

Sept. 25, 1923.

1,468,738

A. MEADOWS

DRIP PAN SUPPORT AND BURNER BOX CONSTRUCTION

Filed July 15, 1922

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

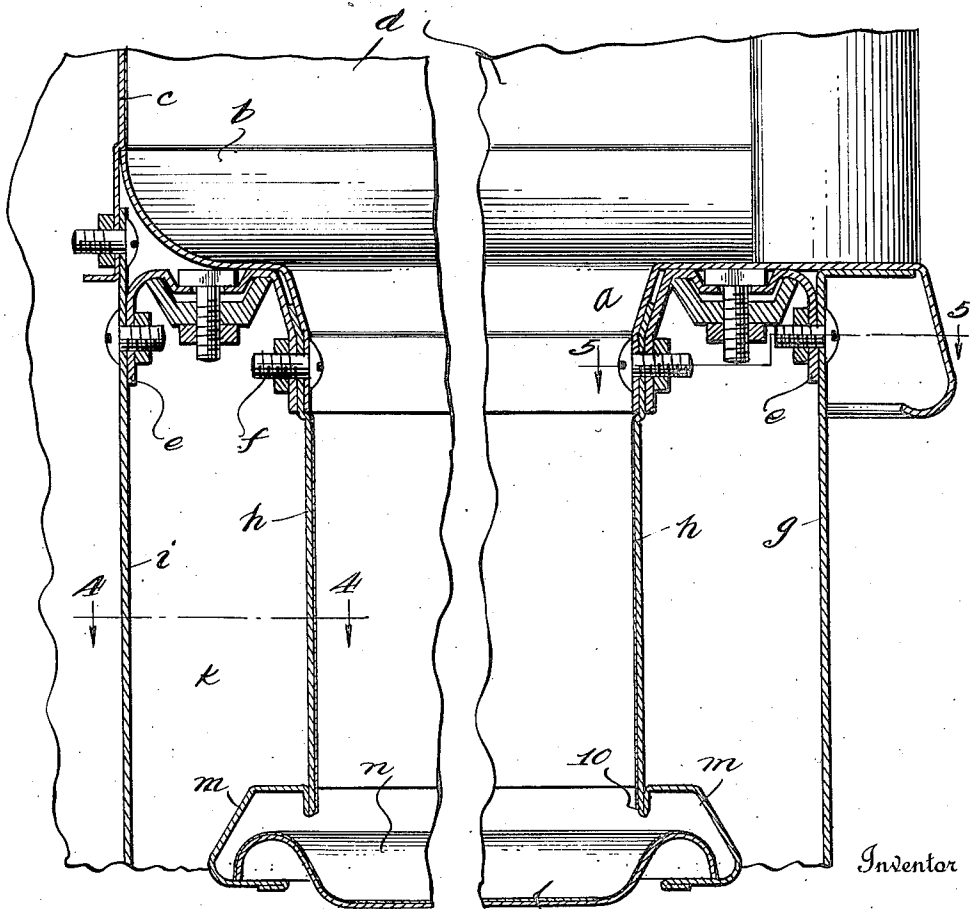
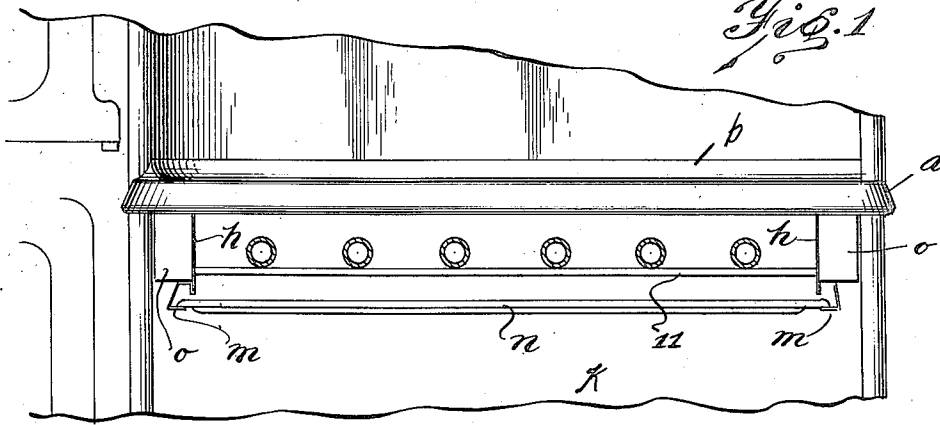


Fig. 2

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

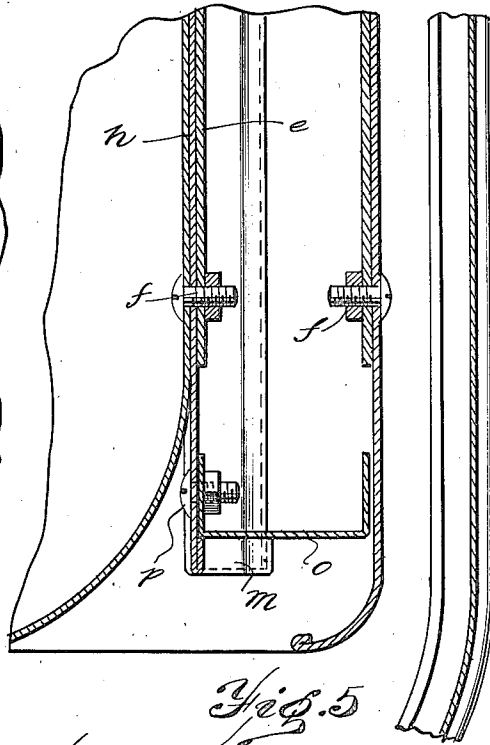
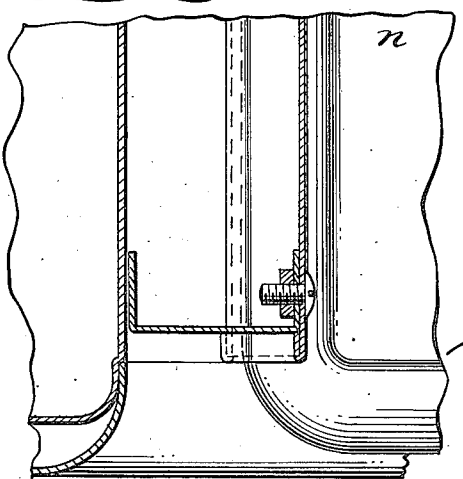
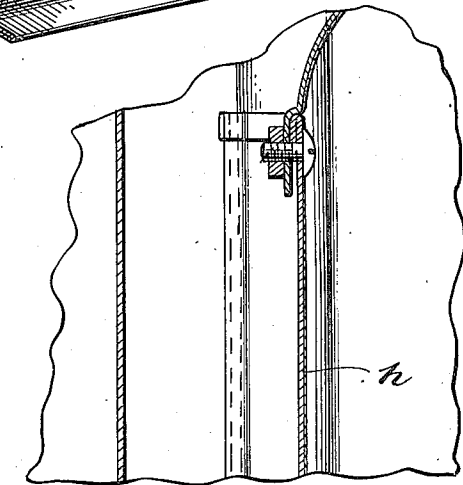
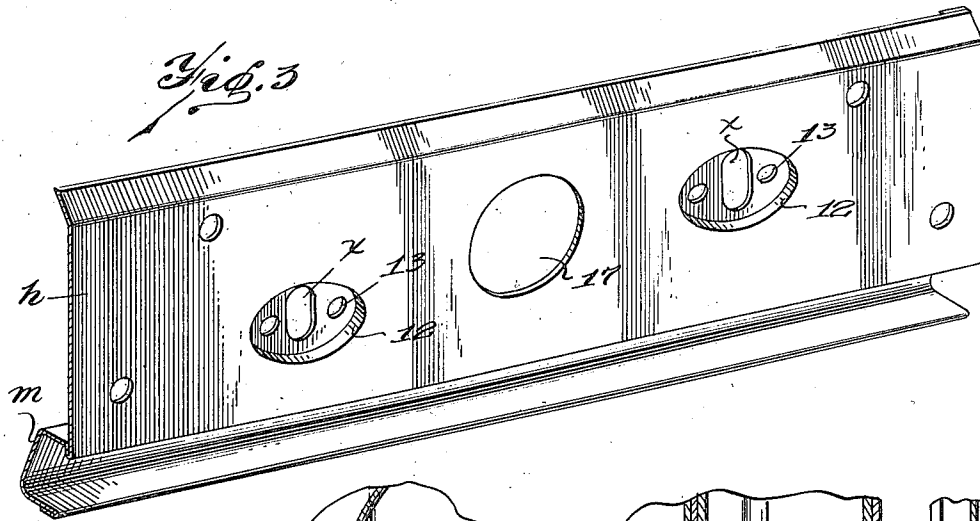


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

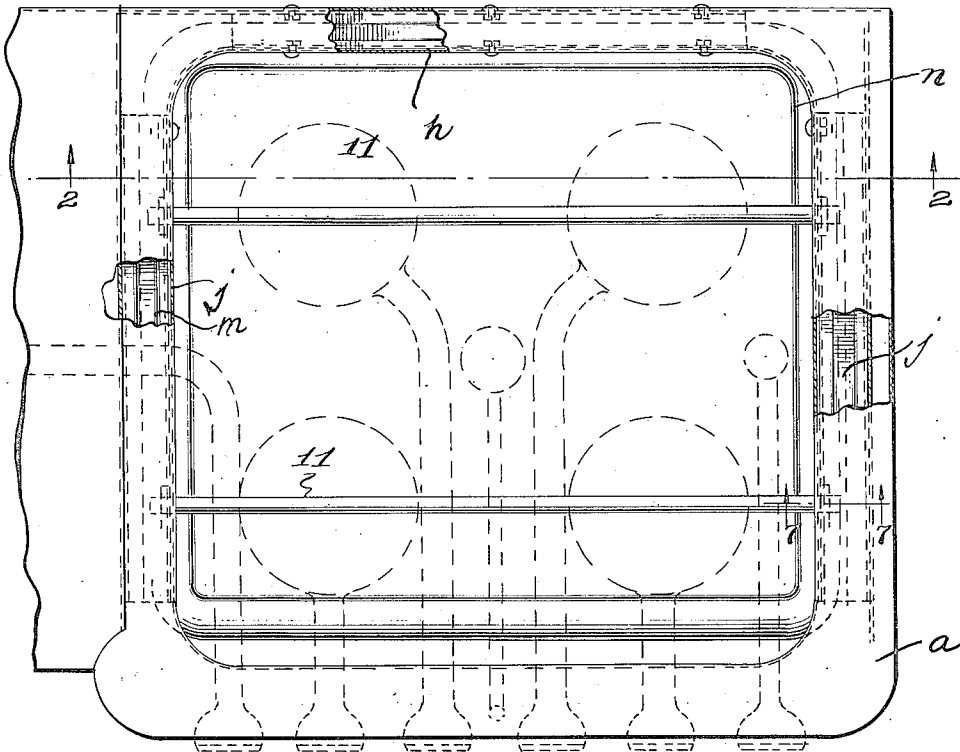


Fig. 6

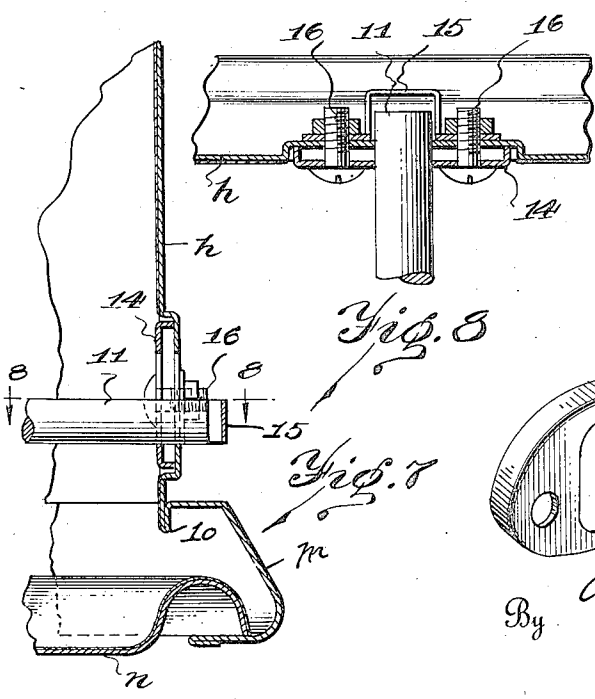


Fig. 8

Fig. 7

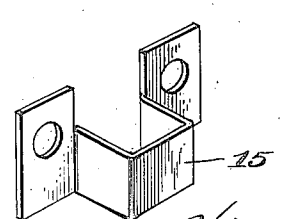


Fig. 9

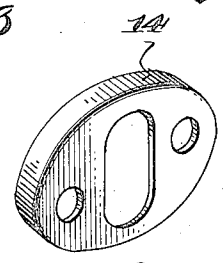


Fig. 10

Indenter

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT MEADOWS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

DRIP-PAN-SUPPORT AND BURNER-BOX CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed July 15, 1922. Serial No. 575,349.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT MEADOWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drip-Pan-Support and Burner-Box Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a burner box and drip pan construction for gas or vapor stoves. It is the object of the present invention to support the drip pan by a separate apron or skirt that forms the burner box walls and which is spaced from the burner pit walls.

In a co-pending application No. 575,348, I have described and claimed the girder construction by which the burner box walls are supported in spaced relation with respect to the burner pit walls. I, therefore, do not claim the channel girder construction in this application, but this application is directed broadly to the feature of the spaced burner box walls and drip pan hanger regardless of the means utilized to get this spaced condition.

Referring to the drawings,—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of the stove showing the gas manifold cut off to give a clear view of the burner box and the drip pan.

Fig. 2 is a large vertical section of the burner box and upper part of the burner pit or warming chamber.

Fig. 3 is a perspective of a portion of the drip pan hanger or burner box wall.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the stove top.

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a detail view of the rod-stop clip.

Fig. 10 is a detail of the rod-supporting clamp.

The grate-supporting-frame is designated *a* and includes the upper apron *b* which merges into the side oven wall *c* and the rear stove wall *d* on a long sweeping curve and with a flush joint which has been described and claimed with the girder in the previous

application above referred to. The channel girders *e* are used on both sides and the rear of the stove as described in my previous application. One of the functions of these girders is to afford an attachment for the grate-supporting frame at the bottom thereof below the grates so that the nuts and bolts *f* will be concealed from view. This is described and claimed in the aforementioned application.

These channel girders also support the glass-enameled burner box lining *h* which is secured to one side wall of the channel girder and thereby held in spaced relation to both the side wall *g* of the stove and broiler chamber *i* of the stove. These walls *i* and *g* are also the walls that enclose the warming chamber *k* and they may, therefore, accurately be called the warming chamber walls. The burner box lining *h* has its lower end bent into channels *m* into which may slide the edges of the drip pan tray *n*. This drip pan is ordinarily supported on the walls of the warming chamber so that these walls become soiled and corroded.

With the glass enameled burner box walls the soil and grease may be easily kept off the structure at the side of the drip pan. The metal is folded at 10 at the opening of each channel to form a drip point, or ledge so that the dripping from the burner box lining will not follow around the channel and under the drip pan. At the rear the drip pan is pushed way back against the back of the stove and inasmuch as the rear burner box wall is spaced by the girder *e* from the stove back, the drippings will fall directly off its lower edge into the pan.

The burner supporting rods 11 are supported by the side walls of the burner-box (Figs. 6-10 inclusive). Note that the side walls are provided with elliptical depression 12 and slots *x* (Fig. 3) and bolt holes 13. By passing the burner-supporting rods through these slots and the slots of the caps 14 and by securing the burner-rod end stops 15 and the caps in place by stove bolts and nuts 16, the burner supporting rods are held in place by a convenient form of assembly. The large hole 17 shown in Fig. 3 is to let the fuel pipe for the oven burners through.

By using separate walls spaced from the walls of the warming closet it is possible to keep these walls perfectly clean and no

drippings or splash from the drip pan will ordinarily reach them. Furthermore these burner-box walls, which are subject directly to the splash and corrosion, may be glass-enameled at not a great deal of increase in manufacturing cost. Hence the stove user may keep this limited glass-enameled surface clean without a great deal of trouble.

What I claim is:

10 1. In stove construction, the combination of a grate-supporting frame, warming chamber walls, a burner box lining supported in spaced relation therewith and depending from the grate-supporting frame and a
15 drip pan supported in slidable relation by the lower edges of the burner box lining:

20 2. In stove construction, the combination of warming chamber walls, a supporting and spacing member held thereby, a burner box lining supported by said member and having its lower edges bent into channels, and a drip pan supported by said channels in sliding relation, the said burner box being
25 supported in spaced relation with respect to the warming chamber walls.

30 3. In stove construction, the combination of a grate-supporting frame, a burner box lining depending from and forming a continuation of the grate-supporting frame, and a sliding drip pan supported in sliding

relation by the lower edges of the burner-box lining.

4. In stove construction, the combination of a burner box lining, the lower edges of the burner box lining being bent to form
35 channels, having each a depending drip ledge side and a drip pan slidably supported by the said channels under said drip ledge.

5. In stove construction, the combination of a grate-supporting frame, a warming
40 oven provided with side walls a burner box lining provided with walls separate from the warming oven walls and depending from the grate-supporting frame, and
45 burner supporting rods hung by the burner-box walls and burners and burner pipes supported upon said rods.

6. In stove construction, the combination of a burner-box lining, girders for supporting the burner-box and a drip pan supported
50 slidably by the lower edge of the burner-box lining.

7. In stove construction, the combination of a burner-box lining provided with slots, burner-supporting rods supported in said
55 slots, and caps and rod-end stops bolted to the lining to secure the rods in place.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALBERT MEADOWS.