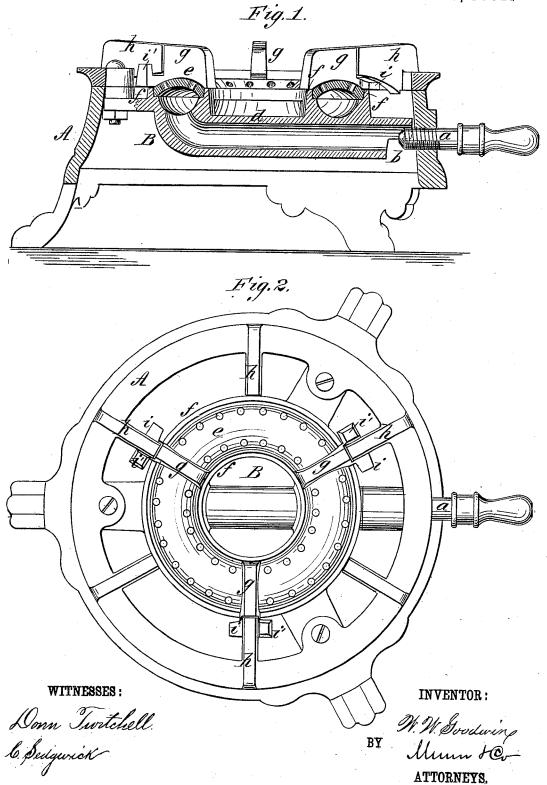
## W. W. GOODWIN.

BURNER FOR GAS STOVES.

No. 265,408.

Patented Oct. 3, 1882.



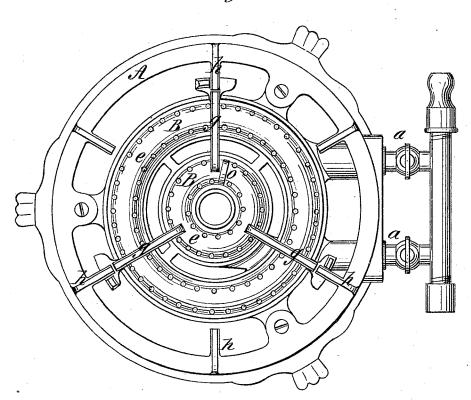
## W. W. GOODWIN.

BURNER FOR GAS STOVES.

No. 265,408.

Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig.3.



Arg.4.

WITHNESSES .

Down Twitchell. 6 Sedgwick INVENTOR:

M. M. Goodwins
BY Mun &

ATTORNEYS.

## United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BURNER FOR GAS-STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,408, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed July 15, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burners for Gas Stoves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to gas-burners of the Bunson type, adapted for burning a mixture of gas and atmospheric air, the object being to facilitate the cleaning of said burners, which are apt to become clogged.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, is in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a cross-section of a gas-stove fitted with my improved burner. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same tays in double form and Fig. 4 is a detail view.

20 stove in double form, and Fig. 4 is a detail view. The stove A is of the well-known simple form, consisting of a ring-base provided with a burner, B, at the center, to which gas is supplied by a pipe, a, the pipe being apertured at b to allow the entrance of air. The burner B is a hollow ring made in two portions, its lower fixed portion, d, and an upper portion, e, that fits between the flanges ff, formed on the fixed lower portion, so that the upper portion, e, is retained 30 in place, but may turn freely. Upon the movable portion e are flanges g g, projecting upward to form continuations of the flanges h on the stove, upon which the pan or other article will rest, and at the outer ends of the flanges 35 g g are projecting lugs i i in position for passing beneath the flanges h of the stove, which lugs i are also bent upward, as shown at i', to

take against the side of the flange h. These projections i' limit the turning movement of the upper portion, e, of the burner, so that when it is turned around with the flanges g h coinciding further movement is prevented by the projections i'. The lugs i also passing beneath

the flanges h, the turning portion e is prevented from rising. The top portion, e, of the burner 45 is perforated to allow the escape of the gas and air. By this construction the top portion or cap, e, of the burner can be readily removed by giving it a backward movement sufficient to clear the lugs i from the flanges h, so that 50 when it becomes necessary to clean out the perforations of the burner the cap can be removed and the work done with great facility.

In Fig. 3 is shown a double gas-stove having two burners, B B, placed concentrically. 55 The base A is provided with the lugs above described, and the outer burner is provided with flanges g for taking beneath the lugs h. These flanges g extend toward the center, so as to cover the removable top of the metal burner, 60 and this metal burner is provided with a lug or flange, o, by which it may be turned and also lifted. The burners are provided with separate gas-supply pipes a from a main pipe, so that either one or both may be used.

This burner may be applied to gas cooking stoves and ranges of any construction, as well as to the simple form of stove shown. I do not limit myself in that particular.

Having thus described my invention, I claim 70 as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination in a gas-burner, with the lower or fixed portion, d, of the cap e, fitted to rotate, and provided with the lugs i and projections i', substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with the stove-flanges h, of the burner-flanges g, having lugs i passing beneath the flanges h, and upward bends i' working against the sides of said flanges h, as 80 and for the purpose described.

WM. W. GOODWIN.

Witnesses:
GEO. D. WALKER,
C. SEDGWICK.