(No Model.)

S. G. RANDALL.

ATTACHMENT FOR COOKING STOVES.

No. 265,634. Patented Oct. 10, 1882.

Fig. 1.

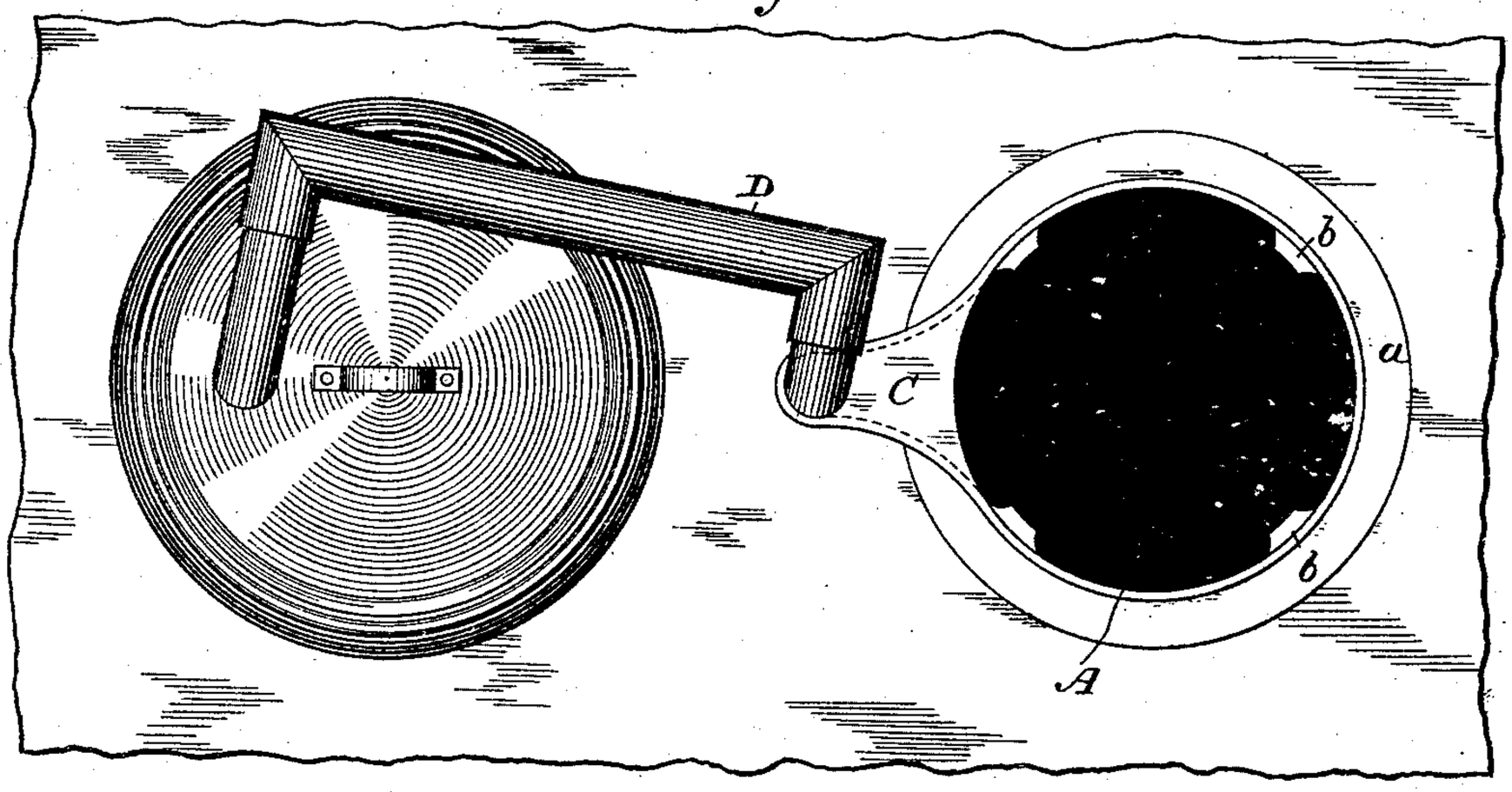
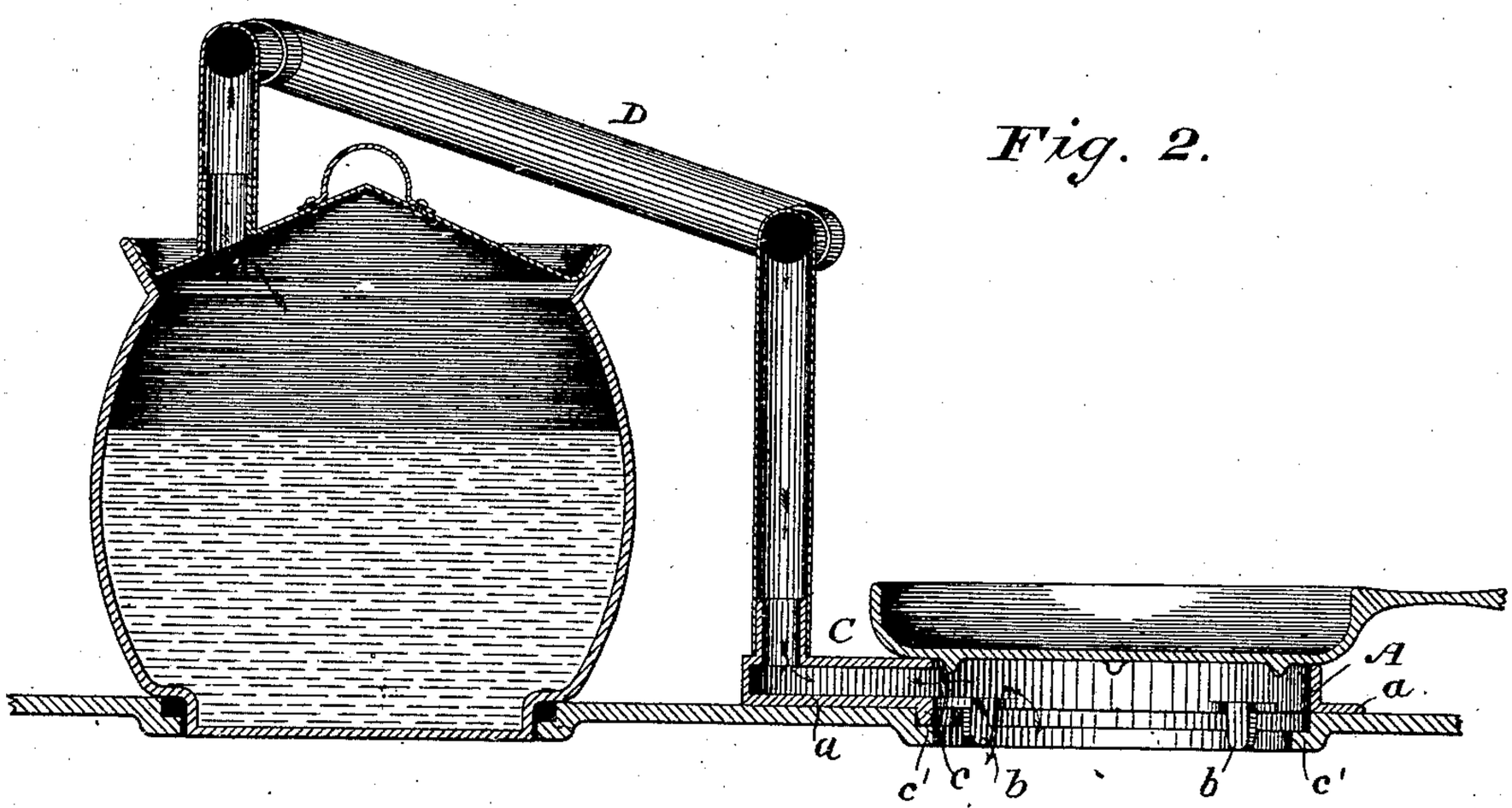


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS G. RANDALL, OF GREENE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO AMELIA A. RANDALL, OF SAME PLACE.

ATTACHMENT FOR COOKING-STOVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,634, dated October 10, 1882.

Application filed June 28, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS G. RANDALL, of Greene, in the county of Chenango and State of New York, have invented an Improved Attachment for Cooking-Vessels, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to discharge into the stove all the fumes and vapors produced in cooking and boiling, so that they may be carried up the flue by the draft and prevented from entering the apartments of the house. Various devices for such a purpose have heretofore been devised.

In Letters Patent of the United States No. 259,718, granted to me June 20, 1882, I have shown and claimed a hinged pipe capable of vertical adjustment, substantially like that herein described, in connection with a cooking-vessel and a stove-lid having a nipple formed thereon for the attachment of the pipe. I make no claim therefore in the present application to the hinged pipe, broadly; but my invention consists in an improved stove-cover seat, ring, or collar to be applied on a stove-hole adjoining the vessel in which the cooking or boiling is being done, with which ring the hinged pipe for carrying off the fumes is connected.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a section of stove-top with two stove-holes, showing a kettle on one hole and the ring on the other, the two being connected by the hinged pipe. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through Fig. 1.

The ring A (by preference cast) is preferably made of an internal diameter equal to the diameter of the stove-hole, and is formed with a flat horizontal flange or floor, *a*, which rests upon and covers the edge of the stove adjoining the hole. Small lips or lugs *b* in the inside of the ring project downwardly into the stove-hole and prevent lateral displacement of the ring. A hollow lateral extension, C, at one side of the ring is provided with an upright nipple or tubular portion for the reception of the end of the jointed pipe D. This jointed pipe is capable of flexing vertically to give the necessary adjustment, and is connected at its other end with a nipple on the lid of the kettle, or any other cooking-vessel. The hollow side portion, C, extends directly to the edge of the stove-hole, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and at its mouth a lip, *c*, is formed, which projects downwardly and fills the angle in the stove-opening which is formed by the usual seat, *c'*, of the ordinary stove-cover.

It will be perceived that any of the fumes or vapors arising in cooking or boiling will be drawn by the draft of the stove through the jointed pipe and hollow extension C into the stove-hole and thence up the flue, their escape into the room being entirely prevented. This will be so whether any vessel be placed over the ring or not, the draft being sufficient to carry off the fumes. Any vessel, however, which may be placed on a stove-hole may also be placed on the ring, and a stove-cover may also be placed thereon. In Fig. 2 a pan is shown as placed over the ring. The connections between the jointed pipe, the ring, and the vessel-cover being away from the centers of the cover and ring, any desired lateral adjustment can be obtained with facility by turning the parts while the required vertical adjustment is given by the flexure of the jointed pipe.

It will be observed that the steam or vapors which are drawn into the hollow extension C will be discharged directly into the stove-hole. The steam is liable to condense more or less in its passage through the connecting-pipe, and sometimes small quantities of water will be discharged through the hollow side piece. The lip *c* will prevent such moisture from coming in contact with the top of the stove, and will deliver it into the interior of the stove.

By the use of a connecting-pipe joining the cooking-vessel with the improved ring I can apply the ring to the back stove-holes which are not over the grate, and therefore no steam, vapor, or water will be discharged upon the hot coals, and hissing noises will be prevented. This cannot be done where the cooking-vessel sits upon the ring, as the heat at the rear holes of the stove will be insufficient for cooking.

I am aware that a stove-ring having a lateral extension is old, being shown, for instance, in the patent of Fromlett, granted December 15, 1874; but, so far as I am aware, where such rings have been used with the cooking-vessels placed on them the fumes have of course been

carried off through the stove-hole over which the cooking-vessel was placed. I therefore make no claim to a stove-ring with a lateral extension, broadly, but limit myself to the particular devices or organizations which I will now specifically claim.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The stove-ring herein described, having the hollow lateral extension, the floor or flange *a* to rest upon the top of the stove, and lugs to hold the ring in place on the stove-hole.

2. The stove-ring formed of an internal diameter equal to that of the opening of the stove-hole, and having the lugs *b*, the hollow lateral extension with the upright tube or nipple thereon, and the flange or floor *a* to rest upon the top of the stove, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, substantially as set forth, of a hinged connecting-pipe adapted to be applied to the cover of a cooking-vessel on one stove-hole, and a ring formed with a hollow lateral extension, to which the hinged pipe is connected, and adapted to be applied to the adjoining stove-hole.

4. The stove-ring herein described, having the hollow lateral extension, the flange or floor, the lugs *b*, and the lip *c*.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 26th day of June, 1882.

SILAS G. RANDALL.

Witnesses:

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