

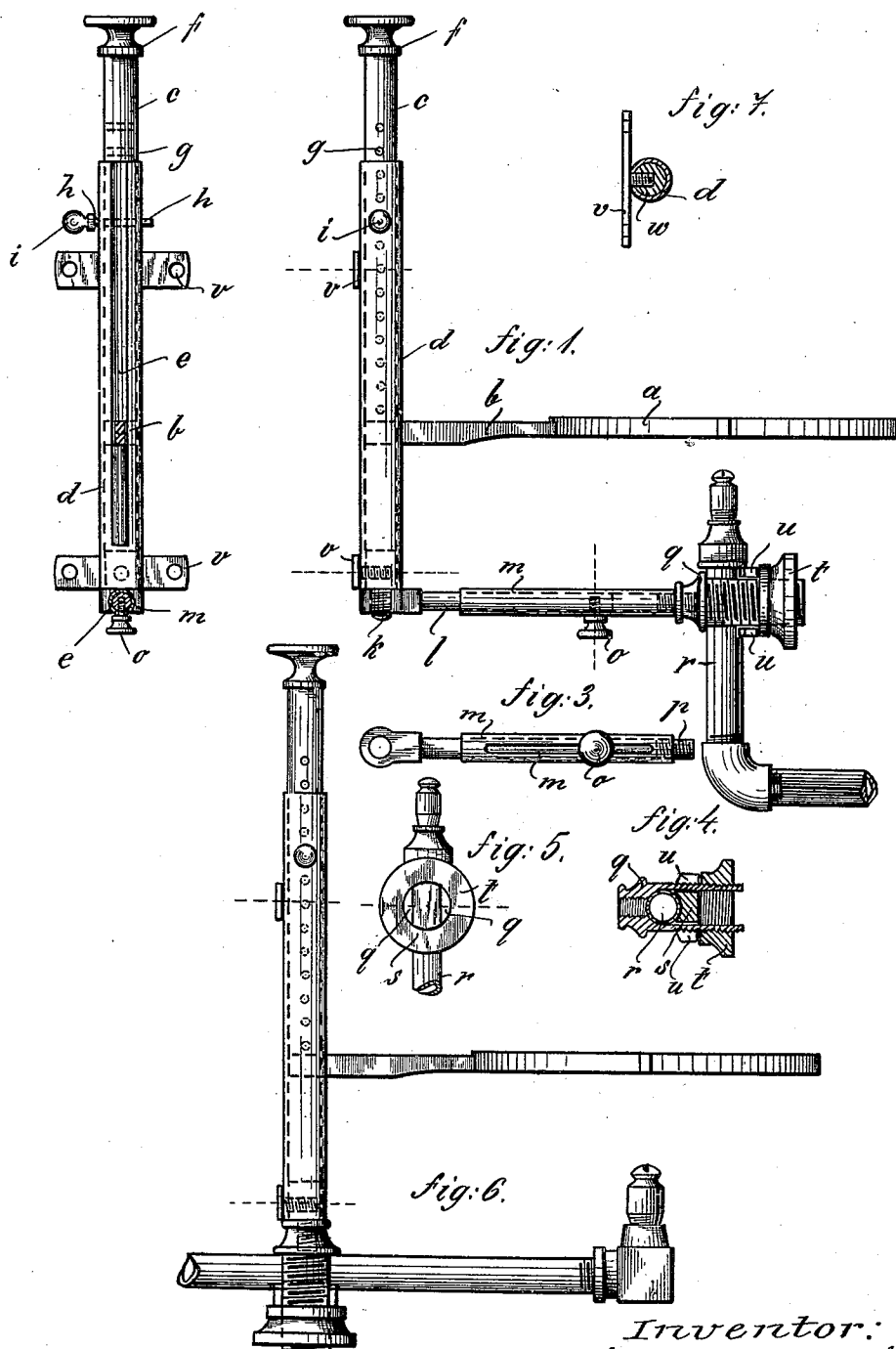
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. PLENSKE.
COOKING APPARATUS.

No. 515,360.

Patented Feb. 27, 1894.



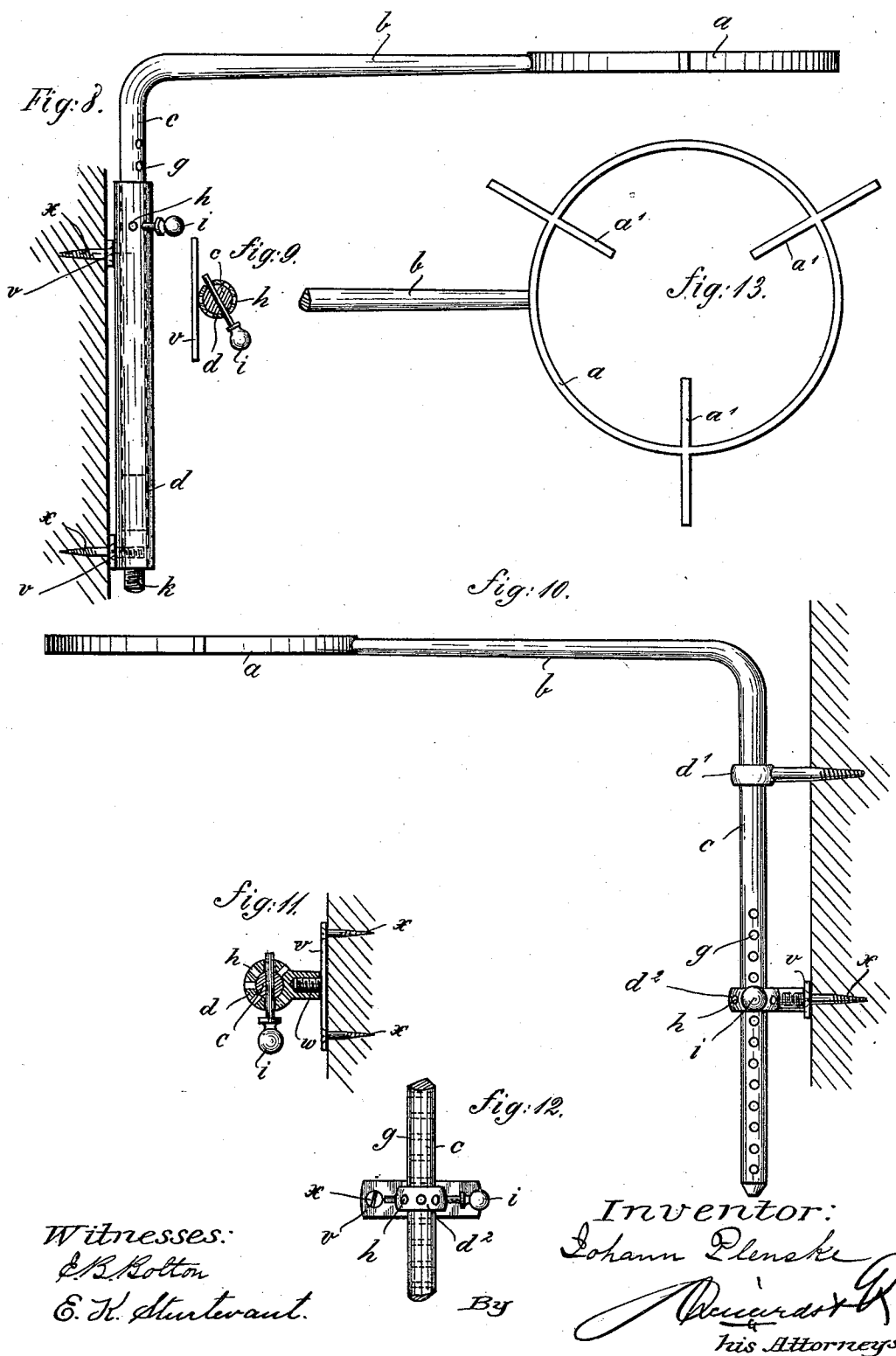
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN PLENSKE, OF ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

COOKING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,360, dated February 27, 1894.

Application filed March 31, 1893. Serial No. 468,528. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN PLENSKE, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at St. Petersburg, Russia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cooking Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention is a cooking apparatus adapted to be fixed at pleasure either to a gas bracket or to a wall.

It consists essentially of a ring fixed upon and longitudinally movable along an arm, upon which the cooking vessel or frying pan is put.

In the annexed drawings Figure 1, is an elevation of the invention. Fig. 2, is a rear view of the supporting cylinder and tube; Figs. 3, 4 and 5 detail views of various parts; Fig. 6, an elevation of a modification. Fig. 7, is a detail view. Figs. 8 and 9, show views of a modification; Figs. 10, 11 and 12 views of another modification. Fig. 13, is a plan of the support for the vessel.

In the drawings *a* represents the support for the cooking vessel in the shape of a horizontal ring. This ring is fixed to a vertical rod or tube *c* by an arm *b*. The arm is fixed to the lower part of the tube *c*. The tube *c* is located in a vertical cylinder *d* provided with a longitudinal slit at the point *e* Fig. 2 through which the arm *b* projects. The tube *c* terminates at the top in a knob *f* that serves as a handle by means of which said tube is easily moved. In order to fix the tube *c* at a required height in the cylinder *d* a row of openings *g* have been disposed at a certain distance, one above the other in the tube *c* and the cylinder *d*, is perforated at the point *h*. A pin *i* is passed through the opening of the cylinder *d* and one of the openings *g* of the tube *c*. Instead of being pushed through the cylinder the pin *i* can be pushed through an opening *g* of the tube *c* over the top of said cylinder; the pin *i* rests then upon the top edge of the cylinder *d*. The cylinder *d* is solid at the bottom or it is provided with a plug soldered into it. This part of the plug carries a screw *k* upon which is screwed an arm *l*. The arm extends parallel or at least almost parallel with the arm *b* and in the same direction as the latter and is round for the greatest part of its length toward its free

end. A cylinder *m* is pushed over the round part; it carries a longitudinal slit below, Fig. 3, which does not reach entirely to the extremity of said cylinder. A round headed screw *o* is screwed into part of the arm *l* inside of the cylinder *d* which, when loose allows the arm *l* and the cylinder to be disconnected, but when screwed tight keeps the same in the position in which they have been put. The extremity of the cylinder *m* at the free end of the arm *l* is solid and provided with a screw *p* the diameter, the thread and the length of which correspond with that of the screw *k* of the cylinder *d*. A forked piece *q* Figs. 1 and 4 is screwed upon the screw *p* which catches around the gas bracket *r* by means of its fork. The fixing of the forked piece *q* to the gas bracket *r* is caused by a block *s* Fig. 4, that is forced between the teeth of the fork and is pressed against the gas bracket by screwing the nut *t* upon the outside fillet of the teeth of the fork. The block *s* is provided with projecting flanges at the top and at the bottom that catch over the teeth and prevent it falling down when the nut *t* is loosened. Fig. 4 shows a horizontal section through the forked piece *q*, the gas bracket *r*, the block *s* and the screw nut *t*, while Fig. 5 shows a face view of these. The forked piece *q* and the cylinder *m* can be fixed permanently to the gas bracket. When the gas bracket runs horizontally as in Fig. 6, the lower arm *l* and the cylinder *m* are removed from the apparatus shown in Fig. 1, and the cylinder *d* is screwed directly into the screw of the forked piece *q* fixed to the gas bracket by means of its screw *k*. In order that the cylinder *d* may be fixed to a wall, two ears *v*, Figs. 1 and 2, are provided, one of them at the top and the other at the bottom. Those two ears are either both fixed to the cylinder or only the upper ear is fixed and the lower is disposed so that it can be separated from said cylinder, for the purpose described below. In the latter case the lower ear carries a screw *w*, in its middle, Figs. 1 and 7, which is screwed into the lower solid part of the cylinder *d*.

Fig. 8, shows the cylinder *d* fixed to a wall by means of ears *v* and screws *x*. In the form of construction represented in this figure the cylinder *d* is not provided with the longitudinal slit *e* (Fig. 2) as in this case the carry-

ing arm *b* of the ring *a* branches off from the upper end of the tube *c* movable in the cylinder *d* and in this case the part *c* may be a rod. The ring thus supported can revolve in the cylinder *d*. In order to fix the ring to the cylinder *d* after adjustment, said cylinder is provided with several radial holes Fig. 9 of which two are always opposite and the pin *i* passes through one of the openings *g* of the tube *c*. It is also possible to dispose radial notches in the upper edge of the cylinder *d* instead of the radial holes. The guiding cylinder can also be replaced by two guiding rings fixed to the wall. Figs. 10, 11 and 12 illustrate this form of construction. *d'* is the upper, *d''* the lower guiding ring. The lower has radial holes for the purpose described; *i* is the pin. The guiding ring *d''* is connected with a plate *v*, that serves to fix the ring to the wall. The plate *v* is either fixed permanently to the ring *d''* or can be separated from the same.

Fig. 13 shows a plan of the ring *a*, it projects a little above its carrier *b*, Fig. 8, and has three radial ribs *a'* which can either extend inside and outside of the ring as represented in the drawings, but only from the periphery of the ring. The upper surface of the ring and of the ribs is rough so that the kitchen utensils can rest steadily upon them.

I claim—

1. In combination, the support *a* for the cooking vessel, the rod *c* carrying the same, the support *d* for the rod, the adjustable con-

nection between the rod and its support, the yoke connection comprising the externally screw threaded fork *q* adapted to embrace the gas jet, and the nut adapted to the external threads of the yoke, the said yoke being connected to the support *d*, substantially as described.

2. In combination, the supporting ring, the rod carrying the same, the support *d* for the rod, having a screw threaded projection *k* the yoke adapted to the gas jet, the nut adapted to the external threads on the yoke said yoke having a screw threaded socket and the removable connection *l, m* between the yoke and the support *d* having a screw threaded projection *p* adapted to the socket in the yoke and of the same size as the projection *h*, substantially as described.

3. In combination, the supporting ring *a*, the rod *c* carrying the same the support *d* for the rod, the yoke for connecting said support with the gas jet comprising the fork *q*, having external screw threads, the nut *t* engaging the same and the block *s* interposed between the nut and the gas jet tube, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHANN PLENSKE.

Witnesses:

A. WINTERHOLTER,
N. SIEDLER.