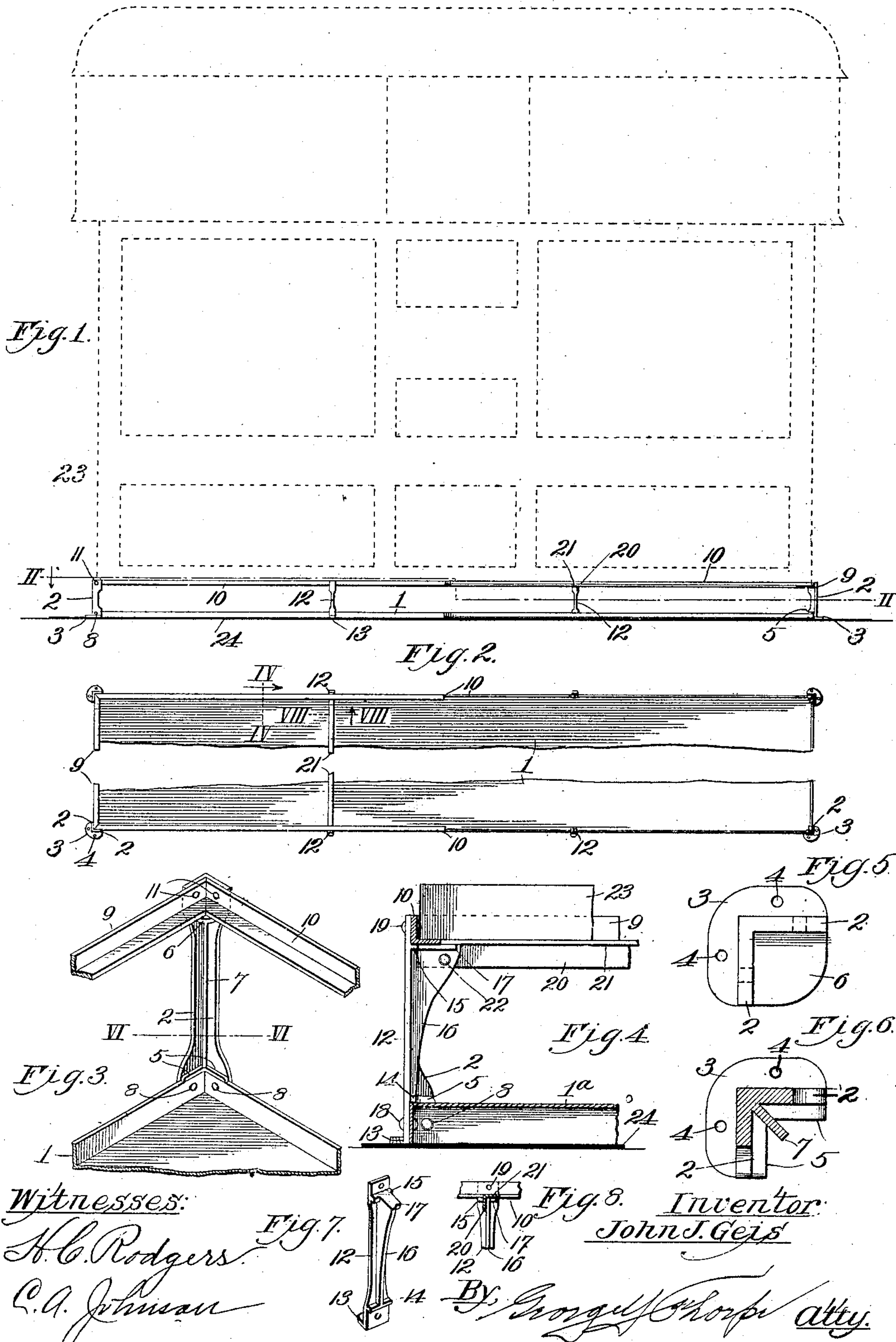


No. 836,680.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

J. J. GEIS.  
RANGE BASE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1906.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. GEIS, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

## RANGE-BASE.

No. 836,680.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 27, 1906.

Application filed February 23, 1906. Serial No. 302,384.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. GEIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Range-Bases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to range-bases; and my object is to produce a base which reliably supports a range, so that the air may circulate freely below the latter.

A further object is to produce a range-base which will adapt itself to irregularities in the floor under the weight imposed by the range.

A still further object is to produce a range-base having a pan which may be charged with water for the purpose of extinguishing live coals which may fall therein should the bottom of the range burn out and which incidentally supplies moisture to the air, so that the heat produced shall not be sufficiently dry to result in injury to the furniture or other articles in the room.

With these and other objects in view, as will hereinafter appear, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization, as hereinafter described and claimed, and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view, partly in front elevation and partly in longitudinal section, of a range-base embodying my invention with the range thereon in dotted lines, the section being taken on the line I I of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a view taken on the line II II of Fig. 1, the figure being broken away to narrow it because of lack of space to show the full width. Fig. 3 is a sectional perspective view of one corner of the base. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line IV IV of Fig. 2, but with the pan inverted. Fig. 5 is a full-sized plan view of one of the corner-standards of the base. Fig. 6 is a full-sized horizontal section of one of said standards, taken on the line VI VI of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view, on a smaller scale, of one of the intermediate standards. Fig. 8 is a section on the same scale as Fig. 7, taken on the line VIII VIII of Fig. 2.

In the said drawings, 1 indicates a sheet-

metal, preferably water-tight, pan of about the same length and width as the range with which it is destined to be associated. At each corner of this pan is arranged a corner-standard comprising vertical arms 2, disposed at right angles to each other and fitting against the outer surface of the end and side walls of the pan and terminating at their lower ends in a base-flange or foot 3, provided, if desired, with holes 4, through which securing devices (not shown) may enter the floor. At their inner sides the arms 2 are provided with horizontal ribs 5, resting on the upper edges of the walls, and near their upper ends the standards are provided with inwardly-projecting shelves 6, connected by vertical ribs 7 to the meeting ends of the ribs 5, and 8 indicates rivets or equivalent devices extending through arms 2 and the walls of the pan to establish a rigid relation between the pan and the vertical standards.

A skeleton rectangular frame is formed, preferably, of angle-iron and fits snugly between the standards and upon the shelves thereof, the end portions of said frame being numbered 9 and the side portions 10, with the horizontal arms of the flanges projecting inwardly, and 11 indicates rivets or equivalent devices extending through the vertical arms of said rectangular frame and the arms of the standards, so as to rigidly secure said parts together.

If desired, the rigid skeleton base described may be stiffened by one or more intermediate standards 12, two being shown at each side. The standards 12 fit against the outer sides of the pan and the skeleton frame and are provided at their lower ends with feet 13 to rest upon the floor and at their inner sides with inwardly-projecting ribs 14 to rest upon the upper edges of the side walls of the pan. Near their upper ends they are also provided at their inner sides with ribs 15, underlying and engaging the side portions of the skeleton frame, and said standards are furthermore provided with inwardly-projecting vertical ribs 16, extending from the ribs 14 to the upper sides of ribs 15, and at one side, preferably the inner side, of each of said standards a flange 17 projects from rib 16 in the plane of rib 15, as shown most clearly in Figs. 7 and 8. The upper end of the ribs 16 and the



flanges 17 coöperate with the ribs 15 in supporting the side portions of the skeleton frame and preferably project inward of said side portions, as shown clearly in Fig. 4, as a support for cross-braces for a purpose hereinafter explained.

A rigid relation between the intermediate standards and the pan is established by rivets or equivalent devices 18, and a like relation is established between said standards and the skeleton frame by rivets 19 or equivalent devices.

The cross-braces referred to are in the form of angle-irons consisting of depending arms 20, fitting against the outer sides of the ribs 16 of the intermediate standards and the inner sides of the side portions 10 of the skeleton frame, and the horizontal arms 21, abutting against the inner edges of said side portions 10 and resting upon the upper ends of ribs 16 and the flanges 17 of said standards, rivets or their equivalents 22 securing said cross-braces to ribs 16 to prevent the side portions of the skeleton frame moving inward or outward intermediate of its ends.

The skeleton frame above referred to forms a seat for a range 23, the upwardly-projecting flanges of portions 9 and 10 constituting flanges which embrace the ends and front and back sides of the range to prevent slippage of the latter.

In practice a sheet of asbestos or equivalent material is preferably interposed between the range-base and the floor as a precautionary measure against fire, which insulation is indicated by the heavy line 24 in Fig. 1. This insulation will furthermore provide a yielding base, so as to accommodate slight irregularities in the surface of the floor and yet permit the base to obtain a firm bearing thereon, it being understood, however, that because of the use of sheet metal in the construction of the pan and the use of angle-iron in the construction of the seat-frame the range-base may have sufficient spring to accommodate slight variations in the plane of the floor-surface without danger of the collapse or breakage of the base.

With a base of the character described it will be apparent that air can circulate freely below the range and that there will be no danger from fire should the live coals drop through the fire-pot onto the bottom of the range and heat the same to a dangerously high temperature. In fact, there would be practically no danger of fire should the live coals burn through the bottom of the range and drop into the pan, provided the latter was supported upon asbestos, and particularly if the pan contained a quantity of water, as is contemplated where this range-base supports a range which is in constant and uninterrupted service.

In certain connections it will be preferable to invert the pan, as shown at 1<sup>a</sup> in Fig. 4, and in this construction the pan forms an imperforate bottom, and incidentally a dead-air space below the same.

The weight of the range ordinarily will be sufficient to guard against slippage of the base, though the latter may, if desired, be secured to the floor in the manner hereinbefore suggested. If desired, the shelves of the standards may form the direct support of the range without the interposition of the skeleton seat-frame, though in this case it will be desirable to rigidly connect the standards near their upper ends.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a range-base possessing the features of advantage enumerated as desirable and which obviously may be modified in some particulars without departing from the principle of construction involved.

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

1. A range-base, comprising a bottom portion, standards secured to and rising above the same and provided with substantially horizontal shelves, and a rectangular seat-frame secured to the standards upon the shelves and consisting of horizontal and vertically-disposed arms; said seat-frame being to support a range adapted to be seated thereon.

2. A range-base, comprising a bottom portion, standards secured to and rising above the same and each provided with a horizontal rib resting on the bottom portion, a vertical rib rising from the horizontal rib, and a substantially horizontal shelf at the upper end of the vertical rib, and a rectangular frame secured to said standards and supported on said shelves and consisting of horizontally and vertically disposed arms; said frame being adapted to support a range seated thereon.

3. A range-base, comprising a rectangular pan, corner-standards externally engaging said pan and rigidly secured to the same near their lower ends, a rectangular seat-frame secured to the upper ends of said standards to receive the lower portion of a range and support the same, intermediate standards secured at their lower ends to the sides of the pan and at their upper ends to the side portions of the seat-frame, and a cross-brace connecting and secured to said intermediate standards.

4. A range-base, comprising a pan, standards secured to the outer side of the same, at suitable points and provided with ribs resting on the upper edge of the pan and with shelves above said ribs, and an angle-iron

5 seat-frame connected and secured to said standards and consisting of substantially horizontal arms resting on said shelves, and substantially vertical arms projecting upwardly from the outer margins of the horizontal arms; said horizontal arms being adapted to be engaged by the bottom of a range and the vertical arms to engage the

sides and ends of such range contiguous to the bottom thereof.

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

JOHN J. GEIS.

Witnesses:

L. H. MARTY,  
G. Y. THORPE.