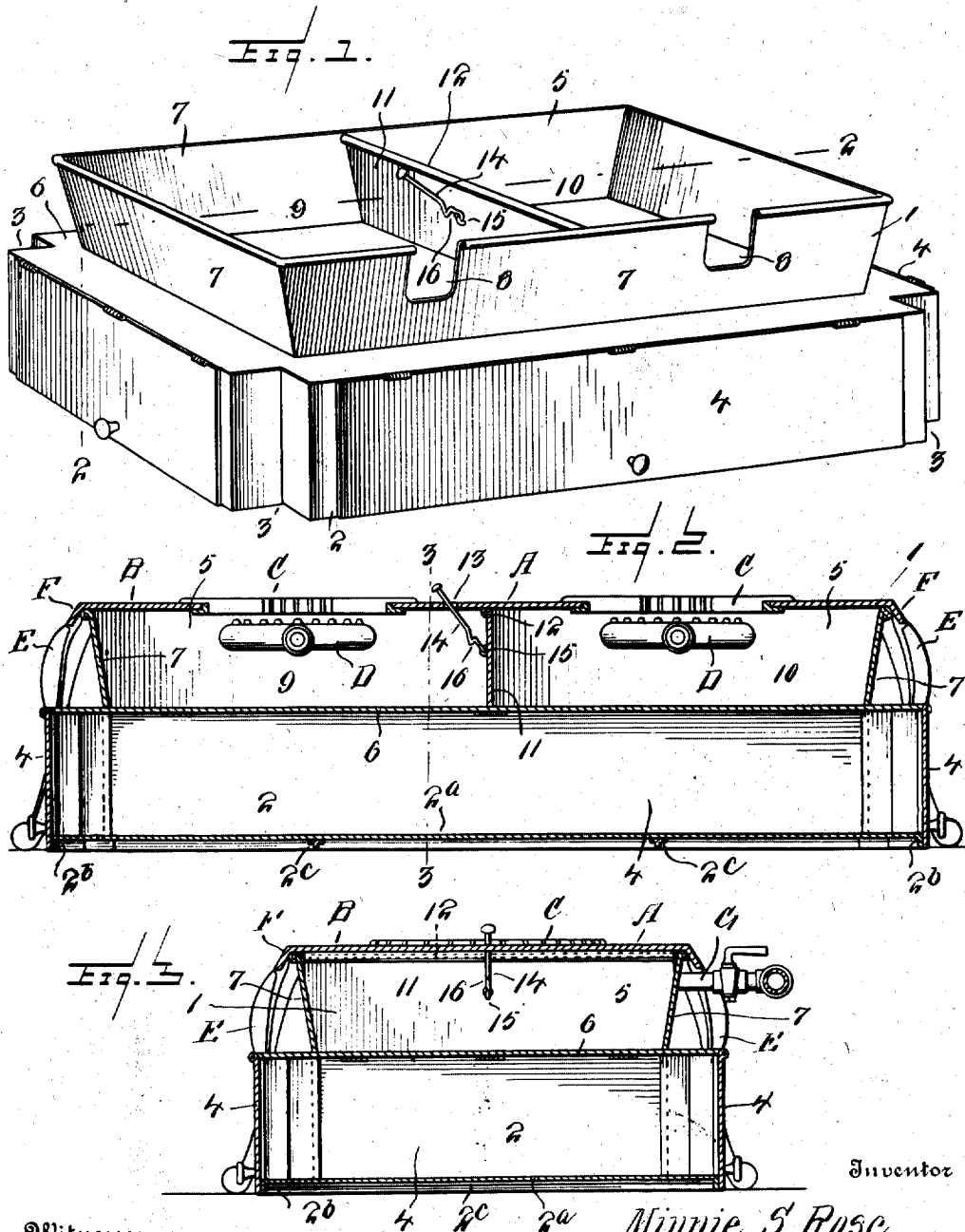


M. S. ROSE.
GAS STOVE ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1910.

1,001,450.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.



Witnesses
E. R. Ruppert
James W. Ketch

Inventor
Minnie S. Rose
By Victor J. Evans
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MINNIE S. ROSE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GAS-STOVE ATTACHMENT.

1,001,450.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed November 30, 1910. Serial No. 594,931.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MINNIE S. ROSE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gas-Stove Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gas stove attachments and particularly to an attachment of substantially shield form constructed to be associated with the gas stove so as to prevent the spreading of the flame by the wind and to cause the flame to be concentrated immediately beneath the utensil and at a point where the heat will be most intense.

Another object of the invention is to provide an attachment embodying a novel form of drip receptacle disposed immediately beneath the burners of the stove in position to receive waste matter and prevent its falling onto the stove, thus obviating the constant inconvenience of cleaning the stove beneath the burners.

Another object of the invention is to provide in the construction of the device a novel form of heat chamber which is located directly beneath the receptacle, the said chamber being designed to permit the cooked edibles to be placed therewithin with a view of retaining the heat.

In the drawing, forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the attachment. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section therethrough on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The gas stove A is of the usual construction, being provided with a top plate B having the common form of grates C which are located immediately above the burners D. The top plate B of the stove has connected therewith the usual supporting legs E. The said top plate is of rectangular configuration as herein shown, and it is provided with a depending flange F for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

My improved attachment 1 embodies a substantially rectangular chamber-forming member 2 which is of a configuration conforming substantially with that of the stove, and as shown, at each corner the said member is formed with a vertical recess 3 to receive the leg of the stove. The sides and ends of the chamber-forming member are

closed by the swinging doors 4 which may be manually opened when desired to gain access to the chamber.

A waste or drip receptacle 5 is located above the chamber-forming member 2, and as illustrated, the bottom of the receptacle is closed by the top wall 6 of the chamber-forming member. The receptacle 5 is provided with upwardly and outwardly flared walls 7 which fit beneath the flanges F on the top B of the stove. One of the side walls of the receptacle 5 is formed to provide suitably spaced passages 8 to accommodate the burner fittings G of the stove.

The receptacle 5 is divided into compartments according to the number of burners on the stove, but as illustrated, two compartments 9 and 10 are provided, being normally defined by the end and side walls of the receptacle and by the movable partition 11. The partition 11 extends transversely of the receptacle and it is pivoted upon a supporting rod 12, the ends of the rod being suitably mounted in the side walls of the receptacle near the upper edges thereof. Adjacent to the partition, the top B of the stove is formed with an opening 13 through which the sliding keeper 14 extends. The keeper is pivoted at its lower end to the partition 11, as at 15, and as shown, the said keeper is formed with a retaining portion 16 which is designed to be drawn outwardly of the opening 13 and suitably engaged with the top of the stove to hold the partition 11 in an elevated position.

From the construction described, it will be seen that the attachment may be conveniently placed on the support upon which the gas stove is to be mounted, after which the stove may be placed directly over the attachment as shown to best advantage in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing. In this position of the stove the top B thereof entirely conceals the waste receptacle. The legs of the stove extend downwardly into the recesses 3 at the corners of the attachment so as to be disposed wholly without the doors 4 and in position where they will not operate as obstructions in opening the doors. It will of course be understood that the grates C of the stove are disposed immediately above the compartments of the waste receptacle and should the eatables while being cooked overflow the utensil such overflow will be carried to the waste receptacle and held against coming in contact with the

stove and with the support on which it is mounted. In stoves of the character conventionally shown herein it has been found that considerable heat is directed to points below the burner, and for this reason I have designed the specific chamber-forming member 2 described, it being understood that the wall 6 of the chamber will become sufficiently heated and the radiation of the heat into the chamber will operate in the most efficient manner to hold the eatables placed therein at the desired heat. The purpose of the movable partition 11 is to provide means for confining the heat approximately at one point in the chamber when a single burner of the stove is in use. When the partition 11 is in the vertical position shown in Fig. 2 the heat will be confined in that compartment of the receptacle in which the burner is lighted. When both burners are lighted the partition 11 is moved manually to lie directly against the underside of the top B of the stove, being held in this position through the engagement of the portion 16 with the top B. To insure against the waste of the heat, it is preferable to provide the said chamber-forming member with a bottom 2^a. This bottom is formed with a flanged portion 2^b which is secured in any suitable well known manner to the corner portions of the chamber-forming member, and as illustrated, the bottom is braced by substantially T-irons 2^c. When the attachment is operatively associated with the gas stove as shown in Fig. 2, the top of the stove substantially forms a closure for the receptacle 5. In view of the association of the wall 6 of the attachment with the top of the stove and the sur-

rounding wall 7 the flame from the burner will be concentrated to a point immediately beneath the utensil and I insure through such construction against the unnecessary waste of heat ordinarily incident in the common well known forms of gas stove to the wind blowing the flame in a direction away from the utensil. In view thereof the attachment will be found most efficient and the unnecessary waste of gas will be entirely obviated.

I claim:—

1. The combination with a gas stove, of an attachment therefor comprising a chamber-forming member having vertically recessed corners in which the legs of the stove are fitted, a movably mounted closure at the side of the member, and a receptacle partly surrounding the burner of the stove and wholly supported by the said chamber-forming member.

2. The combination with a gas stove having an apertured top, of a receptacle partly surrounding the burner of the stove, a member supporting the receptacle beneath the stove and provided at its corners with recesses to receive the legs of the stove, an adjustable partition separating the receptacle into a plurality of compartments, and a keeper slidable in the aperture in the top of the stove and having means for engaging the stove for holding the partition in an adjusted position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MINNIE S. ROSE.

Witnesses:

K. ALLEN,

BENNETT S. JONES.