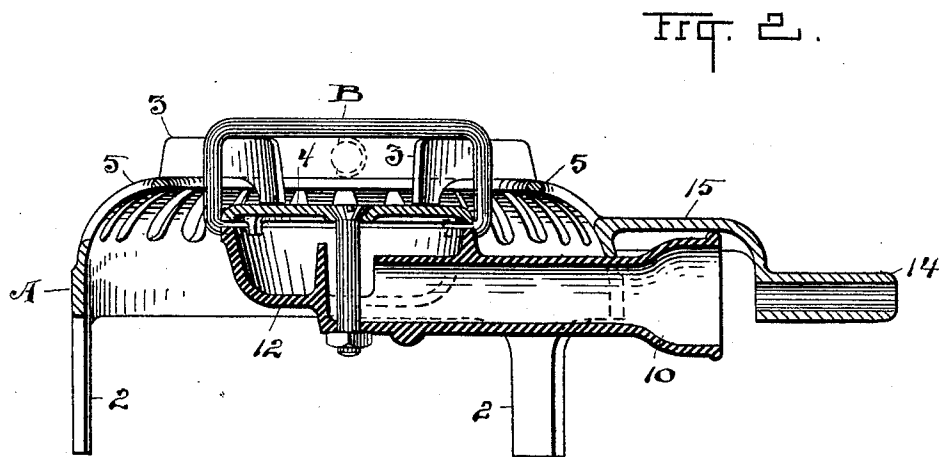
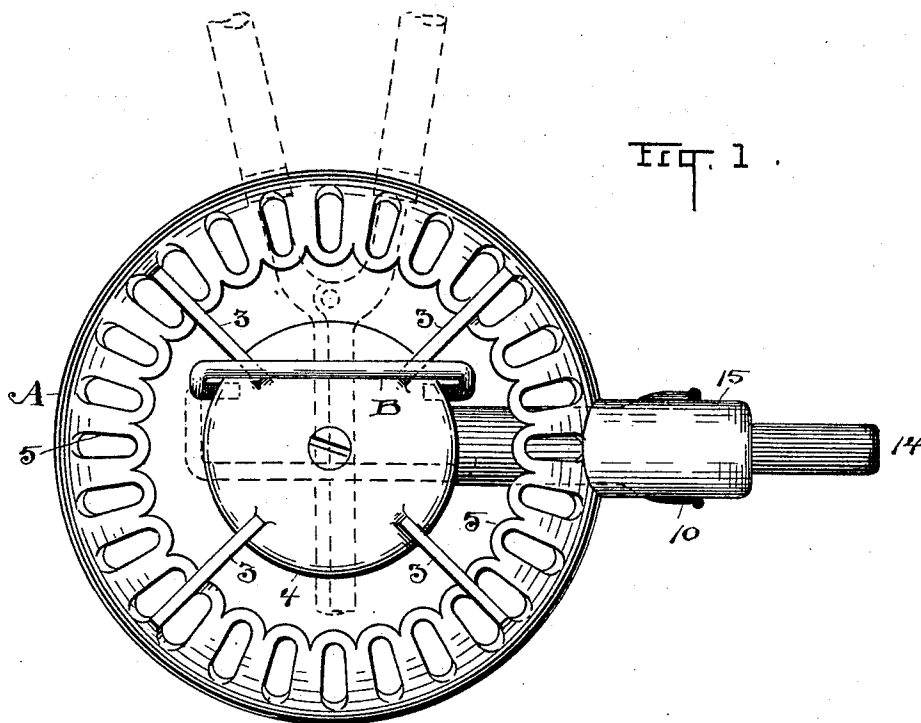


(No Model.)

C. WHITTINGHAM.
GAS BURNER.

No. 529,003.

Patented Nov. 13, 1894.



ATTEST.
G. B. Moser.
G. S. Scharffer.

INVENTOR.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WHITTINGHAM, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE
CLEVELAND FOUNDRY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

GAS-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 529,003, dated November 13, 1894.

Application filed July 18, 1894. Serial No. 517,901. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WHITTINGHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gas-Burners; 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.

My invention relates to improvements in gas burners, and the object of the invention is to provide the particular form or style of burner here shown with a bail or loop centrally in the top thereof, substantially as shown and described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the burner, showing the bail in full lines as it appears when ready to be used and in dotted lines as when it is down and out of use and out of the way, and the crimping iron in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a central sectional elevation showing the bail raised as before and the end of the crimping iron in dotted lines held therein.

The burner in which this improvement appears is a small domestic article which is not usually exceeding four or five inches across and very light, so as to be easily carried to any room of the house and conveniently attached by a small flexible rubber tube to a gas jet for temporary uses, such as heating water in case of sickness or other urgency without kindling a fire in a stove, and for many other uses not necessary to enumerate, the advantages of such burners being varied and now generally well known. This burner, however, as formerly made, lacked one element of convenience and utility which has now been supplied, and which has materially extended its range of usefulness and serviceability and enhanced its value. Thus, as the burner is now constructed it comprises a cast metal shell or frame A, with short legs —2—, grid bars —3— and burner cap —4—, all cast in one piece. It will be noticed as a feature

of this construction that the cap —4— of the burner is on a lower plane than the top edge of the open work inwardly curved border —5— of the shell, and that the four converging grid bars —3— stand in elevation across the top of the said border and engage the edge of the said cap at a depth of fully half an inch from their top edge or surface. This leaves the middle area of cap —4— not only unoccupied but on a decidedly lower plane than the top supporting edges of the grid bars, and hence makes room which is especially well adapted to receive the bail or loop B. This bail is bent inward at its extremities which engage in under the cap —4— at one side of the center thereof and in such relation to two of the grid bars —3— that the said bars therefore are in position to serve as back stops or rests for the bail B when it is raised for use and against which it does rest until laid down out of the way, as seen in dotted lines Fig. 1. When down it is not only altogether out of the way, but is also out of the flame which proceeds from the edge of the burner cap.

Gas is admitted through the short mixing tube —10—, which is cast integral with the bowl —12— of the burner, and said bowl is secured to the cap by a screw passing through their center. The mixed or oxygenized gas issues between the bowl and cap and sustains a perfectly blue flame.

In use, as for example in heating a crimping iron, the edge of the border —5— is on a higher plane and serves as a fulcrum for the iron and the end of the iron engages under the bail. The border and the burner cap are advantageously arranged on different planes as described, so that this use can be made of the border with the bail B and thereby hold the iron in supporting position.

In order that there may be a cool part for attachment of the rubber hose which carry the gas, I provide a nozzle —14— which is connected with the main bowl and projects in front of the center of the mixing tube —10—. The connection —15— of nozzle —14— with the bowl is built to form a shield to prevent

upward escape of the gas at the mouth of the mixing tube and as well to guard against lighting from above.

What I claim is—

- 5 A gas burner having a circular shell frame, a burner cap centrally in said frame, grid bars having their bearing edges above both said parts, and a bail pivoted on one side of said cap and adapted to rest against said bars

when raised and to drop between the ends of the said bars when out of use, substantially as set forth. 10

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 8th day of June, 1894.

CHARLES WHITTINGHAM.

Witnesses:

GEORGIA SCHAEFFER,
M. G. NORTON.