Jan. 19, 1926. 1,569,903

R. W. WILTON

PROTECTOR FOR LABORATORY BURNERS

Filed Oct. 24, 1922

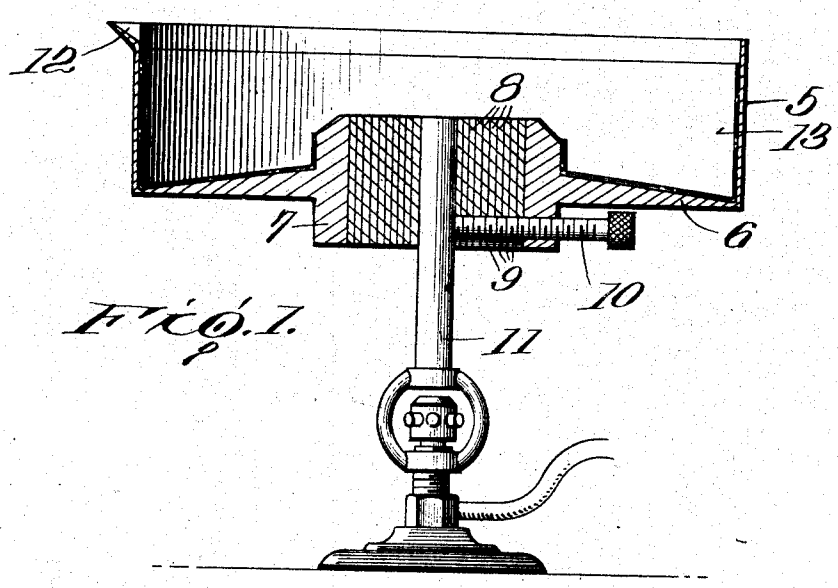
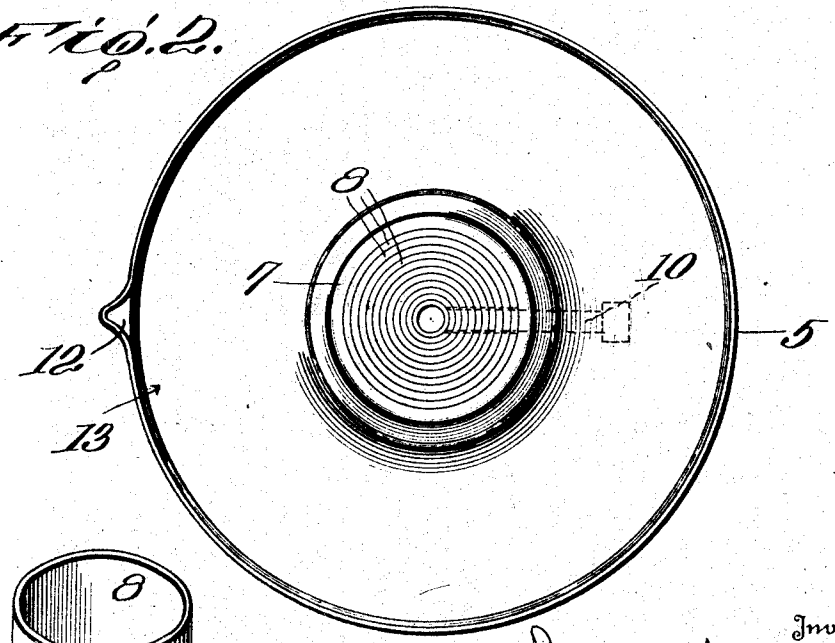


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



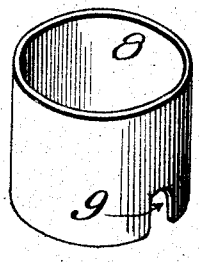


FIG. 3.

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Patented Jan. 19, 1926. 1,569,903

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH W. WILTON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROTECTOR FOR LABORATORY BURNERS.

Application filed October 24, 1922. Serial No. 596,612.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH W. WILTON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Protectors for Laboratory Burners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in protectors for laboratory burners.

The object of the invention is to provide means for catching the liquids and solids held in glass ware such as test tubes, beakers and the like over the flame of a laboratory burner when the tubes or beakers are broken by the heat or other causes. As a general proposition no provision is made for catching the acids or viscous substances contained in the test tubes or beakers and therefore when a container is broken the acids and viscous substances are precipitated upon the operator as well as over his manuals, note books, and the apparatus used in making the test, thereby, often seriously burning the operator and ruining the manuals and note books employed. With the viscous substances the burners are often so badly covered that they can no longer be used until they are cleansed. With the present invention all of these objections are overcome.

The invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view showing the invention applied to one form of burner;

Figure 2, is a top plan view; and

Figure 3, is a perspective view of one of the annular rings employed in supporting the device upon the burner.

The invention consists of a cylindrical body 5 having a bottom 6 which is provided with a tubular member or hub 7, which extends at right angles to the bottom on both sides thereof at the center. The bottom 6 has its upper surface tapered from the hub 7 to its outer edge or toward the cylindrical wall 5 at an angle of about 10 degrees, so that the liquid or viscous substances will flow outwardly toward the wall 5. Received within the hub 7 are a plurality of concentrically arranged rings 8, 8. These rings are provided near their lower edges with elongated slots 9. A screw 10 has screw threaded engagement with the tubular hub 7 and projects inwardly toward the center of the hub. The screw passes through the slots 9 of the several rings and forms a support for the rings to maintain them within the tubular hub 7.

In the drawing, I have shown one form of burner 11, although it is the intention and purpose of this invention to mount it upon a burner of any size. The diameter of the burner tube governs the number of rings 8 retained within the hub 7. Only a sufficient number of the rings are retained to accommodate the burner tube. After the tube or burner has been inserted within the hub 7, the screw 10 is screwed into the hub 7 and caused to impinge against the burner tube 11 for maintaining the device on the burner at the desired elevation. A spout 12 is provided in the cylindrical wall 5 whereby the liquids or solids caught in the receptacle may be discharged therefrom at any time. The construction of the receptacle may be varied in shape and the material employed may be anything suitable for the purpose for which the invention is intended. Suitable dishes of glass, porcelain or paper 13 may be inserted in the receptacle to catch the liquids or solids entering the receptacle. The paper receptacles are preferably employed when a viscous substance is being tested, while glass or porcelain is preferable when acids and the like are being tested.

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

1. A protector for laboratory burners, including a gas burner tube, a receptacle having a bottom provided with a hub, said hub surrounding the burner tube, and means carried by the hub engaging the tube for supporting the receptacle on the tube at the desired elevation.

2. A protector for laboratory burners, including a burner tube, a receptacle provided with an opening through the bottom for the reception of the burner tube, a plurality of concentric rings received in the opening of the receptacle for fitting the receptacle to the burner tube, and means for supporting the rings and fastening the receptacle to the burner tube.

RALPH W. WILTON.