(No Model.)

E. B. MANNING.

HEATER STAND FOR COFFEE URNS, &c.

No. 307,666. Patented Nov. 4, 1884.

Fig. 1

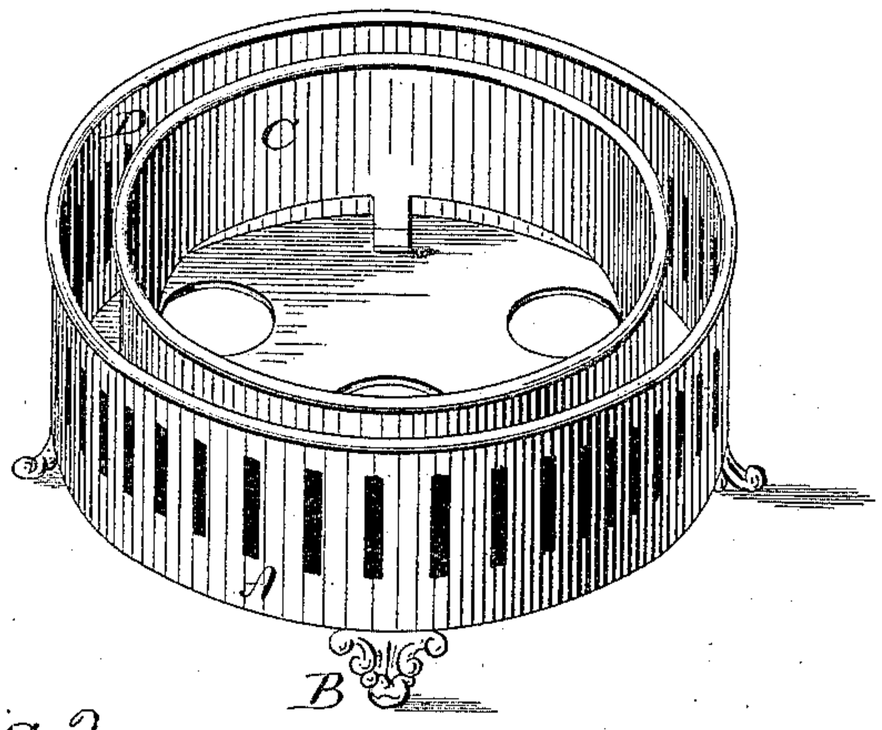
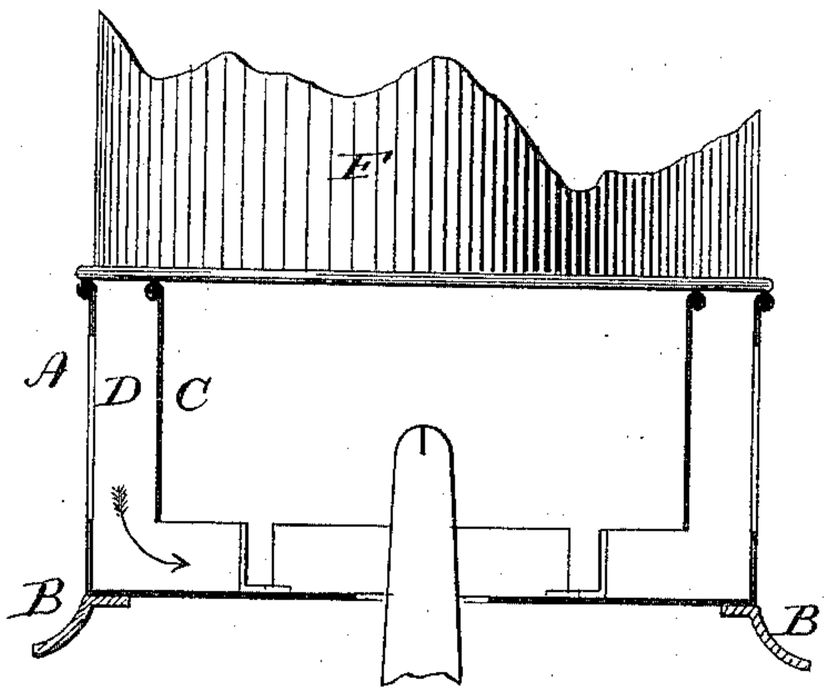


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



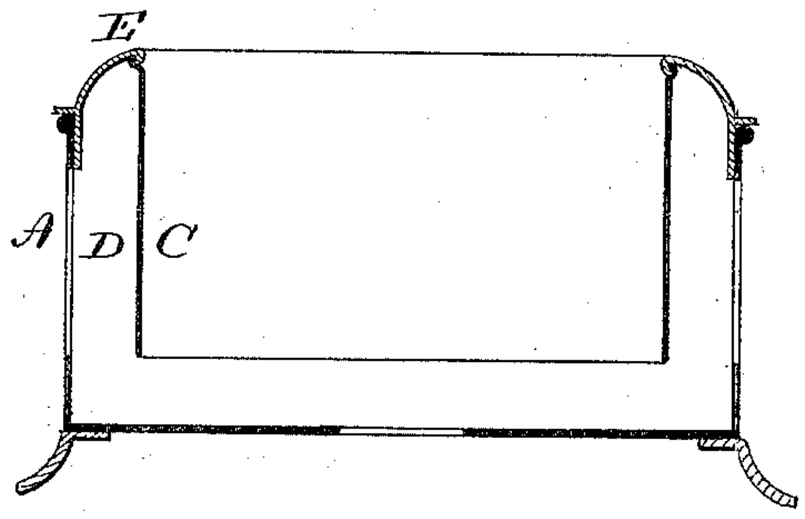
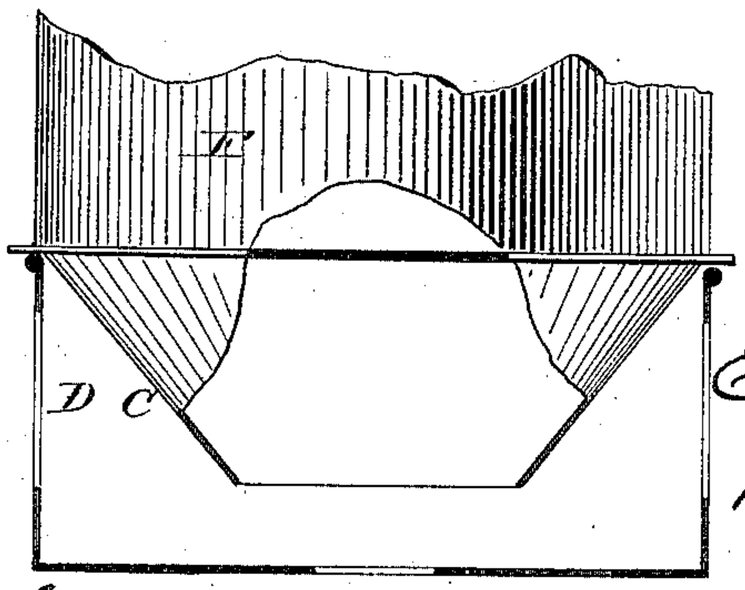


Fig. 4



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. MANNING, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

HEATER-STAND FOR COFFEE-URNS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,666, dated November 4, 1884.

Application filed February 23, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD B. MANNING, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Heater-Stands for Coffee-Urns, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the stand complete; Fig. 2, a vertical section showing the urn as resting upon the stand; Fig. 3, a vertical section showing a modification; Fig. 4, a sectional side view showing a second modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in stands for urns or tanks for heating coffee, water, tea, &c. These stands usually consist of a cylindrical body substantially the diameter of the urn, and so that the urn may rest upon the upper end of the cylinder, the lower end of the cylinder provided with feet, the surface of the cylinder perforated, and a lamp or gas-burner introduced within the cylinder so as to direct the flame upon the bottom of the urn. The perforations or openings in the cylindrical portion of the stand permit free passage of air to the space within, which causes the flame to flicker more or less, and also creates transverse drafts, which materially affect the action of the flame. Again, the heat necessarily comes directly upon the inner surface of the stand, and soon discolors the outer surface, detracting materially from the appearance of the stand—a serious objection in the better class of such articles.

The object of my invention is to prevent the transverse drafts through the stand, concentrate the flame, and also prevent the discoloration of the stand; and it consists in combining with the stand a substantially concentric inner wall extending up so as to substantially bear upon the bottom of the urn or article set upon the stand, and so as to separate the flame from the outer wall by a space between the inner and outer walls, as more fully hereinafter described.

In illustrating the invention I show it as applied to a stand for tea, coffee, or water urn, substantially cylindrical in shape.

A represents the outer wall of the stand. It is made from sheet metal, provided with feet B at its lower edge and its upper edge, so as to receive and support the urn or whatever may be set thereon. This outer wall is perforated in the usual manner.

C is the inner wall arranged concentrically within the outer wall, and so as to leave a space, D, between the two. This inner wall extends up flush with the upper edge of the outer wall, but does not quite reach the bottom, leaving a space at the bottom through which air may enter to support combustion. This inner wall is close and not in direct contact with the outer wall. The gas burner or flame is introduced through the bottom of the stand in the usual manner, the flame being inclosed by the inner wall, C, as seen in Fig. 2. The inner wall prevents direct action of the transverse drafts through the outer wall, and so that the flame is concentrated directly upon the bottom of the urn, and because of the air-space between the inner wall and the outer wall the heat of the flame is not communicated to the outer wall; hence discoloration incident to the usual construction is avoided.

In some cases it is desirable for the appearance of the article that the stand shall be considerably larger in diameter than the urn, and so as to form an apparent base for it. In such construction, as seen in Fig. 3, the outer wall, A, is the same as in Fig. 2, and, as in the usual stand, the inner wall, C, is attached to or made a part of a flanged ring, E, which sets upon the upper edge of the outer wall, A, the ring E forming a molding, as it were, around the neck of the base and between it and the bottom of the urn.

Instead of making the inner wall as a part of the stand, it may be attached directly to the urn, as seen in Fig. 4, F representing the urn. In this case the wall C is best made of inverted-frustum-of-cone shape, so as to protect the flame and leave the same space, D, between the two walls, the essential feature of my invention being the combination of the inner wall with the outer wall, so as to leave an air-space between, and yet permit the air to pass through the outer wall and enter the space within the inner wall.

This illustration of the invention to a cylindrical urn will be sufficient to enable those

skilled in the art to apply the invention to stands for the various purposes for which they are commonly used.

I am aware that heaters have been made with double walls, and therefore do not claim, broadly, such a heater.

I am aware that heating devices have been made consisting of a double wall surrounding the heating-chamber; but in such heaters the inner heating-chamber has a close bottom except as to an opening for the burners to enter therein; but such heaters differ from my improvement essentially in that the inner wall in my invention has no bottom, but is open entirely to the surrounding chamber.

I claim—

1. The herein-described improvement in heater-stands, consisting of a chamber the outer wall, A, of which is perforated and the bottom constructed for the application of the heating device within the chamber, combined with the close inner wall, C, constructed and arranged to form an air-space, D, between the close inner wall and the perforated outer wall, the said inner wall extending up to the upper edge of the outer wall, but stopping short of the bottom of the chamber to leave a clear opening between the lower edge of the inner wall and the bottom of the chamber communicating with the space between the two walls, substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a heater-stand, of the heating-chamber having the outer wall, A, perforated, and its bottom constructed for the application of the heating device within the chamber, with the inner close wall, C, attached to or made a substantial part of the stand, and so as to form an air-space, D, between the two walls, the inner wall extending from the top of the chamber toward the bottom, but stopping short thereof, and so as to leave a clear opening to the inside of the inner wall from the surrounding air-space D, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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