

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. A. CALL & R. A. CLARK.  
STOVE HOOD.

No. 506,205.

Patented Oct. 10, 1893.

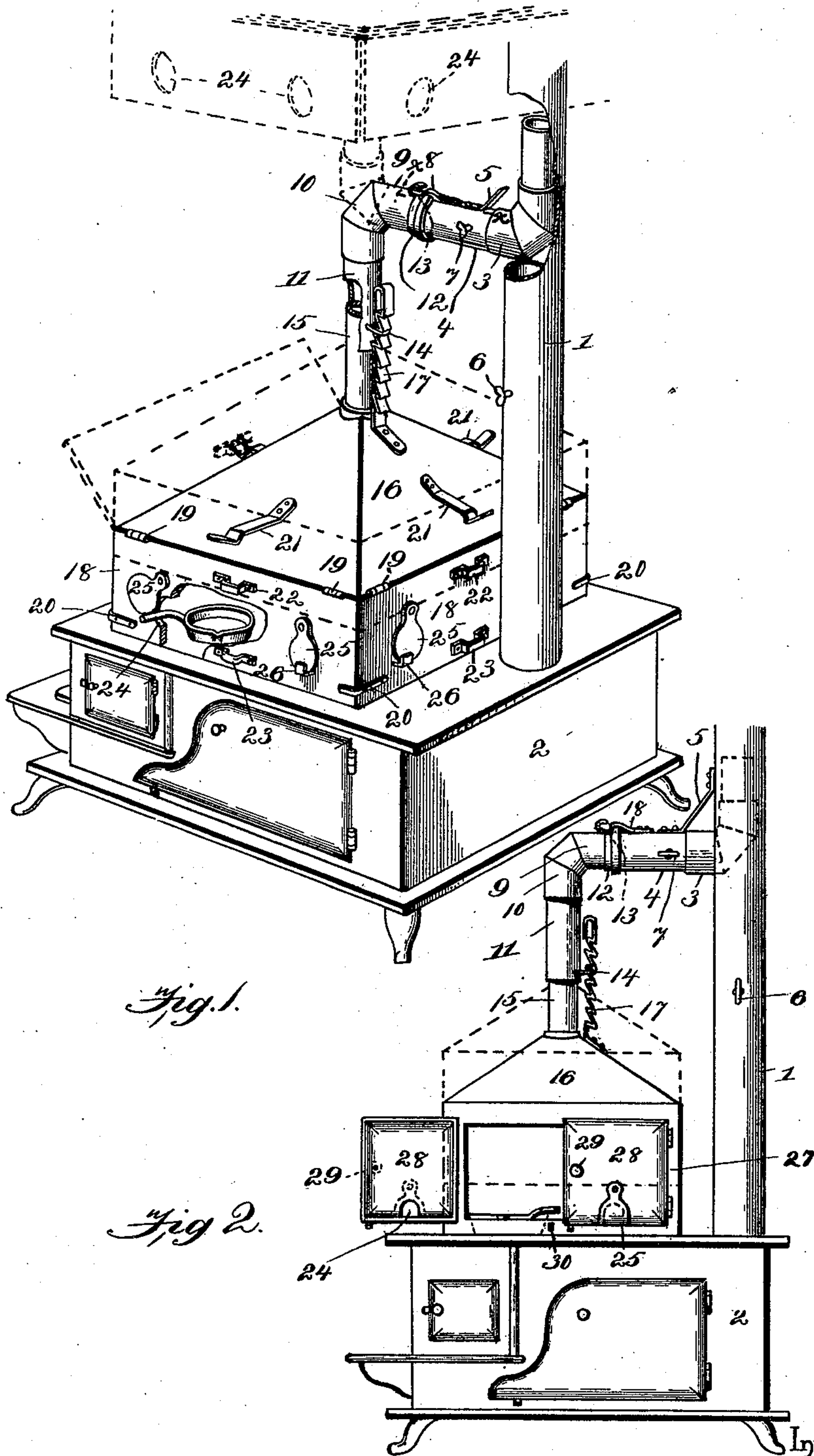


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

John L. Shaw.  
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Inventors.

Theodore A. Call.

By their Attorneys, Rufus A. Clark.

Call & Clark.

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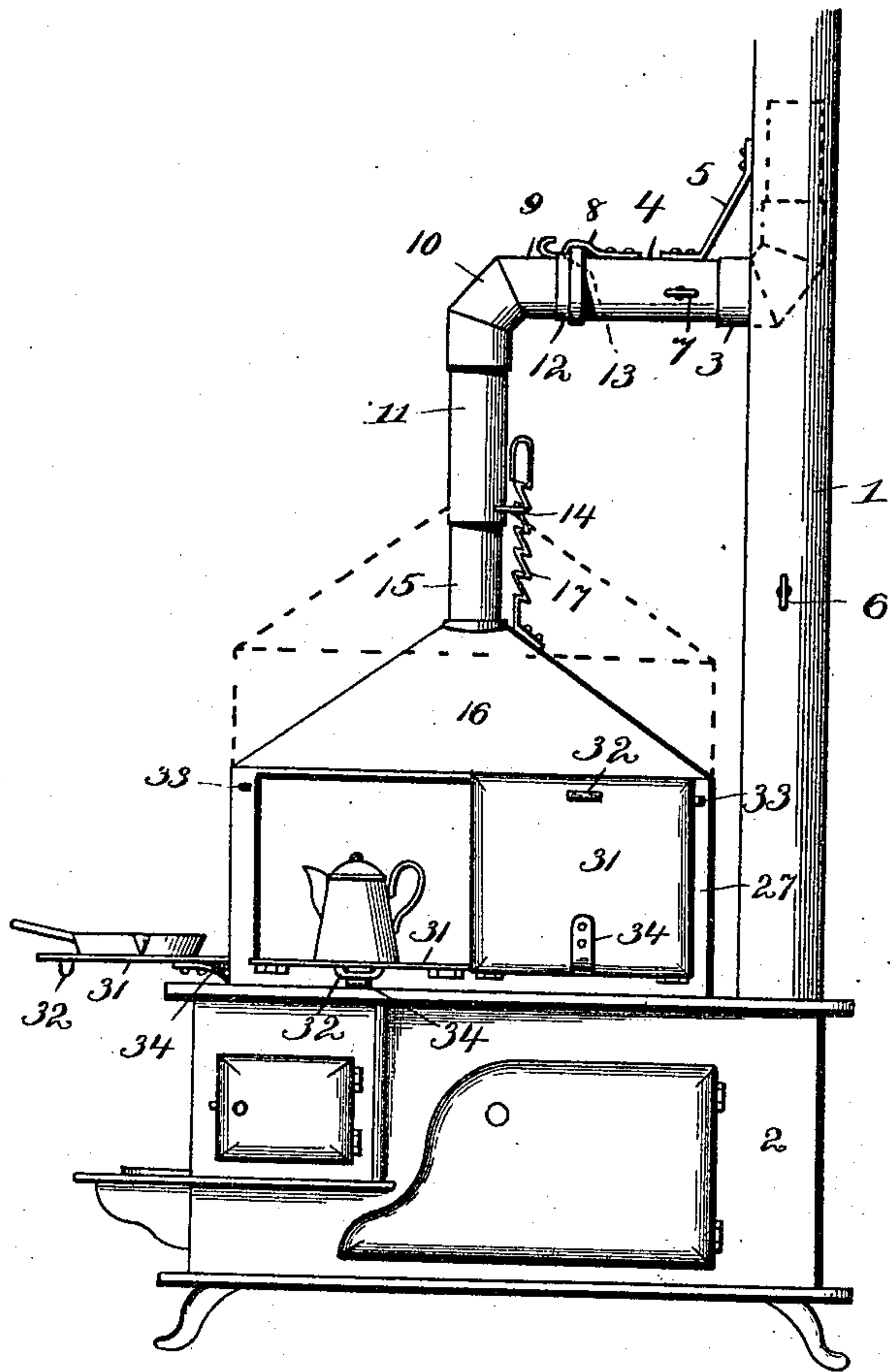
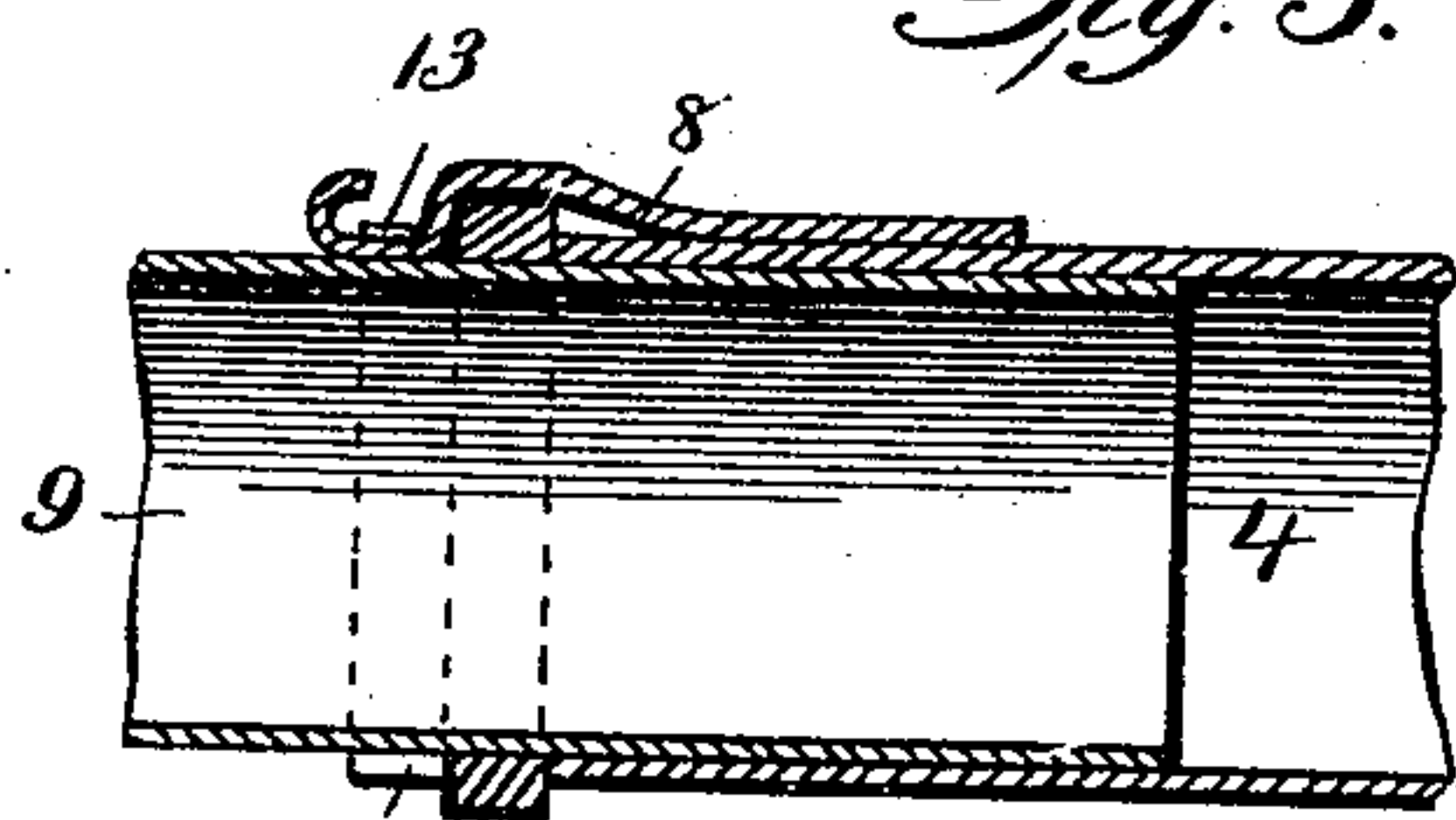


Fig. 3.



Witnesses 13 12

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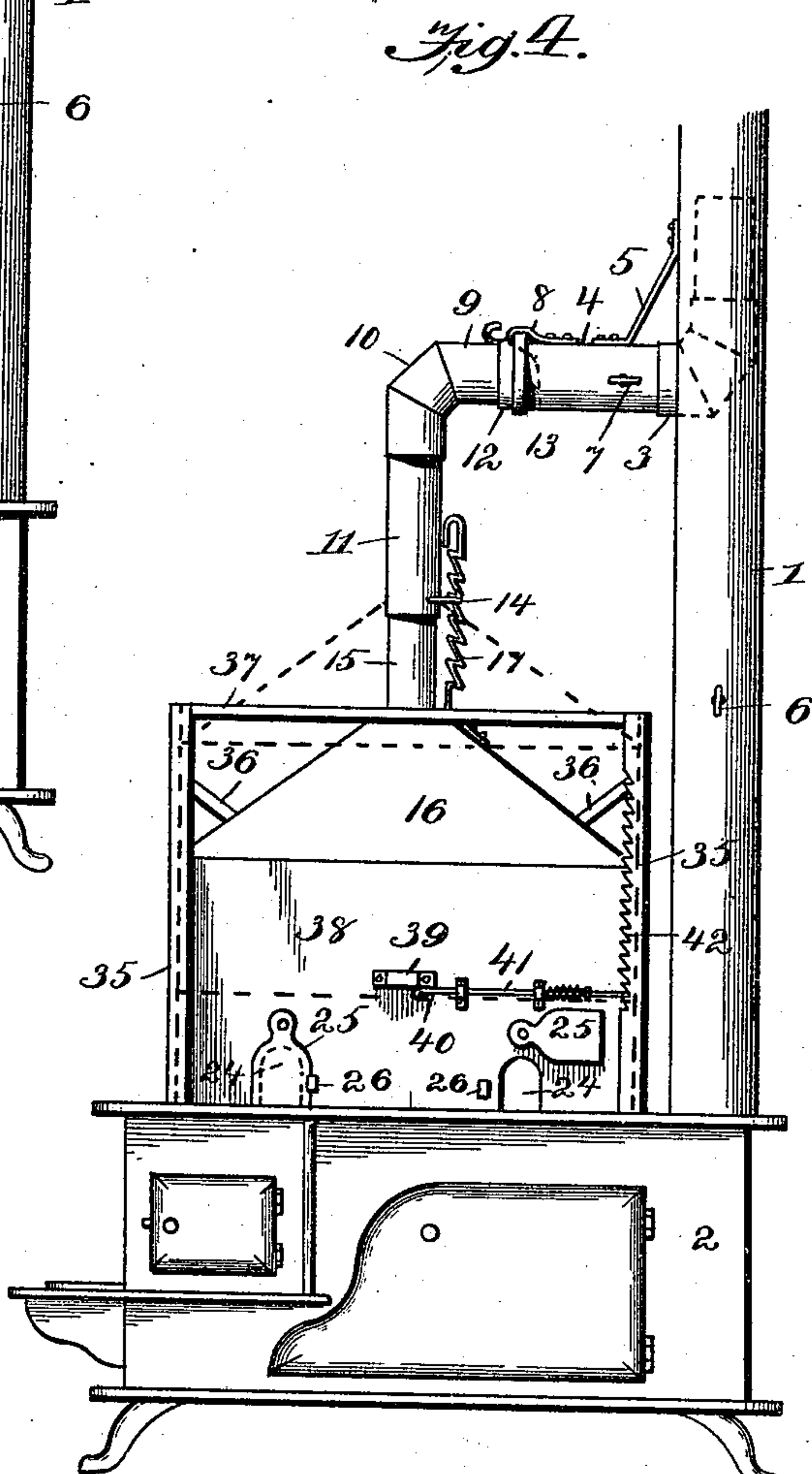


Fig. 4.

Inventors

Theodore A. Call  
By their Attorneys, Rufus A. Clark.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE A. CALL AND RUFUS A. CLARK, OF LEWISTOWN, MONTANA.

## STOVE-HOOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,205, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed March 10, 1893. Serial No. 465,454. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, THEODORE A. CALL and RUFUS A. CLARK, citizens of the United States, residing at Lewistown, in the county of Fergus and State of Montana, have invented a new and useful Stove-Hood, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stove hoods, and particularly refers to that class of the same that are adjustable, and has for its object to provide a hood that may be raised or lowered, that is formed with ingress openings around the lower part of the same, whereby access may be had to the top of the stove or range while the hood is in position thereover.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a range or stove, showing the preferred form of the device applied thereto and broken away in parts to show the interior construction, and also showing the several positions of the device in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the hood, showing the same provided with doors that open outwardly from each other and swing in horizontal planes and shown as applied over a stove. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the doors arranged to be raised and lowered in a vertical plane and serving as rests or supports for the various cooking utensils. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Figs. 2 and 3, showing the lower portion of the hood arranged as a vertically-sliding door and mounted in a frame supported from the upper part of the said hood. Fig. 5 is a section on the line  $x-x$ , Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a smoke-pipe, that rises from a stove or range 2, and has mounted therein an elbow 3, to which is secured a horizontally-disposed pipe 4, held in rigid position by a brace 5 connected thereto and to the said smoke-pipe. It will be understood that the smoke-pipe will be provided with the usual damper 6 to regulate the draft of the range or stove, and the pipe 4 will in like manner

be provided with a damper 7, to shut off communication with the smoke-pipe 1 at any time that may be found desirable and necessary, and especially at such time when the hood is not in use. A spring-catch 8 is secured to the upper part of the pipe 4, and within the said pipe 4 is rotatably mounted a short horizontal member 9, of an elbow 10, that has also a depending vertical member 11. The member 9 of the elbow 10 is formed or provided with a flange or ring 12, that forms a stop to abut against the end of the pipe 4, and has therein recesses or slots 13 that are diametrically opposed and with which the catch 8 engages either to hold the hood downwardly in proper position when in use, or in elevated position when not in use, as fully shown by the dotted lines. The lower part of the depending vertical member 11 of the elbow 10 is provided with an engaging loop or keeper 14, and this member 11 is telescopically engaged by a vertically-disposed pipe 15, that fits thereinto and rises centrally from a frusto-pyramidal-shaped hood 16. This hood 16 has secured to the upper part of one side thereof a serrated or notched catch 17, with the shoulders of the notches or serrations overhanging each other to engage the loop or keeper 14, through which the said catch passes. By this means the hood 16 can be elevated and sustained in its elevation or lowered when desired, all of which will be controlled by the will of the operator. Thus far the construction in each of the several forms of the device shown is similar, and the change in construction in the several forms resides in the position and manner of opening or gaining access to the hood, while it is in position over the stove or range.

As shown in Fig. 1, a series of doors 18 have their upper edges connected to the lower edges of the hood 16, by hinges 19, and these doors 18 extend the entire length of each lower edge of the hood and open upwardly. Spring-catches 20 are secured to a part of the doors at the ends of the same to engage the remaining doors and hold the latter, as well as the doors carrying said catches, in closed position against accidental opening. These catches are angular in shape and are secured alternately to the side edges of the doors, or to one side edge of each door (being the corre-



sponding edges of the same) to stand at right angles, respectively, to the frames of the doors, whereby when closed each door is locked at one edge by the catch carried by the door which joins it at that edge. In this way each door carries the lock for the adjacent door on one side and is locked by the adjacent door on the other side. Secured to the central lower part of each side of the hood 16 is a spring arm or catch 21, that engages a loop 22, secured to the upper part of each door 18, at the center thereof to hold the door in elevated position when so desired, and thereby permit free access to the top of the stove or range to manipulate the cooking utensils thereon. The lower part of each door is provided with a handle 23, to form a grip for raising the same, that is located between two holes 24, formed in each door for the purpose of allowing a spider handle or other projecting part of a cooking utensil to extend there-through, and also to serve as a means of giving draft to the interior lower part of the hood, each of said openings 24 being supplied with a hinged drop door or cover 25, that engages a shouldered keeper 26 at the bottom part of each hole to hold the same in position when closed.

In the construction shown in Fig. 2 the hood 16 is provided with a depending vertical frame 27, and each side of the same is supplied with a pair of hinged doors 28, that open outwardly from each other in a horizontal plane and are supplied with knobs 29, and at the bottom of the frame 27, in proper position to engage the inner ends of the doors when the latter are closed, is a pair of catches 30. In this instance the doors are formed with the holes 24 that are supplied with the drop doors or covers 25 in a manner similar to that heretofore set forth. In this instance the doors are hinged adjacent to the corners of the depending frame 27, and the opening in each side of said frame over which the said doors close is less in width or vertical extent than the width of said doors, and thereby a part of the frame surrounding the said openings forms a stop or limitation for the doors to close against.

In Fig. 3 the hood 16 is also formed with a depending frame 27, having openings in the four sides thereof, and each side supplied with a pair of doors 31 that are hinged at their lower edges and open downwardly, said doors being supplied with handles 32 at the upper part of the same, and the frame 27, adjacent to the upper part of the corners thereof, has thereon catches 33 to hold the doors in closed position. The lower central part of each door has a brace or bracket arm 34 attached thereto in such a position that the lower end thereof stands away from each door, and when the latter is lowered the inner free end of the brace or bracket arm as then positioned bears against the lower part of the frame 27 and forms a support for the door to which it is attached, and converts the same into a shelf upon which

the cooking utensils may be placed as a rest for the same, as fully shown. This construction is very convenient in that it provides shelves for the support of the cooking utensils which will be found useful for many purposes.

In Fig. 4 the hood 16 has corner posts 35 attached thereto by braces 36, and that extend above and below the lower edges of said hood and formed as guides, being connected at their upper ends by braces 37, that hold the same against spreading or distortion. Within the said corner posts 35 are mounted vertically-sliding doors 38, that have the lower parts of the same formed with the holes 24, provided with the covers 25, that engage keepers 26, similarly to the construction heretofore set forth but with the variation in this instance that the keepers 26 are located at inner opposing sides of the holes 24, thereby necessitating the opening of the covers outwardly and providing inner stops through the arrangement of the said keepers.

A handle 39 is located in the central part of each of the sliding doors 38 for the purpose of conveniently raising and lowering the latter, and adjacent to the lower part of said handle is the inner looped end 40 of a sliding rod or catch 41, that is spring-actuated and horizontally disposed, and whose outer end is arranged to engage a series of notches or serrations 42 in the adjacent post 35, to thereby hold the door 38 at varying elevations, and also serve to hold the door down in its closed position. By locating the inner looped end 40, of the catch 41, close to the handle 39, the said catch may be simultaneously operated to release the same with the effort to raise the door.

In the elevation of the hood and its attachments in the several forms set forth, the same operation ensues in each instance, and the hood 16 is similarly connected in all the forms, as the construction of the jaws or slides does not in any manner interfere with the adjustment of the hood.

The advantage of the form of device heretofore set forth in providing a convenience in carrying off the odors from the cooking materials is enhanced in this instance by the fact that the heat from the top of the stove may be in like manner conveyed to the stove-pipe and allowed to escape, and will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the culinary art. Many other advantages and conveniences will present themselves to those using the device in its several forms, and it is obviously apparent that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with a fixed horizontal pipe connected to and communicating with a smoke pipe, of an elbow having a horizontal



arm loosely fitted within said horizontal pipe and provided with a flange or ring 12 having recesses or slots 13, arranged upon opposite sides of the arm, a spring catch fixed to the horizontal pipe to engage either of said recesses or slots, a vertical pipe telescopically fitted in the other arm of the elbow, means for adjusting the extension of said vertical pipe and locking the same at any desired extension, and a hood fixed to the free end of the vertical pipe and adapted to be lowered to bear at its lower edges upon the surface of the stove, substantially as specified.

2. In a stove hood, the combination of a hood proper, doors hinged to the lower edge thereof and arranged to open upwardly and provided with loops, and spring-arms attached to said hood proper to engage said loops to hold said doors in elevated position, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a tubular support communicating with a stovepipe and having a vertical portion, of a hood provided with the pipe which is telescopically fitted in the vertical portion of the tubular support, a serrated or notched catch rising vertically from the hood parallel with the pipe connected to said hood and outside of the vertical portion of the tubular support, and a loop or keeper carried by the tubular support and engaging the serrations or notches of the catch, substantially as specified.

4. The combination with a tubular support connected to a stovepipe, of a hood provided with a pipe fitting telescopically in said tubular support, and a locking device comprising a serrated catch and an engaging loop carried, respectively, by the hood and the tubular support, substantially as specified.

5. The combination with a tubular support connected to a stovepipe, of a frusto-pyramidal hood connected to the tubular support, doors hinged to the base edges of said hood and adapted to depend vertically therefrom to form a rectangular inclosure, and catches to engage and maintain said doors in their pendent positions, substantially as specified.

6. The combination with a tubular support connected to a stovepipe, of a frusto-pyramidal hood connected to the tubular support, normally pendent perforated doors hinged to the base edges of said hood, means to lock said doors in their pendent and elevated positions, and drop doors or covers carried by the doors and arranged to close the perforations therein, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE A. CALL.  
RUFUS A. CLARK.

Witnesses:

G. M. STAFFORD,  
W. H. RICKS.