(No Model.)

J. RINGEN.

GASOLINE STOVE ATTACHMENT.

No. 299,853. Patented June 3, 1884.

Fig. 1.

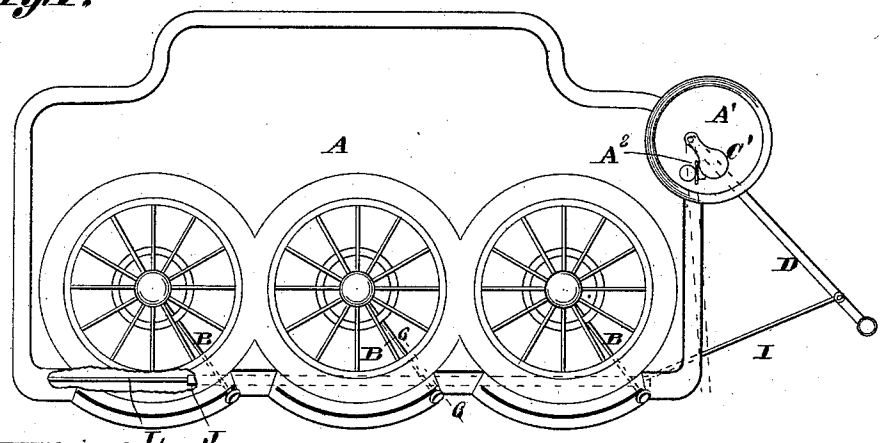


Fig. 3.

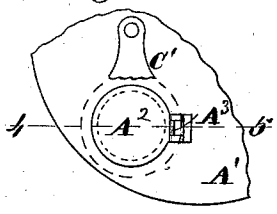


Fig. 6.

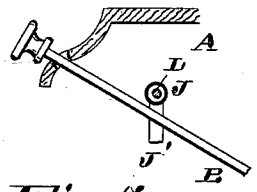


Fig. 5.

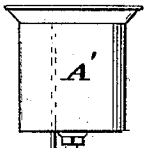
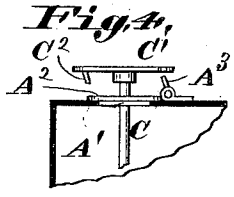


Fig. 4.



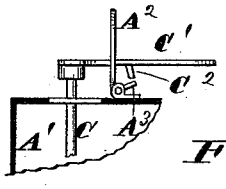
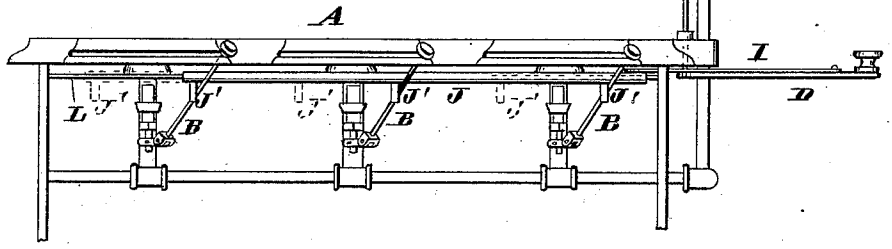


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RINGEN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LOUIS STOCKSTROM, OF SAME PLACE.

GASOLINE-STOVE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,853, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed September 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RINGEN, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Gasoline-Stove Attachments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of a gasoline-stove with my improved attachment applied, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of same. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the top of the reservoir. Figs. 4 and 5 are vertical sections taken on line 4 5, Fig. 3, Fig. 4 showing the cap to the reservoir closed and the guard-plate over the cap, and Fig. 5 showing the guard-plate at one side and the cap open. Fig. 6 is a detail vertical section taken on line 6 6, Fig. 1.

My invention relates to those attachments for extinguishing the burners of vapor-stoves in which a vertical shaft carrying a guard plate or arm for protecting the filling-opening is employed.

The object of my invention is to provide means by which any uncertainty as to whether the burners will be opened when the shaft is turned to replace the guard plate or arm is avoided.

To this end my invention consists in providing an attachment in which the shifting of the guard plate or arm in a direction to permit the filling of the reservoir to be accomplished turns off the burners, while the turning of the guard plate or arm over the filling-orifice will not operate to turn the burners on, the latter remaining closed until opened by other means.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a gasoline-stove of ordinary construction. The valves of the burners are provided with levers B, or their equivalents, by which they are opened and closed. I have shown the levers which are represented in the patent granted to Chas. A. Stockstrom, July 18, 1882, No. 261,403; but I do not confine myself to this form of lever or to any particular form.

C represents a vertical rock-shaft journaled in suitable bearings, and passing up through or in close proximity to the reservoir A′ of the stove. Secured to the upper end of the shaft is a guard plate or projection, C′, that by turning the shaft can be brought over the filling-opening in the top of the reservoir, through which the oil is poured. The shaft is turned by means of a lever, D, secured to its lower end. The lever is connected by means of a rod or arm, I, to a sleeve, J, on a supporting-rod, L, secured to the stove. On the sleeve is a projection or projections, J′, which come against the lever or levers B, if the valve or valves are open, as the lever D is pulled out, closing the valve or valves.

The operation is as follows: Supposing the lever D to be close up against the stove, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1. The sleeve J will be moved back and the projections thereon into the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 2, and the plate C′ will be over the oil-hole, as shown in Fig. 4. When these parts are in this position, it will be seen that the valve-levers B can be moved back and forth at will to open and close the valves without being interfered with by the attachment. Now, suppose one or more of the valves to be open, and it is desired to fill or pour oil into the reservoir, it first becomes necessary to turn the shaft C to get the plate from over the oil-hole. This can only be done by taking hold of the free end of the lever D and moving it outward from the stove, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) and in doing this the sleeve J is pulled along its supporting-rod, the lever of the valve that is open being engaged by the projection on the sleeve and moved to close the valve and extinguish the fire, if the burner is lighted, which takes place before the plate C′ is removed from over the oil-hole. It will thus be seen that it is impossible to pour oil into the reservoir while the valves are open, thus avoiding danger of explosions if the burners are lighted, and the escape of oil if the burners are not lighted. When the lever D is turned back against the stove, the valves are not thereby opened, but remain turned off, and are free to be operated independently.

The invention can be applied to a stove having one or more burners. I have shown it applied to a stove having three burners.

Instead of the projections J being secured to a sleeve, they may be secured to a rod supported in suitable bearings and adapted to slide back and forth.

The plate C′ may be made to open the cover A^2 of the oil-hole automatically by having a projection or teat, C^2, on its under side, which as the plate is turned comes against a teat, A^3, on the cover. (See Figs. 4 and 5.)

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with the reservoir of a vapor-stove, a movable guard-plate adapted to control the filling-opening, and so connected with a burner-valve that on moving the guard-plate for the purpose of filling the reservoir the flow of the vapor to the burner will be cut off, while moving the guard-plate over the opening will not operate the valve.

2. The combination, with a burner and guard-plate shaft, of a sleeve or rod connected to the shaft, and having a projection operative to close the burner when moved in one direction, and inoperative to open the burner when moved in the opposite direction.

3. In a vapor-stove, a guard-plate for controlling the filling-opening of the reservoir, secured to the upper end of a rock-shaft, in combination with a lever for turning the shaft, and a suitable mechanism connected to the lever, whereby the supply-valves are turned off, but not opened.

4. In a vapor-stove, the combination of a vertical rock-shaft, a guard-plate secured to the upper end of the shaft, for controlling the oil-hole of the reservoir, a lever secured to the shaft, for operating it, and a sliding sleeve connected to the said lever and provided with projections which come against suitable valve-levers to turn off but not open the valves as the rock-shaft is turned, for the purpose set forth.

5. In a vapor-stove, the combination of a vertical rock-shaft, a plate secured to the upper end of the shaft, a lever secured to the shaft, a sliding sleeve supported on a stationary rod and provided with projections, an arm or rod for connecting the sleeve and lever of the rock-shaft, and the valve-levers to receive the impact of the projections by which the valves are turned off, but not on, all arranged and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN RINGEN.

In presence of—
GEO. H. KNIGHT,
EDW. E. ISRAEL.