

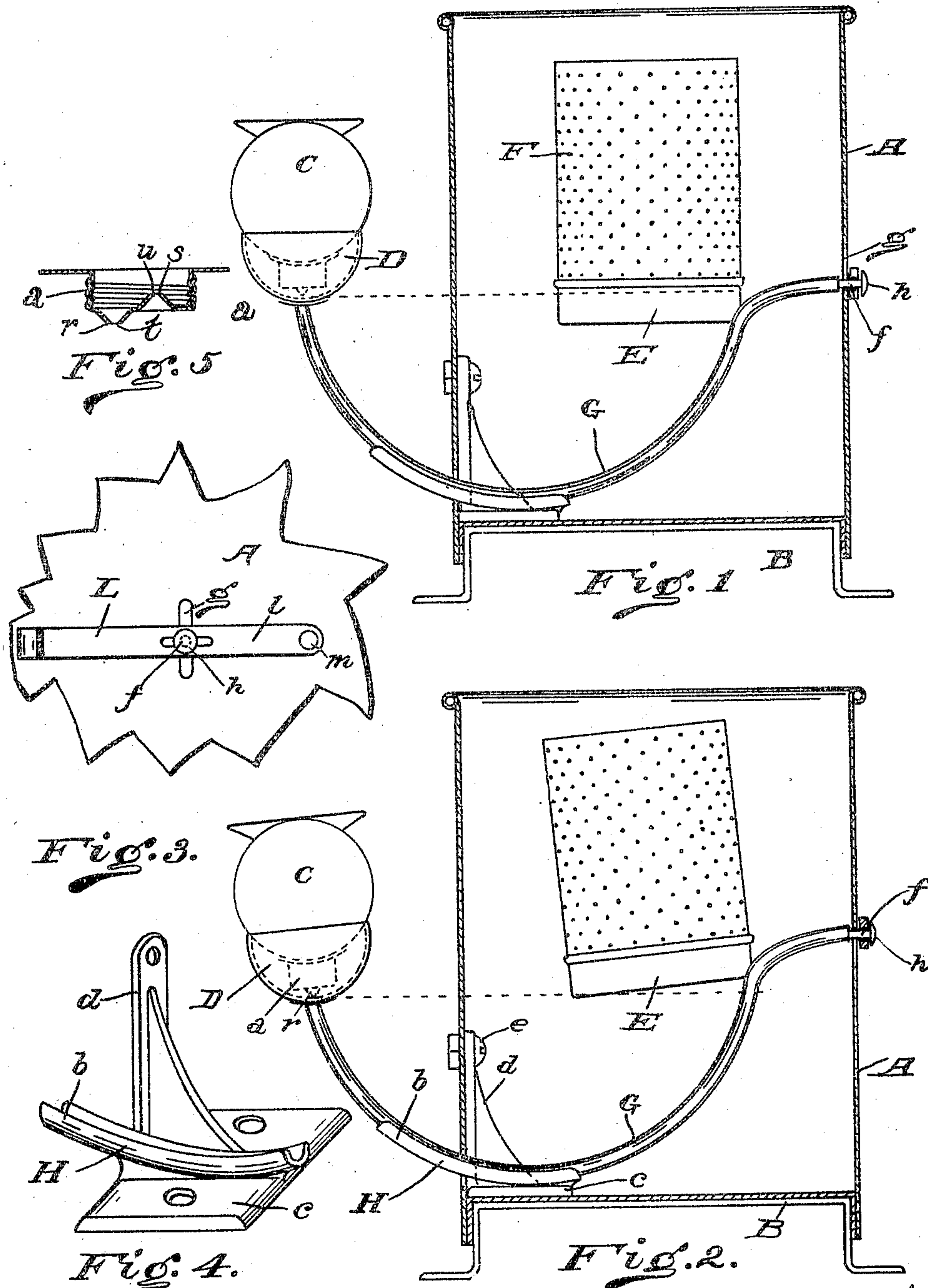
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PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

W. P. HARRISON.  
OIL STOVE.

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NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## OIL-STOVE.

**SPECIFICATION** forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,320, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed February 29, 1904. Serial No. 195,854. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. HARRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Stoves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to oil-stoves of the "wickless" variety in which the oil is fed automatically to a burner provided with a starting-ring of asbestos, where the oil is ignited for heating the burner and continuing the combustion; and the purpose of the invention is to provide a stove of this class in which valves are dispensed with and the flow of oil is regulated by shifting the burner in relation to the oil-reservoir, so as to increase, retard, or stop the flow of the oil.

My improvements consist of that certain novel construction and arrangement of parts, to be hereinafter particularly pointed out and claimed, in which the necessary change of level of the oil-reservoir and burner is obtained without the necessity of pivoting the parts.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved stove in position for burning. Fig. 2 is a similar side elevation with the oil-delivery cut off. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the adjusting-lever. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the shoe for holding the parts. Fig. 5 is a detail section of the oil-reservoir cap.

A is the box or frame for holding the burner, preferably rectangular in shape, with front, rear, and side walls and a suitable supporting-base B, usually constructed of sheet metal and with one of the sides open to permit ready access to the burners.

C is the oil-reservoir of the student-lamp variety provided with a screw-cap *a*, through which the oil is introduced into the reservoir and through which the oil is delivered into the supporting-receptacle D when the oil-reservoir is inverted and placed in the receptacle. The cap *a* of the oil-reservoir is provided with a projecting portion *r* and a depressed portion *s*, with openings *t* and *u* through each, so that when the oil-reservoir is in place the oil

will flow into the receptacle D until both openings are under the oil-level, when no air being allowed to enter the flow of oil will stop until the depressed opening is uncovered, so that even for the oil-reservoir no valve is required.

E is the burner, being an annular cup-shaped receptacle to receive the oil from the oil-reservoir and in which the ring of asbestos or other non-combustible absorbent material is placed for the purpose of starting the combustion.

F is the ordinary combustion-chamber for this class of stoves.

G is a pipe connecting the oil-receptacle D and the burner E. This pipe G is formed in the arc of a circle and is supported at the base by the shoe H, which shoe consists of a segmental trough *b*, base-plate *c*, and upright standard *d*. The base-plate *c* is screwed or otherwise secured to the base of the frame, and the standard *d* is similarly secured by bolt *e* to the rear wall of the frame.

The pipe G connecting the oil-reservoir and burner is plugged up beyond the burner and extended to the front wall of the framework and provided with a pin *f*, which extends through a vertical slot *g* in the front wall of the frame. This pin, held in place by the head *h*, also passes through a horizontal slot *l* in the lever or handle L, pivoted at one end at *m* to the case.

The burner and oil-reservoir are so mounted on the connecting-pipe G that when the pin *f* is at the bottom of the slot *g* the flow of oil will be maintained from the reservoir to the burner in sufficient quantities to promote full combustion. In order to retard or stop the flow of oil, the operator merely raises the handle L. The effect of this is to shift the connecting semicircular oil-pipe in the shoe H, and thus to raise the delivery end of the pipe at the burner and to depress the supply end, thus either decreasing or stopping altogether the flow of the oil.

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

1. In an oil-stove, an oil-reservoir and a burner, a rigid segment-arm upon which the

reservoir and burner are mounted, means for supporting the segment-arm, and mechanism for shifting said segment-arm in its support to change the levels of the burner and reservoir with reference to each other.

5 2. In an oil-stove, an oil-reservoir and a burner, with an oil-supply pipe, connecting same, said pipe being bent segmentally and means for supporting said segment-pipe, with  
10 mechanism for shifting said pipe to change the levels of the burner and reservoir with reference to each other.

3. In an oil-stove, an oil-reservoir and a burner, with an oil-supply pipe connecting  
15 same, said pipe being bent segmentally, a segmental trough within which said pipe rests

and means for shifting the pipe in the trough to change the levels of the burner and reservoir with reference to each other.

4. In an oil-stove, an oil-reservoir and a  
20 burner, and a segment-pipe upon which pipe said parts are mounted, means for supporting the segment-pipe, and an arm extending from said segment-pipe, with a slotted lever to which said arm is loosely secured to shift said  
25 pipe to change the levels of the burner and reservoir with reference to each other.

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Witnesses:

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