Nov. 3, 1936. G. KEITH 2,059,360

GAS BURNER

Original Filed Nov. 19, 1935

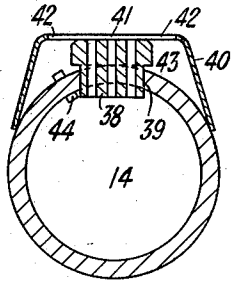


FIG. 1.

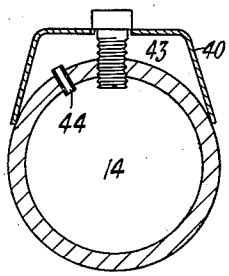


FIG. 2.

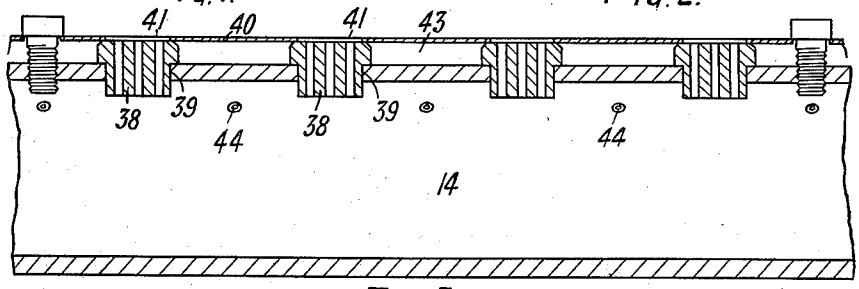


FIG. 3.

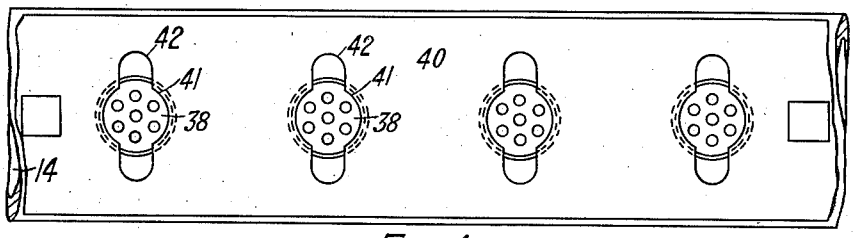


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,059,360

GAS BURNER

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Original application November 19, 1935, Serial No. 50,493. Divided and this application April 16, 1936, Serial No. 74,661. In Great Britain November 1, 1934

1 Claim. (Cl. 158—104)

This invention relates to a gas burner, particularly for gas-fired baking ovens as described in the specification of the co-pending application Serial No. 50,493 filed November 19, 1935, of which this application is a division.

According to the invention, the burner proper includes a tube presenting a row of nozzles, and a channel fixed to surmount the tube and fed with a self-burning mixture to form a gas fuse for the nozzles, the channel serving to hold the nozzles in the tube.

In the accompanying drawing, Figs. 1 and 2 are transverse sections, Fig. 3 is a fragmentary longitudinal section and Fig. 4 a fragmentary plan of a gas burner according to the invention.

As explained in the specification of the said co-pending application, the burner tube 14 is supplied by an injector nozzle with a combustible mixture of gas and induced air.

Nozzles 38 are held in a row of apertures 39 in the tube 14 by a channelled strip 40 pinned to and extending lengthwise of the tube 14 and formed with transverse slots 41 which register with and slightly overlap the nozzles 38, end parts 42 of the slots 41 extending beyond the peripheries of the nozzles 38 to form outlets from the channel space 43 defined between the tube 14 and the strip 40. Combustible mixture is fed to the space 43 from the tube 14 through small passages 44 traversing the wall of the tube.

As will be understood, the arrangement is such that a flame applied to the nearest of the nozzles 38 will travel along the burner tube 14 and light up the other nozzles 38, the mixture within the space 43 acting, in effect, as a fuse.

I claim:—

A gas burner comprising, in combination, a burner tube formed with a row of apertures through its wall and with small passages traversing the wall of the tube adjacent the apertures, nozzles fitted into said apertures, and a channel strip fixed to and extending lengthwise of said tube, said channel strip holding said nozzles in position in said apertures, said channel strip being provided with slots overlapping said nozzles, and said small passages opening into the space between said channel strip and said tube.

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