

L. STOCKSTROM.
OIL BURNER.
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1,154,452.

Patented Sept. 21, 1915.

Fig. 1.

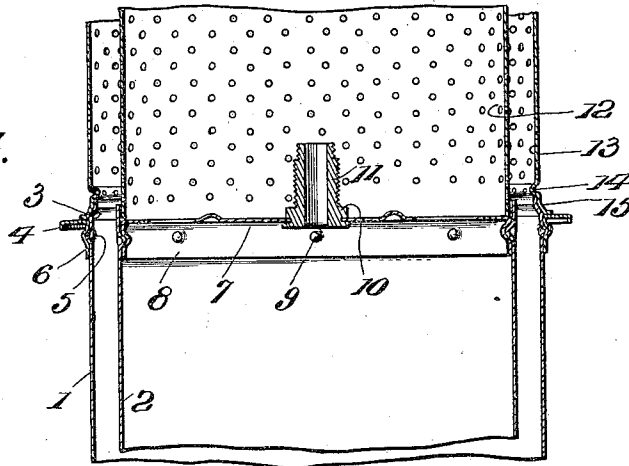
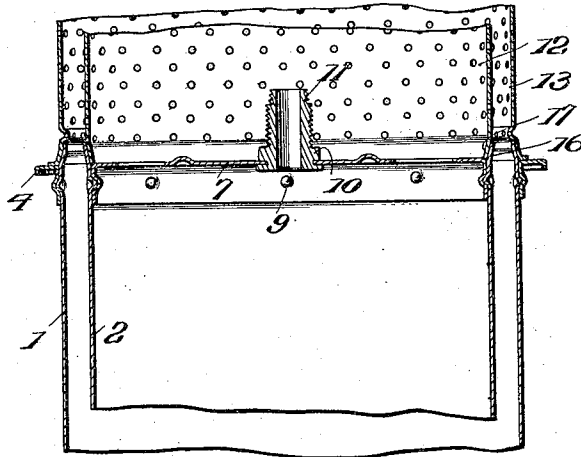


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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OIL-BURNER.

1,154,452.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS STOCKSTROM, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Burners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in oil burners.

The object of my invention is to provide an oil burner of the wick type in which the combustion tubes are more readily seated in their proper position on the burner tubes, so that the burner will be supplied with the proper amount of air. In burners of this character it has been difficult to properly center the combustion tubes on the wick tubes, as they would at times get on top of the wick tube and not down in their proper position, which would supply too much air and, therefore, the proper combustion would not take place.

Another object of my invention is to provide a combustion section in which the centering means also strengthens the same and prevents it from getting out of shape and thus at all times insures the proper centering of the combustion tubes on the wick tubes.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap and effective means for properly centering the combustion tubes on the wick tubes and having certain details of structure hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of an oil burner embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view similar to Fig. 1, showing the centering means on both the inner and outer wick tubes.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents the outer wick tube and 2 the inner wick tube which are arranged the proper distance apart, all of which is well understood by those skilled in the art and needs no further description. The upper end of the outer wick tube 1, is slightly drawn inwardly, as indicated at 3, and below this inwardly drawn portion 3 the wick tube has secured thereto an L-shaped ring 4, which is adapted to aid in supporting the combustion

section, as will be later described. This ring 4 is secured to the wick tube 1 by punching the metal out, as indicated at 5, into the flange 6 of the ring 4, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. Secured to the inner wick tube 2, in the same manner as the ring 4, is a diaphragm 7. This diaphragm is provided with a downwardly extending flange 8, having punched in portions 9, which securely fasten the diaphragm to the inner wick tube 2. The diaphragm 7, at the center, is provided with an upwardly extending sleeve 10 threaded at 11, and on which is screwed a wick stop when the same is to be used on the burner. In the drawings I have omitted the wick stop, but it is understood that this could be used.

The combustion tube is of the ordinary form having the inner perforated combustion tube 12 adapted to rest upon the diaphragm 7 on the inside of the inner wick tube 2. The outer combustion tube 13 is provided adjacent its lower end with an inwardly extending beading 14, which strengthens the combustion tube and prevents it from warping by the intense heat to which it is subjected. Below this inwardly extending beading 14, the combustion tube 13 has an outwardly and downwardly extending portion 15, which is adapted to engage the inwardly drawn portion 3, of the outer wick tube 1, and to snugly engage the same.

By the structure above described, it will be seen that in placing the combustion tubes on the wick tubes the outwardly flared end 15 of the outer tube 13 will engage the inwardly drawn portion 3 of the outer wick tube and cause the combustion tubes to properly center themselves in respect to the wick tubes and whereby the proper amount of air will be fed to the burner to cause proper combustion.

In the form shown in Fig. 2, the construction of the ring 4 and the outer wick tube is precisely the same as that shown in Fig. 1, and like reference numerals indicate like parts. The inner wick tube 2 has its upper end above the diaphragm 7 drawn outwardly as indicated at 16, and the lower end of the inner combustion tube 12 is open or drawn inwardly as indicated at 17, at the same angle as that of the portion 16 of the

inner wick tube 2. This outwardly drawn portion of the inner wick tube 2 also serves as means for more positively centering the combustion tube on the wick tubes and the inwardly drawn portion 17 of the inner combustion tube 12 strengthens the combustion tube and prevents it from being warped by the intense heat to which it is subjected.

In the drawings, it will be seen that the outer combustion tube and the inner combustion tube have openings at a point just above the inner and outer wick tubes so that a proper amount of air will be fed to the combustion tubes at a point just opposite or slightly above the wick tubes.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

An oil burner comprising wick tubes having their upper ends beveled, combustion tubes, one of the combustion tubes having an inwardly drawn beading adjacent its lower end and having an outwardly flared lower end adapted to correspond with the bevel of the wick tube, whereby the combustion tubes are centered on the wick tubes.

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

LOUIS STOCKSTROM.

Witnesses:

J. C. ELWANG,

O. H. GUETHER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."