What is claimed is:

1. A gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance, the gas nozzle comprising:

a nozzle main body having a nozzle hole for emitting a fuel gas toward an inlet portion of a mixing tube of the burner for cooking appliance, the nozzle main body being mounted by screwing to a nozzle support member; and

a cylindrical portion protruded from the nozzle main body in an axial direction, that is defined as a direction of emitting the fuel gas, in a manner to enclose an emission space of the fuel gas, the cylindrical portion having a plurality of suction holes for primary air, formed therethrough at a circumferential distance from one another,

wherein a clearance in the axial direction is secured between an axial tip of the cylindrical portion and the inlet portion of the mixing tube, thereby allowing for suction of the primary air into the inlet portion of the mixing tube, and

the gas nozzle further includes a damper sleeve rotatably inserted onto an outer surface of the cylindrical portion, the damper sleeve having a plurality of air adjusting holes formed therethrough at a circumferential distance from one another such that a degree of overlapping of each of the air adjusting holes with each of the suction holes varies with rotation of the damper sleeve, thereby adjusting a degree of opening of each of the suction holes.

2. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to claim 1, wherein the axial tip of the cylindrical portion comprises a flange portion formed to protrude radially outward,

wherein a length in the axial direction of the damper sleeve is equivalent to the distance in the axial direction between a nozzle support member and the flange portion such that the damper sleeve is

sandwiched between the nozzle support member and the flange portion.

3. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to claim 1, wherein the damper sleeve is constituted by a spring material formed into a tubular shape of a C cross-section such that, due to elastic force of the spring material, the damper sleeve comes into elastic contact with an outer peripheral surface of the cylindrical portion.

4. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to claim 1, wherein each of the air adjusting holes is rectangular having a dimension in the axial direction larger than each of the suction holes.

5. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to any one of claims 1 - 4, wherein the burner comprises a burner head in which a mixing tube is integrally disposed at a lower surface thereof so as to be elongated vertically downward such that the primary air is sucked from the inlet portion at the lower end of the mixing tube due to a radial venturi effect generated by a radial expansion, inside the burner head, of the gas flow from the mixing tube.

What is claimed is:

1. A gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance, the gas nozzle comprising:

a nozzle main body having a nozzle hole for emitting a fuel gas toward an inlet portion of a mixing tube of the burner for cooking appliance, the nozzle main body being mounted by screwing to a nozzle support member; and

a cylindrical portion protruded from the nozzle main body in an axial direction, that is defined as a direction of emitting the fuel gas, in a manner to enclose an emission space of the fuel gas, the cylindrical portion having a plurality of suction holes for primary air, formed therethrough at a circumferential distance from one another,

wherein a clearance in the axial direction is secured between an axial tip of the cylindrical portion and the inlet portion of the mixing tube, thereby allowing for suction of the primary air into the inlet portion of the mixing tube,

the gas nozzle further includes a damper sleeve rotatably inserted onto an outer surface of the cylindrical portion, the damper sleeve having a plurality of air adjusting holes formed therethrough at a circumferential distance from one another such that a degree of overlapping of each of the air adjusting holes with each of the suction holes varies with rotation of the damper sleeve, thereby adjusting a degree of opening of each of the suction holes, and

wherein the clearance in the axial direction between the axial tip of the cylindrical portion and the inlet portion of the mixing tube is set such that a basic volume of primary air is sucked from the inlet portion of the mixing tube through the clearance in the axial direction, the basic volume of primary air being such that the combustibility is not so aggravated as to give rise to incomplete combustion even in case the suction holes are totally closed.

2. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to claim 1, wherein the axial tip of the cylindrical portion comprises a flange portion formed to protrude radially outward,

wherein a length in the axial direction of the damper sleeve is equivalent to the distance in the axial direction between a nozzle support member and the flange portion such that the damper sleeve is sandwiched between the nozzle support member and the flange portion.

3. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the damper sleeve is constituted by a spring material formed into a tubular shape of a C cross-section such that, due to elastic force of the spring material, the damper sleeve comes into elastic contact with an outer peripheral surface of the cylindrical portion.

4. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to any one of claims 1 - 3, wherein each of the air adjusting holes is rectangular having a dimension in the axial direction larger than each of the suction holes.

5. The gas nozzle of a burner for cooking appliance according to any one of claims 1 - 4, wherein the burner comprises a burner head in which a mixing tube is integrally disposed at a lower surface thereof so as to be elongated vertically downward such that the primary air is sucked from the inlet portion at the lower end of the mixing tube due to a radial venturi effect generated by a radial expansion, inside the burner head, of the gas flow from the mixing tube.