No. 736,203. PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

G. W. BRUNNER.

HEATER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

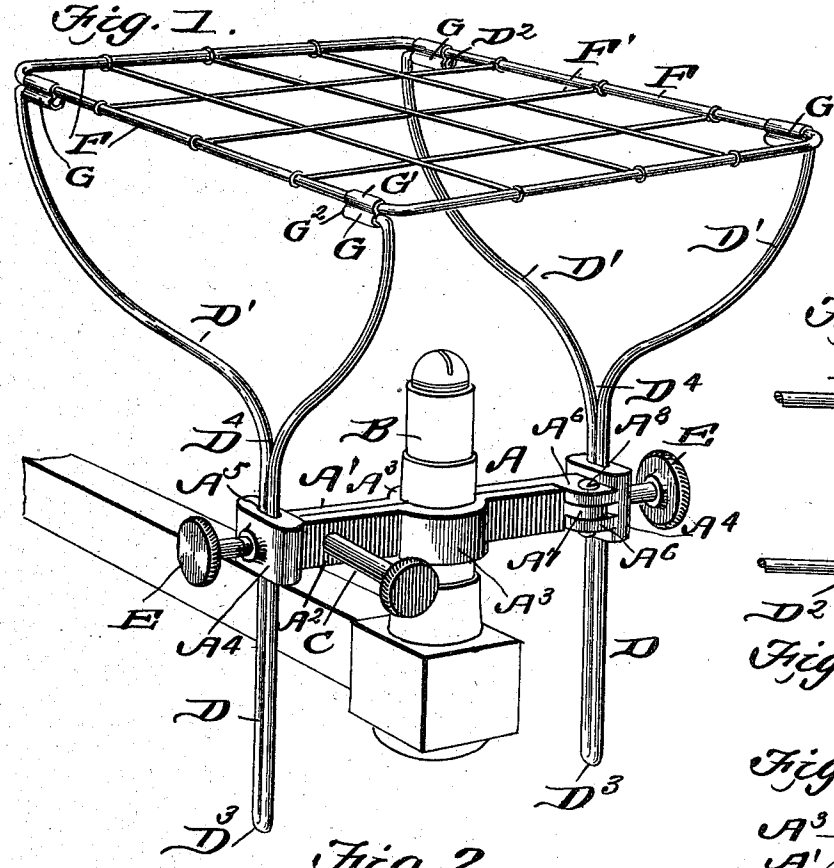


Fig. 2.

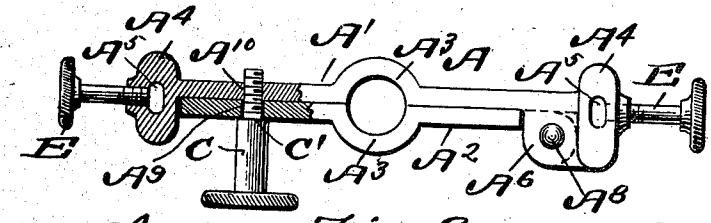


Fig. 3.

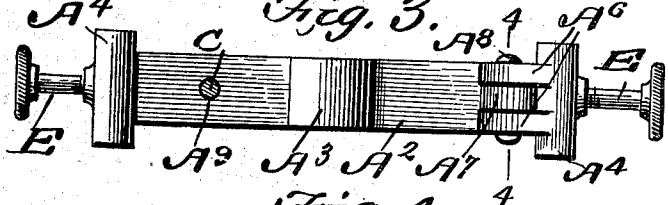


Fig. 4.

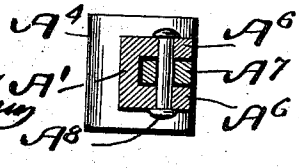


Fig. 7.

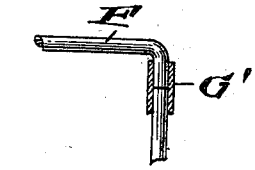


Fig. 8.

Fig. 5.

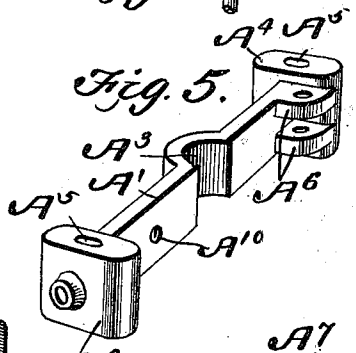
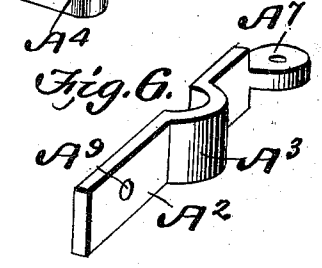


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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No. 736,203. Patented August 11, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WALTER BRUNNER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

HEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,203, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,577. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WALTER BRUNNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Heater, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved construction of device designed to be attached to a gas-burner for the purpose of supporting a receptacle above the gas-flame for the purpose of heating the article or material contained within the receptacle.

Another object is to provide a device which can be quickly and easily attached to a burner and also one which can be disconnected and folded into a small space when not in use.

A still further object is to provide a device which is adjustable in its parts, so that the receptacle to be supported can be held at the desired distance above the burner.

With these several objects in view the invention consists, essentially, in the employment of a bracket adapted to be secured to the gas-burner, the standards carried by the said bracket and adjustable with reference to said bracket, and the supporting-frame carried by the said standards and pivotally connected therewith.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the practical application of my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the bracket, one end of said bracket being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a side view of said bracket. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view showing one member of the bracket, and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view showing the opposing member of said bracket, and Figs. 7 and 8 show details of construction illustrating the manner of connecting the supporting-frame to the supporting-standards.

My invention is intended to be used in connection with an ordinary gas-burner for the purpose of heating or cooking anything by the gas-flame, and it will be understood that a kettle, saucepan, or frying-pan may be supported upon a device constructed in accordance with my invention, the supporting-frame being made sufficiently large for this purpose.

In the practical employment of my invention I employ a bracket A, composed of two members A' and A^2, said member A' having a central bowed portion A^3 and transversely-arranged end pieces A^4, which end pieces have a bore A^5 passing entirely therethrough, said bore being non-circular in cross-section. The member A' is also constructed with two parallel ears A^6, between which is pivoted the ear or lug A^7, formed upon the end of the member A^2, a pivot-bolt A^8 being passed through perforated ears A^6 and A^7. The member A^2 is also formed with a central bowed portion A^3, corresponding both in size and shape to the bowed portion A^3 of the member A'. The curve, however, is exactly the reverse, so that when the members A' and A^2 are brought together a circular opening is provided at the center of the bracket and into which the burner B is adapted to fit, and in order to securely clamp the bracket upon the said burner I employ a binding-screw C, which passes through a smooth opening A^9, produced in the free end of the member A^2, and engages a threaded aperture A^{10}, produced in the member A', directly opposite the smooth opening or aperture A^9, and inasmuch as this binding-screw C is constructed with a shoulder C' said shoulder will bear against the member A^2 and bind the free end tightly against the member A'. It will thus be seen that I provide a bracket which can be quickly and easily connected to or disconnected from the burner B. A standard D is secured in each transverse end portion of the bracket, each standard passing through the transverse bore produced in the ends of the bracket, said standards being held in any desired adjustment by means of binding-screws E. These standards are preferably bifurcated at their upper ends, as shown at D', the ends of said bifurcated portion being connected to a supporting-frame F, essentially rectangular in shape and composed of stout pieces of wire connected by a plurality of smaller wires F'. This supporting-frame F is preferably connected to the ends of the supporting-standards by means of clips or sleeves G, said clips or sleeves comprising two tubular sections—

one section, G′, surrounding the supporting-frame F, and the other section, G^2, receiving the inwardly-bent ends D^2 of the standards—and it will be noted by reference to Fig. 8 that the ends of the supporting-frame F are caused to meet within the clip or sleeve which serves to connect the supporting-frame to one of the standards. This form of connection between the supporting-frame and standards enables the said standards and frame to be folded into a compact space, it being understood, of course, the standards are first disconnected from the bracket. In practice I prefer to construct the standards from a single piece of wire bent centrally upon itself, as shown at D^3, the portions of the wire being pressed close together until they diverge at D^4. It will of course be understood, however, that this construction is not absolutely necessary, as the standards may be constructed in any other suitable manner.

The binding-screws are made particularly long, so that the various parts can be adjusted while the gas is burning, and by having the screws long the person manipulating the attachment is not likely to have the fingers burned during such operation.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient device, which will successfully carry out all of the objects hereinbefore described.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a device of the kind described, a bracket composed of two members and provided with means for clamping said bracket to a gas-burner, standards adjustably connected to said bracket, and a supporting-frame pivotally connected to the upper ends of said standards, as specified.

2. A bracket composed of two members, one of which is provided with vertically-bored transverse end pieces, the other member being pivotally connected to the first-mentioned member and means for binding said members together and clamping the bracket upon a gas-burner, the standards bifurcated at their upper ends, said standards being adjustably connected to the bracket, a supporting-frame pivotally connected to the upper ends of the standards and means for so connecting the supporting-frame and standards.

GEORGE WALTER BRUNNER.

Witnesses:
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