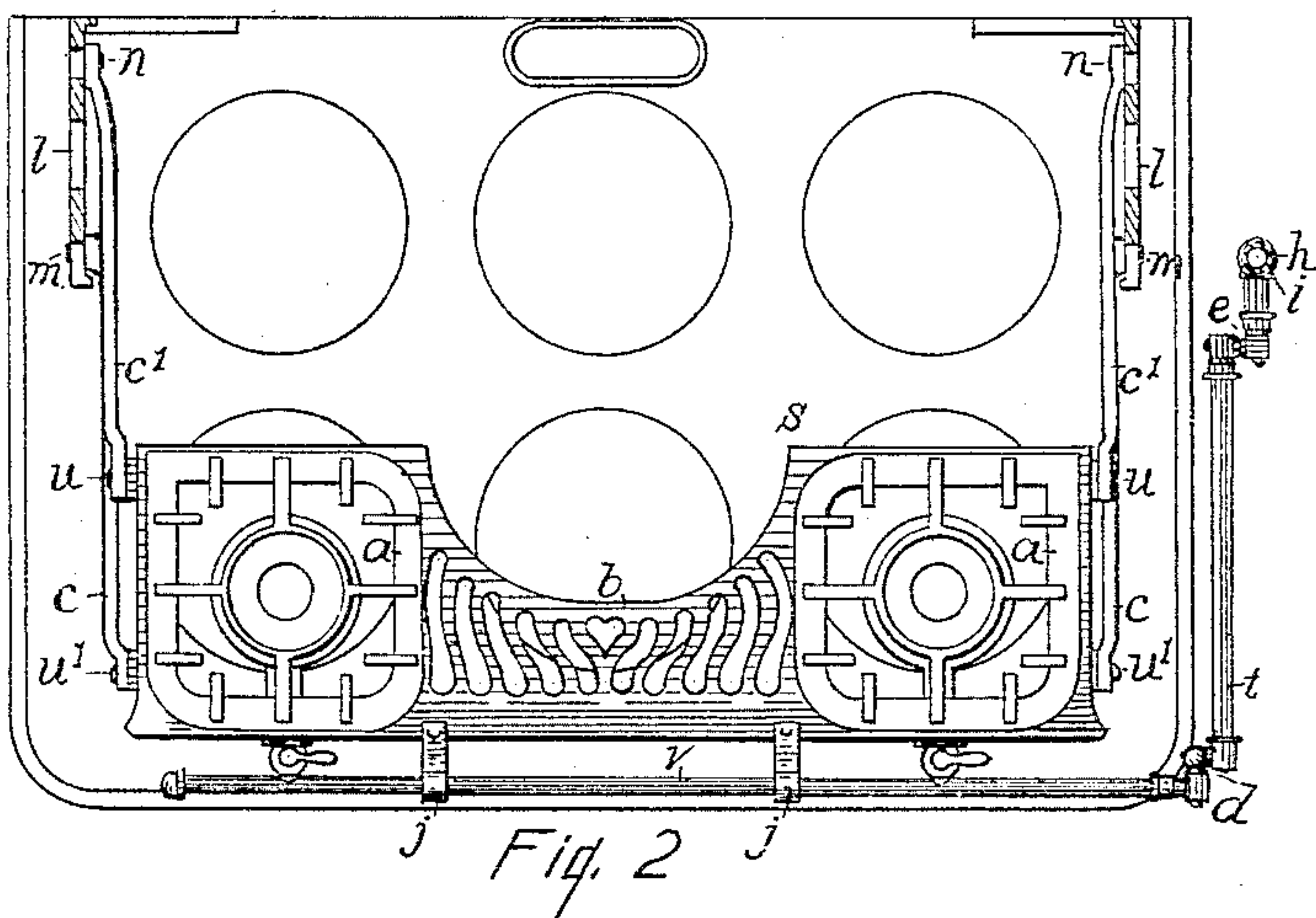
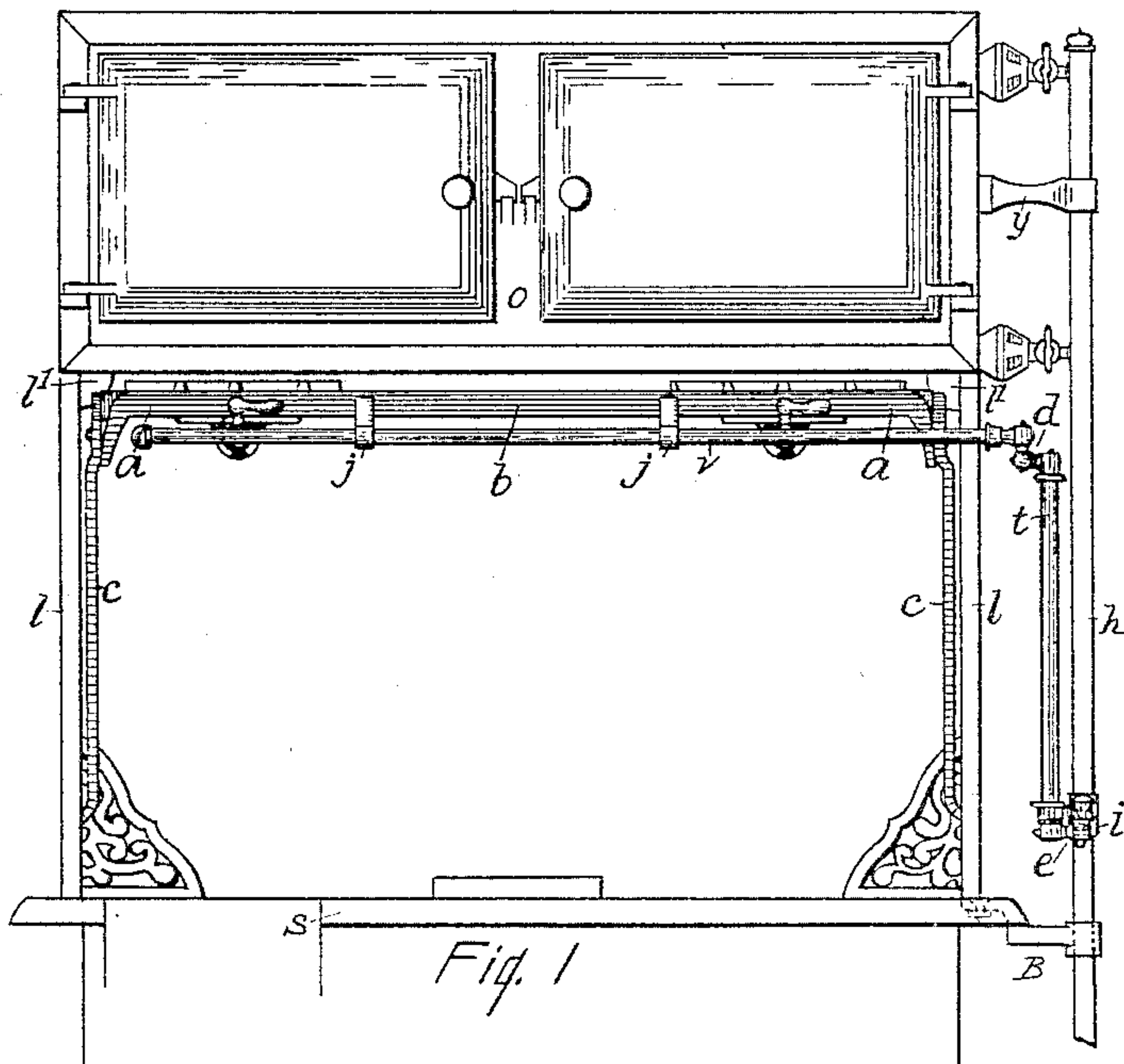


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COMBINED STOVE AND GAS HOT PLATE.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1909.

962,402.

Patented June 21, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

*Douglas de F. Anderson.*

*Allen Barger*

INVENTOR

*Edward Fitch Hill*

BY

*H. Anderson*

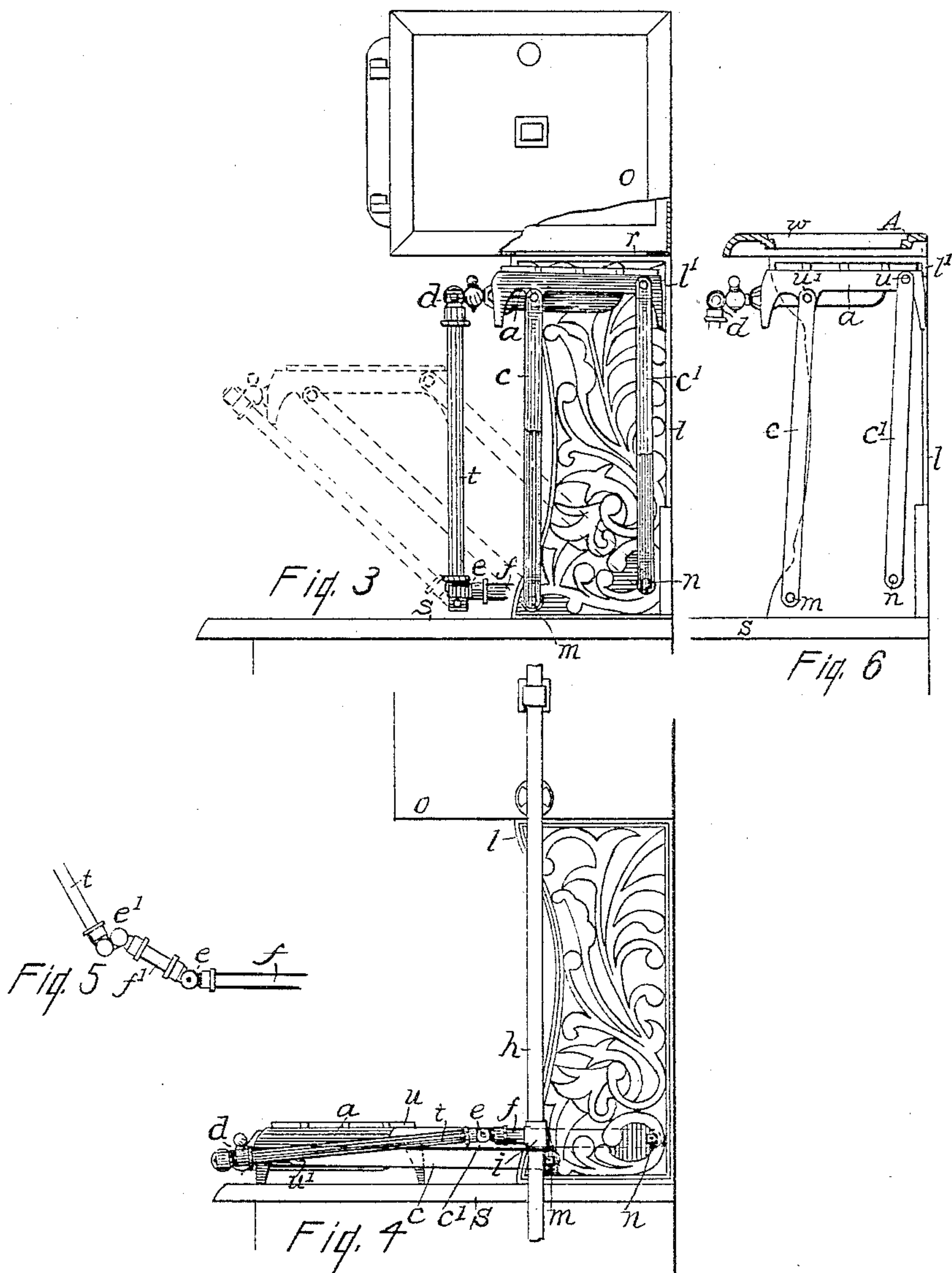
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WITNESSES:

*Douglas de F. Anderson*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD FINCH HILL, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

COMBINED STOVE AND GAS HOT-PLATE.

962,402.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 21, 1910.

Application filed July 3, 1909. Serial No. 505,923.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD FINCH HILL, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Stoves and Gas Hot-Plates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the combination of gas hot plates with hard fuel, gas, or other stoves and ranges; and has for its objects means by which the hot plates can be conveniently and easily raised and lowered without changing the horizontal position of the hot plate, and to dispense with the usual flexible-tube connection of such movable hot plates by the substitution of a swing-jointed permanent gas pipe connection. These objects are attained by the means set forth in these specifications and the accompanying drawings, which I declare to be a clear, full, and exact description of my invention.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, of the drawings is a front elevation of part of a range with an elevated gas oven and embodies my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of the top of the range with the elevated oven removed, and the hot plate occupying its position on the top of the range. Fig. 3, Sheet 2, is a side elevation partly in section showing the hot plate in its elevated position. Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the hot plate resting on the range top. Fig. 5 is a modification of the swing pipe joint employed. Fig. 6 is a side elevation showing the plate in combination with a mantel shelf.

Like letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The range top *s*, in all the figures except Fig. 5, may be the top of any kind of stove or range adapted for an elevated oven, as *o*, Figs. 1 3 4, or a mantel shelf *A*, Fig. 6, supported by side brackets *l*, shown in all the figures except Fig. 5.

The gas hot plate *a b a*, Figs. 1 and 2, may be of any pattern adapted for such use. It is connected with brackets *l l* by means of the arms *c, c, c<sup>1</sup>, c<sup>1</sup>*, Figs. 2 and 3 clearly show the method of making the connections. The arms are pivoted to the ends of the hot plate,—the arms *c c* near the forward ends of the hot plate at *u<sup>1</sup> u<sup>1</sup>*, and the arms *c<sup>1</sup> c<sup>1</sup>* close to the rear ends at the points *u u*. The pivots *u u* of the back arms are near the top edge of the hot plate, while the pivots

*u<sup>1</sup> u<sup>1</sup>* of the front arms are pivoted about midway of the height of the hot plate, and as the arms are equal in length this brings the pivots *m n* in the lower ends of the arms, located in the brackets *l l*, correspondingly in different horizontal planes, the front pivots *m* lower than the back pivots *n*. The effect is this: when the hot plate is lowered to the range top the back arms *c<sup>1</sup>* lie just above and over the front arms *c* as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The arms at each end stand equal distances apart when the hot plate is elevated, as shown in Figs. 3 and 6, in both figures the brackets toward the observer being omitted to clearly show the construction, the arms being shown in their natural positions in Fig. 6, and likewise in Fig. 3, except that in Fig. 3 only the upper halves of the arms toward the observer are shown.

In Fig. 3 the arms are shown poised in a vertical position, from which position the hot plate would easily fall either forward or backward. Fig. 6 shows how the hot plate is adapted to fall back far enough to throw its center of gravity back of the forward pivots *m*, thus giving it an inclination to fall backward. It finds lodgment against a projection *h<sup>1</sup>*, Figs. 1 3 6, and the hot plate will remain securely in that position without fastening. With the hot plate thus pivoted to swing over the range top, the hot plate will retain a horizontal position at all points of its movement from its elevated position to its place on the range top, as illustrated in broken lines in Fig. 3, and its manipulation is free and easy.

An element of danger in movable hot plates is the common employment of a flexible gas tube for connecting the hot plate with a gas supply. In thus establishing a fixed line of travel for the hot plate and its supply pipe *v*, Figs. 1 and 2, it becomes practicable to apply a permanent gas pipe connection to the hot plate.

When an elevated oven is used with a stove or range a permanent gas supply pipe is connected therewith, as at *h*, Figs. 1 2 4. A bracket, as *y*, Fig. 1, is used to secure the pipe *h* to the oven. When a shelf, as *A*, Fig. 6, takes the place of the oven, a bracket may be attached to the range to steady the main supply pipe, as at *B*, Fig. 1. The hot plate supply pipe *v* is secured to the hot plate by means of brackets *j j*, Figs. 1 and 2. To the end of the pipe *v* a swing-joint *d* is attached,



and a pipe *t* connects the said joint with another swing-joint *e*, and a short pipe *f*, connects this swing-joint with the main pipe *h*. The main gas pipe *h* is omitted from Fig. 3 to show other parts of the combination. The gas pipe *t* acts practically as a third arm, and its swinging points have a definite relation to the pivots of the arms, which, in Fig. 3, is shown to be parallel with and in the same horizontal plane as the pivots of the arms *c*. This definite relation between the swinging joints and the arm pivots may, however, be disregarded, and the pipe *t* may be given any convenient angle by the employment of a double swing joint as in Fig. 5, in which an additional swing joint *e*<sup>1</sup> and a nipple *f*<sup>1</sup> are inserted in connection with the swing-joint *e*. By swing joints is herein meant the device as thus classified in "gas pipe fittings," and particularly those that are designated as "top" and "middle" swing joints. Almost any of the forms could be employed, but the "top" and "middle" swing joints will allow all the movements requisite for the purpose described.

When hot plates are used in combination with shelves, as in Fig. 6, the shelves are perforated or otherwise adapted to receive cooking utensils, as at *w*, Fig. 6, and the hot plate can be used under them. So when an oven as *o*, Fig. 1, is used the bottom may be perforated as at *r*, so that the hot plate is available for heating the oven.

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

1. The combination with a stove of brackets on the stove, elevated means for using a hot plate supported on the brackets, a hot plate, parallel arms pivoted to the ends of the hot plate and the said brackets on the stove, the parallel arms of equal length, the pivots in the back arms in higher horizontal planes than the pivots in the front arms, a main gas supply pipe, a swing joint on said main gas supply pipe, a gas supply pipe attached to the hot plate, a swing joint on said hot plate supply pipe, a pipe connecting the said swing joints, the pivots of the swing joints parallel with and in the same horizontal planes as the pivots in the front parallel arms.

2. The combination with a stove of brackets on the stove, means for using a hot plate supported on the brackets, a hot plate, parallel arms, pivots uniting one end of the

parallel arms with the hot plate and pivots uniting the other end of said arms with the brackets, the pivots in the back arms in higher horizontal planes than the pivots in the front arms, and a supporting stop back of the hot plate in its elevated position to admit of the center of gravity of the hot plate passing back of the pivots connecting the front arms with the brackets.

3. The combination with a stove of brackets on the stove means for using a hot plate supported on said brackets, a hot plate, parallel arms pivoted to the ends of the hot plate and to the said brackets, the parallel arms of equal length, the pivots of the back arms in higher horizontal planes than the pivots in the front arms, a gas supply pipe attached to the hot plate, a main gas supply pipe contiguous to the stove and the hot plate, and means for connecting said hot plate gas supply pipe with said main gas supply pipe.

4. The combination with a stove, of a hot plate, brackets on the stove, parallel arms pivoted to the hot plate and to the said brackets, the parallel arms of equal length, the pivots in the back arms in higher horizontal planes than the pivots in the front arms, a gas supply pipe secured to the hot plate, a main gas supply pipe contiguous to the stove and the hot plate, and swing joint connections between the hot plate supply pipe and the contiguous main supply pipe.

5. The combination with a stove, of brackets on the stove, means for utilizing a hot plate supported on the brackets, a hot plate, arms pivoted at one end to the brackets, the hot plate pivoted to the outer ends of said arms, a gas supply pipe attached to the hot plate, a swing joint on one end of said supply pipe, a fixed supply pipe contiguous to the stove and the hot plate, a swing joint on said fixed supply pipe, and a pipe connecting the said swing joints, the said swing joints bearing such a relation to the pivots of the hot plate supporting arms as to admit of the free raising and lowering of the hot plate.

Signed at Peekskill in the county of Westchester and State of New York June A. D. 1909.

EDWARD FINCH HILL.

Witnesses:

CLARENCE J. LENT,  
PAUL KEOGH.