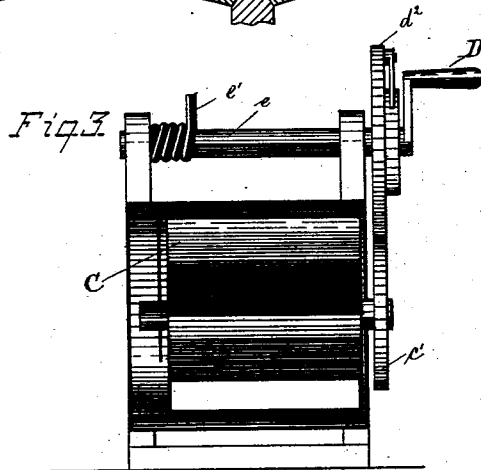
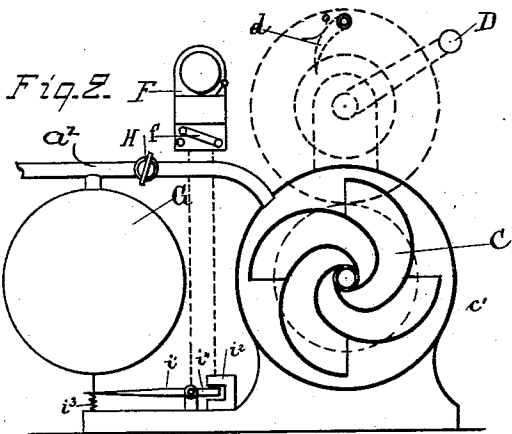
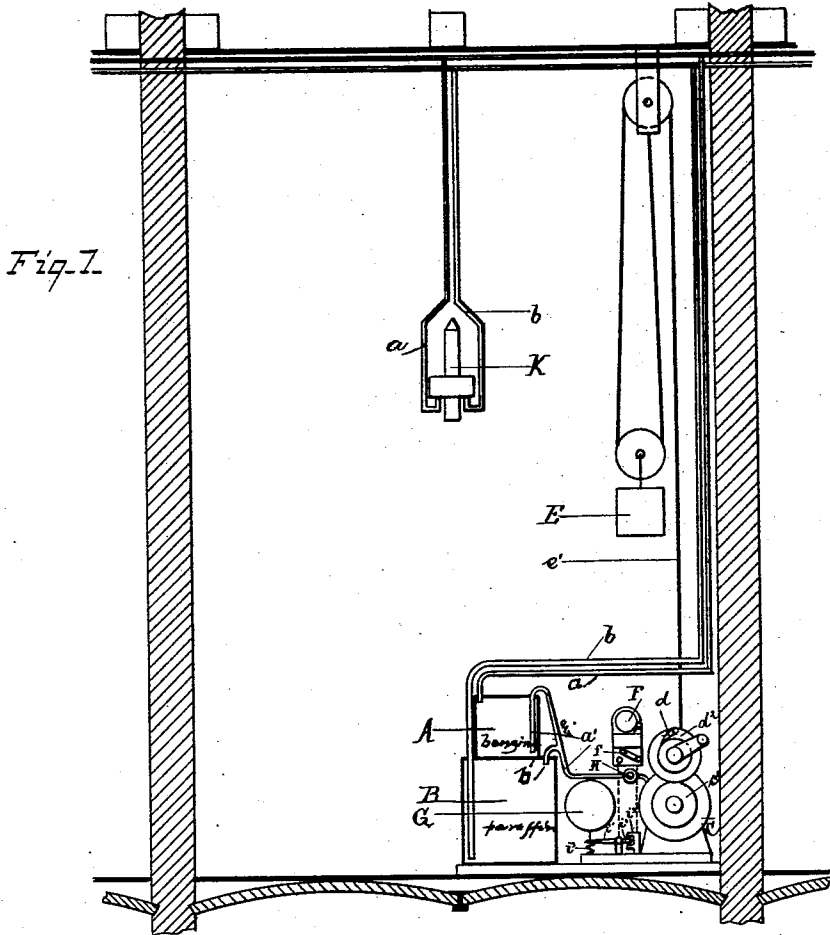


(No Model.)

S. HENLEIN.
INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHTING.

No. 569,198.

Patented Oct. 13, 1896.



Witnesses:
Fr. C. Moise
Otto v. Schrenk

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIEGMUND HENLEIN, OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,198, dated October 13, 1896.

Application filed March 27, 1893. Serial No. 585,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIEGMUND HENLEIN, merchant, residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Incandescent Oil Lighting, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to means of feeding incandescent or other oil burners for lighting and heating purposes situated in the various parts of a house, so that the lighting of the house may be controlled from a central point, the distributing apparatus being preferably placed in the basement, the distribution and control being effected by pipes and taps, as in the case of ordinary gas; and to these ends my invention consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

For this purpose the apparatus comprises means of supplying paraffin-oil and vapor of benzin or the like from a central point to the various burners. From the bottom of the paraffin-oil receptacle and from the top of the benzin vessel or receptacle lead pipes, through which the oil and vapor are conveyed to the burners by means of compressed air produced in the central locality by any suitable blowing apparatus, by which the air is forced into the oil-receptacle at the top and into the benzin vessel at the bottom. By this means air is forced through the benzin-tank, where it is mixed with benzin vapor and in the form of carbureted air is forced to the burner, and the necessary pressure is supplied to the paraffin-oil to convey it to the burner by a separate pipe.

It is of considerable advantage and therefore preferable to provide the paraffin-oil receptacle with appliances for purifying and filtering the oil before its exit, and to provide means for facilitating the vaporization of the benzin, (for instance, by absorbing it with cotton-wool,) preventing the liquid from being carried on with the vapors.

The apparatus for the production of compressed air is actuated by clockwork, a weight, or the like in such way as to supply a constant current of air when at work, and it should be wound up periodically except when a motor is used for constantly working the apparatus. The apparatus is provided with

safety devices, by which a signal is given when the working rises or falls beyond certain limits. By thus collecting in one place all the appliances necessary for feeding a number of incandescent lights, supervision and attendance are facilitated and efficient working is greatly favored.

The accompanying drawings illustrate an example of the new arrangement, Figure 1 being a general view, and Figs. 2 and 3 detail views.

A is the receptacle for the benzin; B, the paraffin vessel. They are supplied with air from a blower C by pipes a' b' , a' leading to the bottom of vessel A and b' to the top of vessel B. Pipes a and b lead from said vessels, the former from the top of vessel A and the latter from the bottom of vessel B, and may branch in any desirable manner into the various rooms of a house.

In Fig. 1 the apparatus is illustrated as supplying an incandescent oil-burner K.

The blower C may be similar to a gas-meter and be actuated through suitable gearing c' d^2 from a barrel e , upon which is wound a rope e' , supporting a weight E, by which the barrel is revolved. For winding up the rope a crank-handle D may be provided.

The main pipe a^2 , leading to the branch pipes $a' b'$, is provided with a stop-cock H, Fig. 2, and an india-rubber or other expandible bag G is connected to it to serve as an elastic air-reservoir, from which the compressed air will be sent into the conducting-pipes by the elasticity of the bag, even in case the stop-cock H is temporarily shut off and blower C thrown out of work. The india-rubber bag, which is in open communication at all times with the pipes $a' b'$, serves as an equalizing and safety device when the cock H is open and the blower is in operation.

When the air-pressure decreases, the bag collapses, raises lever i' , and causes it to close at i^2 the circuit of an electrical bell F, (which will continue to sound either until the bag is again inflated by the blower C or until the circuit is opened by the circuit-breaker f ;) while excessive inflation of the bag will cause lever i' to be moved against the tension of the spring i and so close the circuit.

In operation air is forced through the benzin vessel A and passes by its separate pipes

in the form of carbureted air to the burner K, where it is ignited and provides the initial heating of the parts for the subsequent burning of the heavier oils conveyed by a separate
5 pipe.

Now what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following:

1. In a distribution apparatus for vapor-burners and the like, the combination of a
10 central oil-receptacle and a central benzin-receptacle with means to introduce compressed air thereto and pipes leading from the two receptacles to the burners, substantially as described.

15 2. In a distributing apparatus for vapor-

burners and the like, the combination of a central oil-receptacle and a central benzin-receptacle with means to introduce compressed air thereto and pipes leading from the two receptacles to the burners, and an expansible
20 air-reservoir communicating with the air-pipe, and means to indicate when the reservoir is distended, substantially as described.

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

SIEGMUND HENLEIN.

Witnesses:

DEAN MASON,
JEAN GRUND.