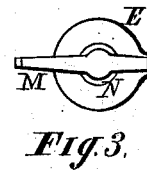
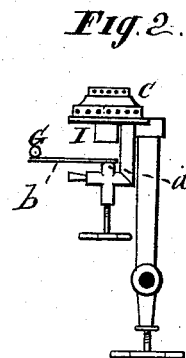
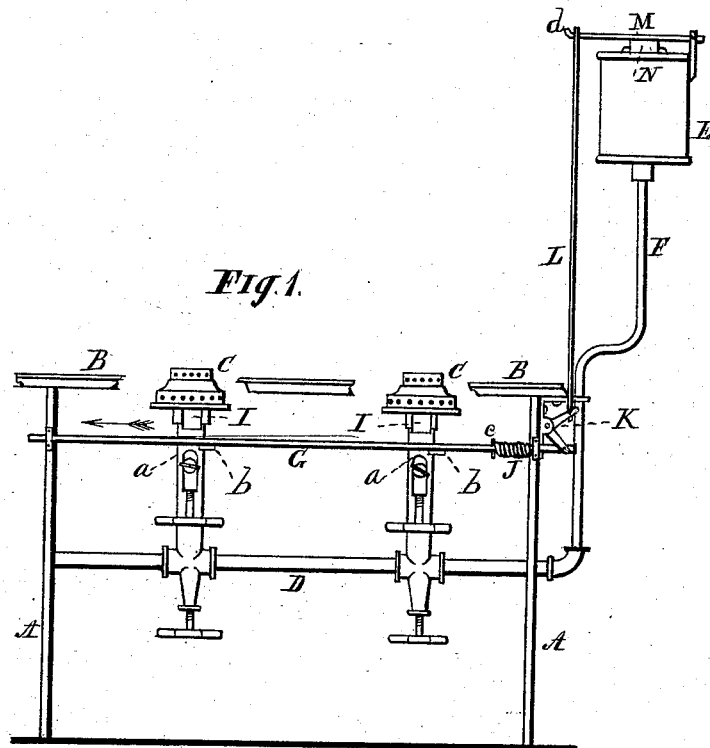


(No Model.)

W. HESTON.  
VAPOR STOVE.

No. 264,946.

Patented Sept. 26, 1882.



Witnesses.  
J. H. Burridge  
C. L. Burridge.

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Att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HESTON, OF MOUNT UNION, OHIO.

## VAPOR-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,946, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed August 13, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HESTON, of Mount Union, in the county of Stark 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 complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

The object of the improvement in vapor or gasoline stoves above alluded to is to prevent filling the reservoir with gasoline while the burners are lighted, the nature of the invention being such as to immediately extinguish the burners on removing the cap from the inlet of the reservoir in order to pour the fluid therein.

A more full and complete description of the invention is as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a gasoline-stove having applied thereto the improvement. Fig. 2 is a detached section, showing an end view of a part of the extinguishing device. Fig. 3 is a top view of the reservoir.

Like letters of reference denote like parts.

It is well known that many of the accidents that occur in using gasoline-stoves are the result of an attempt to fill the exhausted reservoir with fluid while the burners are lighted, instead of first extinguishing the burners and afterward charging the reservoir. To prevent such accidents I put out the burners by an automatic extinguisher, constructed and operated as follows. Only so much of a gasoline-stove is represented in the drawings as will be necessary to show the application thereto of the extinguisher. Said stove is, or may be, like those in ordinary use, and, briefly, consists of a frame, of which A are the legs, B the top, C the burners, and D the feed-pipe, connected to the oil can or reservoir E by the pipe F, all of which, as above said, may be like the stoves in common use. Hence a detailed description of the same is not essential in this place, and it forms no part of my invention.

The extinguisher alluded to consists of a rod, G, attached to the outside edge of the legs A by any suitable means, so that the rod may

slide longitudinally therein. The arrangement of the rod in its relation to the burners is such as to be horizontally in line with the space between the needle-valve and the induction-pipe I, so that an arm, b, secured to the rod and extending therefrom to the burner will touch and slightly press upon the tip of the needle-valve seat and cover the opening therein when the rod is moved laterally in the direction of the arrow. Said arm consists of a flat piece of metal broad enough to cover the opening in the needle-valve seat. The arms may be one or more in number, according to the number of burners, one arm or extinguisher being adapted to each burner. In Fig. 2 the end of the arm is shown as resting upon the valve-seat or tip of the burner, whereas in Fig. 1 the arms are shown as moved therefrom.

J is a spring coiled around the rod between the pin c and the leg of the frame.

K is a bell-crank, the lower arm of which is pivoted to the end of said rod. The upper arm of the crank is connected by a rod or cord, L, to a lever, M. One end of said lever is hinged to the side of the reservoir, and the lever extends therefrom across and upon the cap N, covering the inlet of the oil-vessel. The opposite end of the lever terminates in a hook, d, to which the end of the connecting-rod L is attached by means of a loop or otherwise. Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the lever, in which it will be seen that the middle thereof is widened out, that it may fully cover the top of the cap and have a firm hold thereon.

Practically, the operation of the above-described device is as follows: As shown in the drawings, Fig. 1, the extinguishing-arms b are drawn from over the valve-seats or tips of the burners, so that the burners may be lighted, or while burning. In this position of the arm or arms it will be observed that the lever M is across the top of the reservoir, and that the connecting-rod L has operated the bell-crank, causing the lower arm thereof to draw upon the rod G, thereby moving the extinguishing-arms from the tips of the burners, at the same time compressing the spring J. This position of the device is such as when the stove is in use.

In order to supply the reservoir with fluid,

(which obviously cannot be done while the lever M is across the cap of the inlet,) said lever must be moved, and for that purpose the connecting-rod L is unfastened from the arm of the lever, that it may be turned away from over the cap. This detachment of the rod from the lever causes the rod G to move suddenly in the direction of the arrow by the resiliency of the spring J. This, as a consequence, carries the extinguishing-arms to the tips of the burners and puts them out immediately the connecting-rod is detached from the lever, thereby avoiding all danger from fire while filling the reservoir. When the reservoir is filled the cap is screwed on, the lever adjusted across it, and the connecting-rod L again attached to the end of the lever. In the act of making this attachment the rod draws upon

the bell-crank, which in turn draws upon the rod G, thereby moving the extinguishing-arms from over the tips of the burners, as above mentioned.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the burners of a gasoline-stove, the rod G and extinguishing-arms, spring J and bell-crank, connecting-rod, and lever M, constructed and arranged to operate substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

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

WILLIAM HESTON.

Witnesses:

J. H. BURRIDGE,  
J. R. CONRAD.