

Sept. 24, 1935.

G. STEINGRUBER

2,015,295

ELECTRIC TABLE STOVE

Filed June 2, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

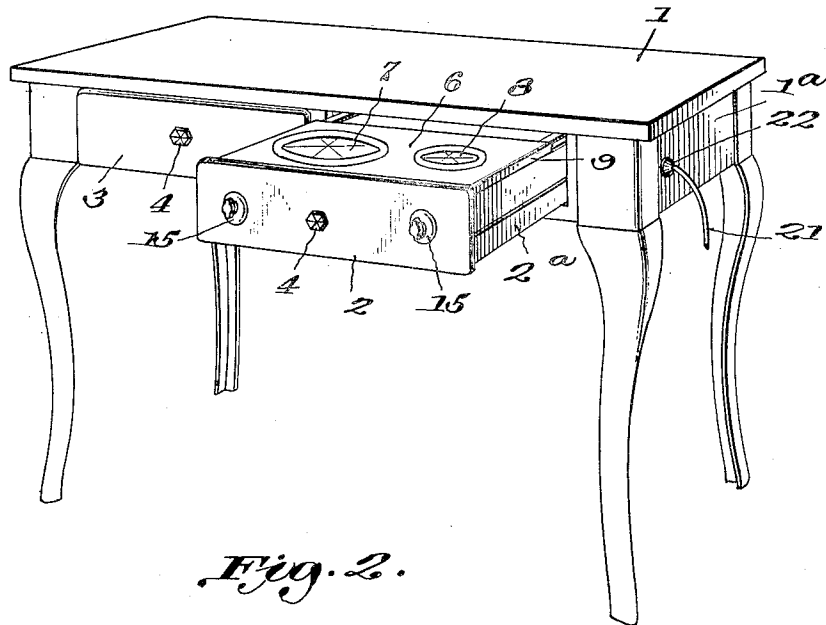
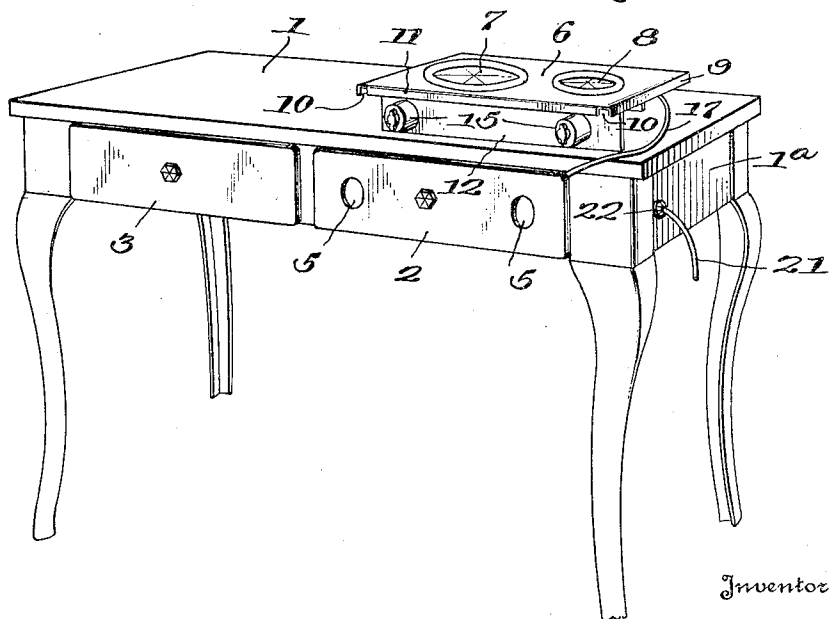


Fig. 2.



Inventor

George Steingruber,

By Stone, Boyden, Mack & Hahn,

Attorneys

Sept. 24, 1935.

G. STEINGRUBER

2,015,295

ELECTRIC TABLE STOVE

Filed June 2, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

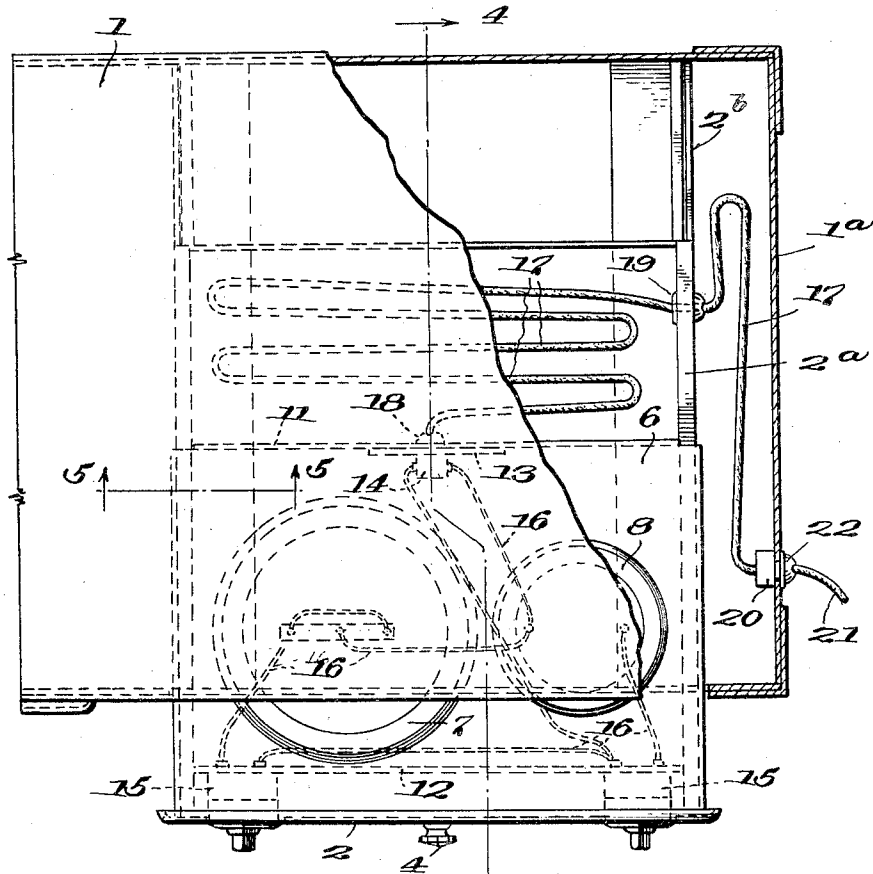


Fig. 4.

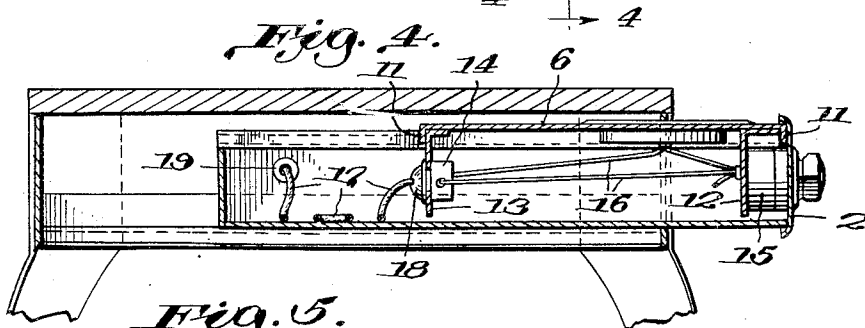
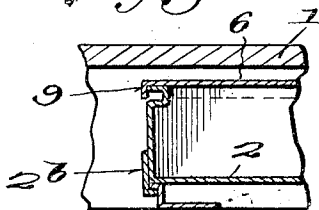


Fig. 5.



Inventor

George Steingruber,

By Stone, Boyden, Mack & Nahun,
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,015,295

ELECTRIC TABLE STOVE

George Steingruber, Huntsville, Ala.

Application June 2, 1930, Serial No. 458,941

2 Claims. (Cl. 219—37)

This invention relates to electric stoves and more particularly to an electric cook stove attachment for tables and the like.

The general object of the invention is to provide an electric cook stove so constructed that it may be mounted upon the sliding drawer of a table or cabinet so that the drawer may be closed and the stove thus concealed when not in use, and also so constructed that it may be lifted from the drawer and set upon the table top or the like.

More specifically, the invention seeks to provide a stove of this character having a single electrical connection for supplying it with current in both of its operative positions, and to produce an efficient and attractive article of this character at a comparatively low cost.

In order that the invention may be readily understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a table having a drawer in open position and showing my improved stove mounted thereon;

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the drawer closed and illustrating the stove as resting on the table top;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary plan view on an enlarged scale, showing the drawer and stove and electrical connections for the latter, parts being in section;

Figure 4 is a transverse vertical section substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a fragmentary vertical section on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the numeral 1 designates a kitchen table or the like of any desired construction having one or more sliding drawers. As illustrated, the table is provided with two drawers 2 and 3, slidably supported on guides 2^b and having the usual pull knobs 4.

My improved electric stove is adapted to fit on and be supported by one of these drawers such as 2, the front panel of this drawer being illustrated as provided with a pair of circular openings 5 disposed one at each side of the center. These openings are for the purpose of receiving the snap switches which control the flow of current to the stove, as hereinafter described.

The stove itself comprises a top 6 preferably formed of sheet metal, in which top may be secured one or more heating units or hot plates. Two such plates designated 7 and 8 are illus-

trated in the drawing, one being larger than the other.

Each end of the top 6 is turned down to provide a flange 9 as clearly shown in the drawing, this flange serving to engage the outer faces of the side members 2^a of the drawer when the stove is placed in position on the same. The front and rear edges of the stove top 6 are likewise preferably bent over to form flanges 11, in order to stiffen the top and provide a finish. The ends of these flanges 11 are cut away to provide notches 10 adapted to receive and fit over the edge of the side member of the drawer.

Secured along the front edge of the stove top 6 just inside of the flange 11 is a relatively deep vertically disposed member or depending flange 12, and secured to the rear edge of the stove top 6 is a central depending bracket 13.

On the inside of this bracket 13 is mounted an electric socket or receptacle 14, and on the front of the flange 12 are mounted a pair of snap switches 15, preferably of the usual circular form.

Electrical conductors extend from the socket 14 to the heating units 7 and 8 and to the two switches 15, the connections being such that either of the heating units may be energized independently of the other by operating the corresponding switch.

Adapted to connect with the socket 14 is a plug 18 attached to the end of a flexible conductor or cord 17 which, as shown in Figure 3, comprises a slack portion loosely coiled or folded and lying in the rear portion of the drawer 2. This conductor cord extends through an insulating bushing 19 set in the side member 2^a of the drawer and is connected at its other end to a socket or receptacle 20 permanently secured to the inner face of the side wall or panel 1^a of the table. It will be understood that the conductor 17 is free to slide through the bushing 19, as the drawer is opened and shut, so as to prevent binding.

Current is preferably supplied to the stove by means of a flexible cord 21 extending from any suitable source and carrying at its end a plug 22 adapted to be inserted in the socket 20, as clearly shown in the drawing.

It will now be understood that the under side of the stove top 6 is adapted to rest on the upper edges of the side members 2^a of the drawer with the flanges 9 overlapping such side members, and with the snap switches 15 extending through the openings 5 in the front panel of the drawer, as clearly shown in Figures 1 and 4. When thus

supported by the drawer, the lower edges of the flange 12 and bracket 13 are preferably spaced slightly from the bottom of the drawer, as illustrated in Figure 4. When the stove is thus supported by the drawer and the drawer is in open position, as shown in Figure 1, either or both of the heating units may be utilized by turning on the respective switches 15. When it is no longer desired to use the stove, the switches are turned off and the drawer pushed in to closed position, thus entirely concealing the stove.

If, for any reason, such, for example, as because of the extra height afforded, it is desired to set the stove on the table top 1 or other flat surface, it is simply necessary to lift it from the drawer and place it upon the table, as shown in Figure 2, no fastening devices whatever being employed, the stove being held in position in the drawer, entirely by its own weight and by the engagement of the flanges 9 and switches 15 with the drawer. When the stove is placed upon the table or other support, as shown in Figure 2, it rests upon the lower edges of the flange 12 and bracket 13, and the conductor cord 17 is simply drawn out of the drawer to the required extent, the slack portion within the drawer permitting this.

It will thus be seen that I have provided an efficient and attractive stove of exceptionally simple construction which can be supported either on a drawer or on the top of a table or other piece of furniture, without changing the electrical connections and without the necessity of releasing any fastening devices, and it is thought that the many advantages of my improved arrangement will be readily appreciated without further discussion.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a drawer having vertical sides, of an electric stove having a top adapted to rest on the upper edges of said sides, said top having flanges engaging over the sides of said drawer, whereby it is held against lateral displacement.

2. The combination with a drawer having front and side walls, of an electric stove removably supported by said drawer, the front wall of said drawer having an opening, an electric switch carried by said stove and constructed to project through said opening, and said stove having means adapted to engage the side walls of said drawer whereby the stove is held in position.

GEORGE STEINGRUBER.