July 11, 1944. L. C. KESTER 2,353,244

HOOD FOR STOVES

Filed May 25, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

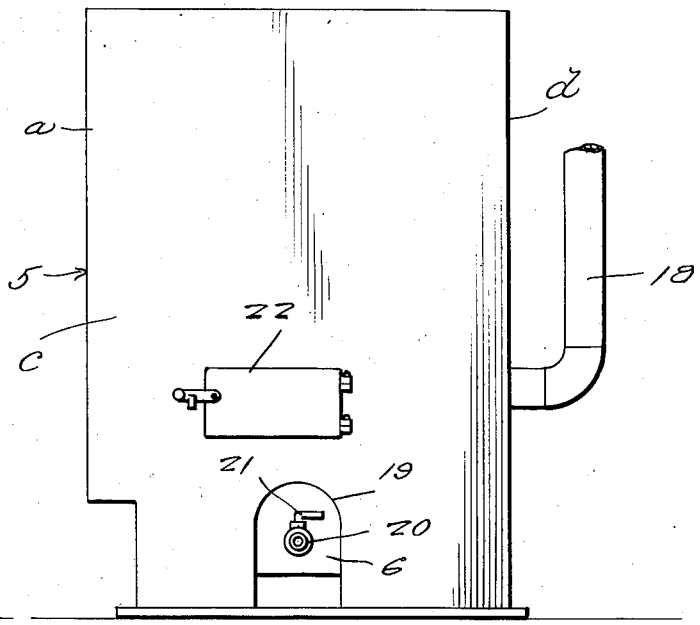
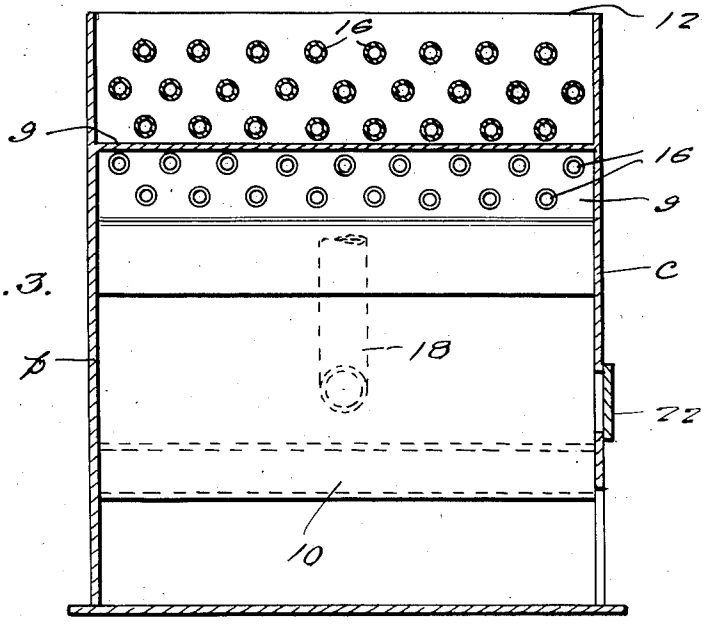



Fig. 3.




Inventor

Lynn C. Kester

By Clarence A. O'Brien

and Harvey B. Jacobson

Attorneys

July 11, 1944. L. C. KESTER 2,353,244

HOOD FOR STOVES

Filed May 25, 1942 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

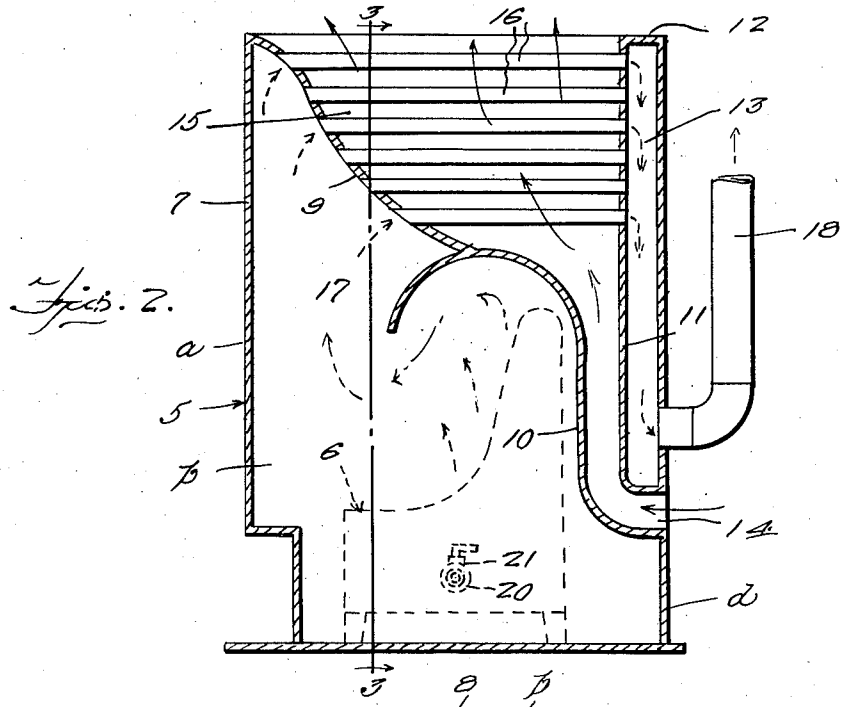



Fig. 2.

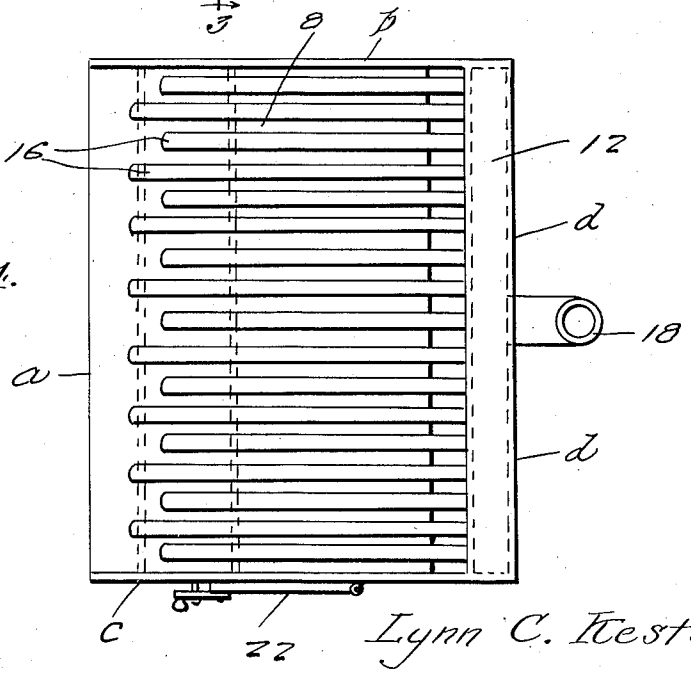



Fig. 4.

Inventor

Lynn C. Kester

By Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson Attorneys

Patented July 11, 1944

2,353,244

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,353,244

## HOOD FOR STOVES

Lynn C. Kester, Hereford, Tex.

Application May 25, 1942, Serial No. 444,440

1 Claim. (Cl. 126—90)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in appliances for heating stoves, and more particularly to a hood for disposition over a gas heating stove to promote the more abundant heating of air.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide an attachment for gas heating stoves which will serve as a vented gas heating circulator without increasing consumption of fuel.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a hood for heating stoves which can be readily placed over a stove without modifying the construction of the latter.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a top plan view.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals designate like parts, it can be seen in the drawings that numeral 5 generally refers to the hood structure which makes up the present invention, while numeral 6 generally refers to a gas heater over which the hood is to be disposed.

The hood 5 comprises a shell 7 of substantially rectangular shape in horizontal section, the same having a front wall *a*, side walls *b*, *c*, and a rear wall *d*.

A transversely curved deflector 8 is supported in the shell 7 about midway from the top, and overhangs the upper portion of the gas heater 6.

A slightly curved and forwardly bulging wall 9 extends from the top of the deflector 8 and connects with the upper edge of the front wall *a*.

The rear edge of the deflector 8 has a depending apron 10 which extends downwardly and backwardly against the back wall *d*. An inner wall 11 extends upwardly from adjacent the lower end of the apron 10 and is bridged to the upper edge of the rear wall *d*, as at 12, thus defining a back wall space 13. Numeral 14 denotes an air inlet to the upwardly flared passageway 15 defined by the side walls *b*, *c* and walls 9, 11.

Tubes 16 extend across the flared passageway 15 bridging the walls 9, 11 and have their ends in communication with the combustion chamber 17 and the back space 13.

It can now be seen that hot air rises from the gas heater 6 and the hot products of combustion pass through the tubes 16 and in so doing heat the air passing upwardly from the inlet 14 and through the flared passageway 15. The hot products of combustion having passed through the tubes 16 and into the back space 13, then pass into a flue line 18.

So that the heater 6 may obtain sufficient air, an opening 19 is provided in the side wall *c* and this also accommodates a gas line 20 to the heater and a valve 21 in the gas line.

Numeral 22 denotes a door in the side wall *c* which permits access to the heater, as when igniting of the same is desired.

While the foregoing specification sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A device of the class described comprising a substantially rectangular shell adapted to be disposed over a gas heater and having front, back and side walls, respectively, the top wall of the shell being open, and the back wall of said shell having an air inlet opening therein adjacent the bottom thereof, said back wall above said opening being of double construction to form therein a closed down-take chamber at the back of said shell for the escape of products of combustion, an inner back wall in said shell extending from the bottom of said opening forwardly and then upwardly and terminating in a curved hood for overhanging the heater, said inner back wall forming with the double construction back wall an air uptake flue in front of said downtake chamber, an upper inner wall in said shell slanting upwardly and forwardly from said hood to the top edge of the front wall, said upper inner wall forming with said front, side and back walls a closed heating chamber enveloping the heater, said upper inner wall forming together with the double construction back wall and said side walls an upwardly flaring air outlet for said uptake flue, flue pipes in said air outlet establishing communication between said closed chamber and said downtake chamber, and an outlet flue at the bottom of said downtake chamber, and an air inlet in said shell for said heating chamber.

LYNN C. KESTER.