

(No Model.)

J. W. SANKEY.

GRIDIRON.

No. 389,602.

Patented Sept. 18, 1888.

Fig. 1.

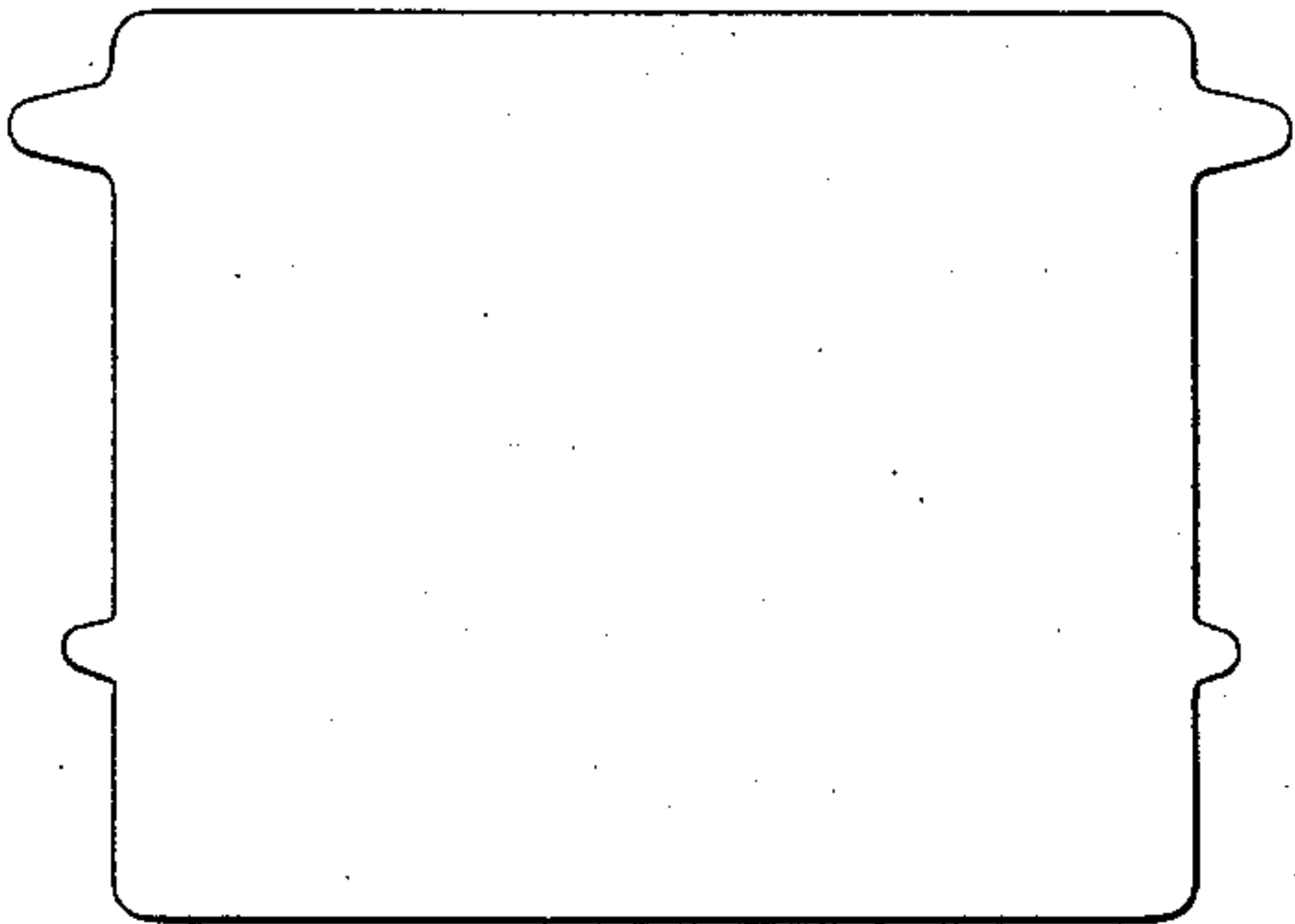


Fig. 2.

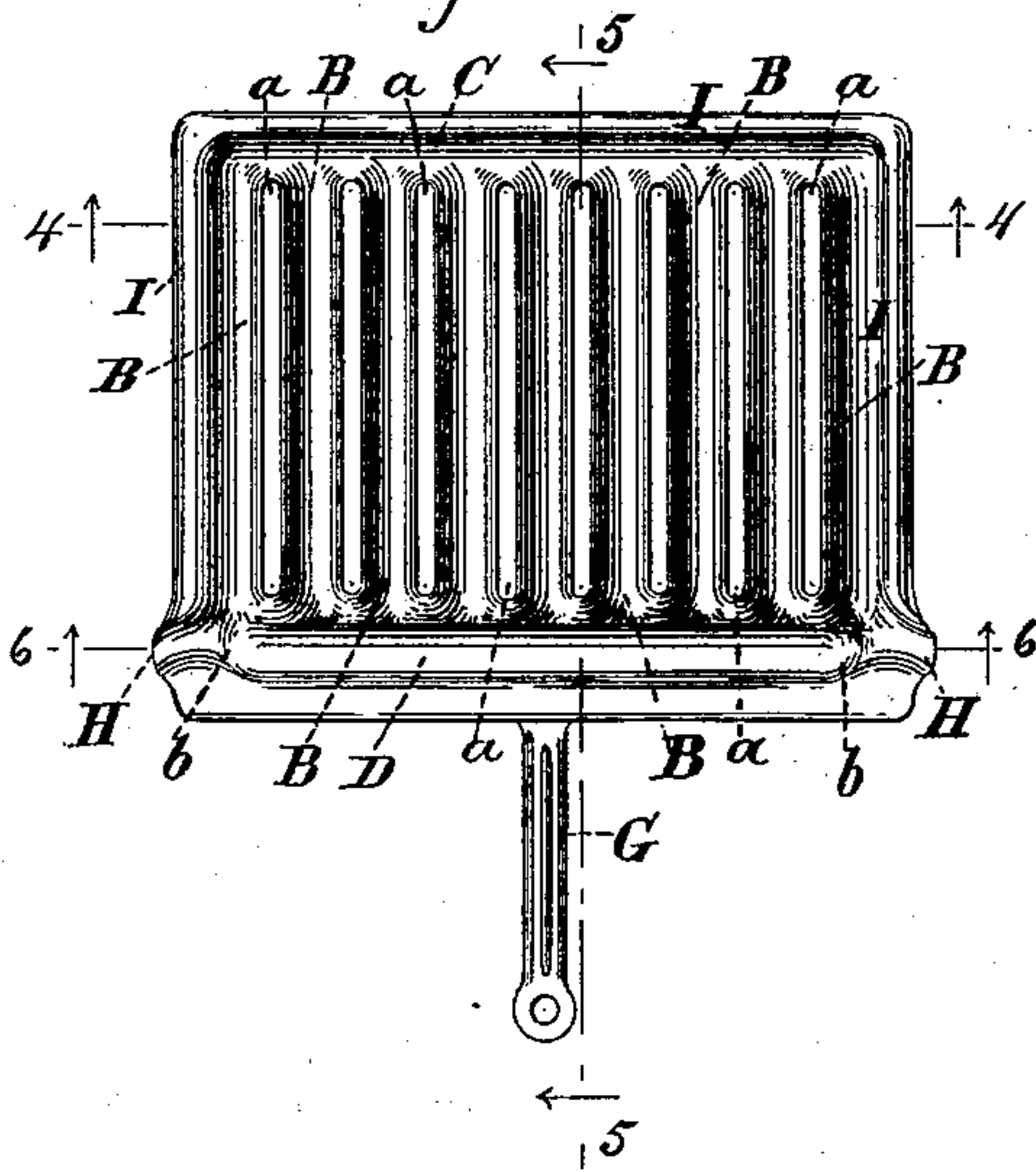


Fig. 3.

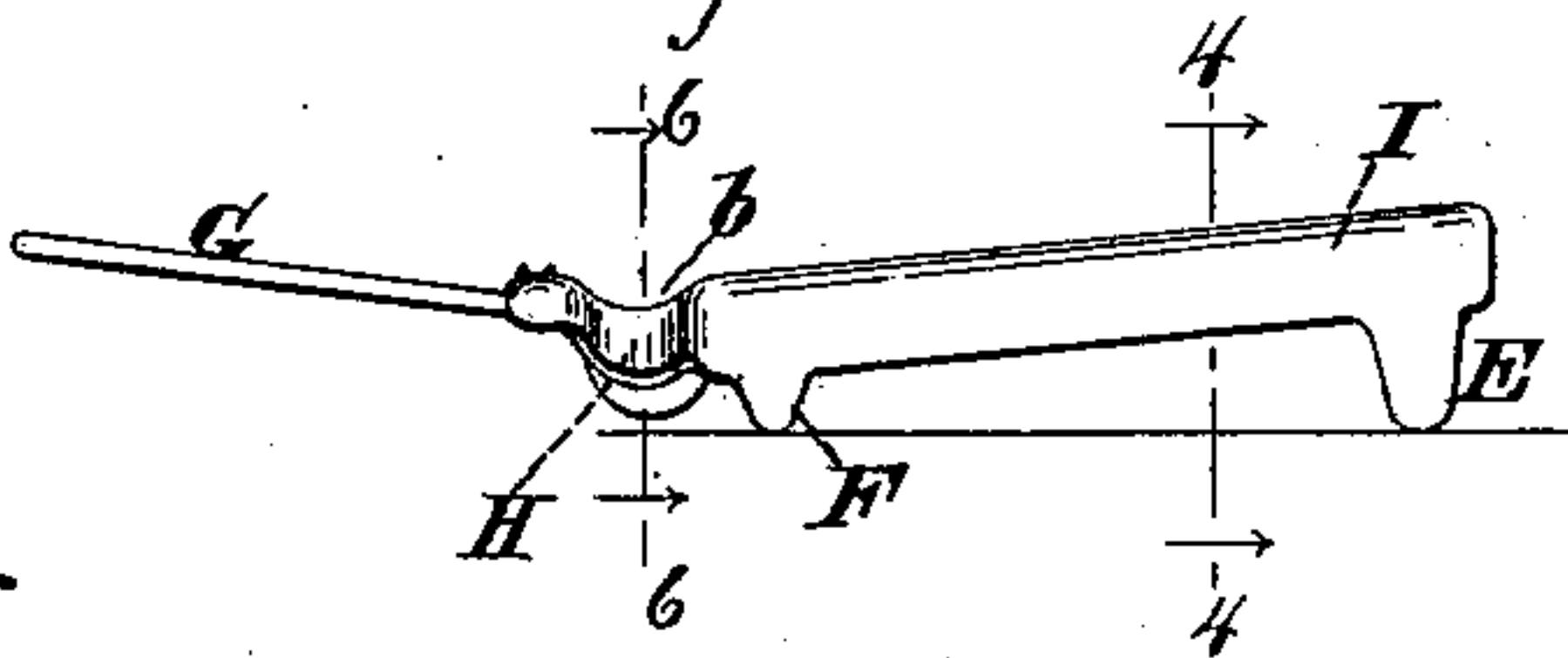


Fig. 4.

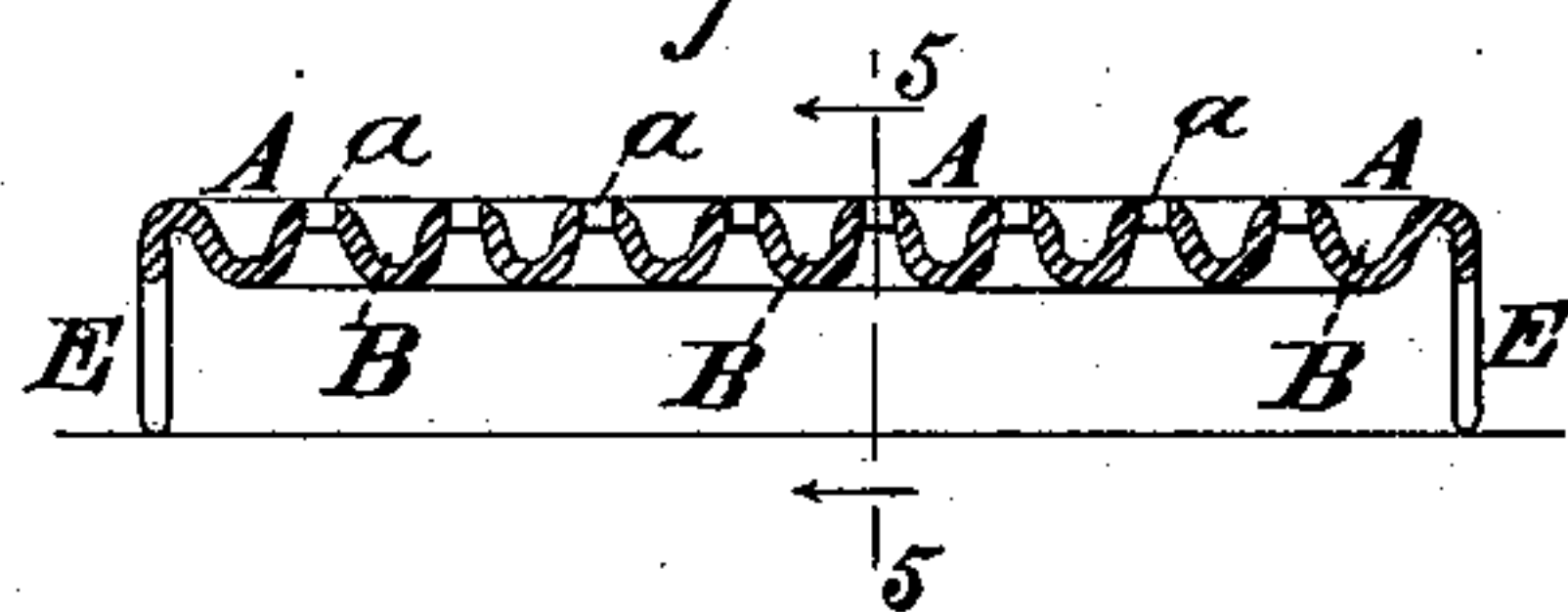


Fig. 5.

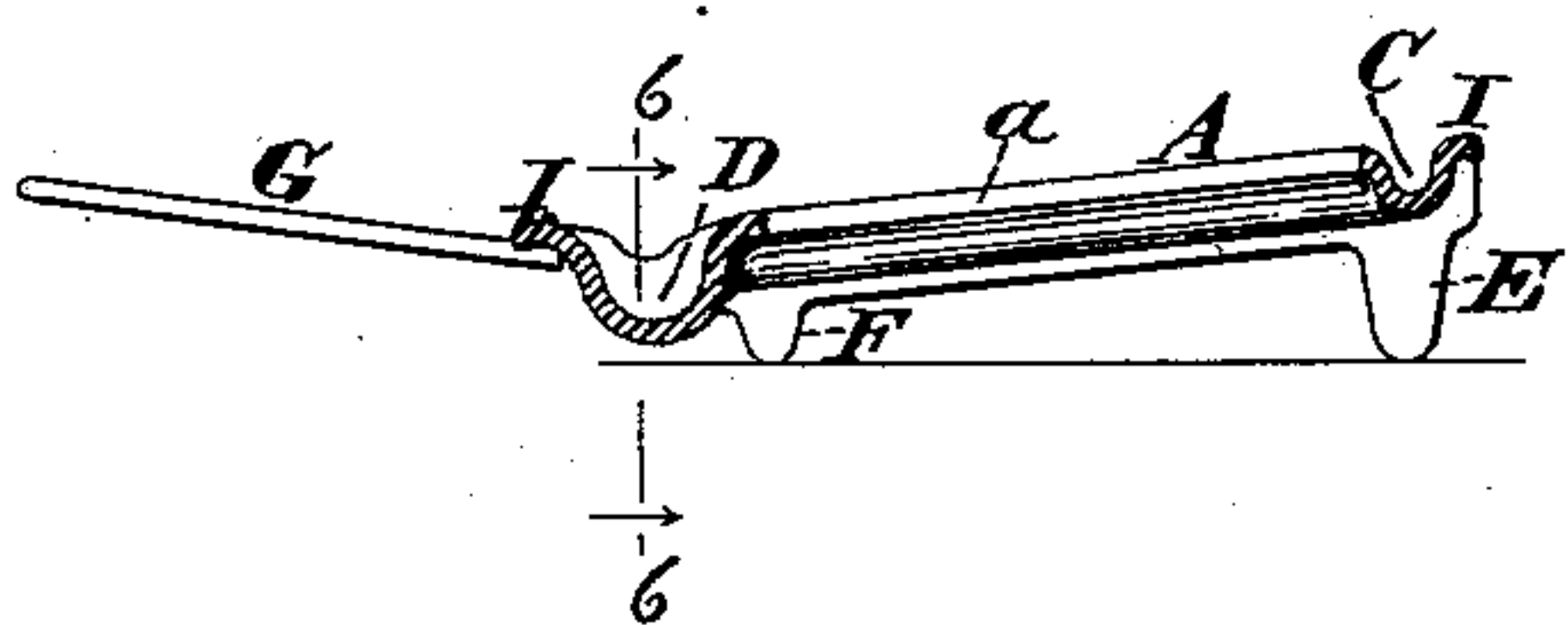
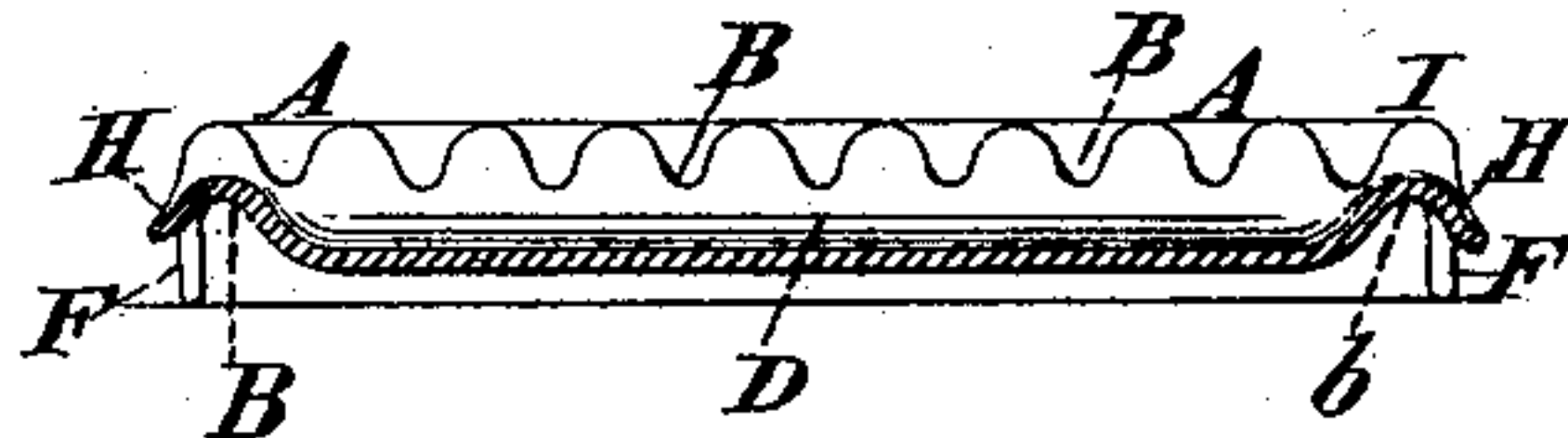


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WM. SANKEY, OF WINTERSDORF, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## GRIDIRON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,602, dated September 18, 1888.

Application filed June 15, 1888. Serial No. 237,183. (No model.) Patented in England March 17, 1885, No. 3,416.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN WM. SANKEY, of Wintersdorf, Wolverhampton, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gridirons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention constitutes the subject-matter of Letters Patent in Great Britain, dated March 17, 1885, and numbered 3,416.

10 This invention relates to and consists in the construction of gridirons made out of sheet metal—such as sheet iron or steel. The gridiron is made out of a single piece of sheet metal from which a blank of proper size and  
15 shape is cut out, and the blank is stamped out and bent into the particular construction by suitably-formed dies. The handle of the gridiron may be formed in one piece with the gridiron, or it may be a separate piece and riveted  
20 thereto. The gridiron, as constructed in accordance with the invention, is formed with four legs, the front pair of legs being higher than the rear legs, so that the gravy will gravitate toward the rear or handle edge. The surface of the gridiron is formed with corruga-  
25 tions or ridges running crosswise of the gridiron and forming laterally-extending channels for the gravy. The lateral channels communicate in front with a common shallow longitudi-  
30 nally-extending channel, and in the rear with a deeper longitudinally-extending channel, which serves as a receptacle for the gravy. The lateral channels between the corrugations or ridges incline toward the receiving longi-  
35 tudinal channel, so that they all drain into the same. Pouring-lips are formed on both sides of the gridiron at the rear, by means of which the gravy collected in the receiving-channel may be poured out by tilting the gridiron  
40 either way. The several corrugations or ridges are formed with slots extending lengthwise of the same at their highest parts, through which the heat may pass from the source of heat. The corrugations or ridges slope away from  
45 the slots into the channels, so that the gravy will drain into the channels and not pass through the slots, and thus the ridges constitute bars on which the meat rests.

The improved construction is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from

which the gridiron is made. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the completed gridiron. Fig. 3 is a side view of the gridiron. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are sections in planes indicated by the lines 55 4 4, 5 5, and 6 6, respectively, in Fig. 2. In Fig. 5 the handle is shown integral with the gridiron. In the other figures, where shown, the handle is a separate piece riveted to the gridiron.

A A are the lateral corrugations or ridges, having the lengthwise slots *a a*; and B B are the lateral channels between the ridges.

C is the shallow front channel, which is no deeper than the channel B.

D is the rear deeper receiving-channel.

E E are the long front legs, F F are the short rear legs, and G is the handle.

H H are the pouring-lips on each side in line with the receiving-channel D. The outer rim, I, of the gridiron extends continuously around the gridiron on a plane as high, or approxi- 70 mately so, as the upper parts of the ridges A, so that the gravy will be retained within the several channels. This rim is, however, slightly depressed at *b b* between the receiving- 75 channel and the pouring-lips, so that the gravy, when poured, will be conducted properly into the pouring-lips.

A gridiron thus constructed contains all the 80 features which are desirable and necessary for perfectly efficient and successful operation, and has the maximum strength and durability, combined with the minimum weight and quantity of material. Being stamped out of sheet 85 metal, and from a single piece of metal, it can be made with the smallest expenditure of labor and at the least cost; and, being made of a single piece of metal, with all of its lines curved, it will not be warped out of shape or destroyed 90 by the heat to which it is necessarily subjected.

I claim as my invention—

A gridiron stamped out of a single piece of sheet metal and formed with legs of different heights, the front legs being higher than the 95 rear legs, and being further formed with cross corrugations or ridges with slots in their highest parts, cross-channels between said corrugations or ridges, said corrugations, with their intermediate channels, inclining from the front 100 to the rear of the gridiron, said gridiron being also formed with a front channel extending



along the higher part of the gridiron, and a rear channel extending along the lower part of the gridiron, said front and rear channels communicating with all of said cross-channels, and said rear channel being deeper than said cross-channels, and said gridiron being further formed with pouring-lips at the rear on either end of said rear channel and with a raised rim surrounding the gridiron higher than said channels, said rim being slightly depressed op-

posite said pouring-lips, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN WM. SANKEY.

Witnesses:

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C. S. BUNDY.