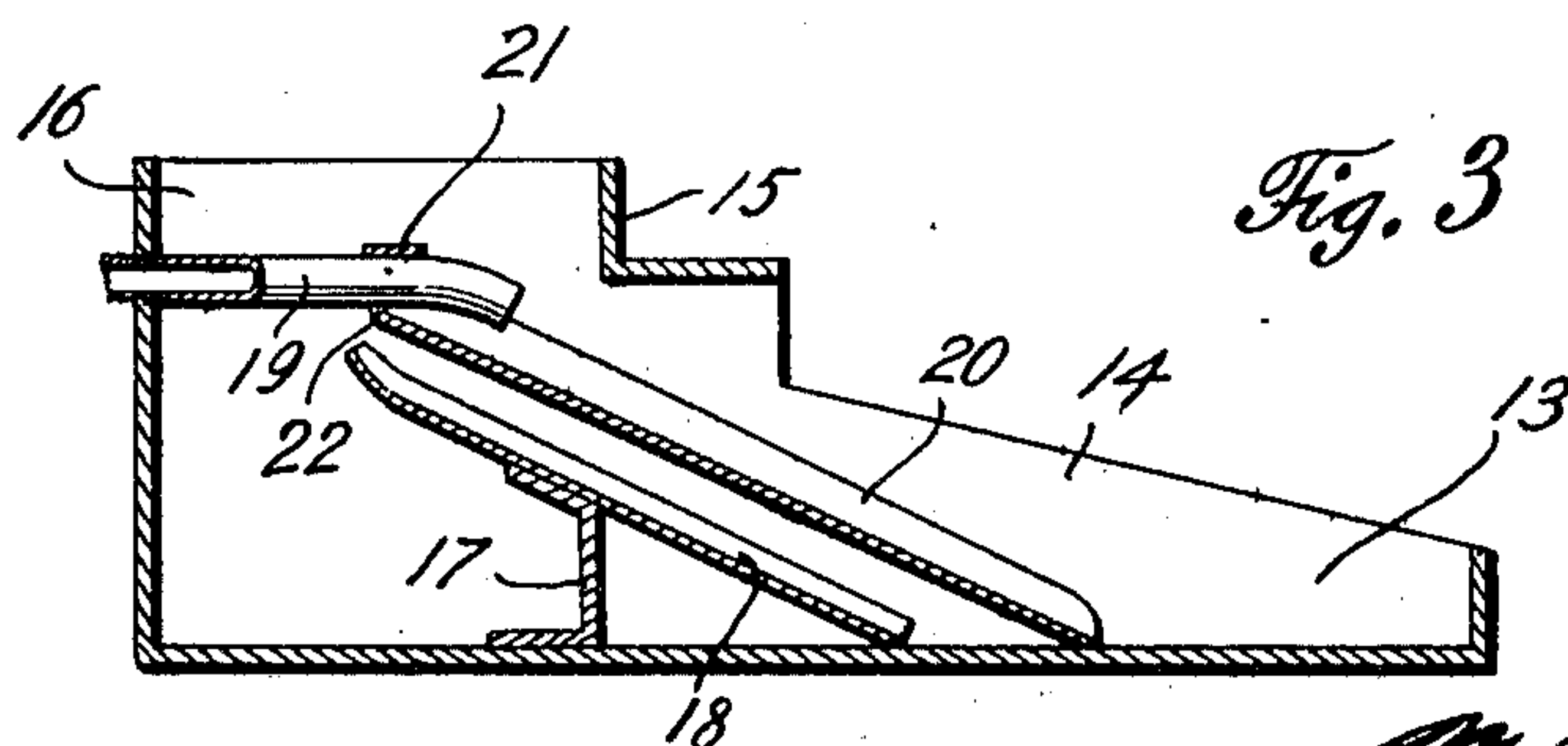
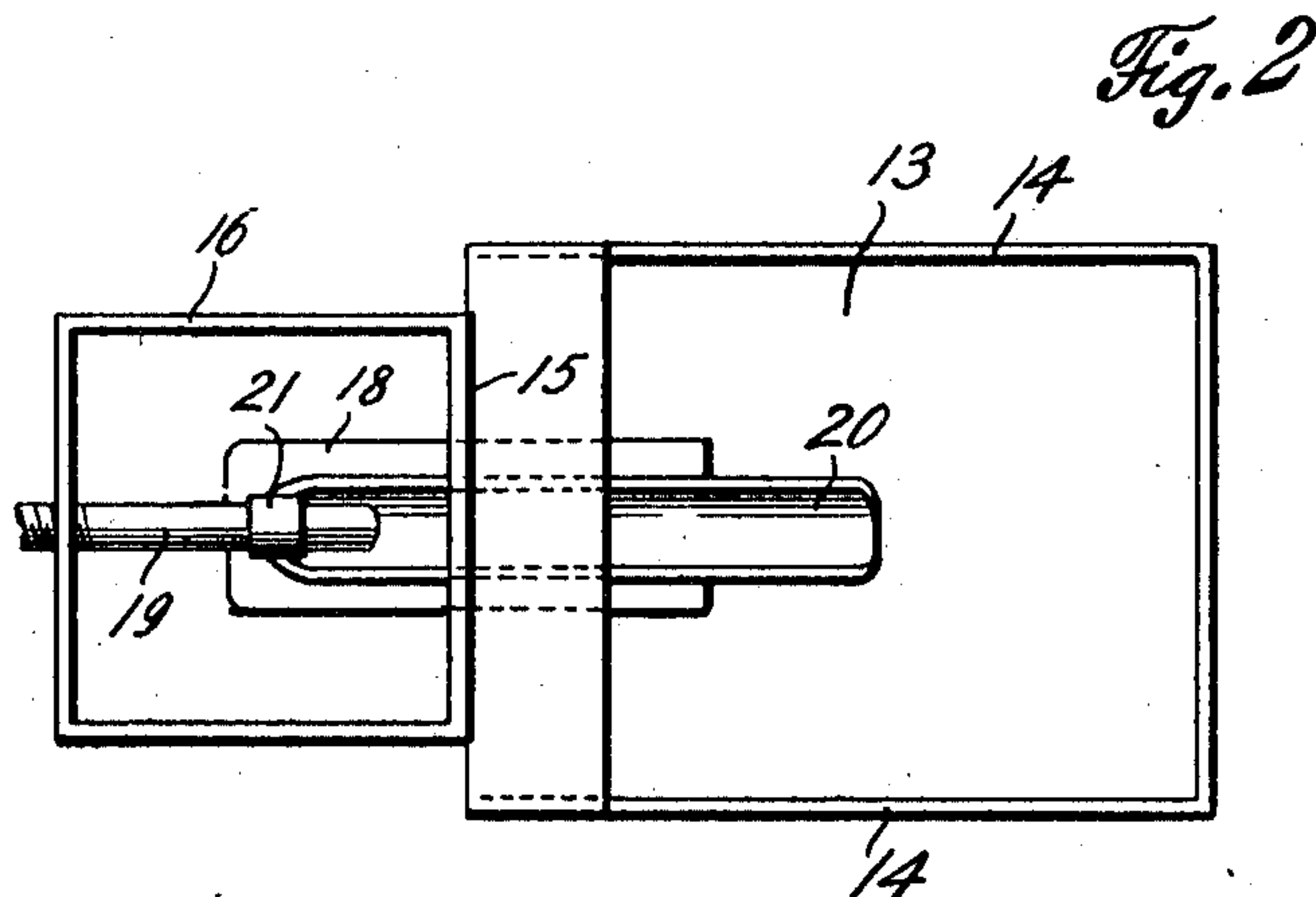
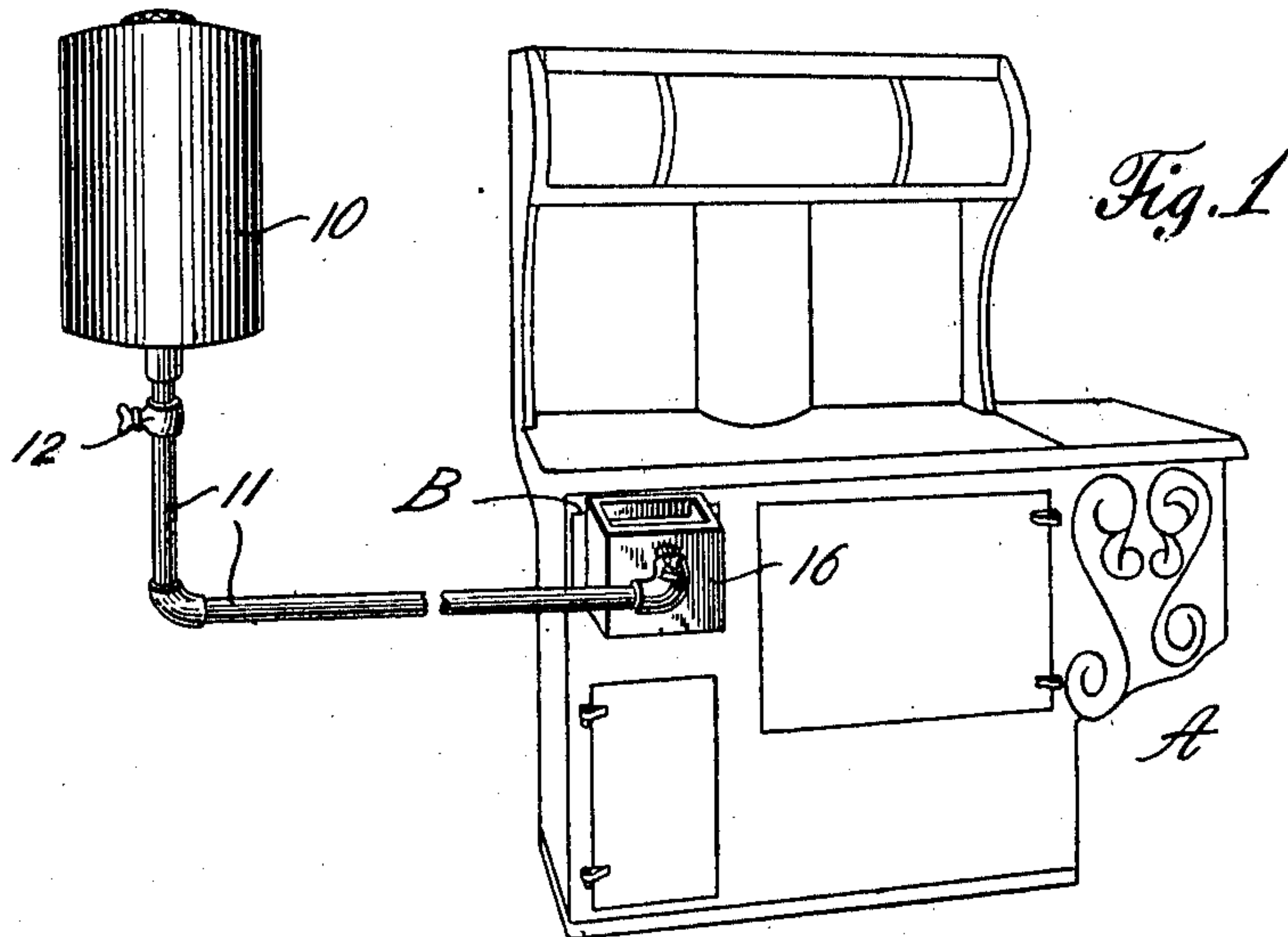


M. J. & W. L. WRIGHT.  
OIL BURNER.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1910.

970,156.

Patented Sept. 13, 1910.



Witnesses

*E. Larson*  
*Charles Wilson*

By

Inventors  
*M. J. Wright & W. L. Wright*  
*Beck & Cobb*  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOLLIE J. WRIGHT AND WILLIAM L. WRIGHT, OF DUNLAP, KANSAS.

OIL-BURNER.

970,156.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 13, 1910.

Application filed March 1, 1910. Serial No. 546,727.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, MOLLIE JAMES WRIGHT and WILLIAM LEWIS WRIGHT, citizens of the United States, residing at Dunlap, in the county of Morris and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hydrocarbon burners and is designed particularly to convert an ordinary coal stove into a hydrocarbon stove.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention consists of the construction, combination and arrangement of parts all as hereinafter more fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stove supplied with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of the same.

Reference being had to the accompanying drawings, A indicates a stove of any usual construction provided with the door or opening B. A tank 10 is placed adjacent the stove, from which extends the supply pipe 11, said supply pipe having the valve 12 therein adjacent the tank 10.

The burner forming the subject-matter of the present invention comprises a burner pan 13, the vertical side walls 14 of which slope from the forward side thereof to the rear, and a shoulder 15 is supplied between the burner pan and the flue compartment 16. The flue compartment is narrower than the burner pan 13, and consequently does not occupy much space when the same is on the exterior of the stove. A vertical partition 17 separates the flue compartment 16 and the burner pan 13, said partition being provided with a sloping plate 18 bearing on the upper edge thereof, said plate sloping from the flue compartment to the burner pan. This plate is constructed somewhat similar to a trough and is adapted to catch all dripping and the like from the supply pipe. The supply pipe extends to the forward vertical side of the flue compartment and is connected to the burner pipe 19 by the elbow, said burner pipe 19 extending partially through the flue compartment and is curved downwardly at its inner extremity.

A trough 20 bears on the inner extremity of the burner pipe 19 and reciprocates loosely thereon, said trough having a flange 21 formed at its outer extremity in which is formed an eye 22, said eye engaging the burner pipe. The plate 18 is somewhat wider than the trough 20 and consequently is adapted to catch all of the overflow drippings from said trough, and conduct the same to the burner pan 13.

The oil passes from the tank 10 through the supply pipe 11 to the burner pipe 19, from which it flows into the trough 20, and thence to the burner pan 13. The plate 18 in combination with the trough prevents any of the hydrocarbon liquid from entering the flue compartment, and consequently the formation of gases therein.

The burner pan 13 is of sufficient width that the same may be inserted into the doors of all standard stoves, the shoulder 15 preventing the same from entering the stove more than the required distance.

The present invention may be used for heating and cooking and, in fact, may be used in all classes of stoves, being detachable as heretofore described. If so desired, the plate 18 may be removed and the trough 20 used independently or the trough 20 may be removed and the plate 18 used, thus making the present invention adjustable to various uses.

Having thus fully described our invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. The herein described burner comprising in combination a burner pan adapted to rest normally in a stove, a flue compartment connected therewith and projected from said stove, a vertical partition separating said flue compartment from said burner pan, a supply pipe extending to said flue compartment, a burner pipe connected to said supply pipe and extending partially through said flue compartment, a trough slidably mounted on said burner pipe, adapted to conduct hydrocarbon liquid to said burner pan, and means supported by said partition adapted to catch the overflow from said stove and conduct the same to the burner pan.

2. The herein described burner comprising in combination a burner pan adapted to rest normally in a stove, a flue compartment connected therewith and projected from said stove, a vertical partition separating said flue compartment from said burner pan, a supply pipe extending to said flue compartment, a burner pipe connected to said supply pipe and extending partially through said flue compartment, a trough slidably mounted on said burner pipe, adapted to conduct hydrocarbon liquid to said burner pan, and means supported by said partition adapted to catch the overflow from said stove and conduct the same to the burner pan.



rating said flue compartment from said burner pan, a supply pipe extending to said flue compartment, a burner pipe connected to said supply pipe and extending partially  
5 through said flue compartment, a trough slidably mounted on said burner pipe, adapted to conduct hydrocarbon liquid to said burner pan, and a plate supported by said partition adapted to catch all overflow

from said trough and conduct the same to 10 the burner pan.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MOLLIE J. WRIGHT.

WILLIAM L. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

C. W. CHAPIN,

D. H. BROWN.