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J. E. LEONARD

KITCHENETTE STOVE AND CABINET

Filed March 3, 1923

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

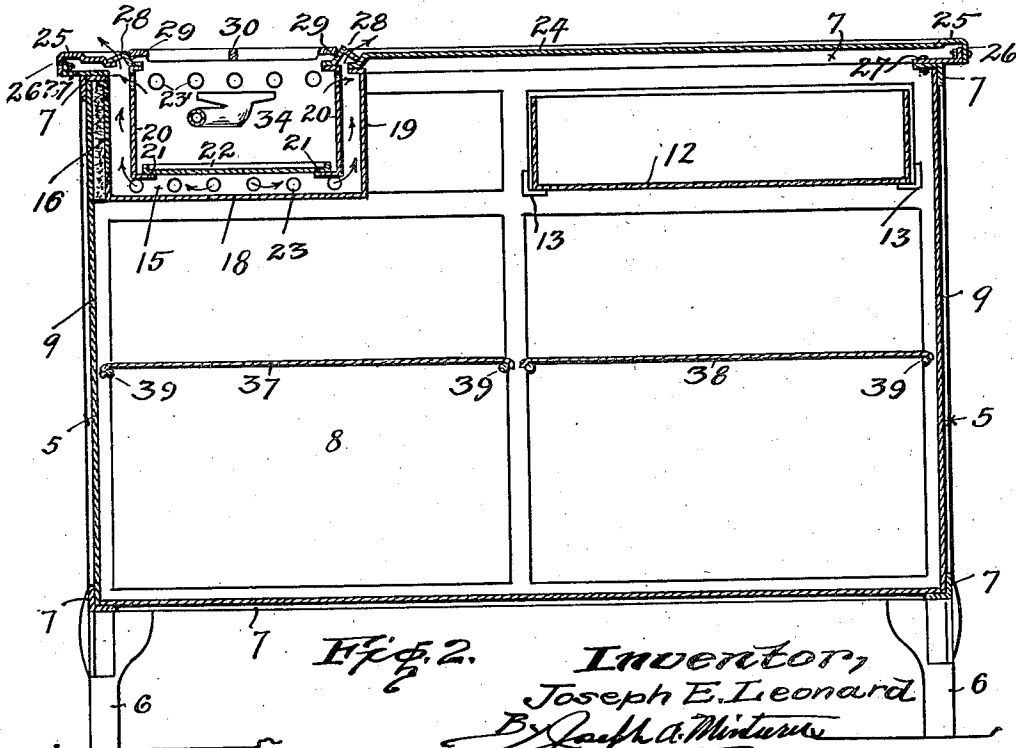
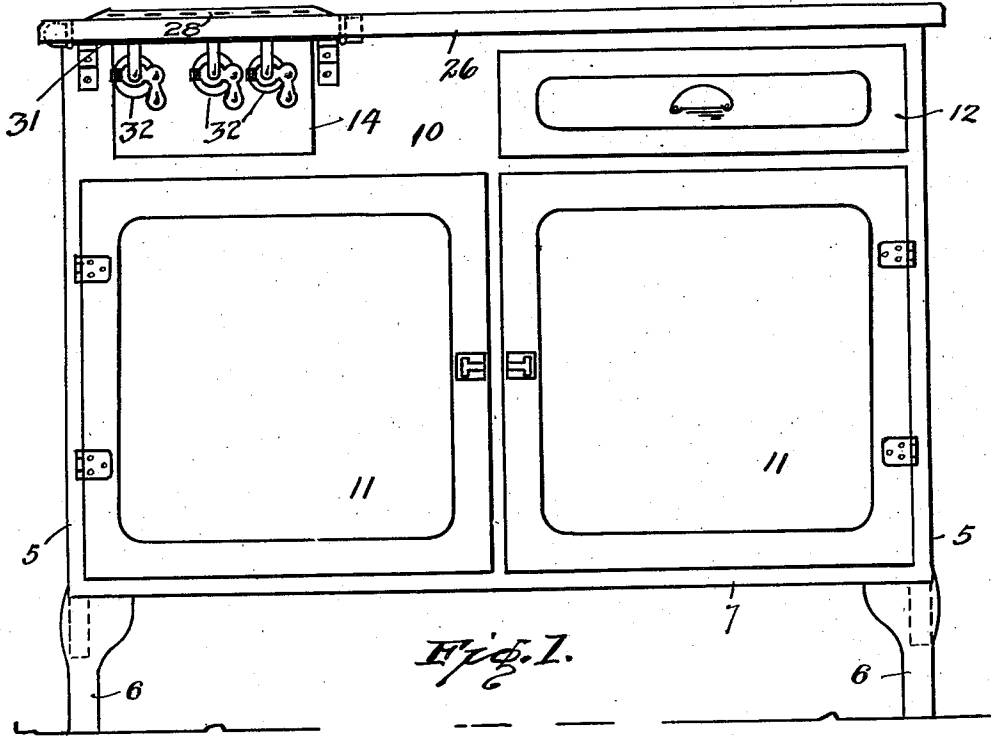


Fig. 2.

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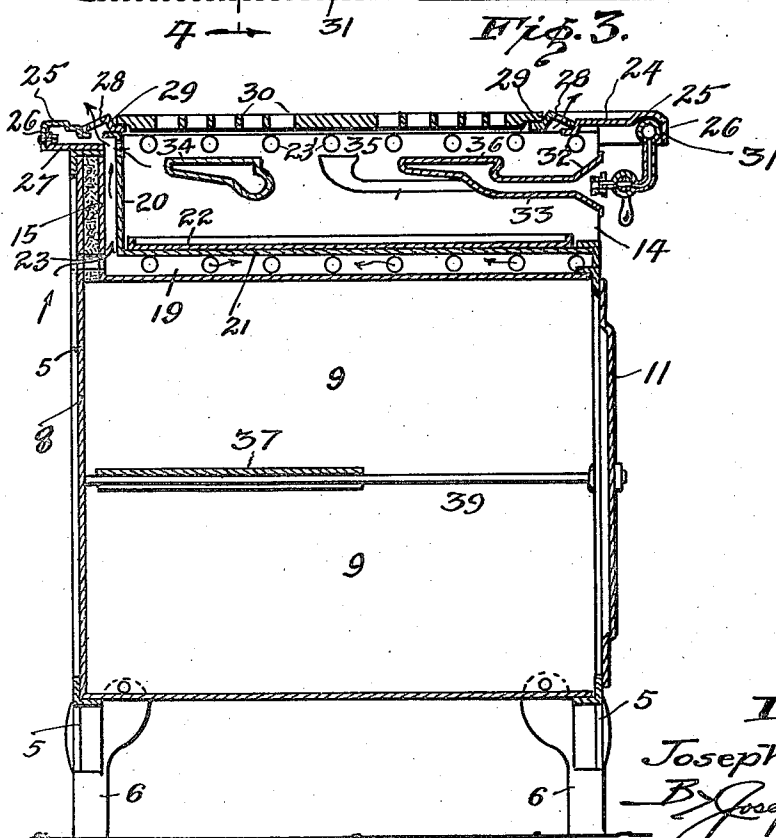
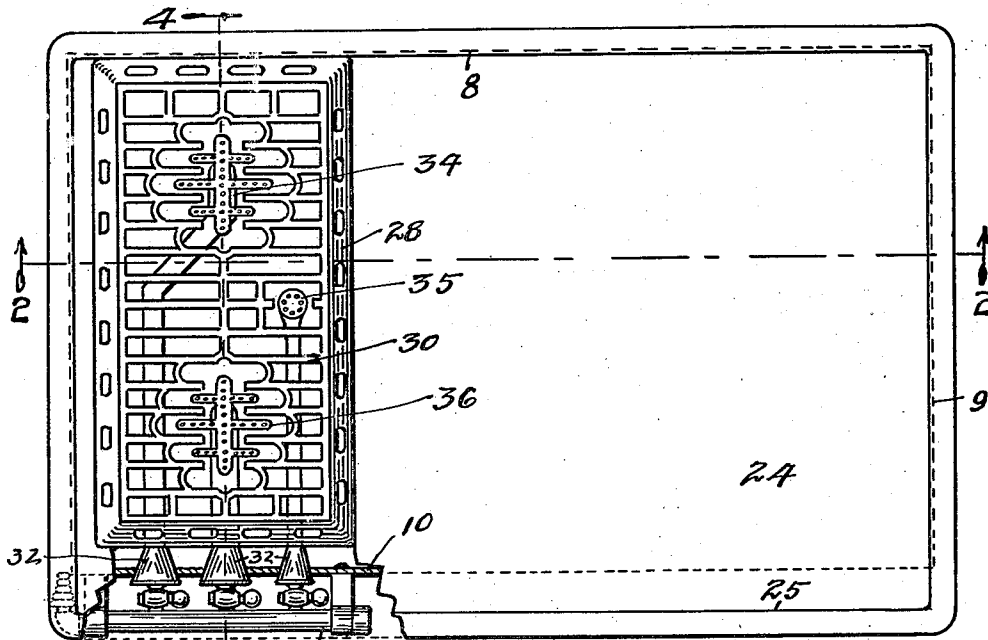
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. LEONARD, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

KITCHENETTE STOVE AND CABINET.

Application filed March 3, 1923. Serial No. 622,467.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. LEONARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Kitchenette Stoves and Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in kitchenette equipment which are particularly adapted to housekeeping in small apartments but are convenient for general use elsewhere.

The object of the invention is to incorporate a gas stove in a kitchen cabinet with the top of the stove substantially a part of and level with the table top that forms the top of the cabinet.

A further object is to form the frame, and the front, back, and ends, of the cabinet of enameled metal, and to provide ample means for insulating the enameled surfaces from the heat of the stove to prevent injury to the enamel by the heat from the stove.

Another object is to provide novel means to keep cooking vessels on the stove from obstructing the passages that provide air necessary to support the fuel gas combustion and that keep the stove from overheating the cabinet.

The object, also, is to provide a device with easily removable parts that will make the interior readily accessible for cleaning.

I accomplish the above, and other objects which will hereinafter appear, by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1, is a front elevation of my invention. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3, is a top plan view with a portion of the table broken away in the front of the stove to show the manifold and mixers, and Fig. 4, is a vertical cross-section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views of the drawings.

Upright angle bars 5, supported on legs 6, are connected by upper and lower horizontal bars 7 to form a cabinet frame, the back and ends of which are closed by enameled sheet metal panels 8 and 9, respectively; and the front has an enameled sheet metal closure 10 with two lower openings closed by enameled sheet metal hinged doors 11, 11. It also has

an opening for a top drawer 12 which slides on angle-bar guides 13, and it has an unclosed opening 14 leading to the combustion-chamber of a gas stove. A stove-compartment is set off from the rest of the cabinet-interior by sheet-metal partitions 15 and 16, adjacent the back 8 and end 9, respectively, of the cabinet, but spaced therefrom for the introduction of asbestos or other insulation 17, to keep the heat of the stove from injuring the outside enamel finish of the cabinet. This finish is generally a white enamel that discolors easily by overheating.

A metal bottom 18 and inner end 19 complete the separation of the stove-compartment from the cabinet-interior. Within this compartment a combustion-chamber is formed by sheet-metal walls 20 which are spaced away from the walls 15, 16 and 19, to form air-spaces that additionally insulate the cabinet-interior and outer walls from the heat generated within the combustion-chamber. The walls 20 terminate with inturned flanges 21 suitably above the bottom 18 to define an air space below the combustion-chamber, and said flanges are the supports for a removable pan 22 having upwardly flanged edges. The purpose of the pan is to catch drippings from the burners and it is removable to afford easy access to the bottom 18 for cleaning.

Air holes 23 enter the bottom air space through the insulated rear wall of the stove compartment and the walls 20 have air holes 23' near their upper edges for the escape of hot air from the interior of the combustion-chamber.

The table top 24 is formed from pressed steel having a raised margin 25 and depending edge flanges 26. The top is bolted to an angle plate 27 which in turn is bolted to the frame of the cabinet as is best shown in Fig. 2.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 4, a depression is formed in the table top immediately over the combustion-chamber of the stove and is approximately of the same area and shape, with a horizontal flange on which a removable vent-frame is seated. This frame has an outwardly oblique member 28 with a series of air-openings therethrough and an inwardly oblique member 29 integral with 28. The member 29 has a horizontal flange that rests upon the walls of the combustion-chamber, and the latter may be flanged as

shown to secure a wider bearing. A grid 30 to support cooking vessels without obstructing the direct heat is loosely supported on the member 29 or its flange. The inverted V-shape member, above described, affords an oblique surface 28 for the air outlets by reason whereof said openings can not be closed by an overlying cooking vessel. The grid is removable from the V-shaped frame and said frame from the table-top, readily, for access to the interior of the stove for cleaning and repairs.

A manifold pipe 31 is located under the raised margin 25 of the table-top and behind its marginal flange, thereby hiding the manifold from view and removing the customary projection of the manifold which frees the top from interference in wiping and cleaning the stove top and edge.

Depending from the manifold are gas-supply pipes, valves, and tips, of usual construction, that discharge a regulated supply of gas through mixers 32 and pipes 33 into burners, here shown as three in number, 34, 35, and 36, of usual construction, located in the usual manner within the combustion-chamber below the grid.

The bottom compartment of the cabinet has the shelves 37 and 38 slidably mounted on horizontal rods 39 located transversely of the cabinet in the manner shown.

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

1. In a cabinet, a sheet-metal top having a raised margin, a stove-hole within the margin, and a flange depending from the margin edge, sheet-metal walls enclosing the space under the top, a vent-frame removably supported at the stove-hole said frame having an outside oblique member provided with a plurality of air-holes, a grid supported on the frame, a stove-compartment under the vent-frame in the inclosure under the table, one or more gas-burners in the stove-compartment and means for supplying a gas-mixture to the burners.

2. In a cabinet, a sheet-metal top having a raised margin, a stove-hole within the margin and a flange depending from the margin edge, sheet-metal walls enclosing the space under the top, a vent-frame removably supported at the stove-hole having an outside oblique member with a plurality of air-holes, a grid supported on the frame, a stove-compartment under the vent-frame in the inclosure under the table, one or more gas-burners in the stove-compartment, a manifold in the raised margin of the top back of the flange, and means for supplying gas from the manifold to the burners and for mixing the gas with air.

3. In a cabinet, a table-top having a stove-hole, enameled sheet-metal walls forming

a closure beneath the top, sheet-metal members in the closure defining a stove-compartment below the stove-hole in said closure, insulating material between the walls of the compartment and the adjacent walls of the closure, a smaller separately walled combustion-chamber in said stove-compartment the walls of which are separated by air-spaces from the walls of the stove-compartment, a vent-frame around the stove-hole having an outside oblique member with air-openings communicating with the air-spaces around the combustion-chamber, a grid on the vent-frame, gas-burners in the combustion-chamber, and means for supplying a suitable gas-mixture to the burners.

4. In a cabinet, a metal table-top having a stove-hole; enameled sheet-metal walls forming a closure under the top; sheet-metal plates defining a stove-compartment under the stove-hole; insulation between the walls of the compartment and adjacent walls of the closure; a separately walled combustion-chamber within the stove-compartment the walls of which are separated from the walls of the stove-compartment by air-spaces, the outside insulated walls of the stove-compartment having air vent-holes into the air-spaces between the stove-compartment and combustion-chamber; a vent-frame V-shape in cross-section around the stove-hole, the outside oblique member of which has air-openings into the air-spaces around the combustion-chamber; a grid on the vent-frame; gas-burners in the combustion-chamber, and means for supplying a gas-mixture to the burners.

5. In a cabinet, a metal table-top having a raised margin and a depending marginal flange, said top having a stove-hole; enameled sheet-metal walls forming a closure under the top; sheet-metal plates defining a stove-compartment under the stove-hole; insulation between the walls of the compartment and the adjacent walls of the closure; a separately walled combustion-chamber within the stove-compartment the walls of which are separated from the walls of the stove-compartment by air-spaces, the outside insulated walls of the stove-compartment having air vent-holes into the air-spaces between the stove-compartment and combustion-chamber; a vent-frame of inverted V-shape in cross-section around the stove-hole, the outside oblique member of which has air-openings into the air-spaces around the combustion-chamber; a grid on the vent-frame; gas-burners in the combustion-chamber; a gas manifold under the raised margin back of the marginal flange; pipe connections between the burners and manifold, and valves and mixers in the pipes.

6. In a combined cabinet and stove, a

table-top for the cabinet formed out of flange, and a gas manifold supported in sheet-metal having a raised margin and a depending marginal flange and having a stove-hole inside of the raised margin; a vent-frame in the stove-hole having an outside oblique perforated member; a grid; gas-burners under the grid; a manifold back of the table-top flange under the raised margin; and means for supplying properly mixed gas from the manifold to the burners.

7. In a gas stove, a table-top having a raised margin and a depending marginal

flange, and a gas manifold supported in the raised margin back of the flange.

8. In a gas stove, a top having a stove-hole and a vent-frame removably seated in said hole said frame being inverted V-shape in cross-section, the outside upwardly oblique member of which has a series of air-holes therethrough.

Signed at Indianapolis, Indiana, this the 27th day of February, 1923.

JOSEPH E. LEONARD.