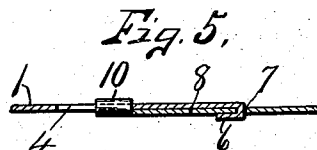
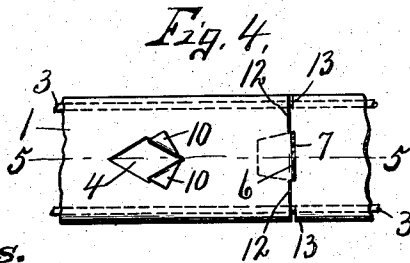
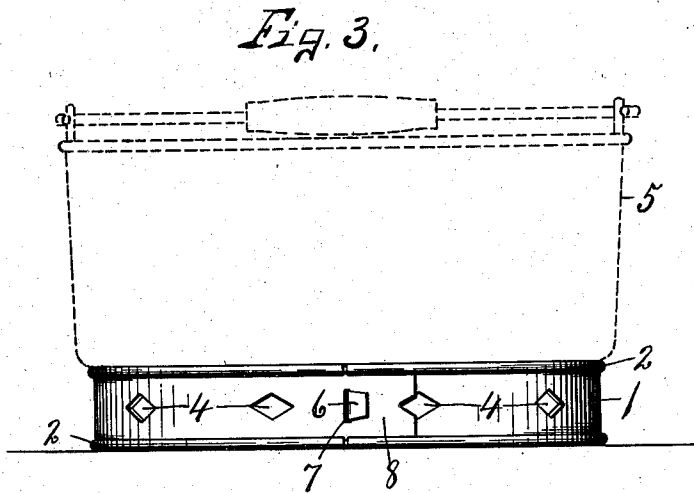
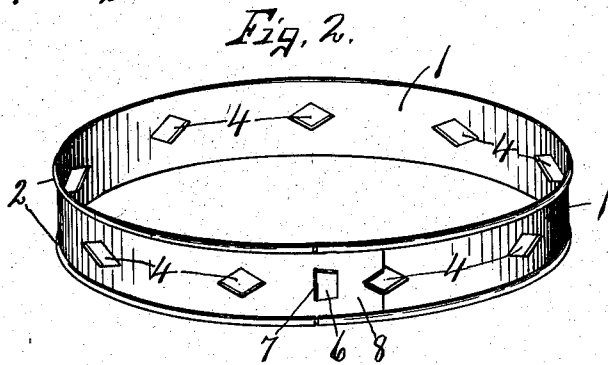
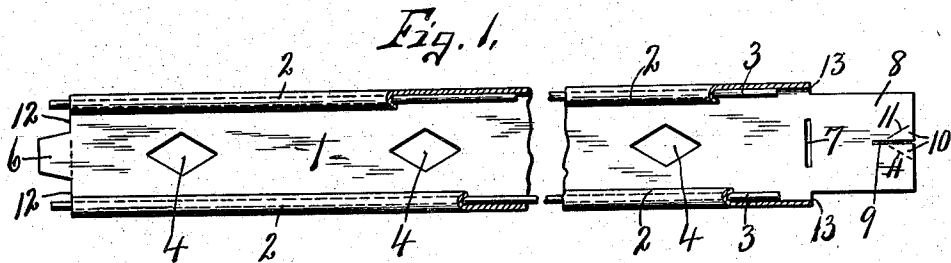


No. 881,199.

PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

G. E. PALMER.  
STOVE RING.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1907.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. PALMER, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

## STOVE R-RING.

No. 881,199.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed July 18, 1907. Serial No. 384,312.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. PALMER, of Elmira, in the county of Chemung, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stove-Rings, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in stove rings for receiving and supporting cooking utensils some distance above the surface of the stove to prevent burning of the cooking material.

My main object is to provide a stove ring for the purpose described and which is comparatively light and may be manufactured at a minimum cost and at the same time afford ventilating means for the escape of the heated air from within the ring when the cooking utensil is mounted thereon. In other words, this object more specifically stated is to make the body of the ring from a single piece of light sheet metal in which the vent openings are stamped or pressed therein and to reinforce the longitudinal edges of the ring by wires over which portions of the sheet metal band are bent and to provide the meeting ends of the sheet metal body with integral parts adapted to be bent or clenched into interlocking engagement with each other.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a face view partly in section and partly broken away of the extending band and reinforcing rods for forming the ring. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the completed stove ring. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the same showing a kettle mounted thereon. Fig. 4 is an enlarged face view of the meeting ends of the ring showing the interlocking members in operative position. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5, Fig. 4.

As shown in the drawings this stove ring consists essentially of a strip —1— of comparatively light sheet metal having its opposite longitudinal edges or rods provided with over turned lengthwise flanges —2— inclosing suitable reinforcing wires —3— which latter may, however, be omitted if desired and the over turned edges —2— relied upon to sufficiently stiffen the sheet metal strip —1—.

The intermediate portion of this strip —1— is formed at intervals with a series of diamond-shaped perforations —4— forming vent openings to permit the escape of heated

air from within the ring when it is resting on the stove with a kettle or other cooking utensil as —5— mounted thereon as best shown in Fig. 3.

One end of the strip —1— is formed with an integral tapered tongue —6— while the opposite end is formed with a transverse slot —7— of substantially the same dimensions as the transverse dimensions of the tongue —6— which it is adapted to receive when the ends are brought together as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The end of the sheet metal strip —1— which is formed with a slot —7— is provided with a reduced extension —8— having a central lengthwise slit or slot —9— extending inwardly from its extremity for the purpose of forming opposite locking members —10— adapted to be folded on diagonal lines —11— and against the sides of one of the openings —4— as best seen in Fig. 4.

When the strip is bent in circular form as shown in Fig. 2, the extension —8— is lapped upon the outer face of the opposite end of the strip between the flanges —2— whereupon the tongue —6— is bent laterally and inserted through the transverse slot —7— and clenched upon the outer face of the extension —8— and at the same time the interlocking members —10— at opposite sides of the slit 9 are bent through the adjacent opening —4— and clenched upon the inside of the strip —1— thereby affording a double lock for the meeting ends of the ring. It is now apparent that the opposite ends of the strip are reduced to somewhat less width than the main body of the strip forming shoulders —12— at the base of the tongue —6— and additional shoulders —13— at the base of the reduced extension —8—, said shoulders forming abutments which are brought together and determine the circumference of the ring as clearly seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

The slot —7— is disposed in substantially the same transverse line as the shoulders —13— while the sides of the opening —4— nearest the base of the tongue —6— are disposed a distance from the base of said tongue substantially equal to the distance between the slot —7— and diagonal lines —11— of the locking members —10— so that when the meeting ends of the band are brought together the base of the tongue —6— and folding lines —11— of the lock-

ing members —10— will be brought into registration respectively with the transverse slot —7— and adjacent sides of the opening —4— nearest the tongue —6— whereupon said tongue —6— may be readily inserted through the slot —7— and clenched upon the outer face of the extension —8— and at the same time the locking members —10— are folded upon the lines —11— through the adjacent opening —4— and clenched upon the inner side of the strip thereby firmly locking the meeting ends of the band together and forming a practically rigid annulus or ring capable of supporting ordinary cooking utensils.

What I claim is:

1. A stove ring comprising a sheet metal strip having its opposite longitudinal edges over turned toward each other and inclosing lengthwise reinforcing wires, the intermediate portion of the strip being formed with vent openings, one end of said strip being reduced in width and provided with a central lengthwise slit opening from its extremity and provided with opposed bendable locking members adapted to enter one of the vent openings in the opposite end of

the strip and to be clenched upon the sides of said opening.

2. A stove ring comprising a sheet metal strip bent into circular form and having its opposite longitudinal edges over turned toward each other forming lengthwise reinforcing flanges, the main body being formed with vent openings, reinforcing rods embraced within said flanges, one end of the strip being provided with a tongue and the opposite end being formed with a groove, the tongue being inserted through the groove and clenched upon the adjacent portions of the strip, the end of the strip offset to that which is provided with a tongue having a reduced extension formed with a lengthwise slit opening from its extremity forming opposed bendable locking members adapted to be inserted through and clenched upon the sides of one of the vent openings.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of July 1907.

GEORGE E. PALMER

Witnesses:

L. D. SHOEMAKER.  
J. N. LAKE.