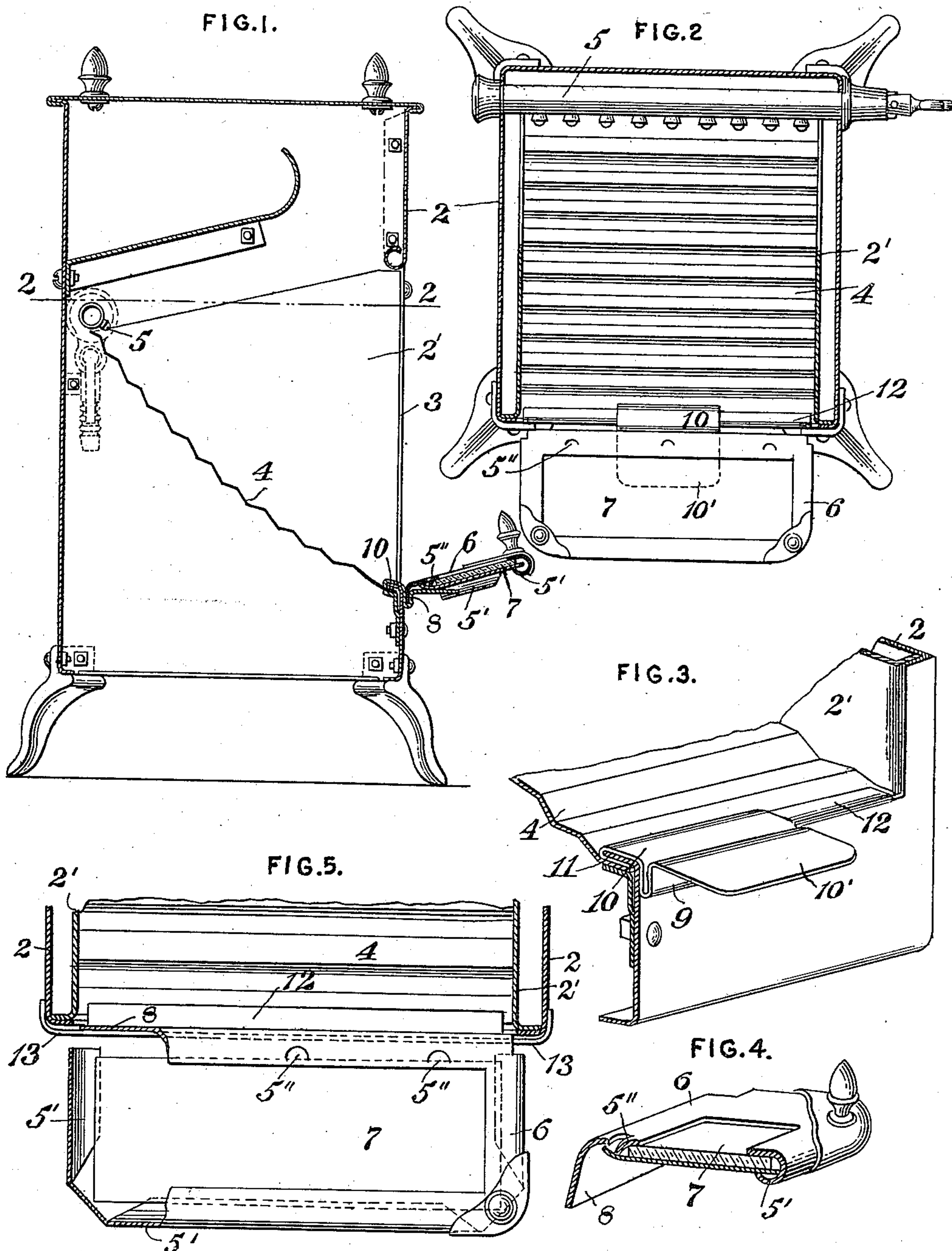


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ATTACHMENT FOR GAS HEATING STOVES.  
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Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ATTACHMENT FOR GAS HEATING-STOVES.

976,053.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OSCAR DRECHSLER, a resident of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Gas Heating-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gas heating  
10 stoves, and particularly to stoves of familiar design, known in the trade as reflector stoves, wherein the burner is located in the rear of the upper portion of the stove casing and quite out of sight when the stove stands on  
15 the floor, the casing being open at the front with a downwardly and forwardly curved plate of copper forming the bottom and back of the open cavity for deflecting heated air into the room and reflecting light from  
20 the burner. An objection to a stove of this character is that one must stoop quite low to light it or to examine the burner. This is inconvenient and dangerous, particularly when lighting the stove as the flames are  
25 liable to flare out and burn the hands or face.

The invention herein is provided for avoiding these objectionable features by so  
30 placing a small mirror at the base of the open front as to reflect the burner, making it unnecessary to look up into the stove either when lighting it or when examining the burner at any other time, the mirror serving to guide the hand of the person lighting the  
35 stove and perfectly reflecting the burner when lighted as well as when extinguished.

A further characteristic of the invention is the deflection of the heat by the mirror in such manner as to add to the heating  
40 efficiency of the stove.

Still a further feature is the means employed for securing the mirror to the stove.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a stove of the character referred to with my improvements applied thereto, and Fig. 2 is a sectional plan on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of the mirror supporting device shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a detail of a portion of the  
45 mirror carrying frame. Fig. 5 is a detail of supporting means of modified form.

Referring to the drawings, 2 designates a box-like casing of a stove of familiar design open at the front at 3 for a distance  
55 upwardly from the base and provided with a curved bottom and back-forming plate 4

for deflecting and reflecting the heat and light from burner 5, the latter arranged transversely in the rear upper portion of the stove as shown. Plate 4 and the inner  
60 side walls 2' are usually formed of sheet copper which reflect the light from the burner and add materially to the attractive appearance of the stove.

Removably secured in place at the lower  
65 end of front opening 3 is a frame 6, having a relatively large opening therethrough to expose the mirror plate 7 secured to the under side of frame 6, the edges of the frame being curved at 5' and the frame cut to  
70 form lips 5'' for holding the glass in place.

The frame 6 may be conveniently supported by forming its inner edge with the down-turned lip or flange 8 which, in the constructions shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, may  
75 be received in the downward bend or loop 9 of holder 10, the latter being a plate-like device with its inner portion bent to form hook 11 which may be inserted beneath strip 12 which secures the lower end of curved  
80 plate 4. The outer portion 10' of the holder provides a brace for frame 6, relieving lip 8 of undue strain and firmly supporting the reflector. Instead of holder 10, an additional strip 13 may be secured to the front  
85 of the base of the stove to provide a slot to receive flange 8, as in Fig. 5. While the reflector may be variously mounted or secured, the means shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is very  
90 desirable as it requires no addition or alteration in applying the improvement to stoves now in use.

The reflector frame is supported at such an angle to the stove interior as to perfectly  
95 reflect the burner so that the position and condition of the latter may be seen by merely glancing into the mirror. The slight upward slope from the inner edge of mirror frame 6 causes the latter to deflect the heat  
100 upwardly, some of it being thrown back into the open front and some directed thereby upwardly into the room, with the result that the attachment adds materially to the heating efficiency of the stove, the heated air thrown back as described being super-heated  
105 and finally emerging at a higher temperature than at first.

I am aware that it has been proposed heretofore to apply mirrors to the ovens of  
110 gas ranges for reflecting the burners, and therefore make no broad claim to a burner-reflecting mirror. But I am the first to so



equip an open-front reflector gas heating stove as to obviate the danger in lighting and inconvenience in examining the burner, at the same time increasing the heating efficiency.

I claim:

1. The combination of an open front gas heating stove, a burner therein, a holder with means securing the holder to the stove at the base of the front opening the holder formed to receive a depending flange, a burner reflecting mirror, and a mirror-carrying frame having a depending flange adapted to be secured to the holder.

2. The combination of an open front gas heating stove, a transverse strip at the base of the front opening having an inwardly projecting free edge, an outwardly projecting support having its inner edge looped to embrace the free edge of said strip, said support between its inner and outer edges formed with a depending loop, a frame having a depending flange removably entered in said last mentioned loop of the support

with said frame resting on the outer portion of the support, and a burner-reflecting mirror plate carried by the frame.

3. The combination of an open front gas heating stove, a gas burner located in the rear upper portion thereof, the stove formed with a flange-receiving space at the base of the front opening, a burner reflecting mirror, and a mirror-holding frame projecting outwardly from the base of the open front said frame adapted to hold said mirror so as to reflect an image of the burner located in the upper rear portion of the stove, the mirror-holding frame formed with a flange which is received in said flange-holding space at the base of the front opening of the stove for sustaining said frame in its extended position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OSCAR DRECHSLER.

Witnesses:

JNO. NESBIT,

OSCAR P. DRECHSLER.