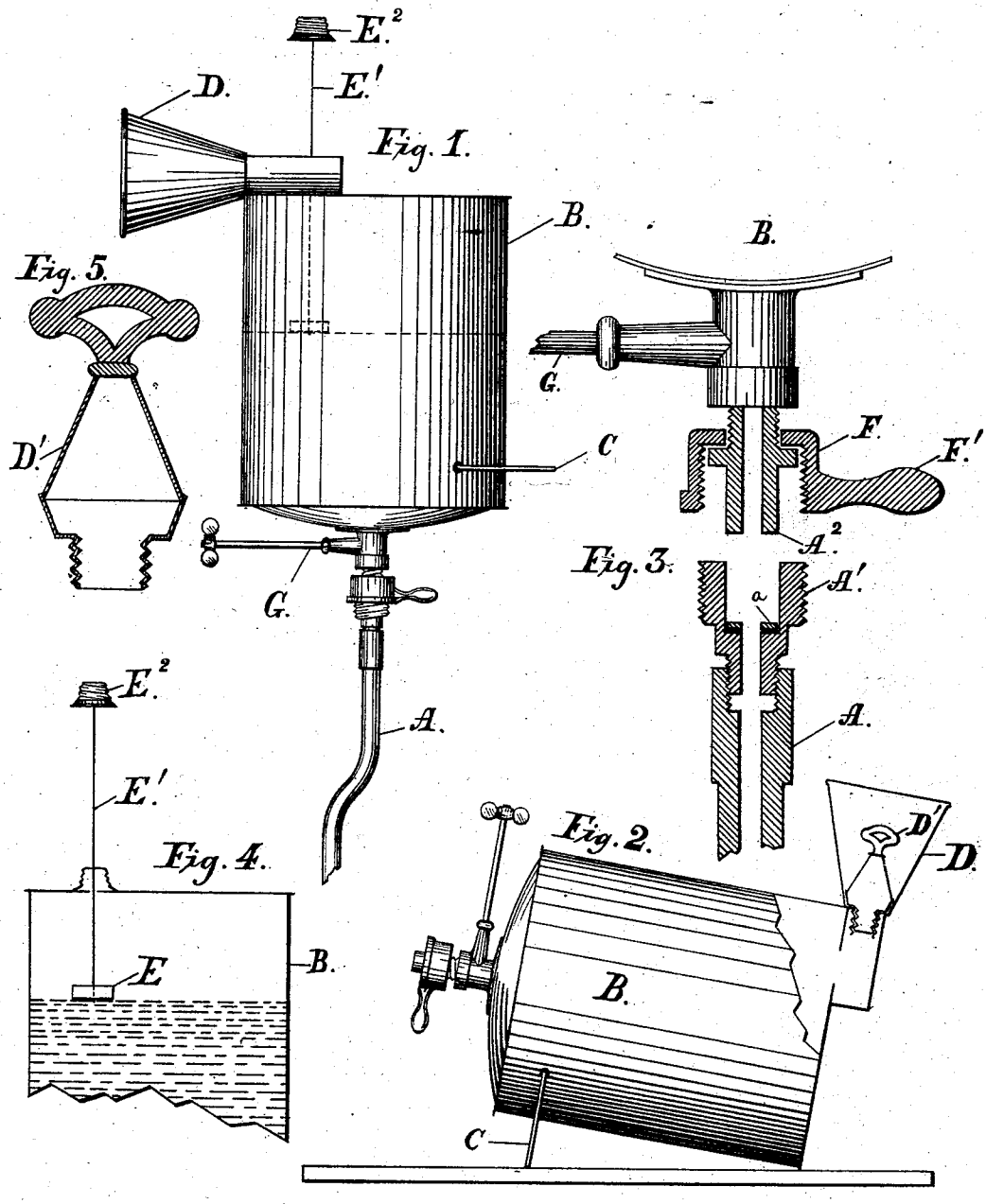
(No Model.)

L. C. HECKMAN.

RESERVOIR FOR OIL STOVES.

No. 248,174. Patented Oct. 11, 1881.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS C. HECKMAN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

RESERVOIR FOR OIL-STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,174, dated October 11, 1881.

Application filed December 10, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS C. HECKMAN, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reservoirs for Gasoline or Oil Stoves; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to containers attached to gasoline, oil, or vapor stoves, and more particularly to that class which must necessarily be detached from the standard-pipe of the stove before it can be filled; and it consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will hereinafter be described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a container constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the container in a position for filling. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the mechanism by means of which the container is attached to the standard-pipe. Fig. 4 is a detached view of the float, and Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view of the stopper.

In the said drawings, A represents the standard-pipe of the ordinary gasoline, vapor, or oil stove; B, the reservoir or container for holding the necessary fluid, which may be of any desired shape or pattern.

C is a rest by means of which the lower portion of the container is raised as it rests upon its back and is in position for filling. This may consist simply of a wire soldered to or otherwise attached to the container, as shown in the drawings.

D is a funnel through which the fluid is poured in the process of filling the container. D′ is the stopper, which is preferably made hollow and without a bottom. This may be made of any size or shape desired, the essential feature of this stopper being its open bottom and means for securely attaching it to the container. The object of this hollow stopper is to permit the expansion of the fluid after the can is filled. E is the float by means of which the amount of fluid in the can is indicated. This float E is attached to one end of a wire, E′. To the other end of the wire E′ is attached the cap E^2. This cap is of the ordinary screw pattern used in oil-cans. The object of this cap is to enable the opening in the container through which the wire passes to be closed tightly during the operation of filling.

To the reservoir B is attached, by means of a screw-thread, the pipe A^2, about which loosely revolves the screw-cap F, at a point some distance from the end of the pipe A^2, leaving the lower portion of the pipe A^2 to be inserted within the pipe A′, attached to the standard-pipe A. The interior of this pipe A′ is provided with a washer, *a*, upon which the pipe A^2 rests when the connection is made. This screw-cap F is provided with a handle, F′, by means of which it can be readily turned. The pipe A^2 rests within the pipe A′ upon the washer *a*, and when the handle F′ is turned the screw-cap F is securely attached to the pipe A′, and the connection is made. It can be as readily detached by reversing the operation of the screw-cap F.

G is the ordinary type of needle-valve, attached to the pipe immediately below the reservoir, and by means of which the passage from the reservoir B to the standard-pipe A may be closed. This is necessary when the reservoir is detached from the standard-pipe for the purpose of filling, and should be kept closed until connection by means of the cap F is made complete.

Having thus described the parts of my invention, its operation is as follows: When it is desired to fill the reservoir B, the low state of fluid therein being indicated by the fall of the cap E, the needle-valve G is closed and the cap F detached from the pipe A^2. This is readily accomplished by turning the handle F′. The reservoir is then placed in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and may be filled until the fluid is well in sight in the funnel D, or in fact until the funnel D is full, when the end of the reservoir to which the funnel D is attached is raised sufficiently to permit the fluid to pass into the reservoir. The cap D is then screwed in place. The reservoir may then

be returned to the standard-pipe A, connection made therewith, the valve G opened, and the cap E^2 attached to the wire E′ loosened from the top of the reservoir. The reservoir A having been filled and placed in position, the gasoline, oil, or other fluid in the reservoir is liable to expand through heat and overflow or burst.

The reservoir in my device I have provided with the hollow screw-cap D′, which permits of a sufficient expansion of the fluid to avoid any difficulty of this character.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my device, what I claim is—

1. In a reservoir for vapor, oil, or gasoline stoves, the float E, in combination with the screw-cap E^2, substantially as and for the purposes shown.

2. The reservoir of a vapor or gasoline stove, provided with a support extending outwardly from the reservoir near its lower end, and a funnel extending outwardly from the reservoir near its upper end, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS C. HECKMAN.

Witnesses:

JNO. CROWELL, Jr.,

ALBERT E. LYNCH.