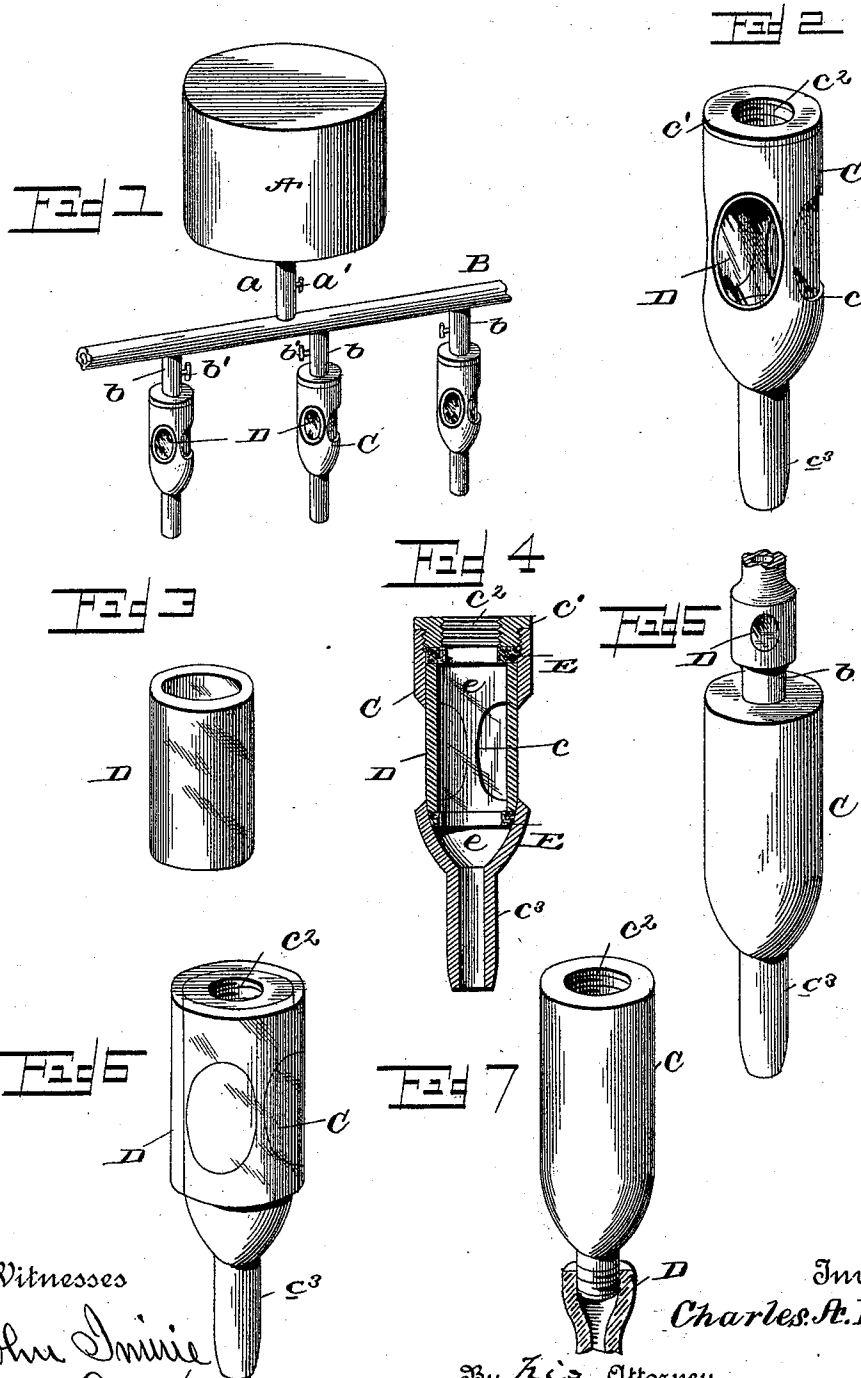


(No Model.)

C. A. FRAYER
GASOLINE STOVE.

No. 499,220.

Patented June 13, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES ANSON FRAYER, OF KEITHSBURG, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND
GEORGE M. CLARK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GASOLINE-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 499,220, dated June 13, 1893.

Application filed November 10, 1891. Serial No. 411,452. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ANSON FRAYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Keithsburg, in the county of Mercer and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gasoline-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 appertains to make and use the same.

Figure 1, is a front elevation showing this device as in use. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the pendant or sight portion detached. Fig. 3, is a perspective of the transparent cover of the opening in the pendant. Fig. 4, is a vertical central section of Fig. 2. Fig. 5, is a perspective view showing the glass in the oil pipe leading to the pendant. Fig. 6, is a perspective view of another modification, showing a glass tip for the pendant. Fig. 7, is a view of another modification, showing a glass cover or case about the pendant.

This invention relates to improvements in gasoline or like stoves, or stoves wherein a hydrocarbon oil is used for the fuel, and of the general type of such stoves where the oil drops upon a wire gauze vaporizing surface; and the novelty consists in the means hereinafter more fully set forth and explained, as well as pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings A, denotes any usual oil reservoir or receptacle as commonly used in gasoline or hydrocarbon oil stoves. At any suitable point in this a pipe *a*, carries the oil to a distributing pipe B, and from this latter pipe the oil is distributed to the parts where it is to be burned or delivered to the vaporizing point by small pipes *b*. In each pipe *a*, and *b*, is a suitable cut-off device *a'*, or *b'*, whereby the flow of oil can be regulated or cut off as may be desired.

Attached by screw thread or otherwise to the end of each pipe *b*, is a pendant C, of metal. This tubular or hollow pendant is somewhat larger in diameter than said pipe and is provided with side openings *c*, which are covered internally or externally with glass or any suitable transparent substance or material D. A preferable way of making and applying this transparent material is to have it formed in a cylinder, as in Fig. 3, and by

removing the cap *c'*, of the pendant placing this inside, its diameter and length being properly adapted for that purpose. At the edges of the lower and upper ends of the glass may be placed a packing E, but so as to leave a clear passage at *e*. The opening *c*², in the cap may be screw threaded for attachment to the end of pipe *b*; and the cap *c'*, may be fixed upon the pendant by screw thread or by any suitable method. The oil is delivered or drops through the unobstructed hollow end or nozzle *c*³, at the lower end of the pendant, to the point of vaporization. But I do not propose to limit myself to any particular way of making the pendant because it may be made of several pieces, nor of applying this transparent material to the pendant, because it can be put into the inside of the pendant in pieces instead of a cylinder; or it can be put in the pipe *b*, which may be perforated for that purpose as in Fig. 5; or it can be applied as a tip to the pendant, as in Fig. 6; or as a jacket or on the outside, as in Fig. 7. In fact in the mere detail of the application there can be very many modifications.

The advantages of this invention will be obvious at a glance to those acquainted by use or otherwise with oil stoves of the class named. As for instance the "New Process" gasoline stoves are so arranged that the fluid drops from the exits in receiver or pendant upon a gauze and the amount of drip regulates the size of flame. As now arranged it cannot be told without removing the can just how much the drip is or whether it is dropping at all, and very often the light will go out when it is afterward found that the fluid was dripping as usual but the defect existed elsewhere. By my device one is enabled to see the drip at all times.

By my invention all the above difficulty is removed and at a glance the condition of the oil supply discovered.

It is obvious that this invention has in some degree a likeness to what is well known in steam machinery as the sight feed. It is not intended therefore to allege at this time that a sight feed is broadly new, but it is meant to claim the novel means by which this idea is carried out by its adaptation to this class of devices.

What I claim is—

1. A hollow pendant attachment C, for a gasoline stove having openings *c*, in its sides, an internal glass cylinder D, to cover said
5 openings and the screw threaded cap *c'*, having screw threaded opening *c''*, and located in the upper portion of the pendant C, to hold said glass in place and afford means to attach the pendant to the distributing pipe and the
10 unobstructed nozzle *c'''*, at the lower end, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a gasoline stove the combination of the hollow pendant C, tapered at its lower end and having openings *c*, with the glass cylin-

der located within this pendant, and the pack- 15
ing E, at top and bottom of said cylinder, and the threaded screw cap *c'*, provided with an internally threaded opening to hold said cylinder in place and at same time afford means to attach the pendant to the distributing pipe, 20
substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES ANSON FRAYER.

Witnesses:

C. H. VENABLE,
F. P. BURGETT.