No. 746,203. PATENTED DEC. 8, 1903.

W. C. TROWBRIDGE.

REFLECTOR ATTACHMENT FOR OVENS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

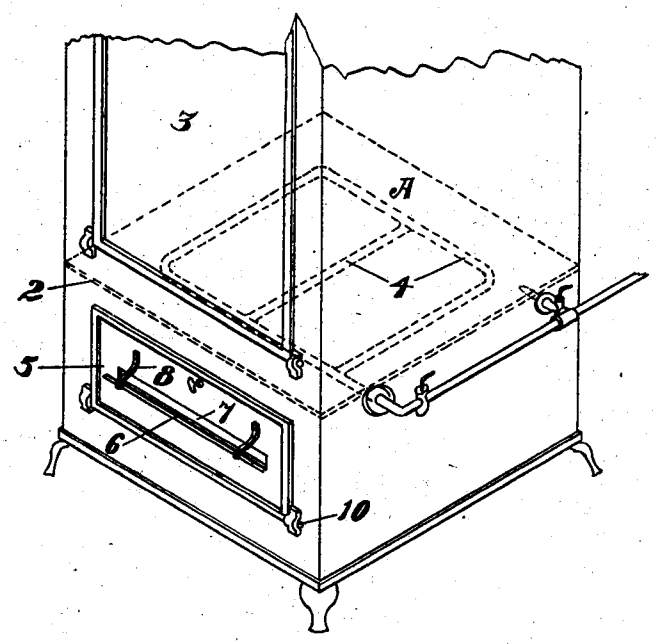



Fig. 2.

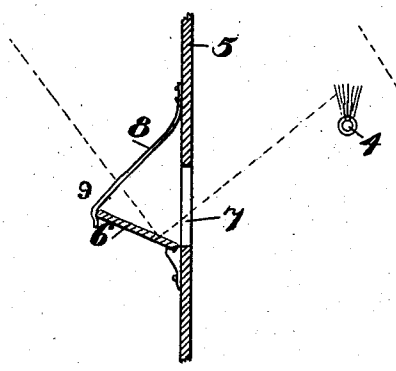



Fig. 3.

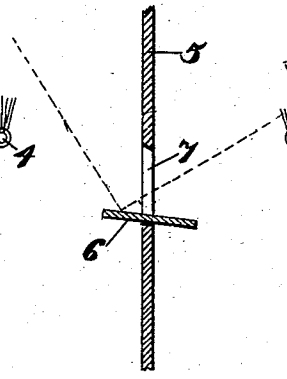
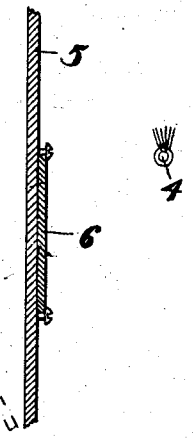



Fig. 4.




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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 746,203. Patented December 8, 1903.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBUR C. TROWBRIDGE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## REFLECTOR ATTACHMENT FOR OVENS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 746,203, dated December 8, 1903.

Application filed October 24, 1902. Serial No. 128,622. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILBUR C. TROWBRIDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Reflector Attachments for Ovens; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to improvements in attachments for gas-stoves and the like whereby the condition of the flame may be easily ascertained without the necessity of stooping or bending in order to look into the chamber in which the burner is usually inclosed.

In many gas-stoves upon the market the burner is situated within the oven-chamber in such position that it is necessary to stoop over or even kneel in order to regulate the flame or to see even if the gas is lighted. Such a position is awkward and, moreover, extremely tiring for the housewife; and it is the object of my invention to render it possible, by means of reflectors disposed either inside or outside of the oven, to see at all times the condition of the blaze and not require that the eye should be brought on a level with or beneath the burner.

Having reference to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a partial view of gas-stove, showing my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of door, showing application. Fig. 3 is a modification of my invention. Fig. 4 is another modification of same.

A represents an oven-chamber, here represented as divided horizontally by means of a partition 2 into upper and lower compartments. The upper or larger compartment forms the baking-chamber proper and is ordinarily accessible through an opening closed by a door 3. The lower or smaller compartment incloses the burner 4 and is ordinarily viewable only through a door, as 5. When the burner is lighted, the heat radiates through and around partition 2 to heat the entire oven-chamber. Such a construction practically represents the usual gas-stove construction. The door 5 or the walls of the oven may or may not have an aperture through which the burner may be observed from time to time as necessity requires, as when it is desired to vary the temperature of the oven and a greater or less flame is essential. As the burner is comparatively close to the floor, it becomes necessary for the housewife or cook to stoop or squat or kneel in order to see into the chamber in which the burner is situated while the gas-cock is being manipulated to get just the flame desired.

My invention resides in the attachment of a suitable reflector 6, by which the interior of the chamber containing the burner is visible from a point above the burner and not requiring the operator to change his or her normal upright position further than to bend the head slightly, so that the line of vision is projected downward.

In Fig. 2 the door 5 is shown with an aperture 7, extending horizontally nearly the width of the oven. In such a case the reflector 6 is held at an angle of about forty-five degrees by means of brackets secured to the door, or, as here shown, by the spring-clips 8, having one end attached to the door above the aperture and provided with kink portions 9, engaging over the upper edge of the reflector. The lower edge of the latter rests on a ledge on the door. This form of attachment allows the reflector to be readily set in position or knocked down, as for shipment. The operator has only to glance downward and the burner will be visible when the gas is lighted.

The reflector may be secured in the walls of the combustion-chamber, as indicated in Fig. 3. Again, it may be secured to the inside of door 5, (which latter is hinged at the bottom, as at 10,) as in Fig. 4. By stooping just sufficiently to open the door the reflector will be tilted at such an angle as to render the lighted burner visible to the operator.

It is obvious that a plurality of reflectors might be used in combination to give the results above noted, and I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to a single reflector nor to the precise location of the reflector in reference to a luminous oven-chamber, except that the reflector should be located in the draft-opening, where it will be protected from heat by the constant indraft.

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

1. In a stove, the combination with an oven-chamber having a ventilating-opening said chamber inclosing a burner, of a reflector positioned in line with the said opening and thereby protected from heat by the constant indraft.

2. In a stove, the combination with an oven-chamber inclosing a burner and having an opening for indraft, of a movable reflector located in said opening, and protected from heat by the indraft, and spring holding means for the reflector said reflector capable of projecting an image of the burner exterior to the oven.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILBUR C. TROWBRIDGE.

Witnesses:
S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.