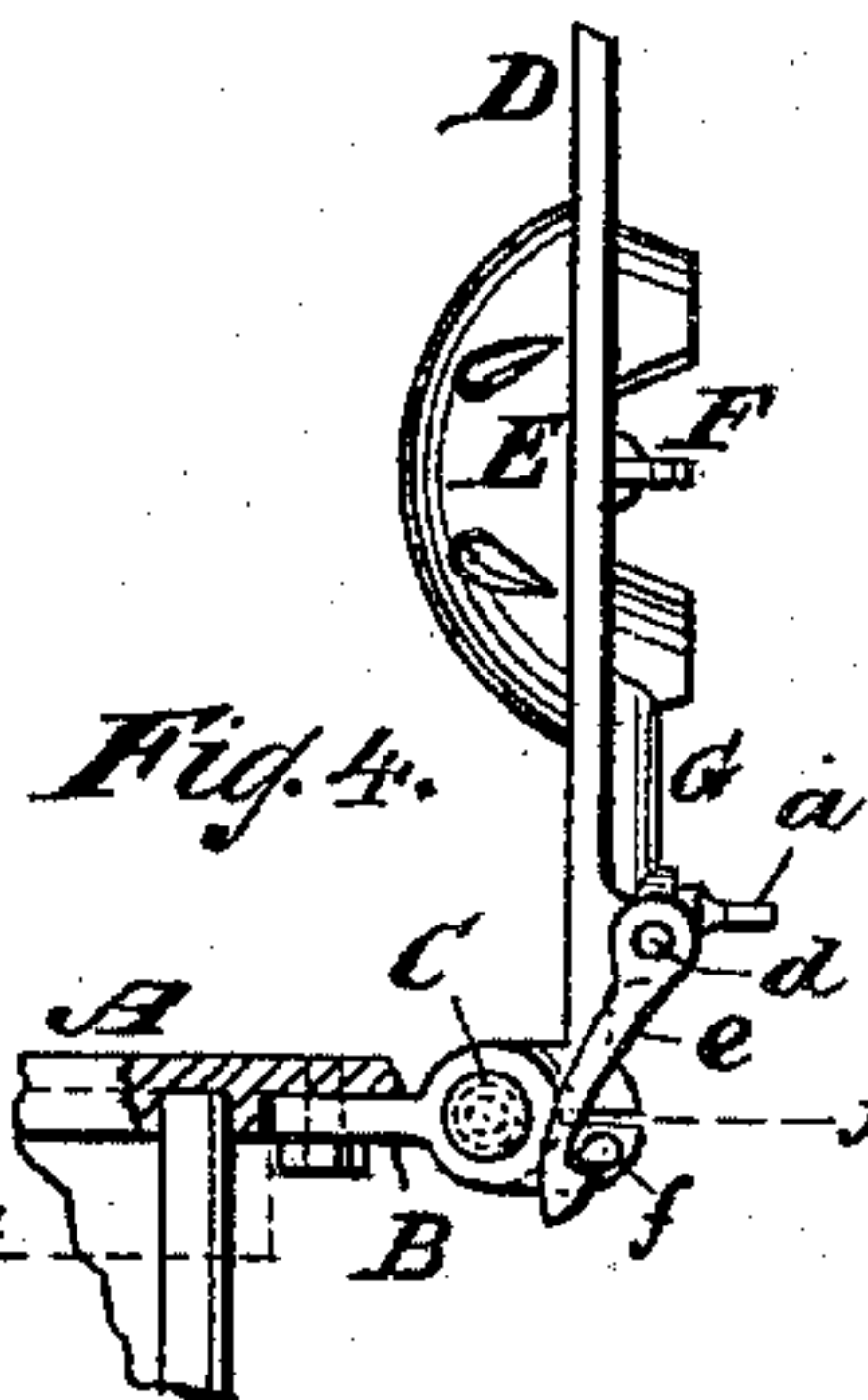
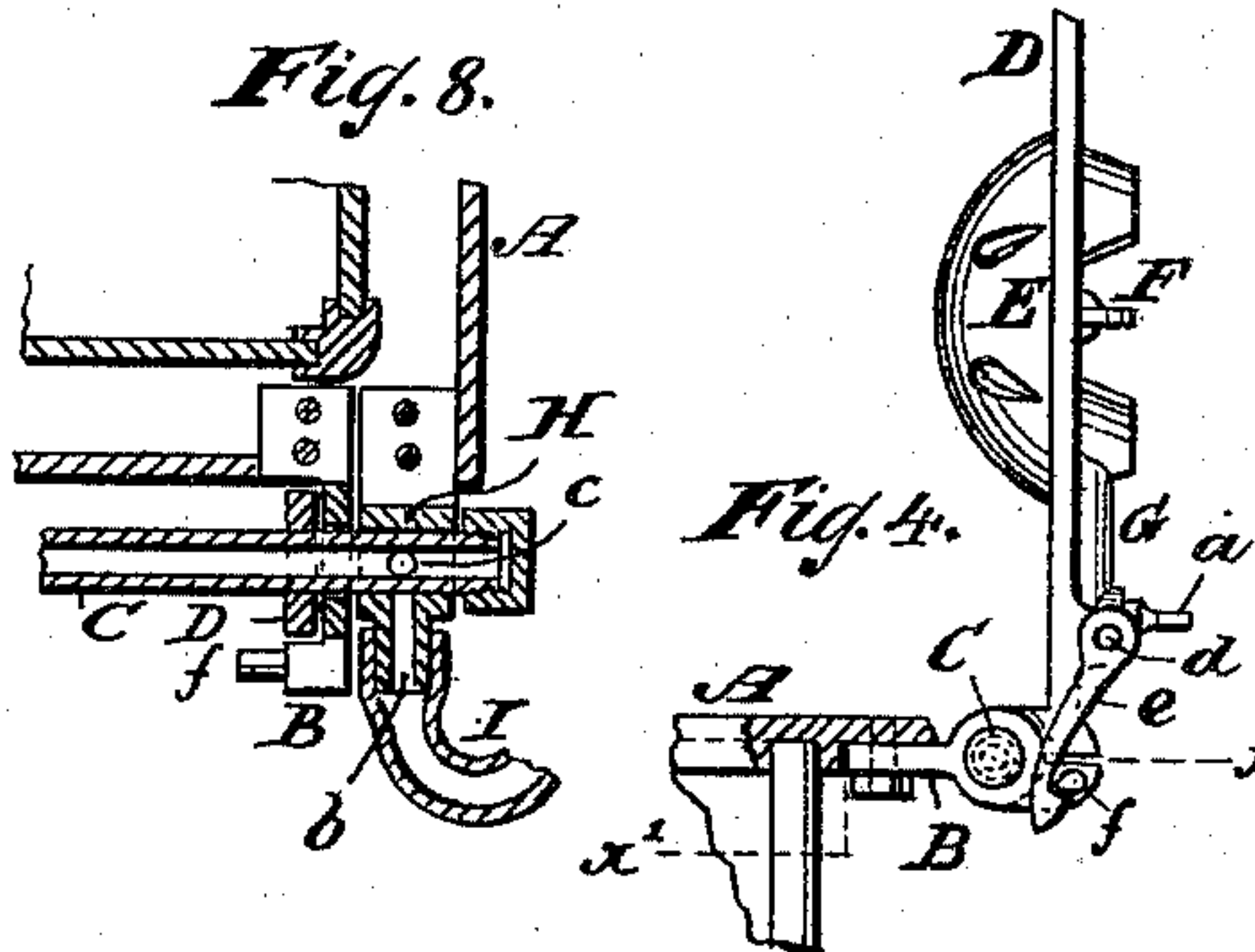
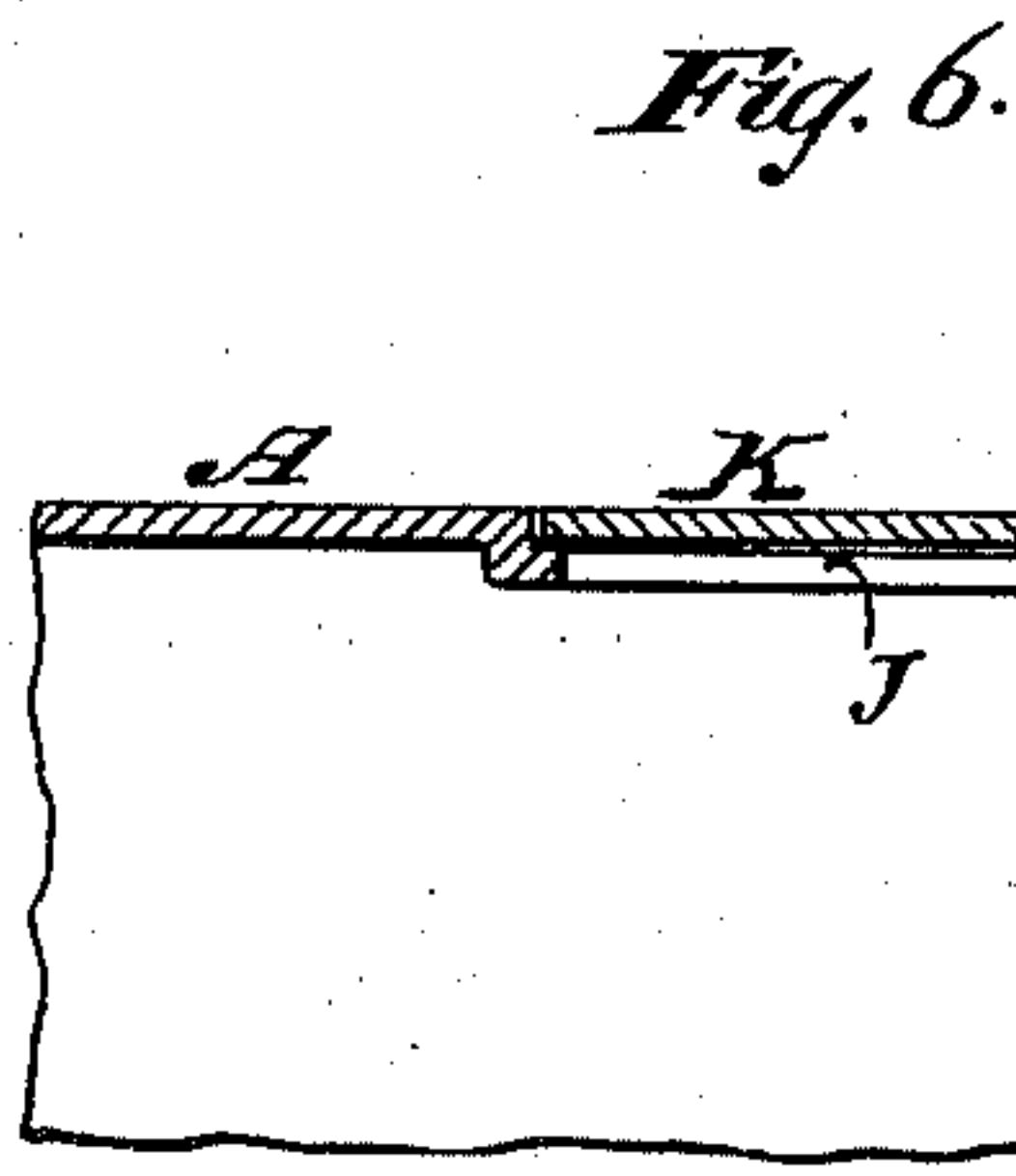
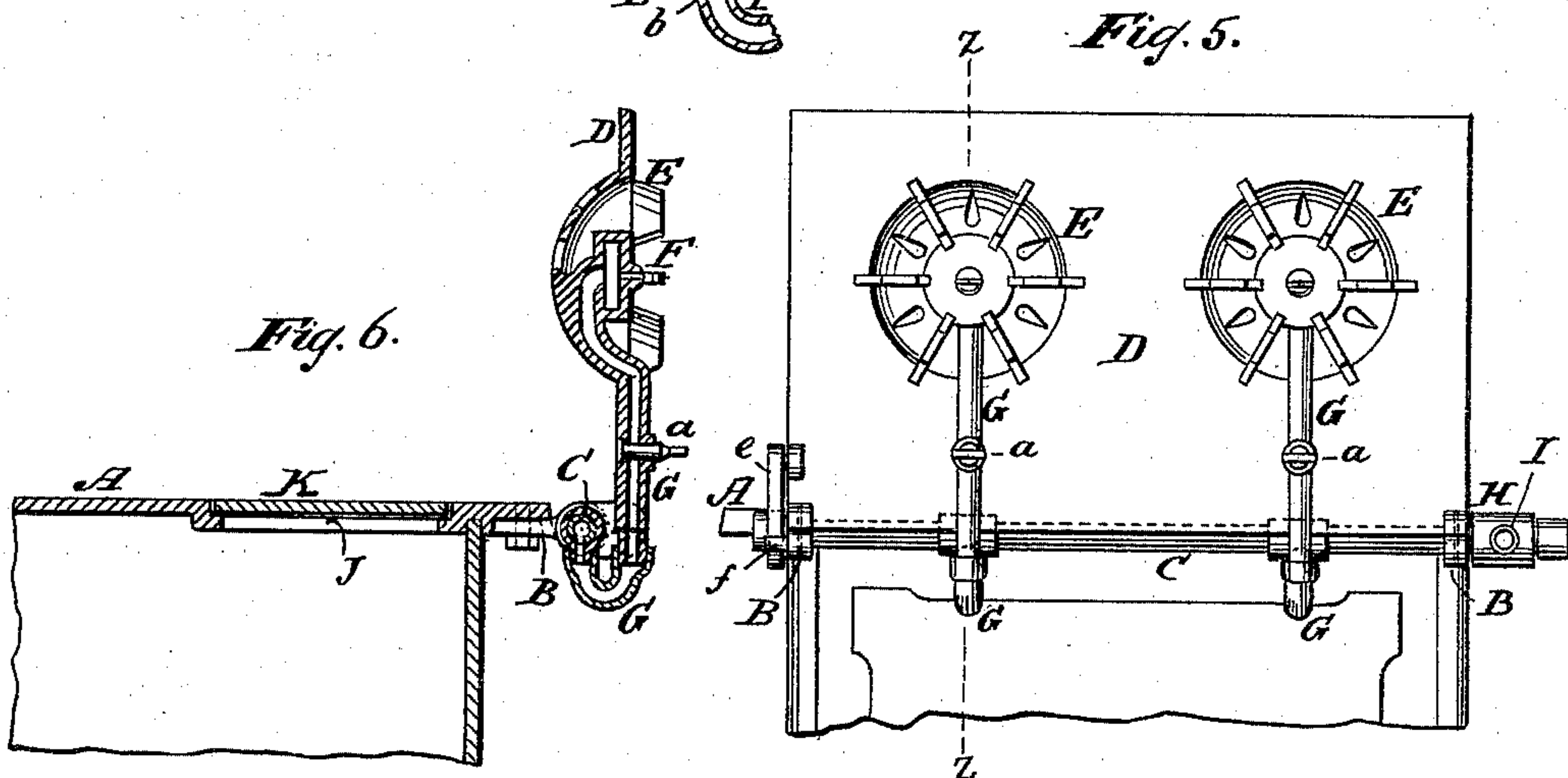
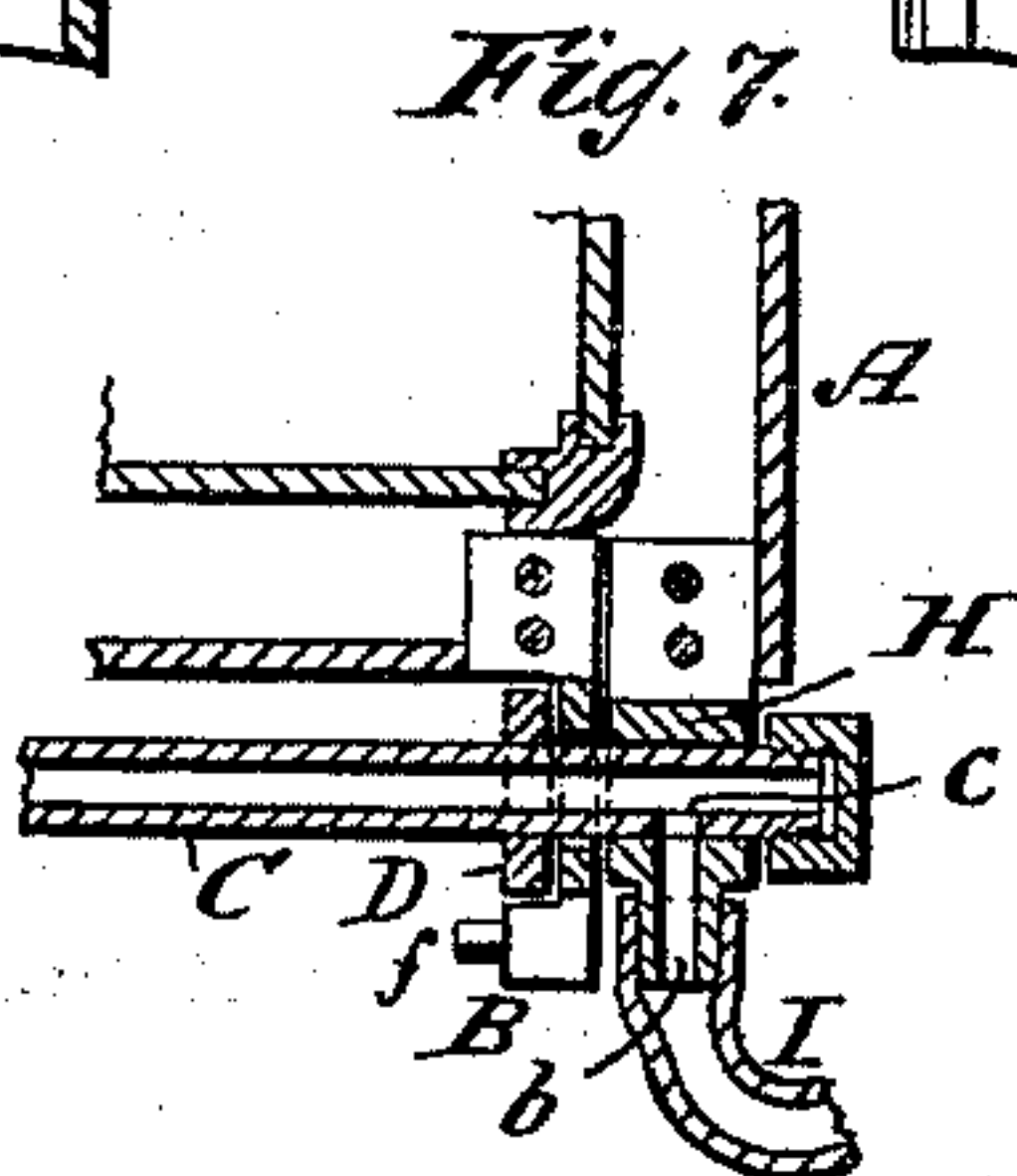
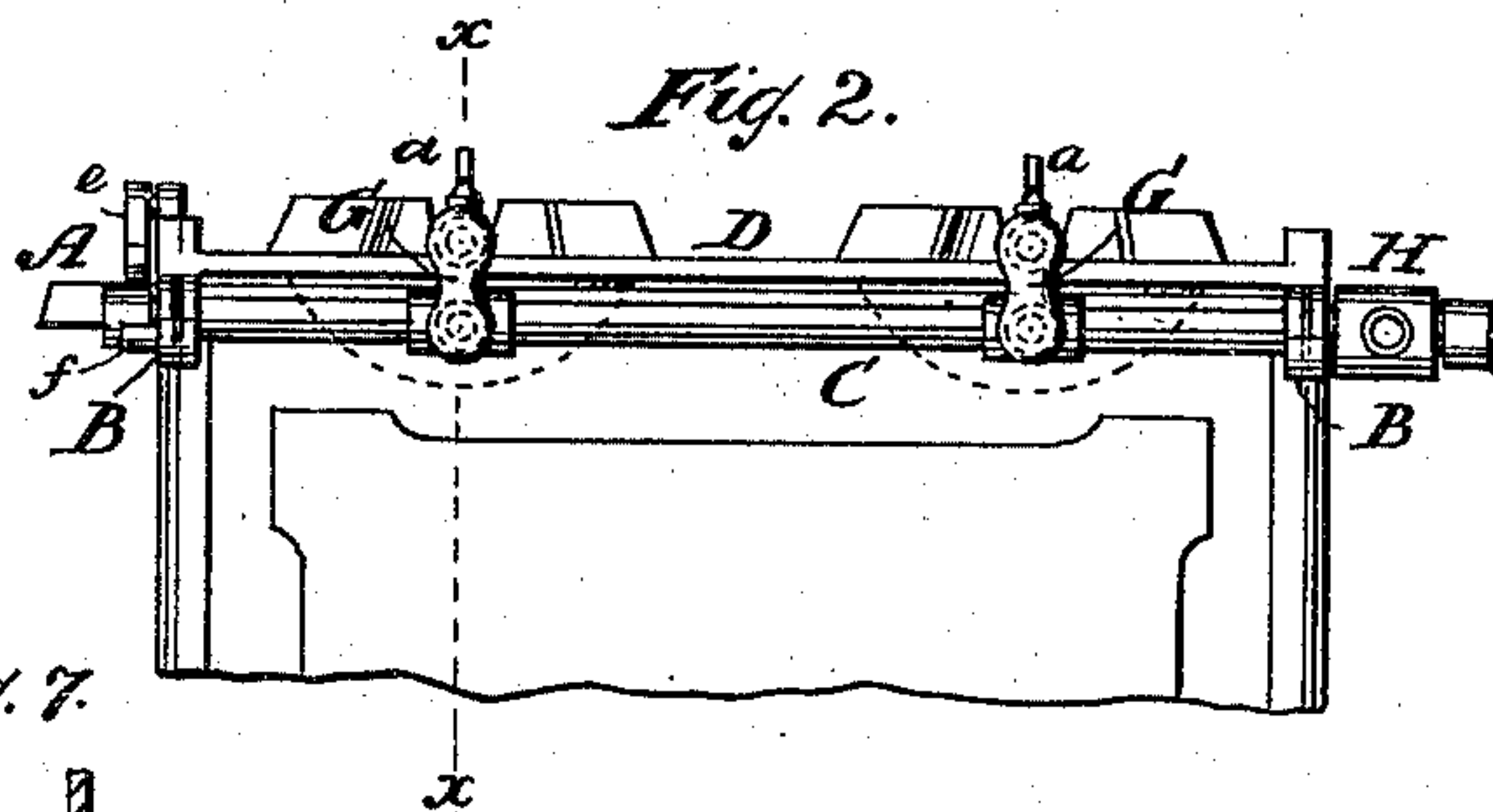
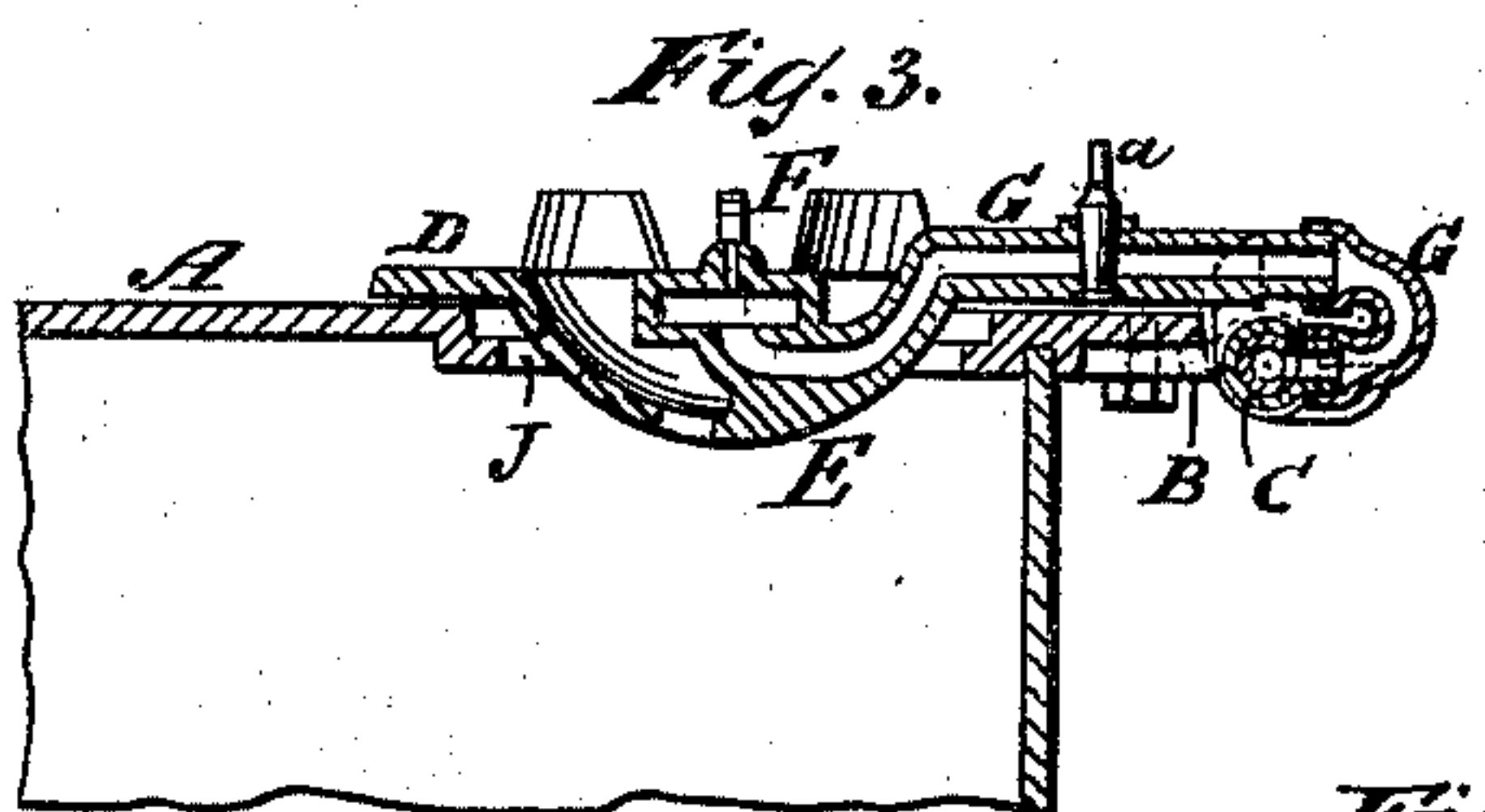
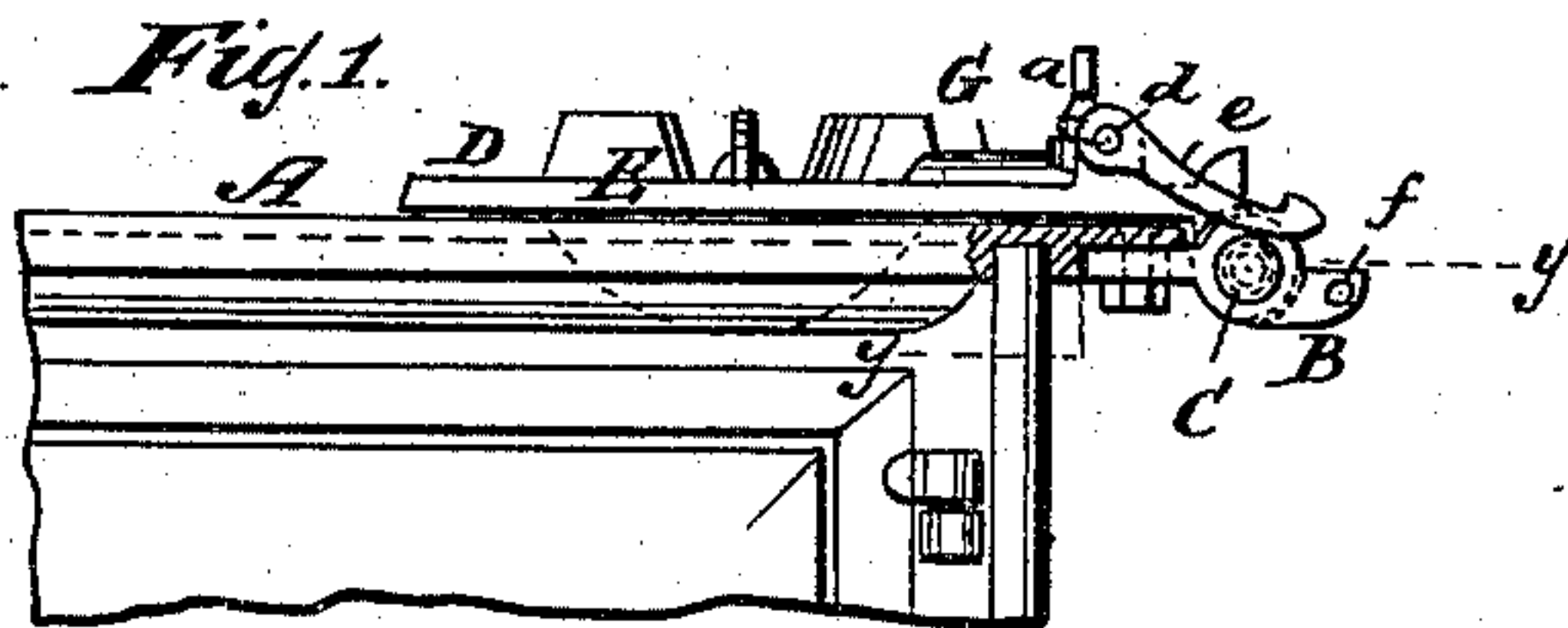


(No Model.)

G. A. FISHER.
STOVE OR RANGE.

No. 474,729.

Patented May 10, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Edward Wolff.
William Miller

INVENTOR:

George A. Fisher.

BY

Vandant and Hauff
his ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. FISHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE ABENDROTH BROTHERS, OF SAME PLACE.

STOVE OR RANGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,729, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed November 18, 1891. Serial No. 412,305. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stoves or Ranges, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a stove or range with a frame having a burner-chamber containing a burner in such manner that the frame can be turned down flat upon the top plate of the stove or range, so that the burner-chamber enters a pot-hole in the top plate when the burner-chamber is to be used for heating or cooking.

To accomplish this object, my invention involves the features of construction and the combination or arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a partial front view of a stove or range provided with my burner-frame turned down for use. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same when the burner-frame is turned down for use. Fig. 3 is a vertical section in the plane xx , Fig. 2, when the burner-frame is turned down for use. Fig. 4 is a sectional view when the burner-frame is turned up, leaving the top plate of the stove or range unobstructed. Fig. 5 is an end view when the burner-frame is turned up. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal vertical section in the plane zz , Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section in the plane yy , Fig. 1, on a larger scale than the previous figures. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section in the plane $x'x'$, Fig. 4, on the same scale as Fig. 7.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the top plate of a stove or range. To one end of this plate are secured two brackets B B, which extend in a horizontal direction beyond the edge of the top plate and which form the bearings for a pipe C, and on this pipe is mounted a plate or frame D, which carries one or more burner-chambers E, (two being shown in the drawings,) and a corresponding number of gas-burners F. The pipe C may be firmly mounted in the brackets B, and in that case the burner-frame D will be made to turn or swing on said pipe; but I prefer to mount the burner-frame firmly on the pipe C, and in that case

this pipe is made to turn freely in its bearings. From the pipe C extend branch pipes G, one to each of the burners F, and these branch pipes are provided with stop-cocks a , so that the communication between the pipes C and each of the burners can be opened or closed, as may be required. One end of the pipe C is fitted gas-tight into a socket H, which communicates by a channel b with a gas-supply pipe I, and the pipe C is provided with a hole c , which is so situated that when the burner-frame D is turned down to its working position, Figs. 1, 2, and 7, the hole c registers with the channel b in the socket H, and the pipe C is supplied with gas; but when the burner-frame D is swung up to its vertical position, Figs. 6 and 8, the communication between the gas-supply pipe I and the pipe C is cut off.

The burner-chambers E bulge out of or project from the inner surface of the burner-frame D, and in order to allow of folding this frame down flat upon the top plate A of the stove or range the distance of the burner-chambers E from the pipe C must be equal to the distance of the holes J in the top plate from the said pipe, and said burner-chambers must otherwise be so placed that when the covers K of the holes J are removed and the burner-frame is turned down to the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the burner-chambers E extend down into the holes J, and the frame D lies flat upon the top plate of the stove. At the same time, if the burner-frames are used for cooking purposes, all drippings produced during the operation of cooking or broiling run down through the holes J into the fireplace of the stove or range, and the surface of the top plate A is not soiled.

From the edge of the frame D projects a stud d , on which swings the catch e , and if said frame is turned up to the position shown in Fig. 4 this catch engages a lug f , projecting from the edge of the bracket B. By these means the burner-frame is retained in a vertical position, and when it is turned up to this position the surface of the top plate A is left entirely free or unobstructed, while at the same time the burner-frame forms a guard which prevents articles from dropping off accidentally over that end of the top plate to which the burner-frame is attached.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a stove or range having its top plate provided with a pot-hole, 5 of brackets extending in a horizontal direction beyond the edge of the top plate and a swinging frame pivoted to the brackets and carrying a projecting burner-chamber containing a burner and entering the pot-hole of the top 10 plate when the frame is swung downward upon the latter for use in heating or cooking, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a stove or range, of brackets extending outward from one end 15 of the top plate of the stove or range, a gas-pipe C, mounted in said brackets, a frame D, carrying a burner-chamber E, and burner F, mounted on this gas-pipe and constructed to swing inward upon the top plate or upward 20 to a perpendicular position, a catch for retaining said frame in its vertical position, and a suitable communication between the gas-pipe and the burner, substantially as described.

25 3. The combination, with a stove or range, of brackets extending from the top plate of the stove or range, a gas-pipe C, mounted in said brackets, a frame D, carrying a burner-

chamber E, and burner F, mounted on this gas-pipe and constructed to swing inward upon 30 the top plate or upward to a perpendicular position, a channel G, extending from the gas-pipe to the burner, and a catch for retaining the frame D in its upright position, substantially as described. 35

4. The combination, with a stove or range, of brackets extending from the top plate of the stove or range, a gas-pipe C, mounted loosely in said brackets, a frame D, carrying a burner-chamber E, and burner F, mounted firmly on 40 said gas-pipe, a channel G, extending from the gas-pipe to the burner, a socket H, fitting the gas-pipe C and communicating with a gas-supply pipe I, and openings *b c*, respectively, in the socket and in the gas-pipe, said open- 45 ings being so situated that they register when the frame D is turned down upon the top plate, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing 50 witnesses.

GEORGE A. FISHER.

Witnesses:

WM. C. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.