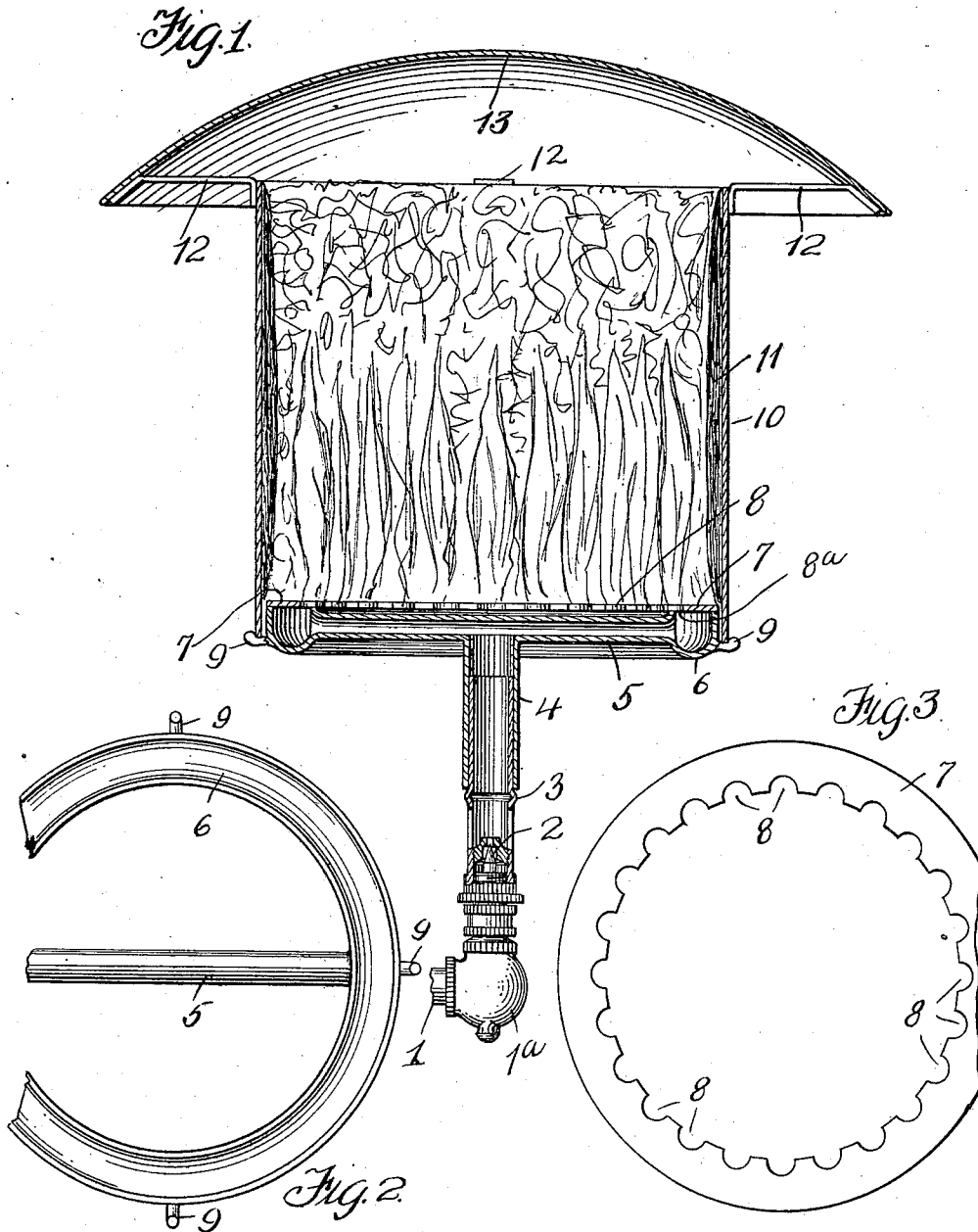


J. & F. MARIK.
HEATING GAS BURNER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1909.

966,343.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.



Witnesses:—
Samuel Payne.
R. H. Butler

Inventors.
J. Marik.
F. Marik.
H. E. G. H. G.
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH MARIK AND FRANK MARIK, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

HEATING GAS-BURNER.

966,343.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed October 27, 1909. Serial No. 524,886.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH MARIK and FRANK MARIK, citizens of the United States of America, residing at N. S. Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Heating Gas-Burners, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to a heating gas burner designed for heating air to render a room or compartment comfortable in cold or inclement weather.

The primary object of our invention is to provide a novel heater that can be easily mounted upon a gas jet to utilize the gas as fuel for heating purposes.

Another object of our invention is to provide a heater through which cold air can circulate to be heated and ejected from the upper end of the heater in a heated condition.

A further object of this invention is to provide a heater consisting of comparatively few parts easily and quickly assembled and the heater as an entirety easily placed upon a gas jet.

A still further object of this invention is to accomplish the above results by a heating gas burner that is simple in construction, durable, inexpensive to manufacture, and highly efficient for the purposes for which it is intended.

With the above and other objects in view that will more readily appear, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter specifically described and then claimed.

Reference will now be had to the drawing forming a part of this specification wherein there is illustrated what we believe to be a practical embodiment of our invention, but it is in this connection that we reserve the right to make various changes in the structural details without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a heating gas burner constructed in accordance with our invention, Fig. 2 is a plan of a portion of a burner casing, and Fig. 3 is a plan of a portion of a burner ring.

In the accompanying drawing the reference numeral 1 denotes a gas supply pipe,

which by the way of an example may represent a gas fixture carried by a wall, the arm of a chandelier or a pipe provided specially for our improved heating gas burner. The pipe 1 is provided with an elbow 1^a, an air mixer 2 and a nipple 3, these parts being common to an ordinary gas fixture.

Adapted to fit upon the nipple 3 is the tubular stem 4 of a connecting pipe 5, said pipe being arranged at right angles to the stem 4 and formed integral therewith. The pipe 5 supports a circular burner casing 6, which is channel shaped in cross section. Adapted to rest upon this casing is a burner ring or annulus 7 having the inner edge thereof scalloped or serrated, as at 8, to provide openings 8^a. The gas is ignited at these openings and is adapted to form a circular flame for heating cold air that passes upwardly between the burner casing 6 and the pipe 5.

The casing 6 is provided with radially disposed arms 9 adapted to support the lower edges of a vertical cylindrical heater shell 10, said shell being provided with a lining 11 of asbestos or other non-fusible material.

Attached to the upper outer edges of the shell 10 are radially disposed arms 12 and these arms are adapted to support a dome shaped cover 13, which serves functionally as a deflector for ejecting hot air from the upper end of the heater.

The cover 13 can be made detachable relative to the arms 12, whereby a utensil can be placed upon the upper end of the shell should it be desired to use the heater somewhat similar to a stove.

In designing our heater, we have aimed to provide a simple and inexpensive device that can be used as an auxiliary to the ordinary heating apparatus of a building, and it is in this connection that the device can be advantageously used by roomers, boarders and the traveling public for heating compartments where the permanent heating systems are imperfect. By removing the cover it is also possible to use the heater for warming water or small quantities of other matter that can be readily supported upon the upper end of the shell 10.

Having now described our invention what we claim as new, is:—

1. In a heater, a burner comprising an annular member channel-shaped in cross section with the open side upward and having a

transversely-extending feed-pipe lying in the same plane as the member, a plurality of supporting lugs on the periphery of said annular member, a ring mounted on the annular member and having a notched inner circumference forming openings communicating with the interior of the member, a shell supported on said lugs, and a deflector supported over the upper end of said shell.

10 2. In a heater, a burner comprising an annular member channel-shaped in cross section with the open side upward and having an integral transversely-extending feed-pipe lying within the annular member and provided intermediate its end with an inlet nip-

15

ple, a sleeve connecting said nipple with the fuel supply, supports carried by said annular member, a ring mounted on said annular member and having openings communicating with the interior of said member, a shell mounted on the supports carried by the annular member, and a cover supported over the upper end of said shell.

20

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH MARIK.
FRANK MARIK.

Witnesses:

C. J. WEITERSHAUSEN,
ALBERT BEILSTEIN.