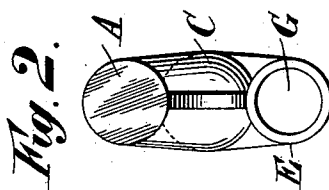
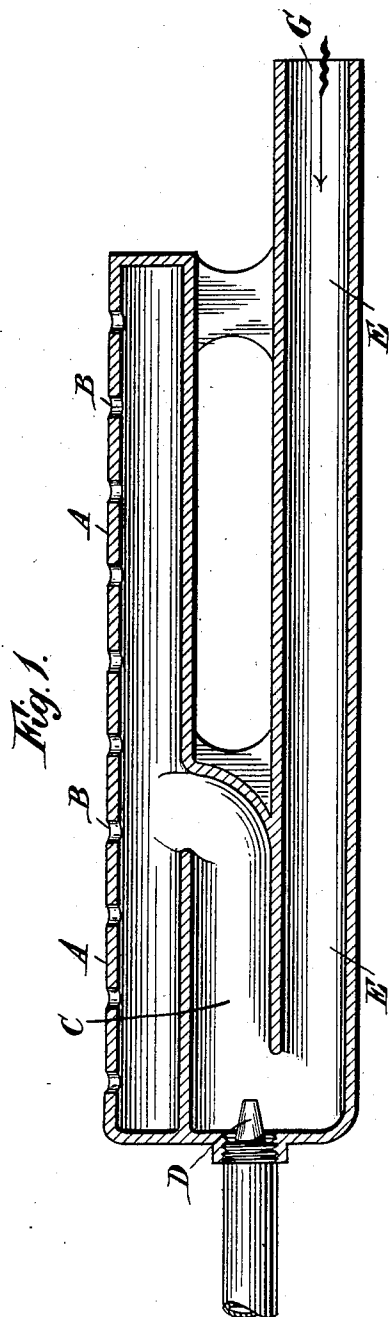


No. 730,735.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

F. J. BEAUMONT.
ATMOSPHERIC GAS BURNER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1900.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

H. Steffen
Thos. S. Elliott

Inventor

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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK JOHN BEAUMONT, OF STROUD GREEN, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO
R. AND A. MAIN, LIMITED, OF CLERKENWELL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ATMOSPHERIC GAS-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,735, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed December 24, 1900. Serial No. 40,961. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK JOHN BEAUMONT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at No. 21 Albany road, Stroud Green, Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in and Connected with Atmospheric Gas-Burners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to atmospheric gas-burners. In burners of this and like types as at present constructed, and especially those having comparatively large orifices, there is a great tendency when the gas-pressure is low to fire back and ignite at the injector-nipple, with objectionable and sometimes dangerous results. By virtue of my improved burner, which I will hereinafter describe in detail, I am enabled to hold back the ignited gas, so that it cannot reach the injector-nipple, whereby the objectionable results just pointed out cannot take place.

The invention is clearly shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the burner, and Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

Like characters refer to like parts in both figures of the drawings.

The burner-tube A, with its holes or nipples B, is provided with a chamber C, below and communicating with the same, and the gas-inlet opens into this chamber. Below the chamber C is an air-supply tube E. The gas flowing into the chamber C toward the burner-

tube A draws atmospheric air into such chamber by way of the tube E, where such gas is thoroughly admixed with the air in such chamber. The atmospheric air after it passes through the inlet G of the tube E is heated by heat radiating from the burner-tube, so that such air enters the chamber C in a heated condition. On reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the air-supply tube E is longer than the burner-tube, by reason of which said air-supply tube is adapted to inclose a large quantity of air to provide an ample cushion for the purpose of holding back the ignited gas, so that such ignited gas cannot reach the gas-inlet, as in case it did the objectionable results hereinbefore stated would follow.

Having described the invention, what I claim is—

A burner consisting of a horizontally-disposed upper tube having holes at its upper side, a chamber below and communicating with the burner-tube, having a gas-inlet, and a horizontally-disposed air-supply tube below the burner-tube and communicating with said chamber, the outer end of said air-supply tube extending beyond the outer end of the burner-tube, and said tubes being in parallelism.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK JOHN BEAUMONT.

Witnesses:

WM. O. BROWN,
HUGH HUGHES.