

A. CLAUSING.
GAS BURNING ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES.
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964,611.

Patented July 19, 1910.

Fig. 1.

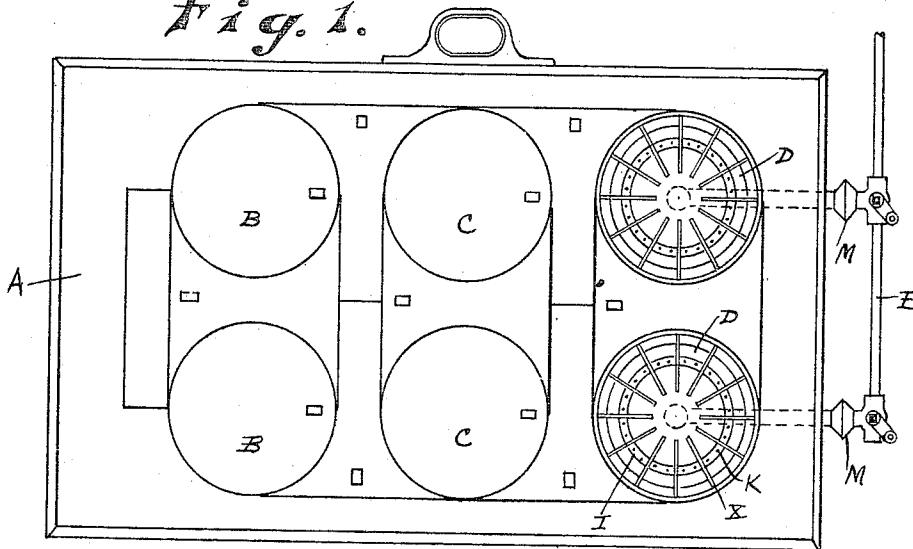


Fig. 3.

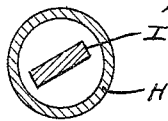


Fig. 2.

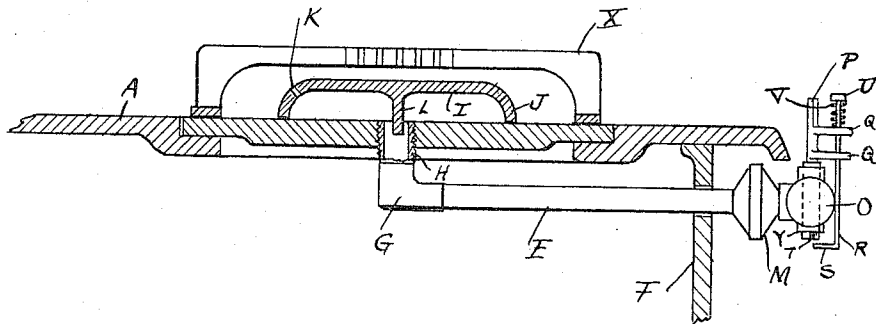
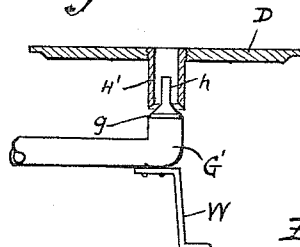


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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GAS-BURNING ATTACHMENT FOR STOVES.

964,611.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 19, 1910.

Application filed January 22, 1908. Serial No. 412,098.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT CLAUSING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gas-Burning Attachments for Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gas burning attachments for stoves and ranges, and pertains especially to that class of such attachments in which a cooking stove or range, provided with an ordinary fire pot, is also provided with gas burners for the rear griddle openings, whereby the heat may be supplied, either from the combustible in the fire pot, or from the gas delivered to such attachments.

The object of this invention is to provide an inexpensive form of construction which can be easily secured to the lids of ordinary stoves and in which the burner may be removed and replaced at pleasure, and when removed, will leave the upper surface of the stove unobstructed, the same as would be the case if the attachment were not supplied to such stove.

In the following description, reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a stove embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view, drawn on the axis of the gas supply tube. Fig. 3 is a detail view in cross section, showing the interacting member H, and tongue L. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing a slip joint connection between the gas supply pipe and the stove lid.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

A is the stove, provided with griddle openings normally closed by suitable lids B, C, and D, respectively. The lids B are located over the fire pot. The lids D are farthest removed from the fire pot and to these my improved attachments are applied. A gas supply pipe E extends through a suitable opening in the end wall F of the stove and is provided with an elbow G and an up-turned extremity H, which has screw threaded connections in a central aperture formed in the lid D.

A burner, comprising a circular shell I having a down-turned outer margin J, is

provided with a series of apertures K for the escape of the gas, the gas being ignited at these apertures. An outwardly extending tongue L depends from the central portion of the shell I and extends into the tubular member H when the shell is in position upon the lid D, the shell being otherwise unconnected, so that it can be removed at pleasure. The tongue L comprises a flat member which does not fill the opening in the member H, but may be arranged with its edges in close proximity to the walls of member H as best illustrated in Fig. 3.

M is an air valve of ordinary construction, and a gas valve is provided at O which is operated by means of a stem P, the upper end of which is preferably squared to receive a valve operating key. The stem P is provided with ears Q through which a locking rod R is passed, and at its lower end is provided with a hook S which is adapted to engage in a notch T in the valve casing Y when the valve is in closed position. The outer end of the rod is provided with a head U, between which and the upper ear Q, an operating spring V is located. The spring tends to draw the rod upwardly and causes the hook S to automatically engage in the notch T. It can be released by manually pressing on the head U against the tension of the spring, when it is desired to open the valve.

Referring to Fig. 4, it will be observed that I have here provided a lid D with a tubular member H', which is screw threaded in the central aperture in the lid D, and is adapted to be slipped over a reduced extremity h on an elbow G' formed in the gas supply pipe. The lower end of the pipe H' is annularly beveled downwardly and outwardly and is adapted to fit a corresponding surface on the elbow G' as shown at g in Fig. 4. With this construction the elbow G' is preferably provided with one or more supporting feet W, whereby it may be supported from the top of the stove oven.

With the above described construction the burner J, together with a grating X which may be employed in connection therewith, can be removed and replaced at pleasure, and when removed, the upper surface of the stove will be left unobstructed. With the construction shown in Fig. 4, the lid D may also be removed, together with the member H, thus allowing a kettle to be directly ex-

posed to the heat from the fire, the same as if my attachment were not applied to the stove.

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

1. In a device of the described class, the combination with a stove having a flat stove lid provided with an aperture, of an
10 elbowed, gas delivery pipe leading inwardly from one side of the stove, and arranged to discharge gas through said aperture, and a raised burner loosely mounted on said stove lid above said aperture.

15 2. In a device of the described class, the combination with a stove having a flat stove lid provided with an aperture, of an elbowed, gas delivery pipe leading inwardly from one side of the stove, and arranged to
20 discharge gas through said aperture, and a raised burner loosely mounted on said stove lid above said aperture, and provided with a depending lip loosely entering the aperture in the lid.

25 3. In a device of the described class, the combination with an apertured stove lid having its upper surface coinciding with that of the stove, of a tubular member secured in said aperture, a pipe connection
30 leading to said tubular member, and a burner

loosely supported on said lid and having a projection loosely entering said tubular member.

4. In a device of the described class, the combination with an apertured stove lid
35 having its upper surface coinciding with that of the stove, of a tubular member secured in said aperture, a pipe connection leading to said tubular member, and a burner loosely supported on said lid and having
40 a projection loosely entering said tubular member, said pipe having slip joint connection with the tubular member.

5. In a device of the described class, the combination with a stove having a flat stove
45 lid with an aperture, of an elbowed, gas delivery pipe leading inwardly from one side of the stove, and arranged to discharge gas through said aperture, and a raised burner loosely mounted on said stove lid
50 above said aperture, said lid having a depending tubular member fitted to said aperture and receiving gas from said elbowed pipe.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
55 in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT CLAUSING.

Witnesses:

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O. R. ERWIN.