

(No Model.)

C. W. ROMOSER.
VAPOR STOVE.

No. 490,085.

Patented Jan. 17, 1893.

Fig. 1.

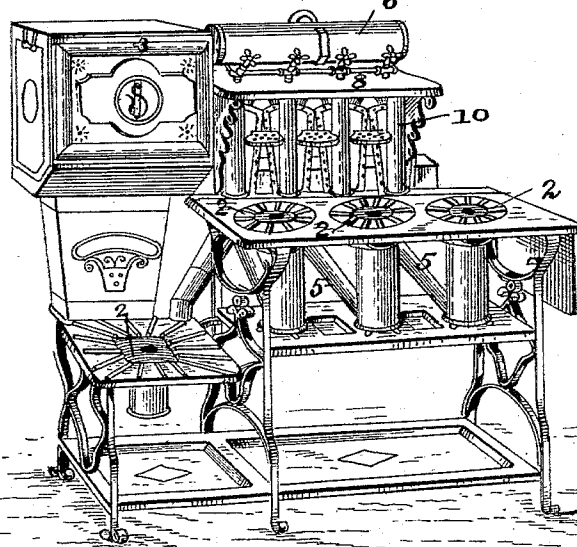


Fig. 2.

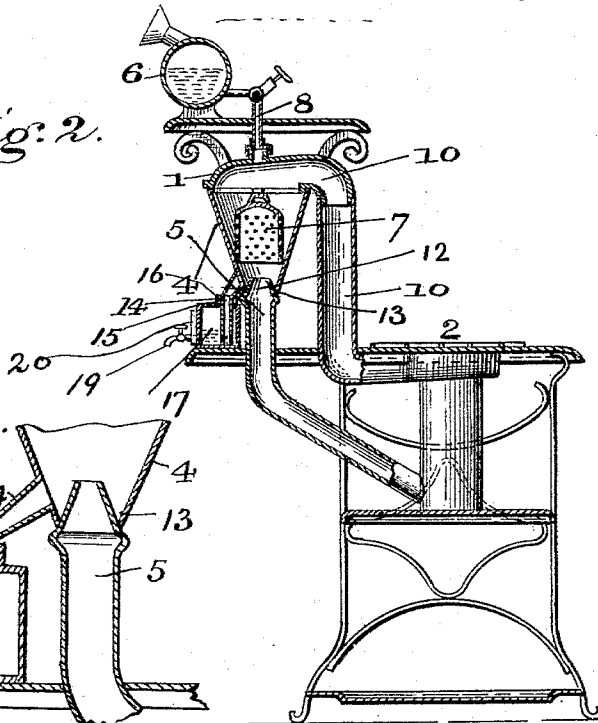
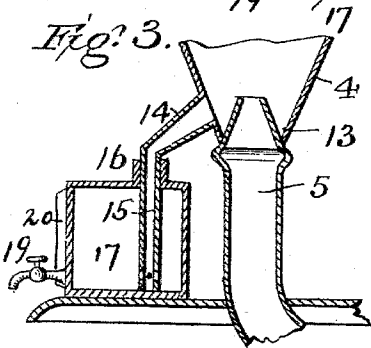


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Frank L. Ouraud
James H. Jones

INVENTOR:

Charles W. Romoser
J. S. Rogers & Co.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WESLEY ROMOSER, OF MARION, OHIO.

VAPOR-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,085, dated January 17, 1893.

Application filed April 15, 1892. Serial No. 429,304. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WESLEY ROMOSER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vapor-Stoves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of vapor stoves in which the oil or gasoline from a tank or receptacle falls upon a perforated drip cone located in a flaring tube, closed at its upper end and provided with a feed-tube leading to the burner, and an air pipe for carrying heated air from the burners to the upper part of the flaring tube to vaporize the gasoline falling upon the drip cone. It frequently happens in these stoves that the gasoline is not entirely vaporized in the feed-tube, so that a portion thereof is fed to the burner in a liquid state, thus impairing the efficiency of the device.

The object of my invention is to obviate the above objection and it consists in providing the feed-tube below the drip-cone with means whereby the gasoline not vaporized is conducted to a tank or receptacle from which it may be drawn or transferred back to the feed tank or used for other purposes.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of a vapor stove constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same; Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view of my invention.

In the said drawings the reference numeral 1 designates the feeding device adapted to be connected with the burner 2, consisting of the flaring tube 4 closed at its upper end, and the cylindrical pipe 5. In the upper portion of the tube 4, is located a drip cone 7, made of wire gauze or perforated metal and its top is just below the lower end of the pipe 8 leading from the feed-tank 6, said pipe being provided

with the usual valve or cock for admitting the gasoline to said feed-tube and regulating the flow thereof. Also leading from the burner 2 is an air pipe 10, which communicates with the flaring tube at the top thereof.

The parts so far described may be of any ordinary construction and are not claimed by me.

Located within the feed-pipe or in the lower part of the flaring tube is an oil collecting device consisting of a tapering sleeve 12, the lower edge of which is secured to the interior of said tube or pipe, so as to form a receptacle 13, which receives the unvaporized oil which flows down the sides of said tube or pipe. Communicating with this receptacle is a pipe 14, having a downwardly extending elbow 15, which passes through an upwardly projecting sleeve 16, of a tank or other vessel 17. The elbow 15 extends to the bottom of and is soldered to the tank 17, an orifice or opening being formed in its side to permit the oil to flow into the tank. The tank is also provided with a faucet 19 for drawing off the contents and a sight tube 20 for ascertaining the level of the liquid therein. Instead of the sleeve 12, being made separate from and secured to the feed-tube, the upper end of the latter may be made tapering and extended up a short distance into the flaring tube, as seen in Fig. 3. It is also preferable to so construct the sleeve that the side where the tube 14, enters the feed-pipe shall be lower than the opposite side, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the oil caught in the receptacle 13, will readily flow into the pipe.

The operation will be readily understood. Any gasoline which may not be vaporized in the flaring tube will trickle down the sides thereof, and be caught in the drip space or receptacle formed by the tapering sleeve and the tube or pipe, from whence it will escape by pipe 14 to the vessel 17, from whence it may be drawn off through the faucet 19 and returned to the feed-tank or other receptacle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

In a vapor stove, the combination with a feed tank, a flaring tube connected therewith, a drip cone located in said tube, a feed pipe connected therewith and with a burner, having its upper end contracted or tapering and

projecting up into said flaring tube and forming a receptacle therebetween for unvaporized oil, and an air pipe leading from the burner to the upper end of the flaring tube; of an oil
5 collecting receptacle having a faucet, and a draw off pipe located within and secured to the bottom of said receptacle and provided with a series of holes near its lower end, and
10 its upper end connected with the lower end of the flaring tube and communicating with

the receptacle or space for unvaporized oil, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES WESLEY ROMOSER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES HARRAMAN,
FRED E. GUTHERY.