

No. 697,185.

Patented Apr. 8, 1902.

A. W. WALKER.
STOVE.

(Application filed Sept. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

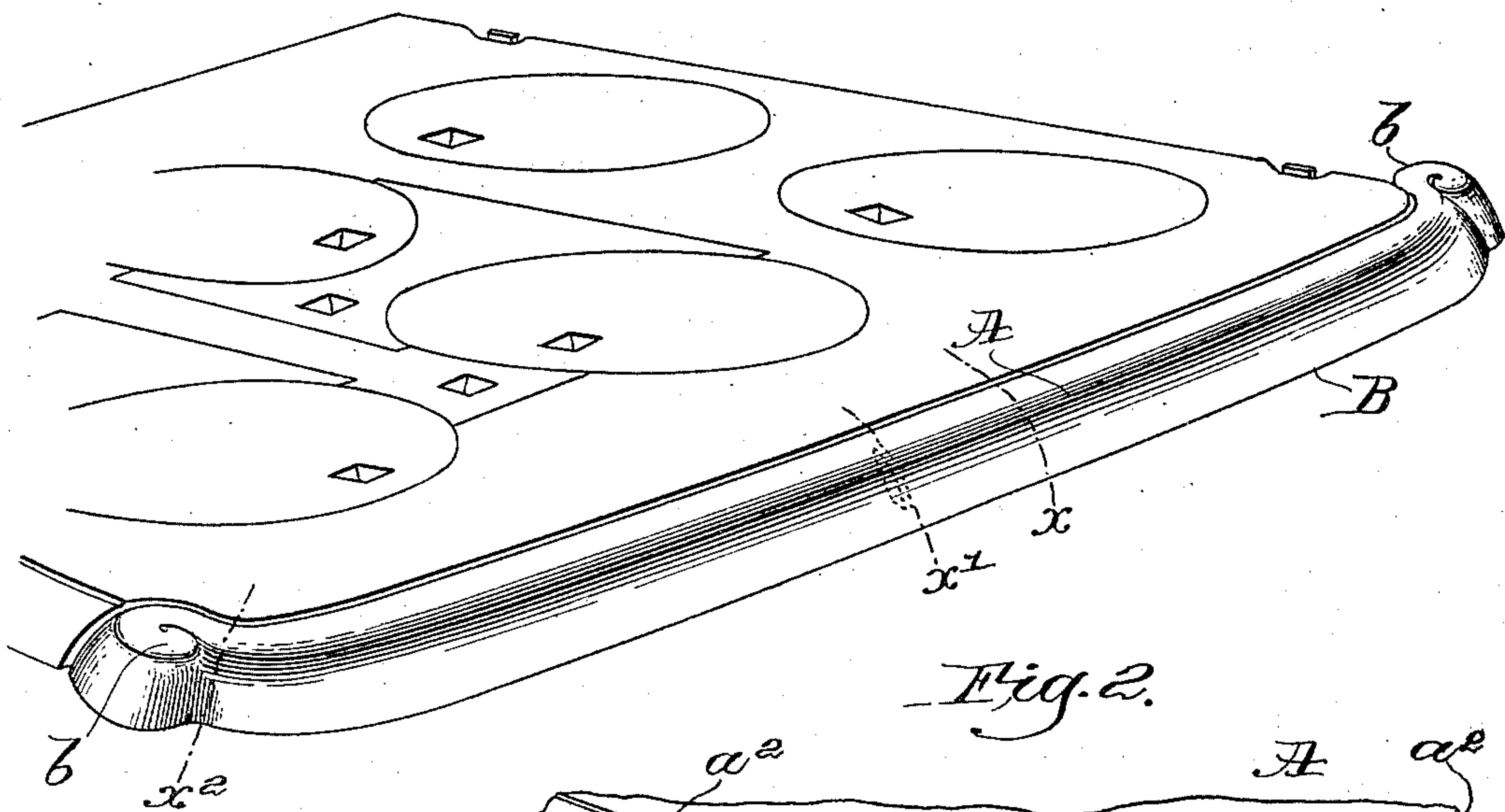


Fig. 2.

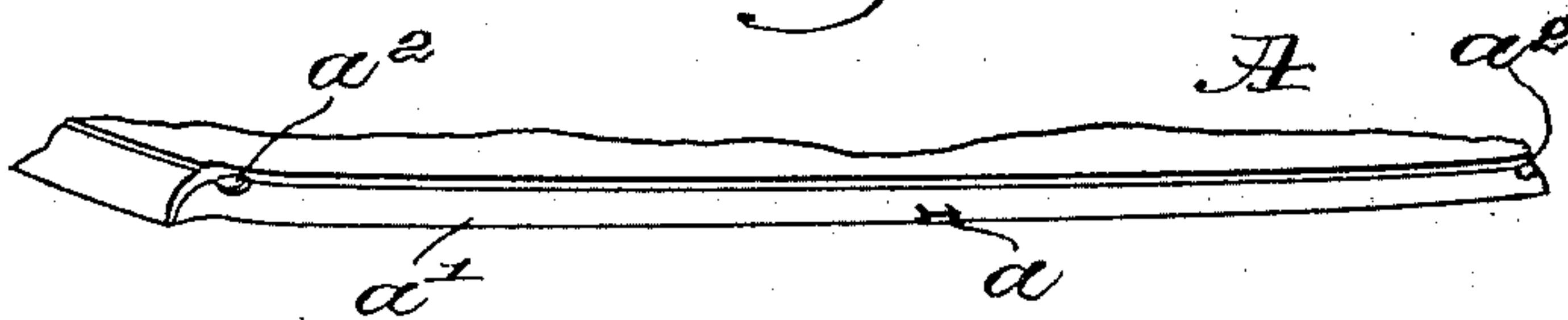


Fig. 3.

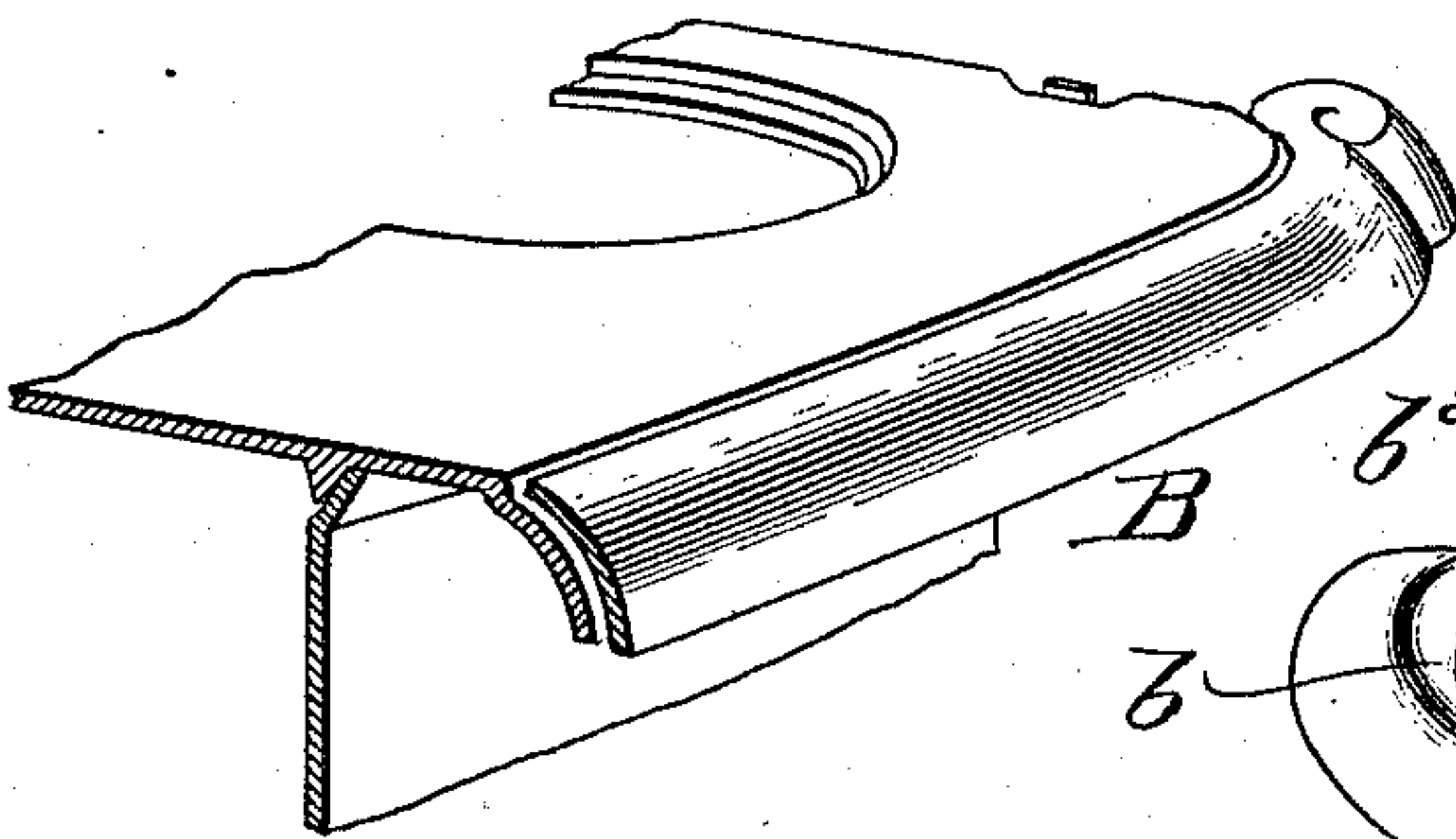


Fig. 6.

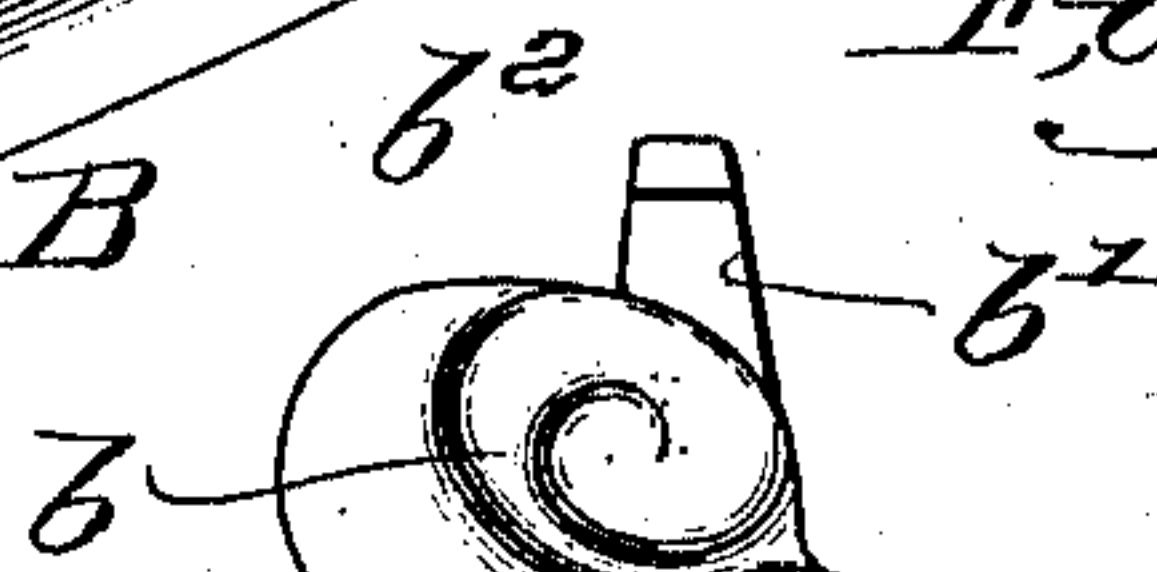


Fig. 4.

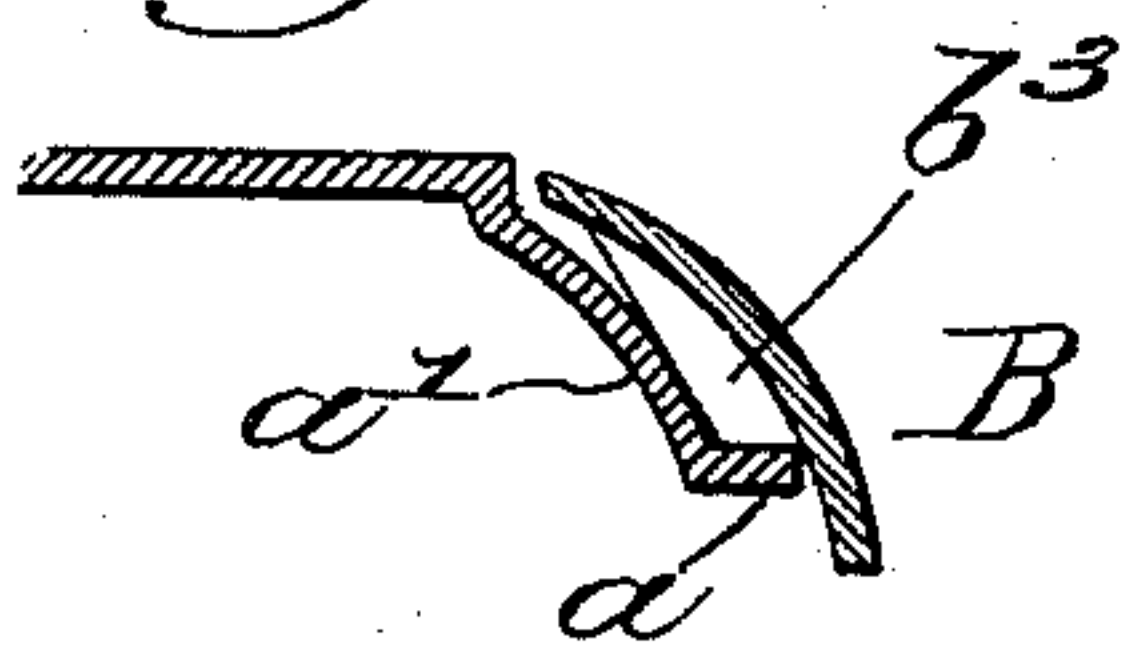
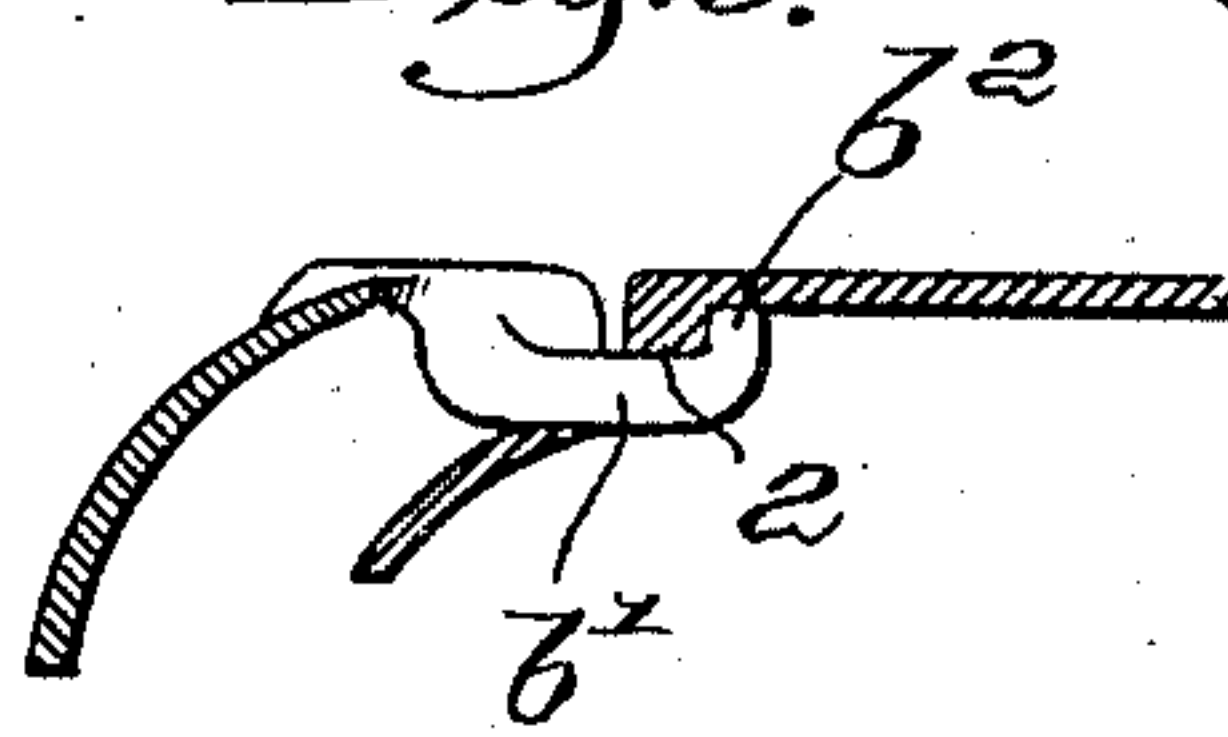


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. WALKER, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,185, dated April 8, 1902.

Application filed September 25, 1901. Serial No. 76,526. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR W. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Malden, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Stoves, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention in stoves relates to the finishing of the edges of overhanging parts; and my invention is illustrated as finishing one edge of the top plate.

15 A few years back the edges of the top plate, the shelf extended from the side of the stove below the oven-door, and the ash-plate were flanged downwardly, and these plates were finished in the color of iron. In use these edges were liable to have baked or hardened
20 upon them grease or other sediment which is hard to remove, that gave a very untidy appearance to the stove. To remedy this untidy appearance, some manufacturers have recently applied to the exposed edges referred to of the stoves made by them a nickel-plated rim or fender, and said rims have been
25 laid on the downturned flanges of the projecting portions or plates of the stove, and they have been permanently secured to said flanges by bolts. The permanent application of nickel-plated rims sustained by the flanged edges of the plates while adding greatly to the ornamentation of the stove and also acting to strengthen the castings fell short of the
35 purpose intended, because the owners of the stoves when the nickel was worn off the rims could not detach the soiled rim to have the plating renewed, and such rims were further objectionable because, resting on the flanges
40 of the plates, a blow given to the rim hard enough to crack or break the rim was apt to break the plate, and, furthermore, where the rim rests substantially throughout its length on the flange of the cast-iron plate the rim
45 gets very hot.

50 In my studies aimed to further improve and ornament stoves of the class having nickel-plated rims I have so constructed the rim that it may be readily and quickly detached from the plate by simply lifting upon the outer edge of the rim, and consequently a new bright rim, which may be purchased at

small cost, may be applied instantly for a dull rim, and by having two sets of rims the full efficiency in brightness and ornamentation of 55 the nickel is obtained, for one set of rims may be nickel-plated while another is in use, and, further, the nickel-plated rims by applying them detachably may be readily removed temporarily whenever the stove-plates 60 are to be cleansed or to avoid subjecting them to any unusual occurrence where they would be apt to be injured or soiled. I have further increased the desirability and durability of the stove by providing a space be- 65 tween the outer sides of the rim and the fast flange of the stove for the chief part of the length of the rim. By this construction I gain the advantage that the rim is kept colder than in the old plan, and a blow hard 70 enough to break the rim will not follow through the space and break the stove-plate.

Figure 1, in perspective, shows part of the top plate of a cooking-stove with a detachable rim embodying my invention. Fig. 2 shows, 75 on a smaller scale, the flanged edge of the top or stove plate with the rim detached. Fig. 3 is a section in the line x , Fig. 1, to show the space between the rim and the flange of the plate. Fig. 4 is a section in the line x' . Fig. 80 5 is a section in the line x^2 , and Fig. 6 is a detail in top view of the end of the rim and its attached lug.

The top or stove plate A of whatever shape has a stop a , (shown best in Fig. 2,) which ex- 85 tends from the downturned flange a^x , constituting the perimeter of the plate, and the flange is also provided with a plurality of recesses a^2 . Fig. 5 shows the shape of the plate surrounding the upper edge of each recess a^2 , 90 and it will be seen that the plate at such point presents a downturned rib 2.

Referring now to the nickel-plated rim B, it is curved rearwardly near its ends, and its extremities are terminated by suitable scrolls 95 b . Near these scrolls the rim has extended from its inner edge at its under side suitable ears b' , having upturned ends b^2 , the top surface of which ends terminate, as shown, below the upper side of the inner edge of the 100 rim and at a distance therefrom, said ends preferably abutting the under side of the top plate, as shown in Fig. 5. The rim shown has near the center of its length a stop b^3 ,

which coacts with the stop a of the plate A, the latter stop receiving the stop b^3 and sustaining the weight of the rim, said stops acting to limit the downward movement of the rim due to its gravity after the ears b' have been inserted in the recess a^2 and the ends b^2 of the ears have engaged the rear sides of the ribs 2. The rims are retained in position, as stated, by gravity, and to remove a rim to cleanse the plate of a stove or any portion to which the rim is applied for ornamentation or to change one rim for another it is only necessary to lift upwardly on the outer edge of the rim, such movement of the rim readily detaching it from the plate. The stops are further useful in preventing the contact of the body of the rim with the flange of the stove-plate, thereby keeping the rim out of contact with the flange and providing an air-space between the rim and the flange, thus keeping the rim colder than is possible when the rim is sustained substantially throughout its length by the flange.

By making the rim readily detachable from the plate the rim may be quickly removed whenever the plate or other part ornamented by it needs to be wiped in order to clean it, and during such operation the nickel-plate of the rim is not injured, and so, also, the rim may be readily detached and removed when any cooking is being done on the stove which is liable to soil the plates more than usual.

While I prefer to shape the ears as shown, yet in all instances this invention is not limited to the exact shape represented for said ears so long as they engage the plate in such manner that they may be detached or unhooked readily and quickly by merely lifting or turning the rim upwardly.

By the term "plate" as used in the claims I mean to include either the top plate, the plate projecting from the side of the stove under the oven-door, or the hearth-plate.

The upper edge of the rim lies closer to the flange a' of the plate than does the lower edge of the rim, and the upper edge of the rim is shown as standing lower in a horizontal plane than the top of the stove-plate. By locating the upper edge of the rim closer to and below the level of the plate any crumbs or refuse brushed from the plate passes readily over the rim rather than between the plate and the rim.

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

1. A stove-plate having a flange, an ornamental rim loosely applied to the plate and overlying and covering said flange to present a finished edge to the plate, and means for detachably securing the ornamental rim over

said flange with an air-space separating the flange and ornamental rim throughout.

2. A stove-plate having a flange, an ornamental rim loosely applied to the plate and overlying said flange to present a finished edge to the plate, means for readily attaching the said rim to and detaching it from the flange, and a stop for arresting the downward movement of the ornamental rim after the engagement of said means to maintain the rim out of contact with the flange and provide an air-passage between the entire rim and flange.

3. A stove-plate having a flange and engaging holes, an ornamental or finishing rim having a rounded surface or contour to conform with and cover said flange and provided with rounded ends, said ornamental rim being provided near its opposite ends with engaging devices to engage the holes in the flange to removably secure the ornamental rim in place over the flange with a space or air-passage separating the entire rim from the flange.

4. A stove-plate having a flange, a stop projecting from the flange, a finishing-rim loosely applied to the plate and overlying said flange to present a finished edge to the plate, means for detachably connecting the rim to the flange, said rim having a stop to engage the stop projecting from the flange to limit the downward movement of the rim and maintain the entire rim out of contact with the flange to provide a space or air-passage between the entire rim and flange.

5. A stove-plate having a flange, a finishing-rim loosely applied to the plate to cover said flange, and means for detachably connecting the rim to the plate with the upper edge of the rim spaced from and lower than the plate edges so that crumbs or refuse brushed from the plate will pass readily over the rim.

6. A stove-plate having a flange and an ornamental rim loosely applied to the plate, and sustained outside of the flange of the plate to leave an air-space extending between the entire flange and the inner side of the rim.

7. A stove-plate having a flange and an ornamental rim loosely applied to the plate to cover the flange, means for detachably supporting the rim over the flange with a space between them, the upper edge of the rim being below the upper surface of the plate.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR W. WALKER.

Witnesses:

AUGUSTA E. DEAN,
GEO. W. GREGORY.