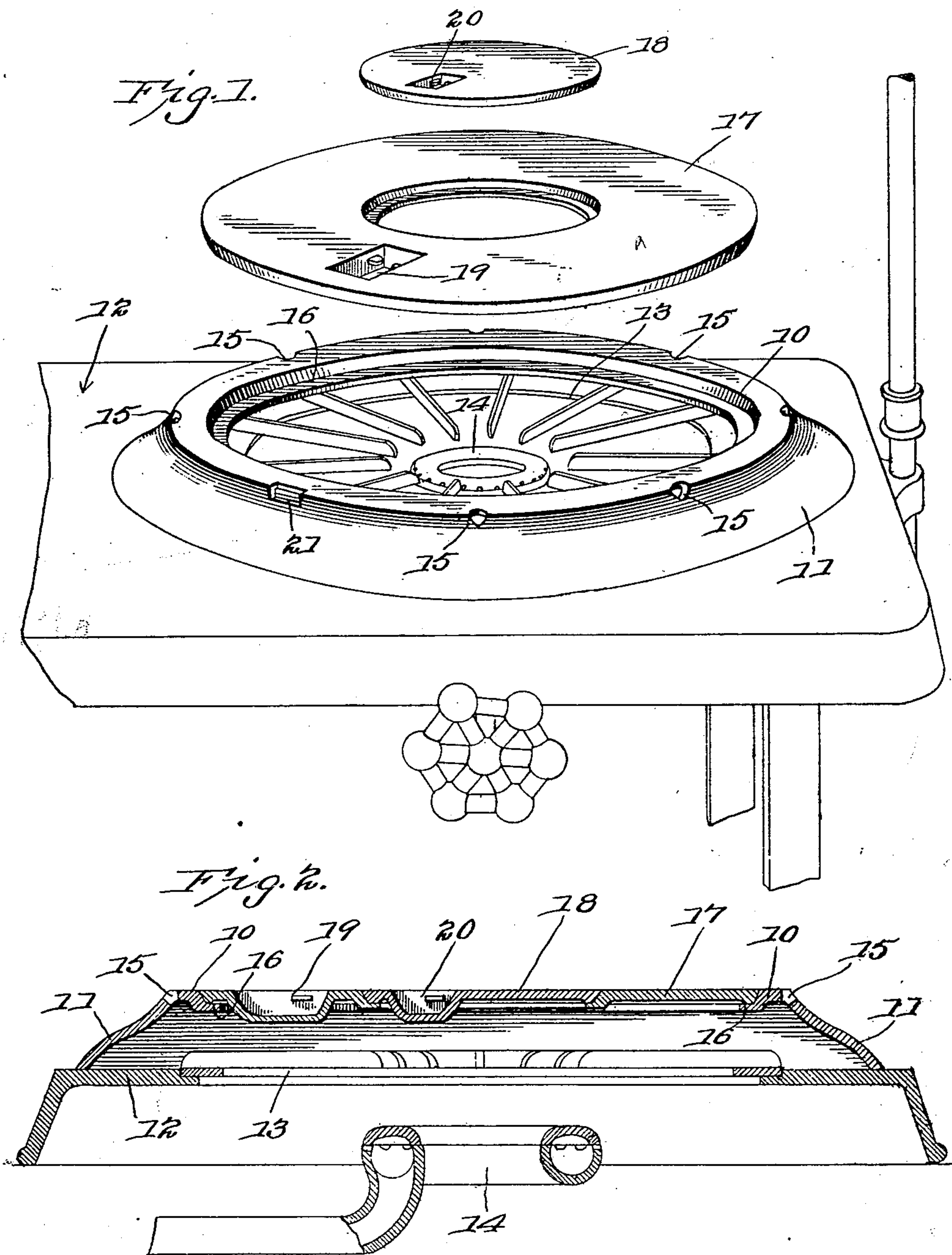


No. 859,659.

PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

J. H. HERRINGTON.  
ATTACHMENT TO VAPOR STOVES.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1906.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. HERRINGTON, OF FREEPORT, MICHIGAN.

## ATTACHMENT TO VAPOR-STOVES.

No. 859,659.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed February 27, 1906. Serial No. 303,288.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. HERRINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Freeport, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Attachment to Vapor-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to attachments to gas and oil stoves and like structures, and has for its object to provide a simply constructed device whereby the combustion of the fuel is accelerated and the heating qualities improved without increase of expense, or the same degree of heat produced at decreased expense.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated a preferred embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

The burners of gas or gasoline stoves are generally located centrally of a large aperture and somewhat below the same, and the flames of such burners spreading laterally around the utensils supported upon the gratings or fingers usually employed for that purpose are largely dissipated, and produce no good results. This is especially true when relatively small utensils are placed above the burner; as in that event a much greater proportionate amount of the heat is lost, as will be obvious. To concentrate the heat radiating from burners of this character and prevent waste of the same, and also accelerate the combustion of the fuel without increasing the amount of fuel consumed are the principal objects of the present invention, as above noted, and the means employed for accomplishing the desired results are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a gas stove of conventional construction with the improved device applied, the graduated lids or covers being shown detached. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the parts shown in Fig. 1.

The improved device comprises an annular plate or base 10 having an outwardly and downwardly inclined

rim or side 11 for bearing upon the top of the stove indicated at 12, and surrounding the burner aperture 13 the plate being spaced above the stove top and also above the burner 14, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. The plate 10 is also provided with a plurality of relatively small air inlet apertures 15 located at the juncture of the horizontal and inclined portions of the plate. The inner edge of the plate is formed with a shoulder 16 to support an annular utensil supporting member 17, while the latter is thus adapted to detachably support a smaller member 18. By this means the device is adapted for supporting utensils of various sizes. The inclined rim 11 thus bears closely upon the stove top at all points, and no air can pass beneath it, but will freely enter through the air apertures 15, but only in such quantities as will be freely absorbed by the flames rising from the burner.

It will be noted that the flames are retarded somewhat by the lower inclined face of the plate, and in position to receive the inflowing jets of air which engage the flames at just the point where they will most readily absorb the oxygen therein, and thus materially accelerate the combustion and correspondingly increase the heat, and without increasing the quantity of fuel consumed.

The members 17—18 are provided with lifter sockets as at 19—20, and one of the apertures 15 is enlarged as shown at 21 in Fig. 1, to receive a lifter implement, to facilitate the handling of the parts of the device.

The device is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, and adapted to all the various sizes and forms of vapor stoves manufactured.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

As an article of manufacture, an attachment for gas and vapor stoves comprising a narrow flat circular top ring having an interior depressed inwardly projecting flange and an outer downwardly and outwardly spreading skirt or flange reaching to a lower plane than the internal flange and adapted to fit closely on the top plate of a stove over a burner, said attachment having air openings formed therethrough only at the junction of the circular ring and the outer flange one of said openings being shaped to fit a lifting device, and a cover plate fitted to the interior opening and supported by the depressed flange.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. HERRINGTON.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. GODFREY,  
GEO. J. NAGLER.