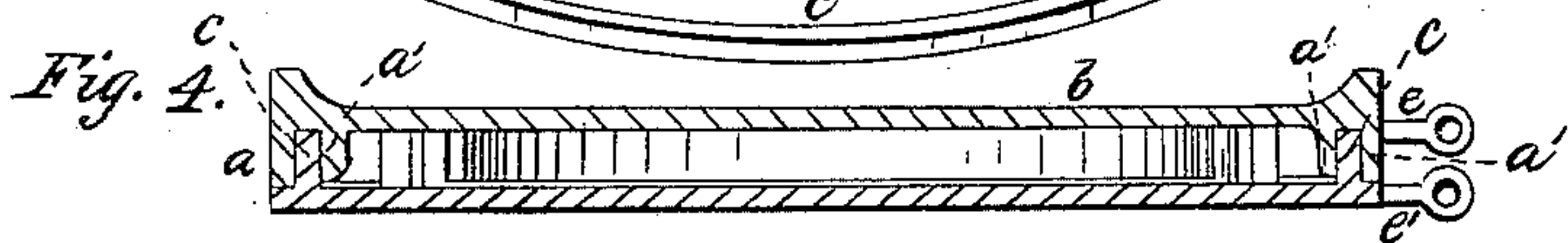
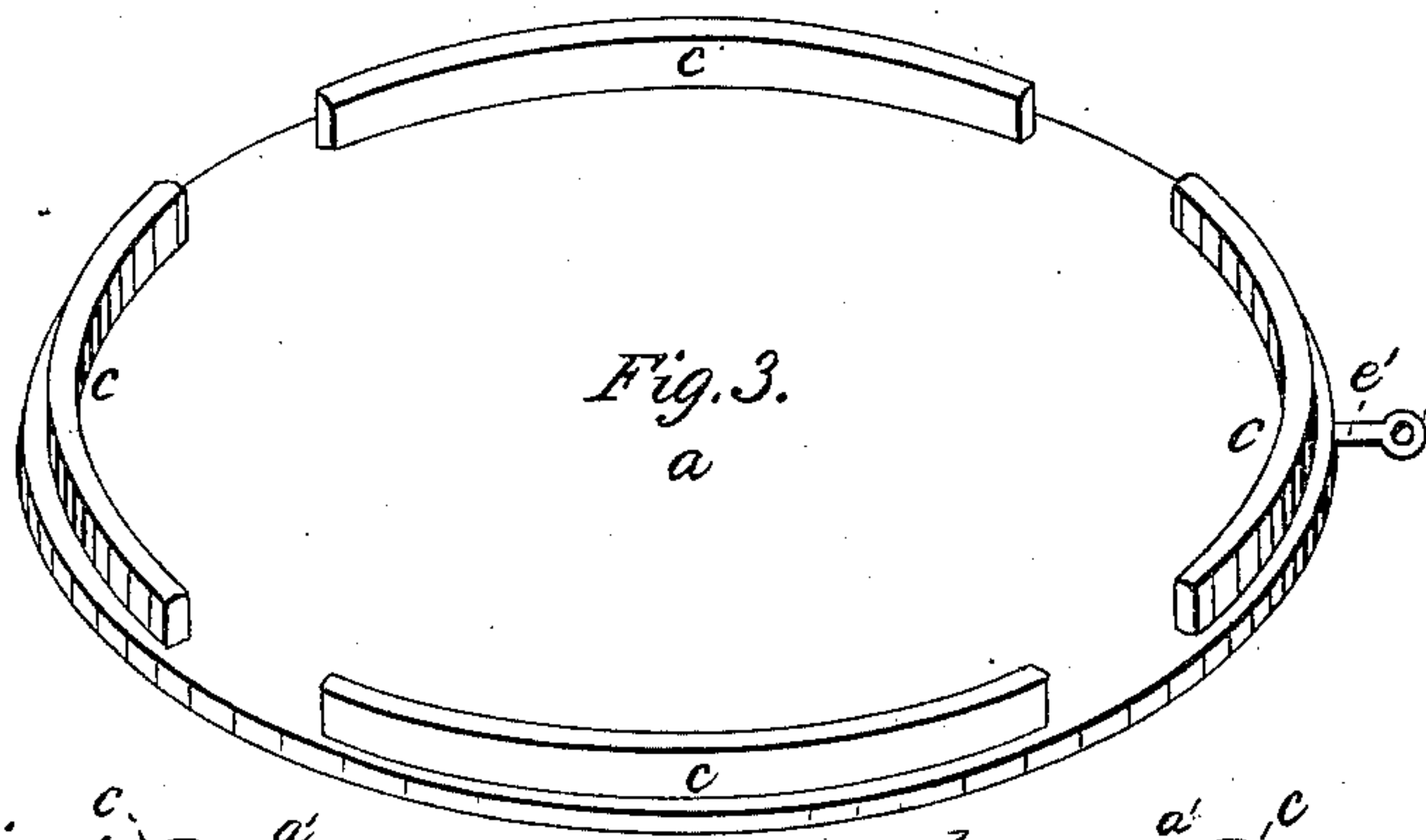
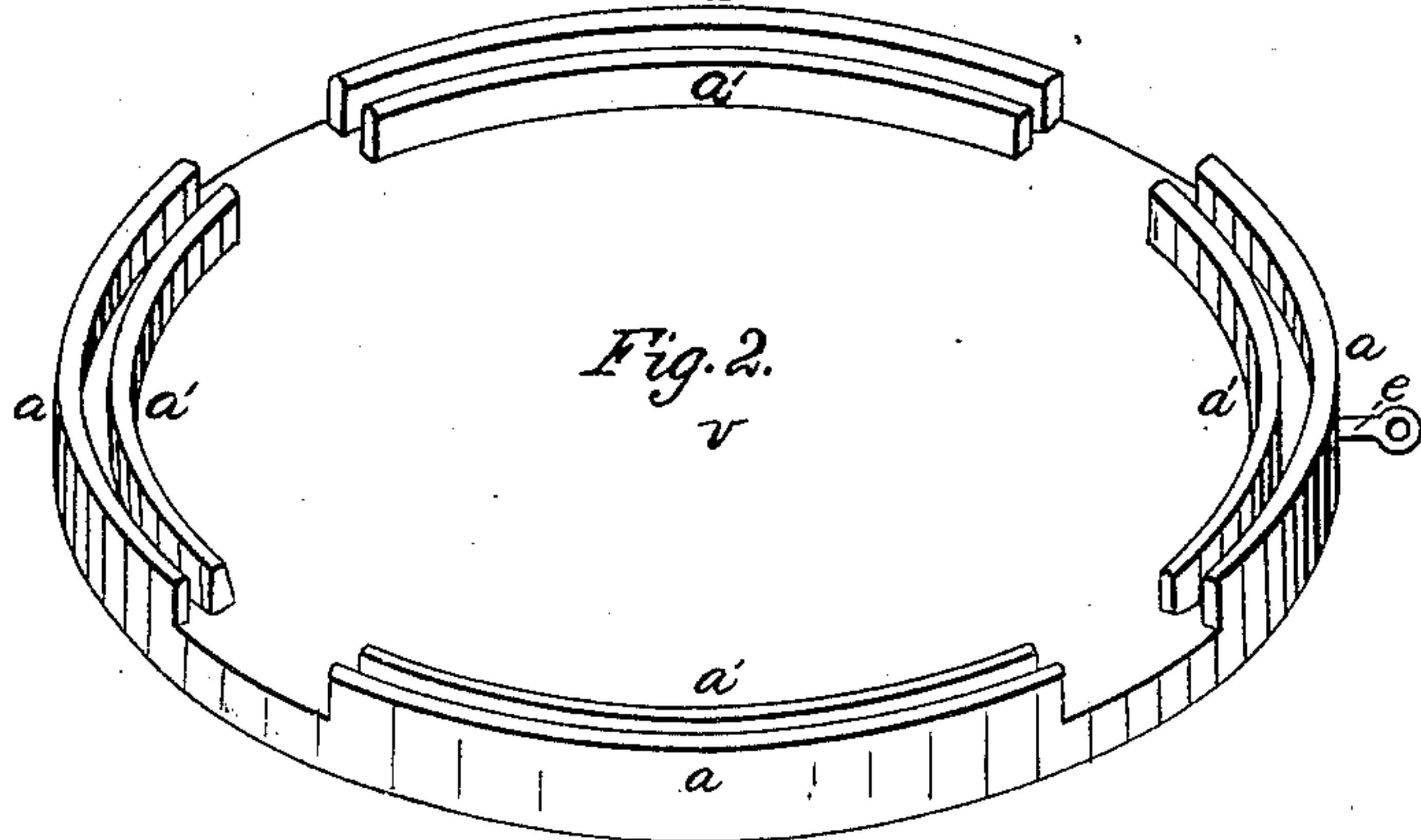
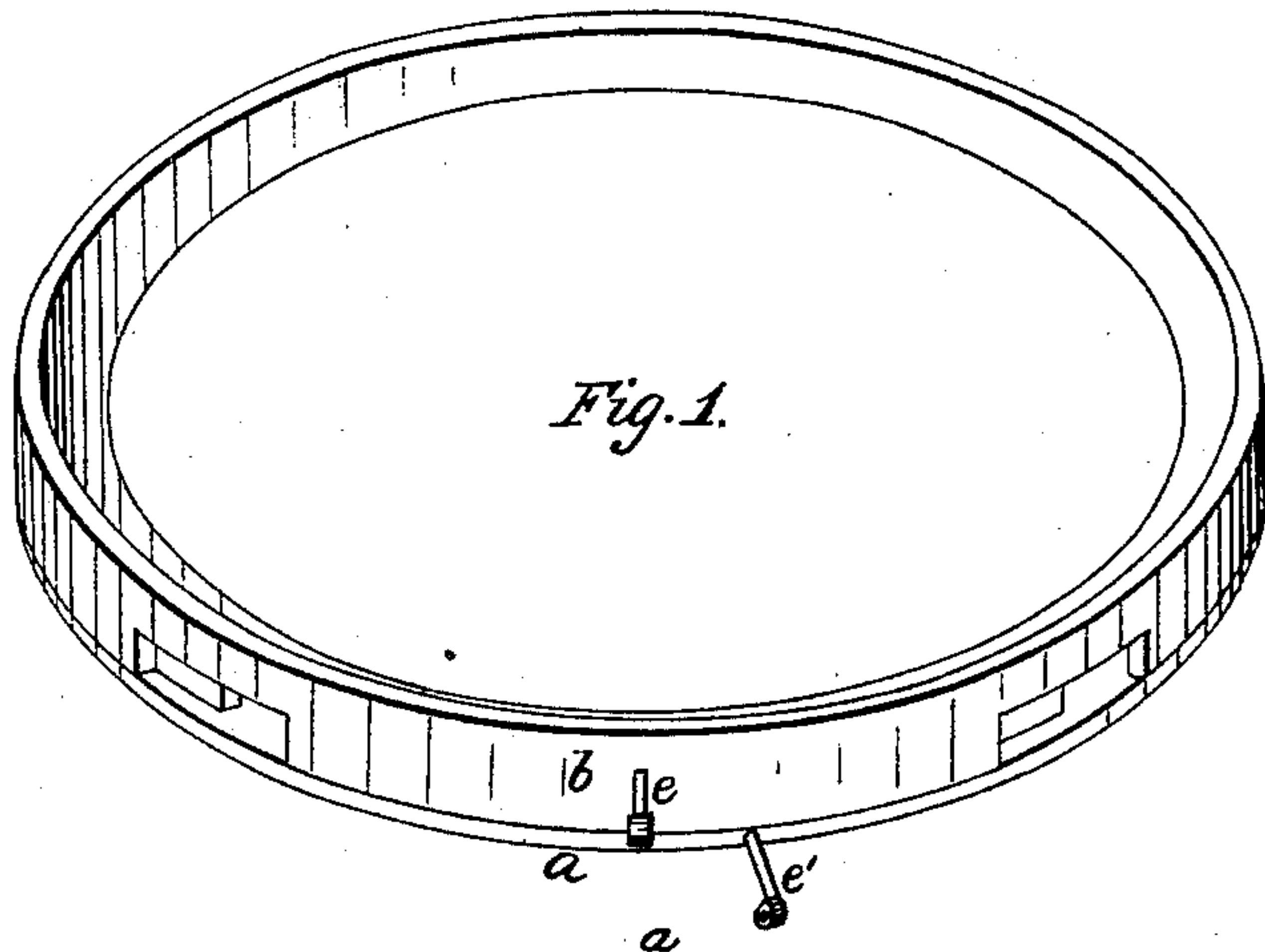


B. GILBERT.

Griddle.

No. 10,118.

Patented Oct. 11, 1853.



Witnesses:

W. Buckmaster
B. B. Campbell

10,118

Inventor:

Bartholomew Gilbert

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BANFORD GILBERT, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

GRIDDLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 10,118, dated October 11, 1853.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BANFORD GILBERT, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Griddles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is a representation of my improved griddle. Fig. 2 is a view of the upper plate of my revolving griddle, turned bottom upward. Fig. 3 is a view of the lower plate of my revolving griddle, and Fig. 4 is a section of my griddle.

In the several drawings the same letters refer to similar parts of the griddle.

My invention is designed for griddles to be used with cooking stoves which I construct in such a manner that when the griddle becomes too hot it may be cooled without lifting it off the fire, by simply turning the upper plate of the griddle part way around, which admits a current of air between the upper and lower plates.

In the drawings *a*, is the lower plate of the griddle, shown also in Fig. 3; *b*, (Fig. 2) is the upper plate. The lower plate of the griddle has a circular rim or flange *c*, rising perpendicularly from the griddle near to the edge of the plate. This rim is not continuous being interrupted by four (or more) openings at equal distances apart. The upper plate *b*, which is shown in Fig. 2, turned bottom upward to exhibit its shape and construction, has two flanges or rims, *d*, *d'*, similar to the flange *c*, on the lower plate, and like it projecting about half an inch from the under surface of the upper plate *b*, at right angles to its face. These flanges *d*, *d'*, are concentric circles, and are so far apart as to receive the flange *c*, of the lower plate between them. Each of these flanges *d*, *d'*, has also the openings or intermissions of continuity of the otherwise annular flanges of the same size and number, as in the flange of the lower plate, so that when one of the holes in the flange of the lower plate is opposite to or in a line with the corresponding openings in the flanges *d*, *d'*, of the upper plate, all the holes in the flange *c*, will be in a line with the corresponding holes in the flanges *d*, *d'*.

Thus then when the upper plate *b*, is placed over the lower plate *a*, the two plates will be separated leaving a space between them equal to the width of the flanges, say half an inch. The flange *c*, does not fit so closely between the flanges *d*, *d'* as to prevent the upper plate being freely turned around on the lower plate. The pins *e*, *e'* are attached, the former to the upper, and the latter to the lower plate. These pins are designed to facilitate the moving of the plates *a*, and *b*, one upon the other and may be enlarged to form handles for turning or lifting the griddle at pleasure. They are so placed that when the pins are placed, one exactly over the other, all the corresponding openings in the flanges *c*, *d*, and *d'* are opposite to each other and conduct the air freely between the upper and lower plates *a*, and *b*. If the upper pin *e*, is turned slightly around as in Fig. 1, so that it is no longer exactly over the lower pin *e'*, the holes in the flanges are partly shut, the flanges *d*, *d'*, passing over the openings in the flange *c*, and intercepting slightly the current of air between the plates. If the pin *e*, and with it the upper plate *b*, were drawn still farther around, the openings would be closed, and no air would pass in between the upper and lower plates.

If desired the inner flange *d'*, of the upper plate may be dispensed with, without altering the character of my invention.

It is almost unnecessary further to explain the operation of my griddle:—it may be used over an open fire, in a range or grate, but is peculiarly adapted to a cooking stove. If desired to remove the griddle from the stove, without uncovering the space in the stove, the upper plate *b*, may be lifted off from the lower plate *a*, without uncovering the fire.

It is manifest that when using my griddle for cooking, if the holes are closed, the air inclosed in the space between the upper and lower plates will get very hot and communicate the heat to the upper plate. Should the upper plate get too hot it may be cooled in turning the upper plate so as to open the spaces between the flanges, which admits a rush of cool air between the openings into the spaces between the two plates *a*, and *b*, and thereby cools the upper plate *b*, on which the cakes are cooked.

Having thus described my improved griddle, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The constructing of griddles of two pieces
5 separated by flanges furnished with openings to admit of the passage of cool air between the upper and lower pieces of the

griddle, which openings may be closed at pleasure; substantially as hereinbefore described.

BANFORD GILBERT.

Witnesses:

N. BUCKMASTER,
B. B. CAMPBELL.