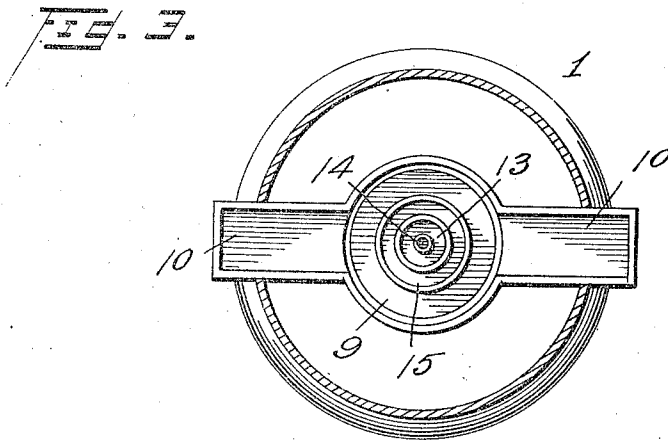
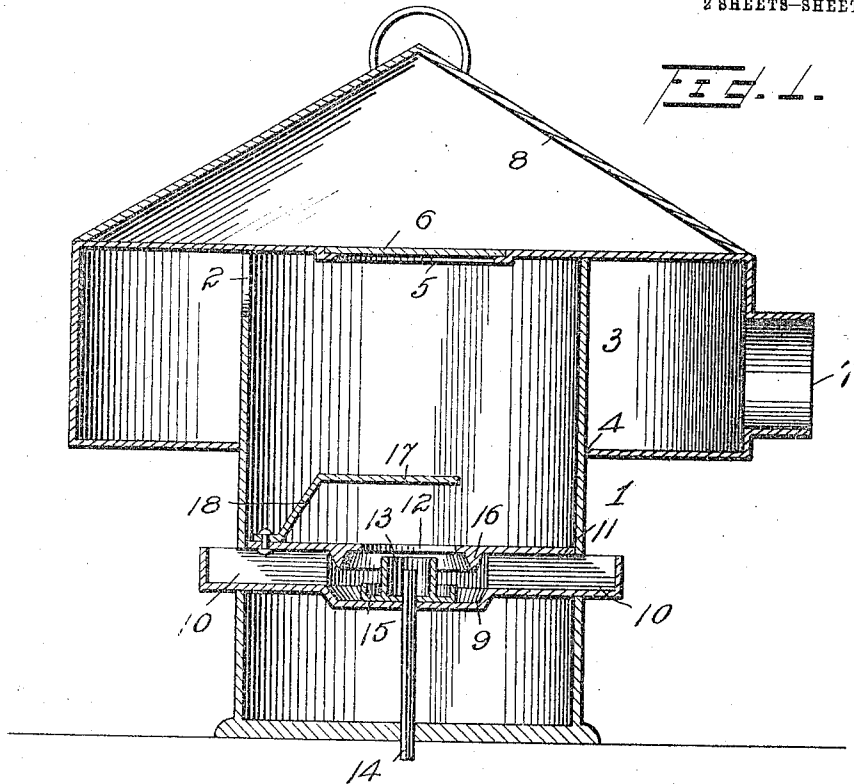


J. E. KRESKY.  
OIL BURNER.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1911.

1,006,853.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.  
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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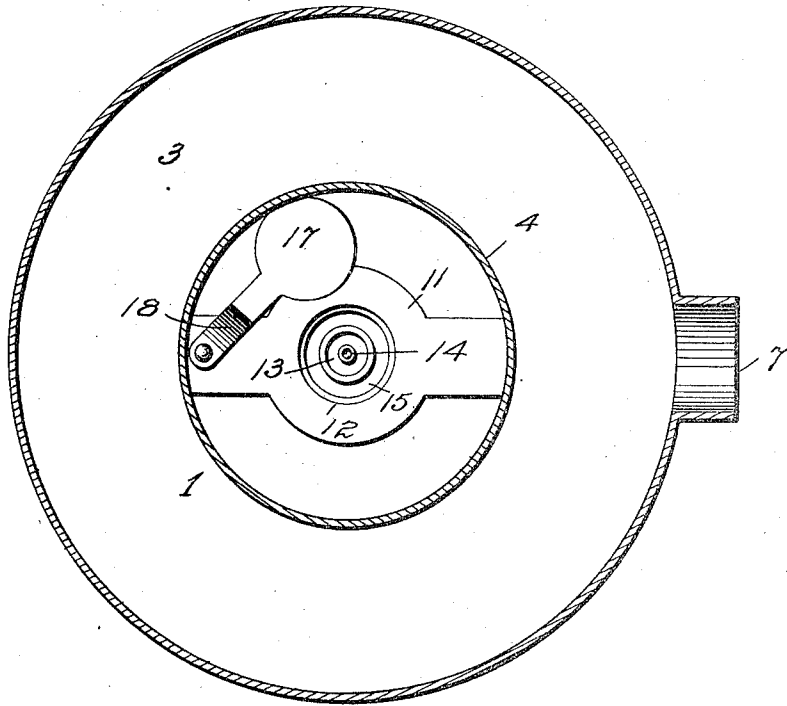


FIG. 2.

FIG. 4.

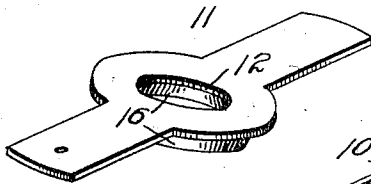
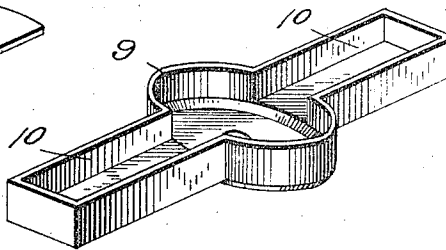


FIG. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE E. KRESKY, OF PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA.

## OIL-BURNER.

1,006,853.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.

Application filed June 5, 1911. Serial No. 631,212.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JESSE E. KRESKY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Petaluma, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Burners; and I do 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.

This invention relates to improvements in oil burners.

One object of the invention is to provide an oil burner having an improved construction and arrangement of oil receiving cup and means for supplying a current of air thereto whereby the cup will be kept cool and a perfect combustion of the oil maintained.

Another object is to provide a burner of this character which will be simple, strong and durable in construction, efficient in operation and well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a stove and burner constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same; showing the spreader swung laterally to one side of the burner; Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through the burner and air supplying mechanism removed from the stove. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the cover plate of the combined support and air chamber of the burner; Fig. 5 is a similar view of the combined burner support and air chamber.

In the present instance the burner is shown as applied to a stove comprising a body portion 1 open at its upper end and having in one side a heat discharging passage 2. Adapted to be engaged with the upper end of the body 1 of the stove is a heat radiating drum 3 in the lower side of which is formed a centrally disposed passage 4 through which the upper end of the body of the stove extends when the drum is engaged therewith. When the drum is thus engaged with the body of the stove

the upper side of the drum forms a closure for the upper end of the body of the stove as shown. In the upper side of the radiating drum 3 is arranged an opening 5 which is adapted to be normally closed by a lid or plate 6. To one side of the heat radiating drum 3 is connected a discharge pipe 7 adapted to be connected with a flue or chimney to carry off any products of combustion and to provide a proper draft or ventilation for the burner. Adapted to be engaged with the radiator is a conical shaped hood 8 which is provided for use when the stove is employed for heating a brooder.

Arranged in the lower portion of the stove is a combined burner support and air chamber comprising a central body portion 9 to the opposite sides of which are connected the inner ends of radially extending air passages 10, the outer ends of which project through the opposite sides of the stove and are open at their upper side as shown. The portions of the passages 10 within the stove are closed by a cover plate 11 in the center of which is formed an opening 12 through which the flame from the burner enters the stove.

The central or body portion 9 of the air chamber is preferably depressed and receives the oil cup 13 of my improved burner, said oil cup and the adjacent portion of the chamber having formed therein centrally disposed passages through which the upper end of the oil supply pipe 14 projects. The cup 13 is provided around its lower end with an annular oil receiving channel 15 adapted to receive any oil which may overflow from the cup. On the top plate 11 of the air chamber adjacent to the edge of the opening 12 therein is formed an annular depending air deflecting flange 16 which will deflect the air entering the body of the chamber through the passages 10 downwardly and cause the same to strike the sides of the oil cup before passing upwardly through the opening 12, thus keeping the cup cool as well as supplying the burner with the proper amount of air for producing perfect combustion of the oil.

Arranged above the opening 12 in the top plate of the air chamber is a flame deflector or spreader 17 secured to the outer end of an angular supporting arm 18 which is pivotally connected to the top plate 11 whereby said burner plate may be swung to position

over the oil cup or burner or to an idle position to one side of the burner whereby access may be had to the latter for removing or cleaning the same. As the opening 12 is larger than the outside diameter of the channel 15, it is obvious that the entire oil cup 13 and channel 15 can be lifted out through the opening. When the spreader 17 is in position over the oil cup the flame will be deflected thereby toward the sides of the stove thus greatly increasing the heating capacity of the latter.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. An oil burner comprising two alined air conducting passages, an interposed air chamber having its bottom depressed and circular, a cover plate over the inner ends of said passages and the outer edge of said chamber, and having an opening above the center of the latter, an oil cup and a surrounding channel, the combined size of the same being less than that of said opening and the whole resting on said depressed center, means for

supplying oil to said cup, a deflector plate or spreader, and means for holding it above said opening or swinging it aside.

2. An oil burner comprising an air chamber, laterally extending air conducting passages connected with said chamber, a cover plate over said chamber and passages, said cover plate having a central opening and having its ends terminating short of the ends of the passages whereby air is admitted to said ends, an annular air deflecting flange on the under side of the plate around the opening therein, an oil cup arranged in the center of said air chamber, said oil cup and bottom of said chamber having formed therein alined passages, an oil supply pipe inserted through said passages and projecting up into said cup, an annular oil receiving channel formed on said cup, a spreader or deflector plate arranged above the burner opening and a supporting arm therefor having its outer end pivotally connected to the cover plate of said air chamber whereby said deflector plate or spreader may be swung to positions over or to one side of the burner opening.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JESSE E. KRESKY.

Witnesses:

FRANK K. LIPPITT,  
A. RODGERS.