

(No Model.)

F. KOHL.
KITCHEN STOVE PLATE.

No. 306,497.

Patented Oct. 14, 1884.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

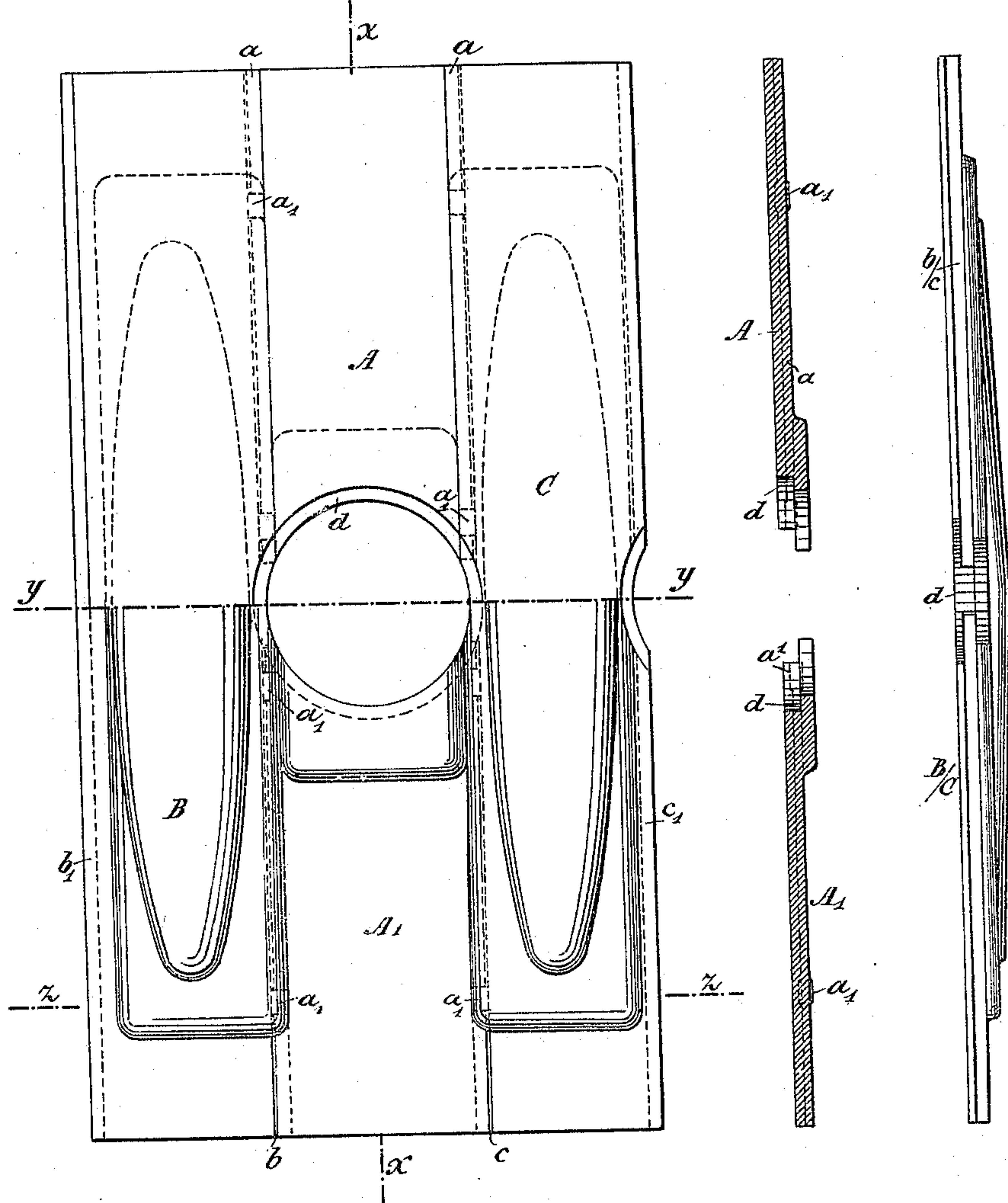


Fig. 4.

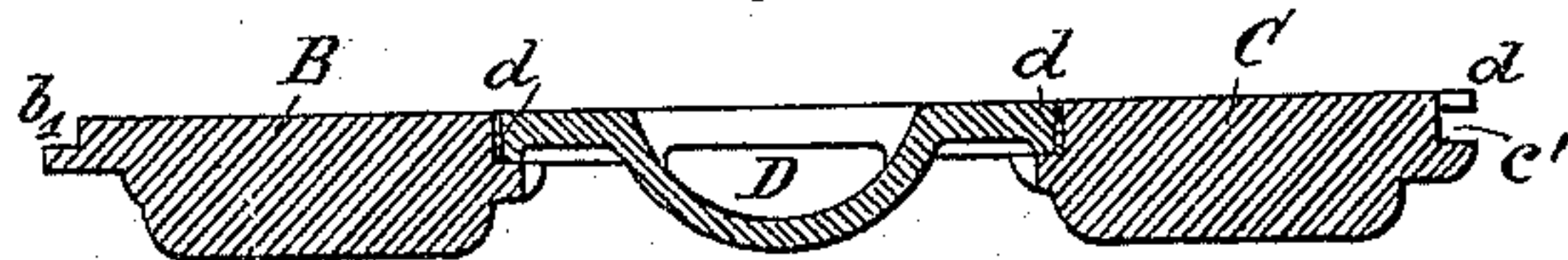
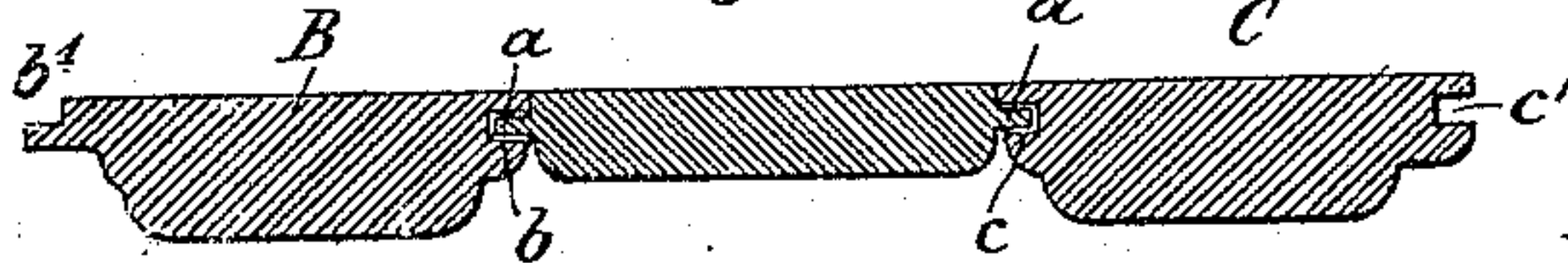


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICH KOHL, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

KITCHEN-STOVE PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,497, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed September 11, 1883. (No model.) Patented in Germany July 29, 1883, No. 25,748; in Belgium August 14, 1883, No. 62,316, and in France August 14, 1883, No. 157,057.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEDRICH KOHL, a subject of Austria-Hungary, residing at Vienna, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Stove Plates; 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The top plates of kitchen-stoves used heretofore have been cast in one piece, and in the central part of each plate a hole has been formed, thus diminishing its transverse section to such an extent that the plate is liable to break after having been used a short time.

The invention consists in a stove-top plate formed of two side sections and two middle sections held between the side sections, the middle sections having their inner ends recessed semicircularly to form a hole which can be closed by a cover.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved kitchen-stove plate, the parts in full line being seen from the bottom and the parts in dotted line from the top. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line *z z*, Fig. 1.

The stove-plate is composed of two side sections, B C, and two middle sections, A and A', the middle sections, A and A', being held between the side sections, B C. The middle sections, A and A', are provided along their longitudinal edges with tongues *a*, fitting in grooves *b c* in the edges of the side sections, B C. If a larger stove-plate is to be constructed, additional pieces, A and A', can be secured to the outer edges of the side plates, B C, which outer edges are provided with grooves *c'*, or with

rabbets *b'*. The tongues *a* of the middle sections, A A', do not fit closely in the grooves *b c* of the side sections; but the said tongues are provided with shoulders *a'*, which fit tightly in the grooves *b c*, thus permitting the plates to expand by heat without loosening the tongue-joint or breaking the tongues. The hole in the stove-plate can be closed by a round lid, which is curved downward and fits in the annular rabbet *d* around the edge of the hole.

In order to give the stove-plate sections greater solidity and durability, they are re-enforced on the under side with braces or ridges, the side sections, B C, being re-enforced only around the hole in the middle of the stove-plate. If any parts of the stove-plate break or crack, they can easily be replaced by others.

It will further be distinctly understood that the above-described stove-plate does not form the inner part of a stove-top plate movable inside a frame rigidly fastened to the sides of the stove, but forms by itself the whole and entire top plate of the stove. The manner of attaching the same to the side walls consists in simply laying it either directly upon the brick-work or the casting forming the side walls of the stove, or upon an iron ledge fitted on the top edge of said side walls. The stove-plate is then retained in its proper position by its own weight.

By the described construction nearly indestructible stove-plates are obtained, which plates, being rigidly fitted on the top of the stove, at the same time allow of a slight distending or shrinking of the different sections composing the same inside the joints, so that the action of the heat can neither effect a considerable strain upon the plate-sections nor slacken the joints. Should even a section of the plate crack or break by some accident, there is no need to replace the whole plate, but only the respective section thereof.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a stove with a fixed rectangular frame the inner edges of which were rabbeted to receive the cross-pieces and plates, and I do not desire to claim any such construction.

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

1. A stove-plate forming the entire top plate of the stove and attached to the side walls by simply laying it upon the same, said stove-plate being composed of two lateral sections, 5 B and C, and of two middle sections, A and A', connected with each other by groove-and-tongue joints, and forming thus one entire plate provided in its middle with a recess having rabbeted edges, substantially as described and 10 shown.
2. In a stove-plate, the combination, with

the sections having grooves, of other sections provided with tongues fitting in the grooves, the said tongues being provided with shoulders a' , substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRIEDRICH KOHL.

Witnesses:

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