
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.



United States Patent Office.

WILLIE RILEY, OF BRADFORD, AND ABRAM KERSHAW, OF LEEDS, ENGLAND.

APPARATUS FOR MAKING AND STORING OXYGEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,261, dated July 10, 1900.

Application filed March 31, 1899. Serial No. 711, 251. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIE RILEY, residing at Godwin street, Bradford, and Abram Kershaw, residing at Dorrington street, Leeds, England, subjects of the Queen of England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Oxygen Generators and Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in portable oxygen generators and holders; and its object is to provide a generator that is automatically regulated by the holder.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an elevation of our improved apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the generator and the mechanism for moving the lamp. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section, of the same. Fig. 5 is a separate cross-section of the generator, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail view of the pawl mechanism shown in Fig. 2.

The generator A is charged with a number of cartridges or cylindrical blocks of "oxygen mixture," which when heated evolve oxygen, and these blocks are held a suitable distance apart in any convenient manner. The generator is supported upon the standards A², ohinged to the bottom A³ of the box or case A⁴, so that they can be turned down against the bottom when not in use. The generator is connected to the gas-washing vessel B by the flexible tube A⁵.

The gas-holder consists of two cylinders C and C², the latter of which when the holder is empty lies within the other. Both cylinders are completely closed at the bottom, and the sides of C² are connected at C³ to the top of C by the annular flexible india-rubber connection C⁴. This connection allows the cylinder C² to rise and fall in the cylinder C within the limits allowed by such connection. The broken lines, Fig. 5, represent the holder full of gas. The washing vessel B is preferably placed in the cylinder C² and is connected to the holder by the flexible tube B². The flexible service-pipe A⁶ connects the

The lamp D is mounted upon the carriage D², sliding upon the guides D³ and D⁴, and the pawls D⁵ and D⁶ are pivoted to the under side of the carriage upon the pins D⁷ and D⁸. A spiral spring D⁹, stretched between projections

holder with the burner.

E and E² upon the pawls, keeps the pawl D⁵ 55 pressed against the slide F, made with notches F², and the pawl D⁶ against the inner edge of the guide D³, made with notches E³. A knob E⁴ is fixed to the pawl D⁵, by which it can be moved to disengage it from the notches F², 60 and this pawl is provided with a heelpiece E⁵, which when moved in this way engages the projection E⁶ on the pawl D⁶ and also disengages the latter from the notches E³, leaving the carriage free to be moved from one 65 end to the other of the guides D³ and D⁴. Fig. 7 is a plan view, on a larger scale, of the carriage and certain other parts.

When the cylinder C³ rises, the bridge-piece C⁶ across the top engages the antifriction- 70 roller H, pivoted at the junction of the togglelevers H² and H³. The other end of the lever H² is pivoted to the under side of the bottom A^3 of the box A^4 , and the lever H^3 is pivoted to a projection H⁴ on the under side of slide F, 75 projecting through a slot H⁵ in the bottom A³. The cylinder C² continuing its upward movement lifts the toggle-levers H² and H³, this moving the slide F in the direction of the arrow, Fig 3. As the cylinder C descends the 80 spring G, stretched between the pin G2 in the bottom A³ of the box and the projection H⁴ on the slide F, pulls the slide in the opposite direction to that in which the said arrow is pointing, and one of the notches E engages 85 the pawl D⁵ and draws the carriage along with it a sufficient distance to carry the lamp beneath the next cartridge in the generator. This is repeated each time the cylinder C² rises.

We claim—

1. The combination with the toggle-levers H² and H³, of the slide F, the lamp-carriage D², means for engaging the slide and lamp-carriage substantially as herein shown and 95 described.

2. The combination with the toggle-levers H² and H³, of the slide F and the lamp-carriage D² fitted with the pawls D⁵ and D⁶ substantially as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIE RILEY. ABRAM KERSHAW. ICÔ

Witnesses:

DAVID NOWELL, ERNEST EGBERT COCKCROFT.