

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. D. BURTON & E. E. ANGELL.
APPARATUS FOR COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

No. 475,187.

Patented May 17, 1892.

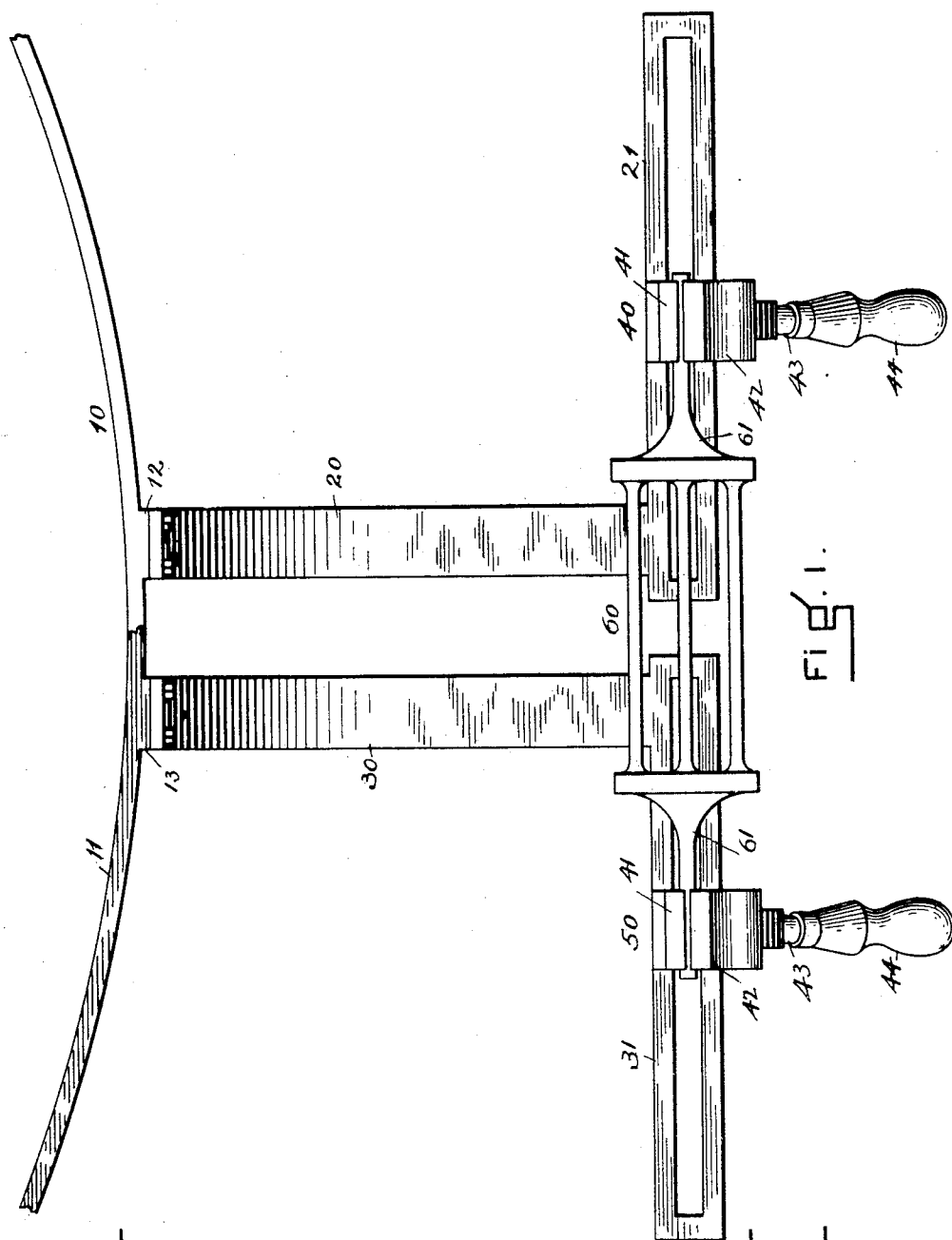


FIG. 1.

WITNESSES

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W. W. Galtrey

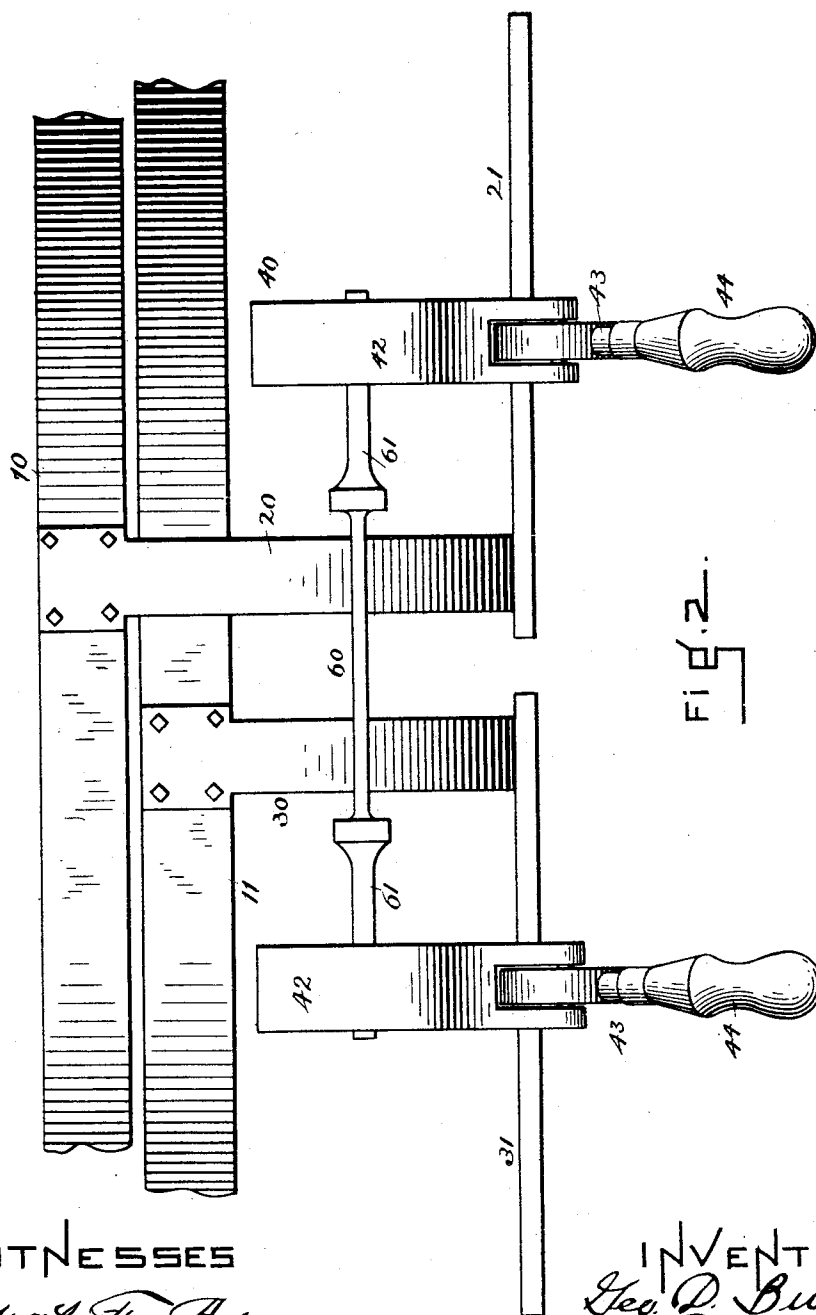
INVENTORS.

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By J. C. Jones, Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. BURTON, OF BOSTON, AND EDWIN E. ANGELL, OF SOMERVILLE,
MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO THE ELECTRICAL FORGING COMPANY,
OF MAINE.

APPARATUS FOR COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,187, dated May 17, 1892.

Application filed May 28, 1891. Serial No. 394,412. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE DEXTER BURTON, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and EDWIN ELLIOTT ANGELL, residing at Somerville, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, citizens of the United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Cooking by Electricity, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple and convenient apparatus for cooking by electricity in which the heat may be applied, withdrawn, and regulated by simply regulating the electric current.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents a plan view of this improved cooking apparatus in connection with an electric converter. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation thereof.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

The rings 10 and 11, whereof segments only are represented in the drawings, constitute parts of an electric-current converter, which need not be fully illustrated in this case. The ring 10 is provided with a boss 12 and the ring 11 with a boss 13, which bosses constitute the terminals or opposite poles of the converter. A bracket 20, composed of copper or other suitable conductive metal or composition, is attached to the boss 12 of the ring 10, and a bracket 30, also composed of copper or other suitable conductive material, is attached to the boss 13 of the ring 11. These brackets are provided, respectively, at their outer ends with horizontal arms 21 and 31, disposed in alignment with each other in the same plane. These arms are preferably slotted longitudinally, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Adjustable clamps 40 and 50 are disposed, respectively, on the arms 21 and 31, being fastened thereto in any suitable manner. These clamps comprise, severally, a fixed jaw 41 and a movable jaw 42, hinged to the jaw 41, said

jaws being composed of conductive material, and the hinged jaw being provided with an actuating-lever 43, which is provided with an insulated handle 44 when desired to be actuated by hand.

A heater 60, having a current resistance greater than that of the clamps 40 and 50, is supported between said clamps. This heater, as shown in the drawings, is in the form of a grate composed of iron or steel and provided with elongated tangs 61 at its opposite ends, which tangs are grasped by the clamps 40 and 50.

In the use of this apparatus a teapot, pot, kettle, oven, or other utensil containing the articles to be cooked is placed on the grate 60 and the electric current switched on, said current passing from the ring 10 through the bracket 20 and arm 21 to the clamp 40, thence through the grate 60, which, being of greater resistance, is heated to a cherry-red or other suitable temperature. The current then passes through the clamp 50, arm 31, and bracket 30 to the negative ring 11. The heat developed in the grate 60 is radiated and conducted therefrom to the cooking utensil resting thereon and to the food contained in said utensil.

A rheostat may be used for regulating the current and governing the heat developed from the heater.

We claim as our invention—

In an electric cooking apparatus, the combination of two converter-rings constituting opposite electric poles, two conductive brackets attached, respectively, to said rings and provided with horizontal arms, two clamps or holders adjustable on said arms and provided with clamping-jaws, and a grate supported by said clamps and serving to close the circuit between them.

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