

J. S. PANASEVITCH.

GAS HEATER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1907.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

900,303.

Fig. 1.

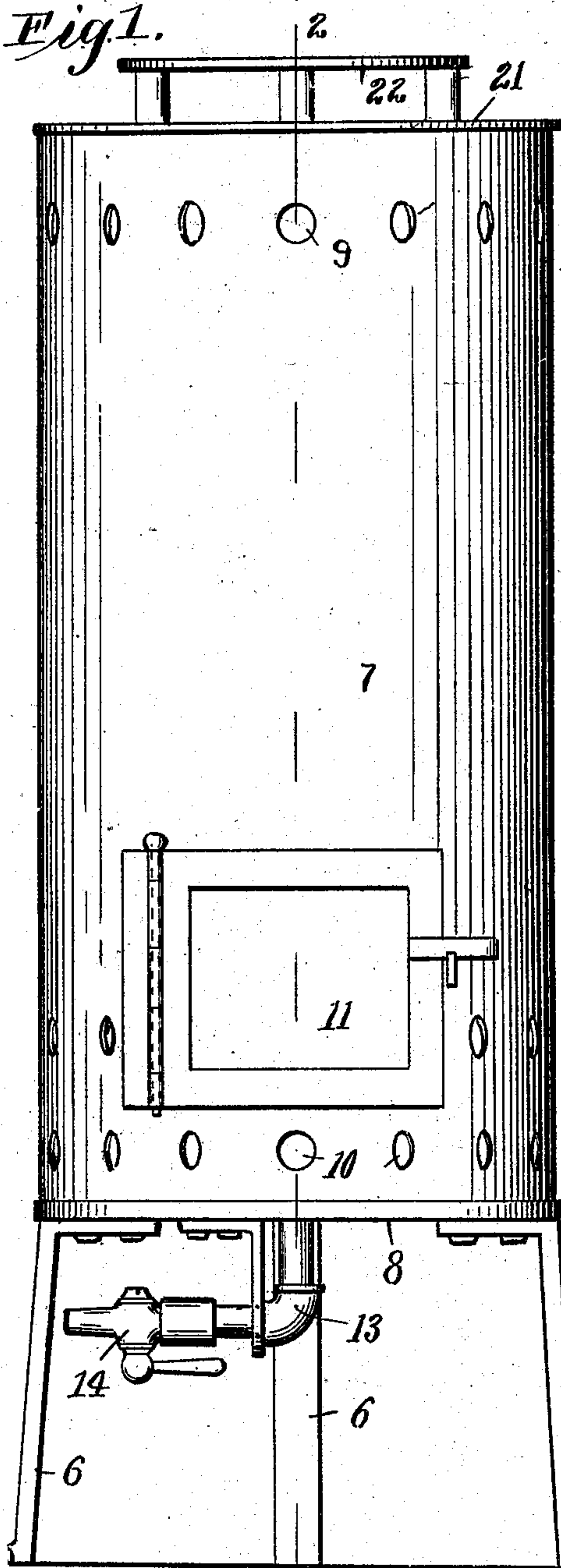
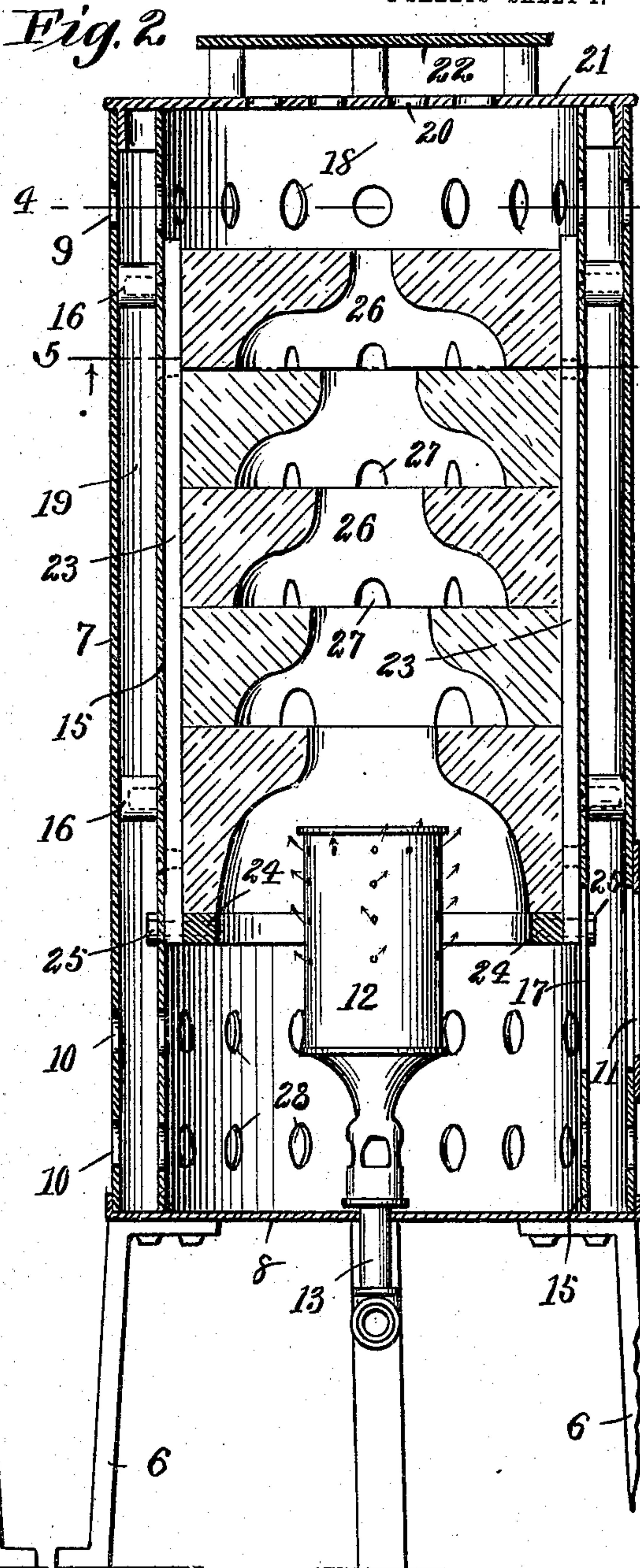


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

→ 2

Barth Raymond
Charles Hill

INVENTOR

John S. Panasevitch

BY

Chamberlain & Newman
ATTORNEYS

900,303.

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Fig. 3.

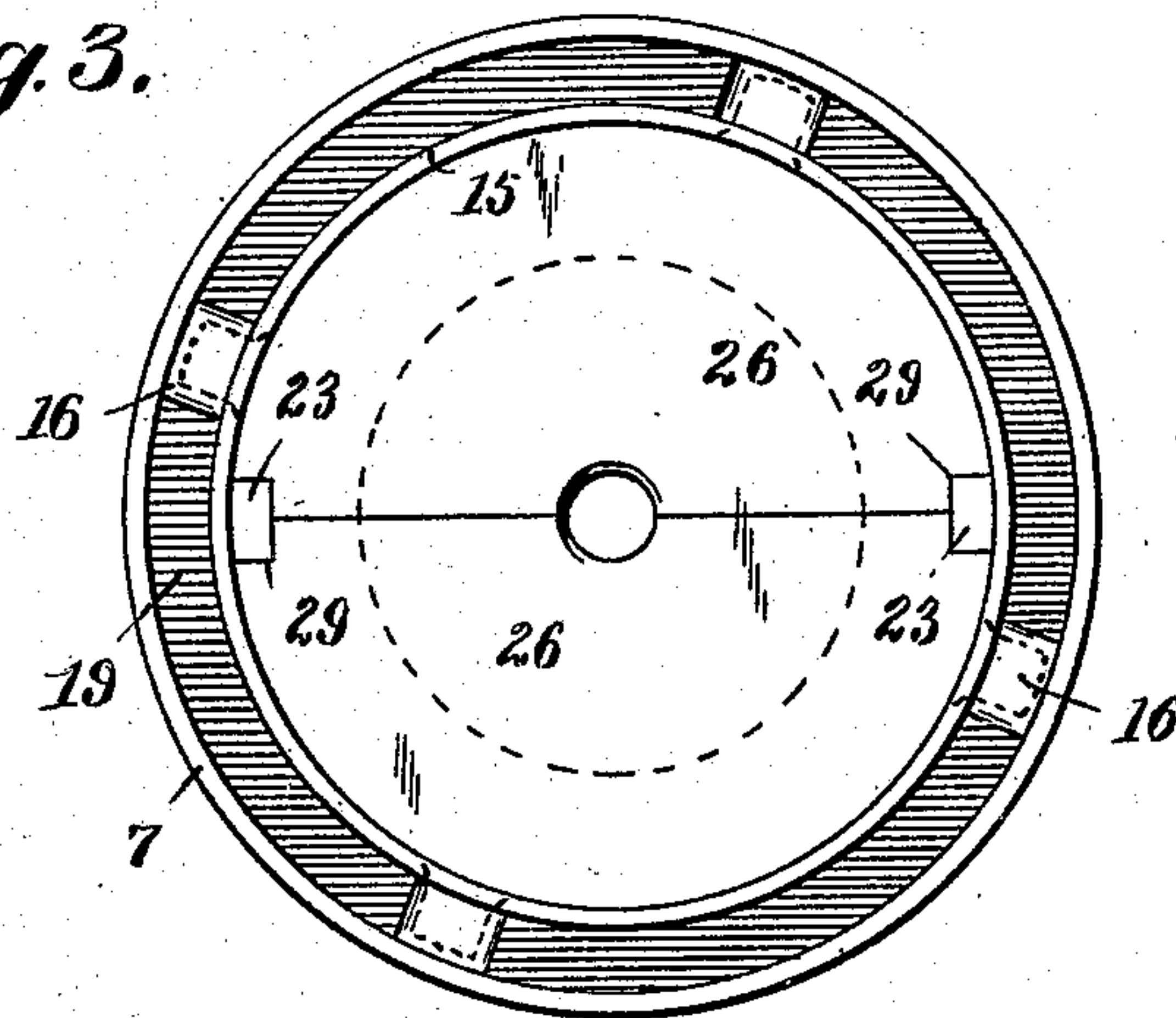


Fig. 4.

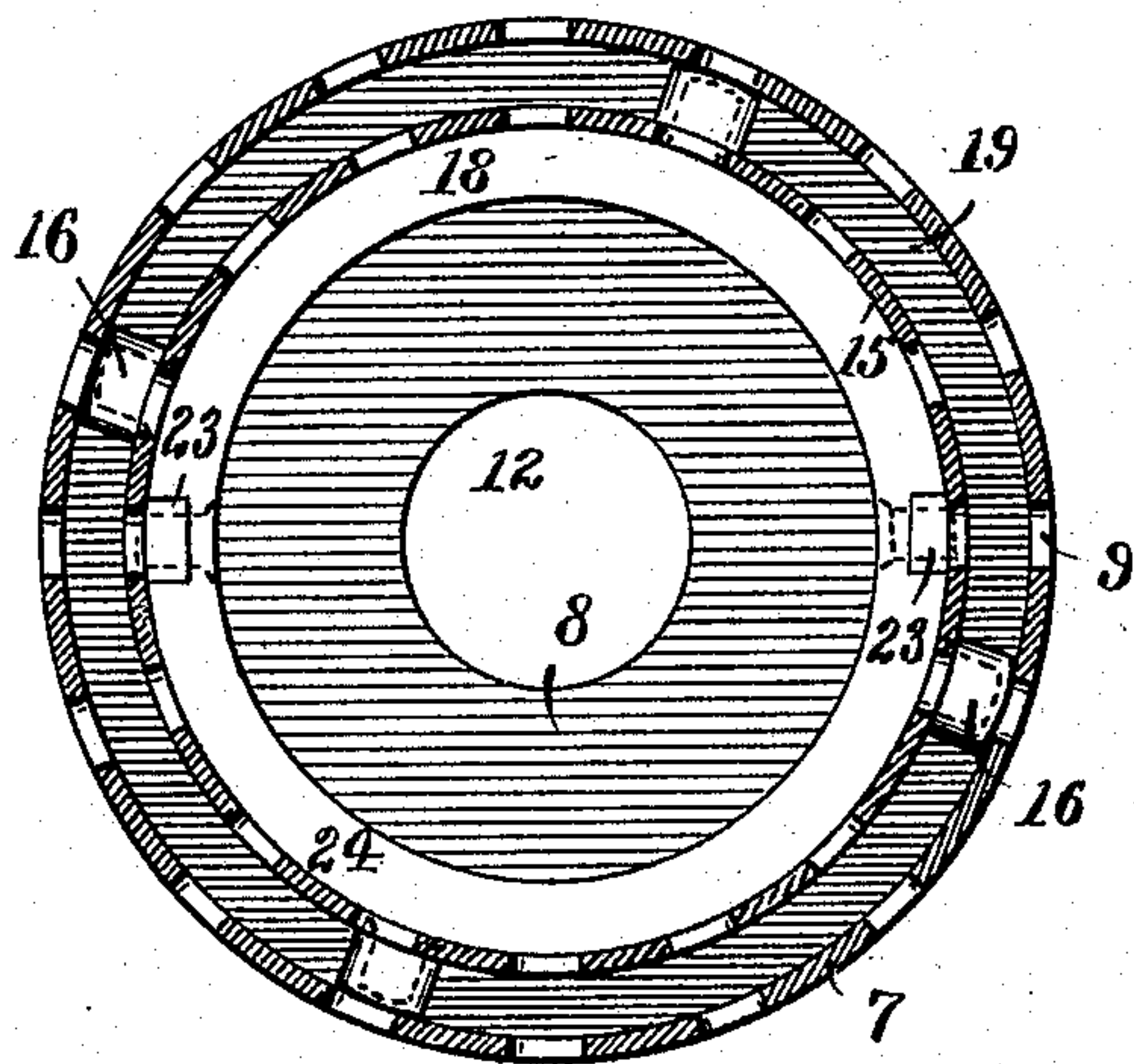
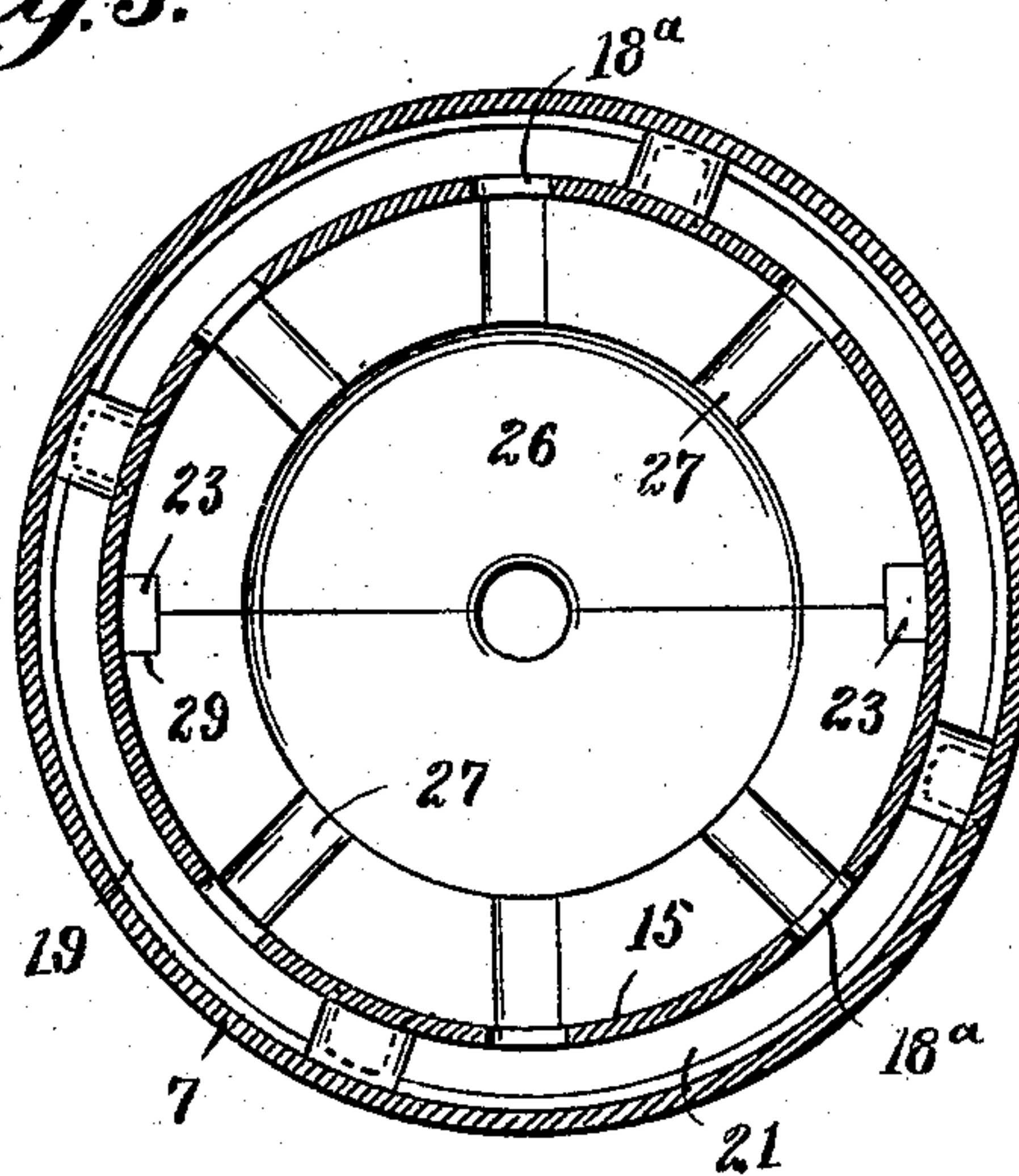


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

Ruth Raymond.
Elmer H. Hill.

INVENTOR

John S. Panasevitch

BY

Chambliss & Newman

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. PANASEVITCH, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

GAS-HEATER.

No. 900,303.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

Application filed December 26, 1907. Serial No. 408,100.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. PANASEVITCH, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gas-Heaters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stoves and more particularly to gas stoves or heaters, such as are adapted to be used in connection with ordinary illuminating, fuel or natural gas, and is designed to be connected with a burner or other opening in pipes of houses in any suitable way, as for instance by means of a flexible pipe.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a portable heater which can be set up in any convenient place, and attached by means of a flexible or other connection with a gas pipe or burner as regularly installed in houses; to provide a gas heater which will produce a maximum amount of heat from a minimum quantity of gas, and to so construct the device that the gas will be thoroughly consumed and throw off little or no odor, and finally to produce a heater which will afford a uniform quantity of heat, and remain warm for a long time after the flame is extinguished.

With the above and other minor objects in view my invention resides and consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts shown upon the accompanying two sheets of drawings forming a part of this specification, upon which similar characters of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures and of which,

Figure 1, shows a front elevation of my improved heater complete. Fig. 2, is a central vertical cross section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing the internal construction of the heater. Fig. 3, is a plan view of the heater with top removed. Fig. 4, is a sectional plan view taken on line 4 of Fig. 2, and with bricks removed, and Fig. 5, is an inverted sectional plan view taken on line 5 of Fig. 2, showing bottom side of a pair of bricks with holes in casing registering with the holes in the bricks.

The heater may obviously be supported in any suitable manner as for instance upon legs 6, and comprises a vertically disposed cylindrical jacket 7 inclosed at its lower end 8. This jacket is provided with a series of holes

9 adjacent to its upper end and two series of similar holes 10—10 around its base. A door 11 is provided in the front side by means of which the burner 12 may be lighted. The burner is arranged within the heater and is supported upon a pipe 13 connected in any suitable way with a service pipe (not shown) and is provided with a cock 14 whereby the gas may be turned on and off or the flame regulated as desired.

An inner cylindrical casing 15 is supported upon the bottom 8 and is spaced from the jacket by means of lugs 16 which are secured to the inner casing in a way to snugly retain the casing within the jacket and at a uniform distance therefrom. The construction is such as to permit the casing together with parts supported thereby to be drawn up and out of the jacket for cleaning, repairs or other purposes, as may be required. The casing is further provided with a hole 17 opposite the door 11 to give access to the interior of casing from the outside when the said door is thrown open. The said casing is further provided with a series of holes 18 around its upper end which are substantially opposite to the holes 9 in the outer jacket. Two series of holes 28 are also provided in the lower end of the casing to register with the lower holes in the jacket; and in practice serve to admit air to the burner and the interior of the heater. The construction therefore provides for the admission of cold air to both the space 19 between the jacket and casing, and likewise to the interior of the inner casing, which air in practice is thus heated and passes up through the heater and out of the holes 18 and 9 and likewise the holes 20 in the removable cover 21.

A plate 22 is attached to but spaced from the cover and serves in a way to cover the holes 20 and provide means to support a cup or other receptacle, which it may be desired to heat.

The casing 15 contains a pair of longitudinally disposed strips 23 upon the inside, which are secured to the casing in any suitable way to form guides and a stiffening rib. An annular rest 24 is also secured within the lower portion of the said casing by means of bolts 25 as shown. This rest obviously serves to support the bricks 26 which are of peculiar construction and arranged in layers one above the other. The said bricks are of an annular design preferably constructed in two parts as shown in Fig. 5, and are pro-

vided with central openings therethrough which are larger at the bottom than at the top.

The bricks are notched in the sides as at 29
5 to engage the strip 23 which holds the bricks
against displacement. The size of the open-
ings are graduated in the respective bricks
running smaller from bottom to top so as to
insure a gradual distribution of the heat
10 throughout. The lower edge of said bricks
are provided with radially disposed grooves
27 which when the bricks are assembled as
shown in Fig. 2, form holes through which
the inner heat may escape. The casing is
15 also provided with a longitudinally arranged
series of holes 18^a that register with the holes
27 through the bricks so as to allow the heat
to escape to the annular compartment inter-
mediate of the jacket and casing.

20 Having thus described my invention what
I claim and desire to secure by Letters Pat-
ent is:—

1. In a gas heater of the class described,
the combination of a suitable perforated an-
25 nular sheet metal cylinder, longitudinally
disposed guide strips secured to the inside of
said cylinder, an annular rest also secured to
the inside of said cylinder, a series of pairs of
bricks having notches to receive said strips

and arranged one above the other to form 30
annular layers in the cylinder with a central
opening therethrough from top to bottom,
and a gas burner located beneath said bricks.

2. In a gas heater the combination of a 35
pair of sheet metal cylinders arranged one
within the other, a pair of longitudinally dis-
posed strips secured to the inside of the inner
casing, a series of annular bricks located
within the inner casing and notched to re-
ceive said strips, and a burner located be- 40
neath said bricks.

3. In a gas heater of the class described,
the combination of a pair of spaced sheet
metal cylinders arranged one within the 45
other and having holes therein, a longitudi-
nal strip secured to the inside of the inner
cylinder, a series of annular bricks arranged
one above the other and notched to receive
the strips, having radial holes therethrough to
register with some of the holes in the cylinder, 50
and a burner situated beneath the bricks.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of
Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, this 20th
day of December, A. D. 1907.

JOHN S. PANASEVITCH.

Witnesses:

C. M. NEWMAN,
RUTH RAYMOND.