(No Model.)

J. KURTIS & J. BRAY.

STOVE PIPE SHELF.

No. 268,244. Patented Nov. 28, 1882.

Fig. 1.

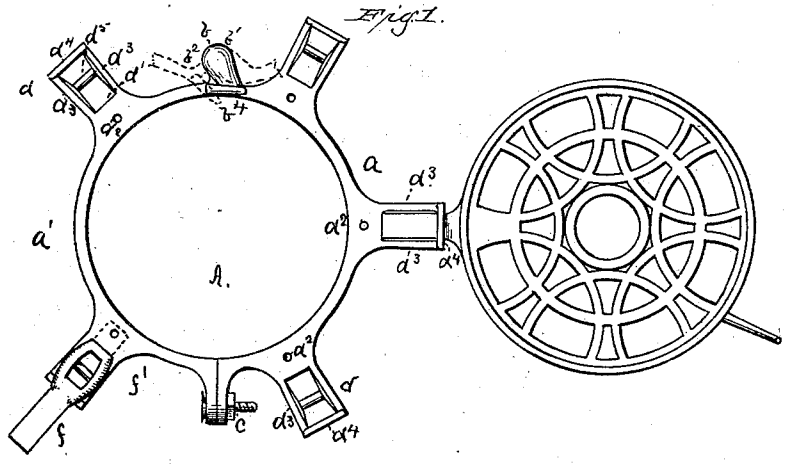


Fig. 2.

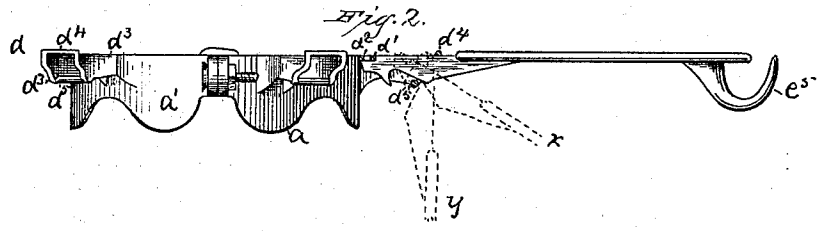


Fig. 3.

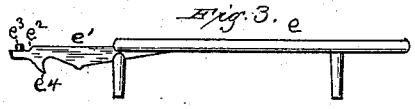


Fig. 6

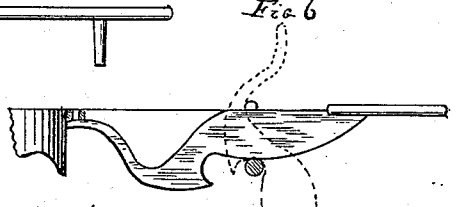


Fig. 4.

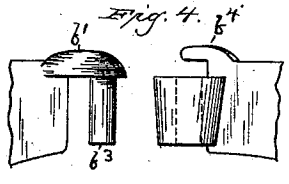
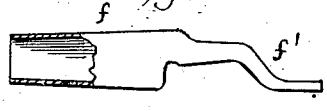


Fig. 5.



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JOSEPH KURTIS AND JOHN BRAY, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

STOVE-PIPE SHELF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 268,244, dated November 28, 1882.

Application filed October 5, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH KURTIS and JOHN BRAY, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clarke and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Pipe Shelves; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in stove-pipe shelves and their supports; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts, as will hereinafter be fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the supporting-band and shelf. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the shelf. Fig. 4 is a detached view, showing the hinge of the supporting-band; and Fig. 5 is a detail view of a removable socket, and Fig. 6 shows a modification, all of which will be described.

A is the shelf-supporting band, secured in suitable position on the stove-pipe, and composed of the sections *a a'*, connected at one side by the hinge *b* and at the other by the bolt and nut *c*, as shown.

d d are sockets extended radially from the band A. These sockets are all constructed alike, and the description of one will answer for all. These sockets are constructed with a ledge or stop, *d'*, extended out a short distance from the band A, with its top flush with the top of the band, as shown. Through this ledge we form a hole, d^2, through which projects the pin formed on top of the shank of the shelf. The sides d^3 of the socket extend outwardly from either side of the ledge *d'*, and they are connected at their outer end by cross-bar d^4, the top of which is in line with that of the ledge *d'* and band A, as shown in Fig. 2.

d^5 is a cross-bar extending from one to the other of the sides d^3 of the socket, at the lower edge thereof, at a point in the rear of bar d^4 or between it and the ledge *d'*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The vertical distance between the top of the bar d^5 and a horizontal line drawn from the under side of cross-bar d^4 is less than the extreme thickness of the shank of the shelf, as will hereinafter be described.

b' b² are the wings of the hinge *b*. The wing *b'* is bent back from the section *a* of the band, and is provided with the pin b^3, depending from its lower side, as shown in Fig. 5. The wing b^2 is extended back under the wing *b'*, and is provided with a socket for the pin b^3, as indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 4.

b^4 is an arm extended from wing b^2 over and resting on the wing *b'* at the point where it is joined to the section *a*. This construction holds the wings *b' b²* together, preventing the pin b^3 from being removed so long as the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to separate the sections the bolt *c* is unscrewed and the parts turned into the position indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1, when the pin b^3 may be raised from its socket in wing b^2.

e is the shelf, provided with shank *e'*. The outer end of this shank is cut away slightly on the top, providing a shoulder, e^2, and a pin, e^3, is projected from the top of the shank near its outer end, as shown.

e^4 is a hook formed on the under side of shank *e'*. The height of the shank taken through the point of hook e^4, it will be seen, is greater than the vertical distance between the upper and lower cross-bars, d^4 d^5. Therefore the shank cannot be inserted into the socket in a horizontal line until the hook is past these cross-bars. Thus in placing the shank in the socket we turn it to the position shown in dotted lines at *x*, Fig. 2, and pass it in this position through between the bars d^4 d^5, and then turn it to a horizontal position and pass the end of the shank under the ledge or stop *d'*, and the pin e^3 projects within the hole d^2, as shown in Fig. 2. The shelf can only be released from the socket by an operation the reverse of this.

e^5 is a hook bent down from the outer edge of the shelf. Several of the hooks may be employed, when so desired, and they are useful to hold a tea towel or cloth for drying, and also may be used to hold a spoon used in stirring any article being cooked, or for holding tins

that are being thoroughly dried after wiping. We prefer to use this hook on account of its convenience, though, when so desired, the shelves might be cast with legs, as shown in Fig. 3. When the shelf is not being used it is drawn out from under the ledge or stop d' and turned down into the position indicated in dotted lines at y, Fig. 2, the hook e^4 catching on the bar d^5, and the top of the shank bearing against the cross-bar d^4, preventing the shelf from striking against the stove-pipe.

In Fig. 6 we show a slight modification, in which the bars d^4 d^5 are arranged one directly above the other, and the hook e^4 is made so it will pass between them in a straight horizontal line, the shank e' being bent so that the shelf may hang down, as indicated in dotted lines.

It will be understood that the hook e^4 might be formed on the top of the shank and hang on the bar d^4 instead of the bar d^5. We prefer, however, the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and before described, as it is then difficult for the shelf to be removed by children, and it is not likely to drop out and break, while it is just as easily placed in position, and is more firmly supported when so placed.

In Fig. 5 we show a supplementary socket, f, which is provided with a shank, f'. This socket may be secured to the sockets d by passing the arm f' over the bar d^4 and extending its point under the stop or ledge d', as shown in Fig. 1, and may be used to hold a pan or other article which has a handle that can be inserted within its mortised end, which is broken away in Fig. 5.

It will be seen that it might in some cases be expedient to do away with the upper bar, d^4, and have the shelf supported by lower bar, d^5, and the ledge d'. When thus supported, however, it is liable to be jolted or jarred from place, and we therefore prefer to use both upper and lower bars. When so desired the sockets d may be riveted directly to the stove-pipe.

The construction, operation, and advantages of our invention will be clearly understood on reference to drawings and the description hereinbefore given.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stove-pipe shelf, the combination of the socket d, constructed with ledge or stop d' and upper and lower cross-bars, d^4 d^5, and the shelf e, having the shank e' projected therefrom, and constructed with the hook e^4 and means for securing the socket to the stove-pipe, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, substantially as described and shown, of the socket d, constructed with ledge d' and lower cross-bar, d^5, and adapted to be secured to a stove-pipe, and the shelf e, having shank e', constructed with the hook e^4, as specified.

3. In a supporting-band for stove-pipe shelves, the hinge b, composed of the wing b', having depending pin b^3, and the wing b^2, provided with hole for the pin b^3, and having the arm b^4 extended over and rested on the wing b', substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH KURTIS.
JOHN BRAY.

Witnesses:
J. J. SMITH,
J. N. MOWER.