Dec. 22, 1925. 1,566,758

B. MARTIN

PROTECTING HOOD FOR GASOLINE TORCHES AND THE LIKE

Filed June 12, 1925

Fig. 1

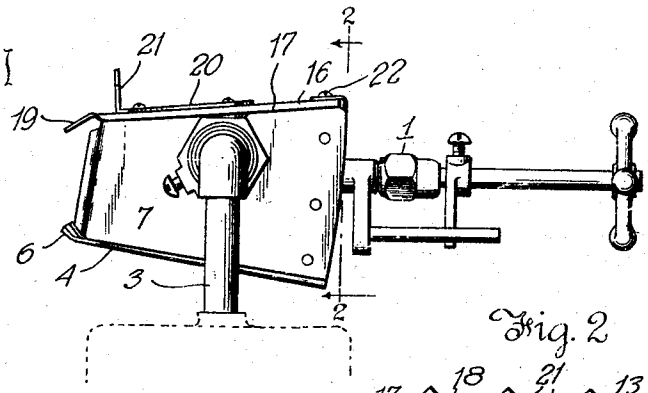
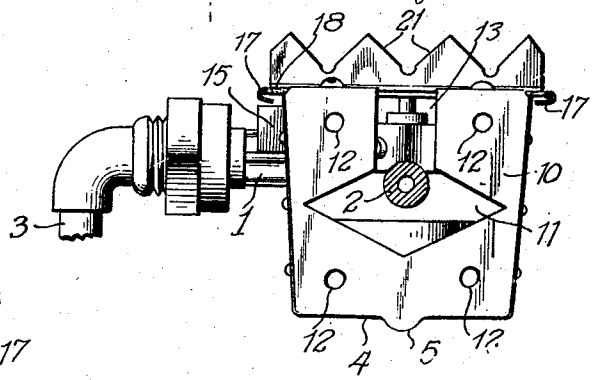


Fig. 2



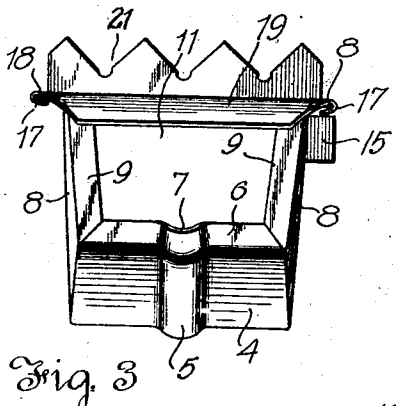
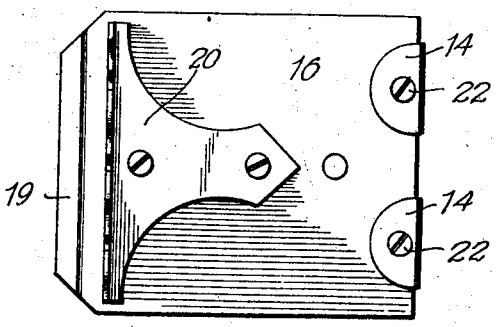


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



Inventor
Bruno Martin

By E. M. Bond
Attorney

Patented Dec. 22, 1925. 1,566,758

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRUNO MARTIN, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

PROTECTING HOOD FOR GASOLINE TORCHES AND THE LIKE.

Application filed June 12, 1925. Serial No. 36,603.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRUNO MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Protecting Hoods for Gasoline Torches and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in hoods or protectors for gasoline torches or analogous devices.

It has for its primary object to provide a simple, readily applied, durable, and efficient protector adapted to serve as a protection against wind and to retain the heat from the burner, and in fact, to fully fill the requirements of such a device when in use. The protector is readily applied to torches or burners of known construction or may be readily well adapted to any torch or burner of the general type for which this is made. When once applied the protector is securely held about the burner and there is no liability of its becoming detached and deranged and at the same time the burner itself is safe-guarded against injury in any way.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention, in one of its preferred forms, is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification; and, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gasoline torch or burner with my present form of hood applied.

Figure 2 is an end view thereof, with a part in section, the section being on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a detailed underside perspective of the hood removed.

Figure 4 is a plan view on an enlarged scale, of the burner with the top plate in position.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

In the present instance the hood or protector is shown or applied to a gasoline torch or burner 1 of any of the well known or approved forms of construction, of which 2 is the burner tube, and 3 the supply pipe therefor.

The hood is preferably, though not necessarily, constructed of copper in order to better retain the heat. It increases the strong power of the flame and protects the same against wind and water. It admits oxygen of the air and carries the same between the burner and the hood producing a melting heat. The wind has no chance to extinguish the flame by reason of the increased heat between the hood and the burner.

The hood comprises bottom portion 4 with central longitudinal depression 5 and an upturned flange portion 6, having a depression 7 in alignment with the depression 5, as seen best in Figure 3. From the opposite edges of this bottom portion extend the sides 8 which in the present instance are shown outwardly tapered, (see Figure 3) and provided with the flanges 9, (see Figure 3).

10 is the rear wall rising from the bottom 4 having therein at substantially its mid-height an opening 11, which may be of any desired shape and with one or more holes 12, which may be required for the admission of air. It is also provided with the vertical passage 13 in communication with the opening 11, as seen clearly in Figure 2, to permit of the application of the hood to the burner. This back end wall 10 is provided at its upper edge with the lugs 14, as seen clearly in Figure 4. One of the side walls 8 has a slot for the reception of the supply pipe 3 when the hood is applied. The wall of this opening may in some instances have a flange or flanges 15 extending outward therefrom, as seen in Figures 2 and 3, and between which the lateral portion of the supply pipe is received.

16 is the top portion. It is formed upon its underside at opposite edges with inturned portions 17 forming flanges which are cooperable with out-turned flanges 18 on opposite edges of the sides 8, as seen clearly in Figures 2 and 3. The top is provided at an end with a downwardly flected flange or the like 19, as seen in Figures 1, 3 and 4, which serves to shed any water that might otherwise tend to enter the hood or protector.

Upon the outer face of the top is shown a rack or rest 20 for holding any tool or other object that may be desired, being provided with the upstanding portion 21 which may be serrated as seen in Figures 2 and 3, to better hold the tools.

In use the top member 16 is removed from the hood. The hood is then placed about the burner and then the top portion 16 is slid on from the open end of the hood proper, the cooperation of the flanges 17 and 18 serving to draw the sides together and to clamp the hood tightly about the burner. The screws 22 are then applied, fastened through the flanges 14 and through the top and the protector is firmly held in position.

Modifications in detail, proportion and relative arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., embodying a body portion applicable to the burner and surrounding the flame tube thereof and having a removable top adapted to be secured to the body portion after the latter has been applied to the torch.

2. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising two separable members, one applicable to the burner and the other having slidable engagement with the first member to retain the hood about the burner.

3. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising a substantially rectangular body portion to embrace the flame tube of the burner and having provision for the admission of air, and a detachable top member serving to hold the body portion in position when applied.

4. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising a substantially rectangular body portion to embrace the burner and having provision for the admission of air, and a detachable top member serving to hold the body portion in position when applied, said top member having interlocking engagement with said top.

5. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising a body portion with sides having flanges at their upper ends, and a sliding top having side flanges cooperable with the first named flanges.

6. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising a body portion with sides having flanges at their upper ends, and a sliding top having side flanges cooperable with the first named flanges, the body portion having at one end legs adapted to overlap the adjacent end of the top and to be secured thereto.

7. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising a body portion with sides having flanges at their upper ends, and a sliding top having side flanges cooperable with the first named flanges, the body portion having at one end legs adapted to overlap the adjacent end of the top and to be secured thereto, the top having a downturned deflector at one end.

8. A protecting hood for gasoline torches, etc., comprising a body portion with sides having flanges at their upper ends, and a sliding top having side flanges cooperable with the first named flanges, the body portion having at one end legs adapted to overlap the adjacent end of the top and to be secured thereto, the top having a downturned deflector at one end and the body portion having air inlet openings at the opposite end.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

BRUNO MARTIN.