2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. EDWARDS.
Broilers.

No. 195,995. Patented Oct. 9, 1877.

Fig. 1.

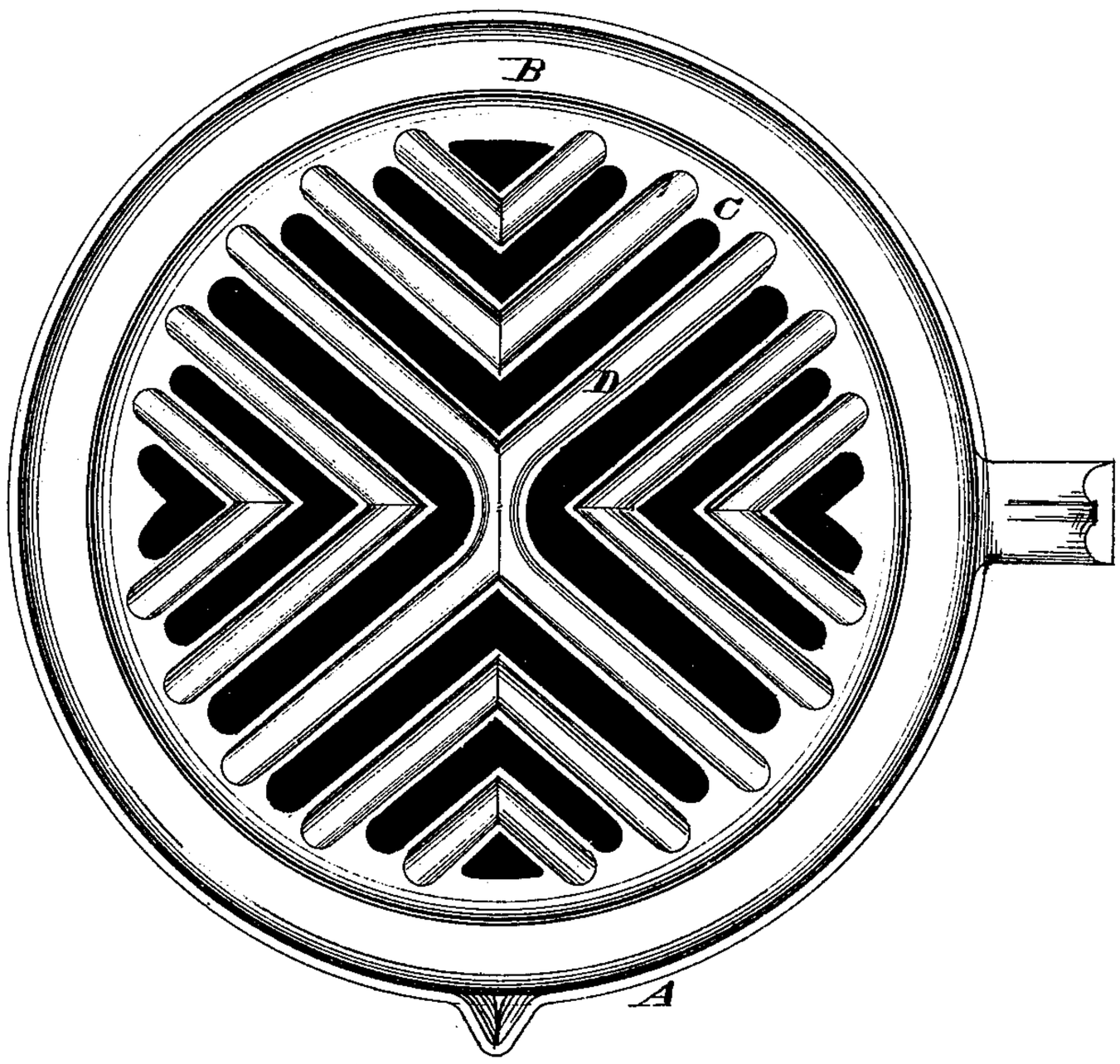
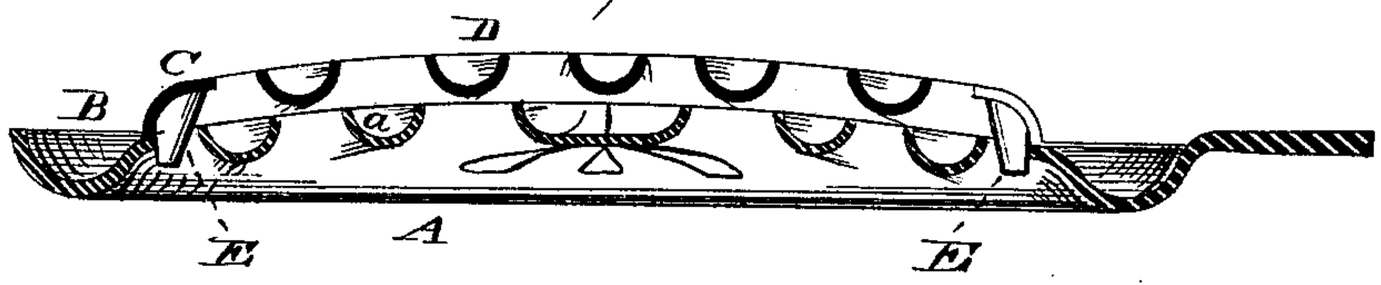


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
Edw. F. Nottingham
A. W. Bright

INVENTOR
Olivier Edwards.
By Leggett and Leggett.
ATTORNEYS

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

O. EDWARDS.
Broilers.

No. 195,995. Patented Oct. 9, 1877.

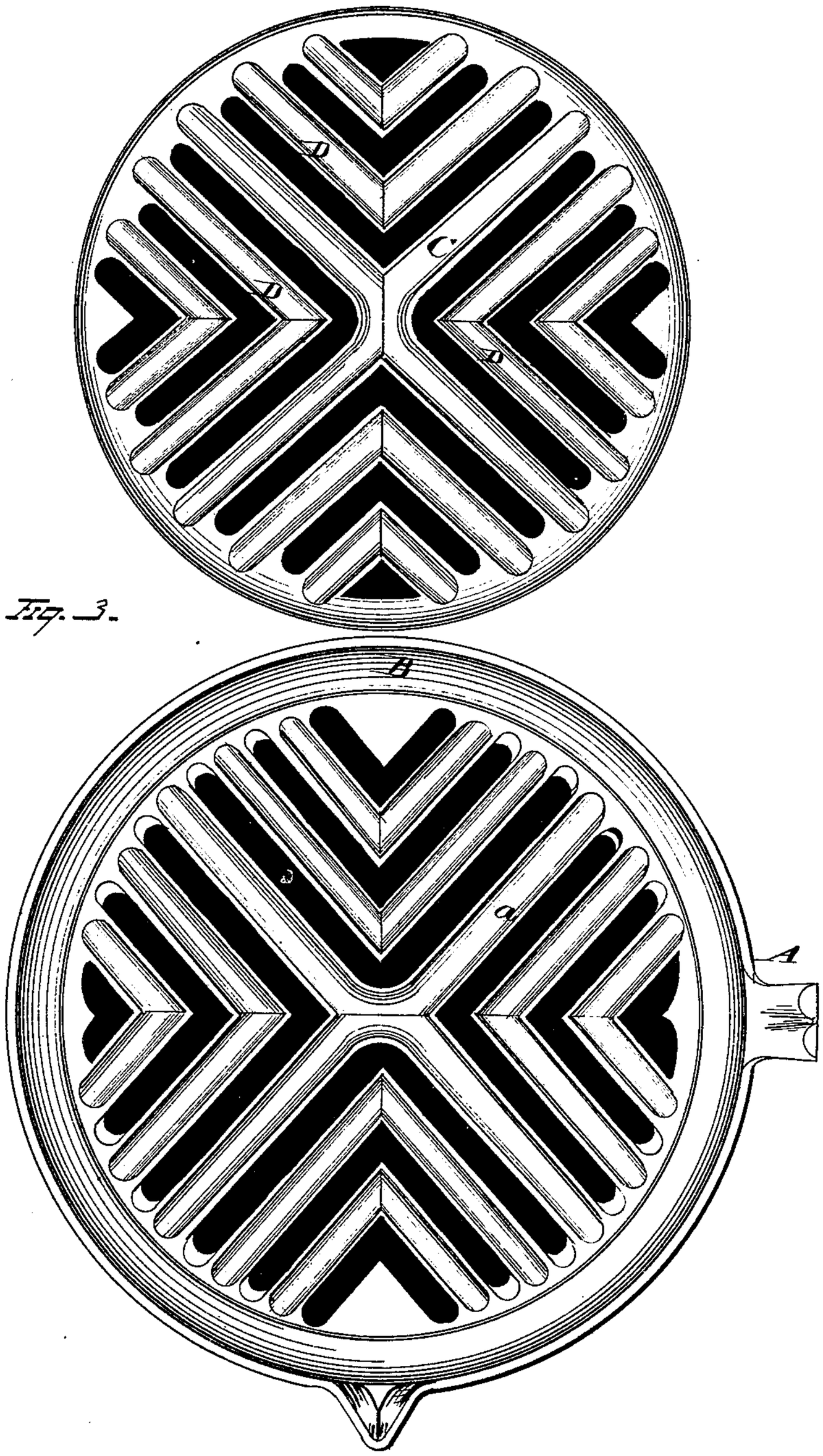


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES
Ed. L. Bottinghaus
A. W. Bright,

INVENTOR
Oliver Edwards,
By Leggett and Leggett
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER EDWARDS, OF FLORENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BROILERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,995,** dated October 9, 1877; application filed August 15, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER EDWARDS, of Florence, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Broilers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in broilers, and is designed especially for oil or gas stoves, though it may be used on other stoves, or, under ordinary circumstances, in the broiling of meats.

My object is to provide a broiler of such a character as to readily allow the exuded products of the meat to pass off from the grid or bars, and find escape in a ring-gutter formed about the broiler, thus freeing the grid from all juices, melted fats, and other waste matter, which, if allowed to gather thereon, would soon pass down or overflow into both the interior and over the body of the stove. The air-passages are thereby stopped up, the stove rendered filthy, and the general utility and appearance of it injured; to obviate all of which is the design of this invention.

My means of accomplishing such a result, wherein is found my improvement, consists in providing a main or primary grid, circular in form, and having a raised center, from which grooved bars radiate in all directions outward, and empty into a ring-gutter formed about the interior annular margin of the broiler. Over this grid, acting as a base support, a second grid is fitted, the duplicate of the first, but so arranged relative thereto that the openings or inter-bar spaces of the two grids shall not be in the same vertical line—that is, the bars of the duplicate grids will alternate with one another. The bars of the upper section are grooved, and each are of sufficient width to cover the openings between, and also extend slightly over the vertical edges of the bars of the lower section, and thus form a continuously-closed horizontal surface for the entire broiler, thereby causing the drippings of the meat which pass through between the bars of the upper grid to be caught by the grooved bars of the lower grid and conducted to the main gutter, while the drippings ordinarily gathering on the grid which supports the meat will also readily pass from off the same, and be collected in the gutter formed about the lower grid.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a broiler embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a central section through the same. Fig. 3 shows the two grids detached.

The supporting gridiron A is made, preferably, circular, though other forms may be used, if desired, and its bars are provided with grooves *a*, which empty into the main annular gutter B, formed in the rim of the boiler. This rim is also provided with a suitable spout for emptying the gutter of its contents, and the broiler is made with a handle, as desired.

The second gridiron, C, is preferably made separate from the main or supporting grid; but the two may be connected, if so wished. It is similar in all essential respects to the first grid, having its bars D corresponding to those of the grid beneath, and the two sets of bars thus are adapted to alternate in vertical line one with the other.

It will be observed that the bars of this upper grid or section extend over the vertical edges of the lower grid or section.

Lugs E project from the bottom of the upper grid at suitable points, and, fitting into the openings formed at the angular joinings of any two bars of the lower grid, serve to lock the two grids together against horizontal displacement. While I have shown the broiler as circular, with a ring-gutter, and the grooved bars of the two grids as particularly arranged, I do not confine myself to such peculiarities of construction, and the same may be indifferently varied. Thus the horizontal outline of the broiler may be rectangular instead of circular, or be of any other form. The two grids may be cast solid, or be connected together by hinge-joint, the essential feature of my invention consisting in providing two duplicate grids, one above the other, the grooved bars of each of which respectively alternate in vertical line with those of the other, the two grids or sections fitting together, so that the bars of the upper section extend over the vertical edges of the bars of the lower section.

While I have shown and described my broiler as having but a single drip-basin or gravy-channel, into which the two sets of grooved bars each empty, it is evident that my invention is not so confined but that I may make a gravy-channel around or about the upper grid as well as about the lower one. Into this basin the juices of the meat of the upper grid will pass, instead of dripping from off the grooved bars of said grid into the basin of the lower grid. Such upper-grid basin may be adapted to discharge itself into the lower-grid basin, or may be adapted to retain its received waste products, and independently empty them by a spout, the same as in the case of the lower-grid basin; or other arrangement or adaptation of parts may be employed whereby the grooved bars of the two grids may discharge their contents into independent channels or drip-basins.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A broiler consisting of two grids, the upper surfaces of each being grooved, the said grids or sections constructed to fit together in such a manner that the grooved bars of the upper grid will be located above the openings formed between the grooved bars of the lower grid, and also extend slightly over the edges of the grooved bars of the lower section, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

OLIVER EDWARDS.

Witnesses:
H. P. DIBBLE,
H. W. MORGAN.