Feb. 12, 1924. 1,483,837

E. SCOTT

ELECTRIC COOKER

Filed Sept. 11, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

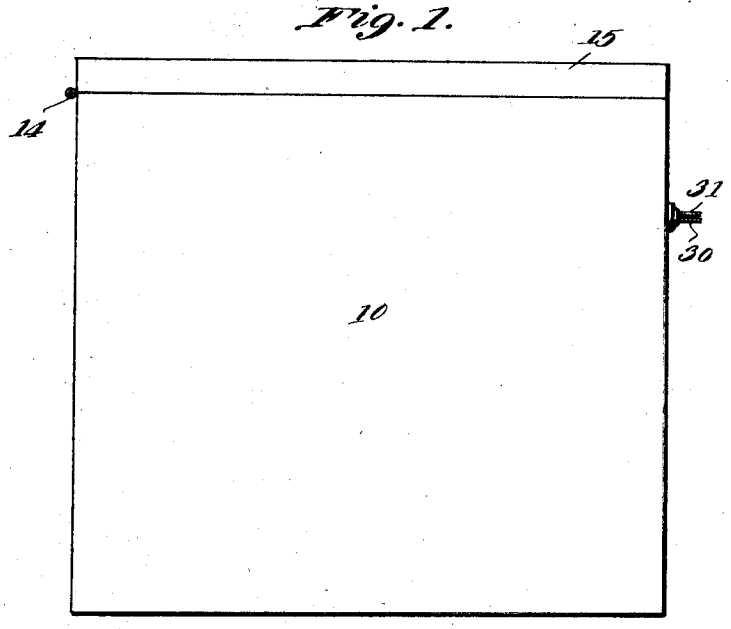
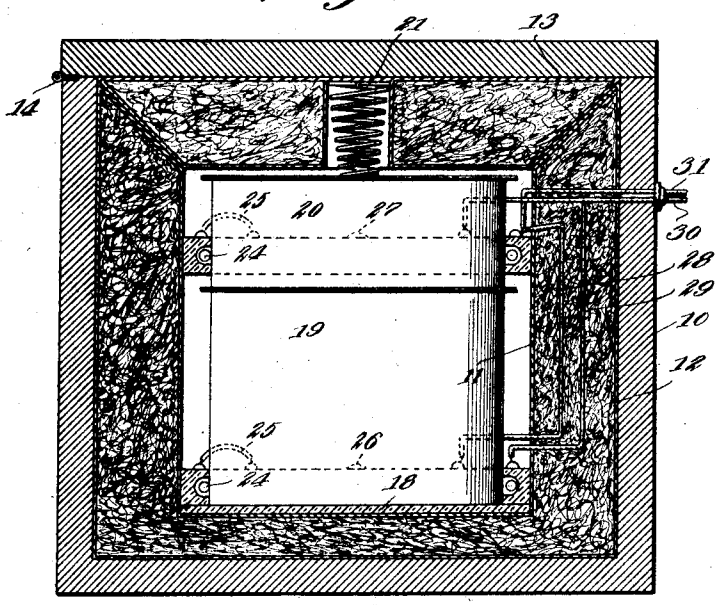


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

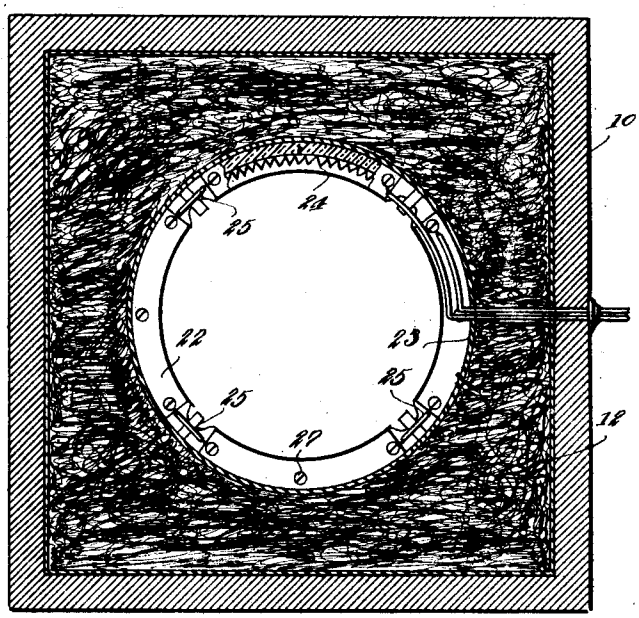


Fig. 4.

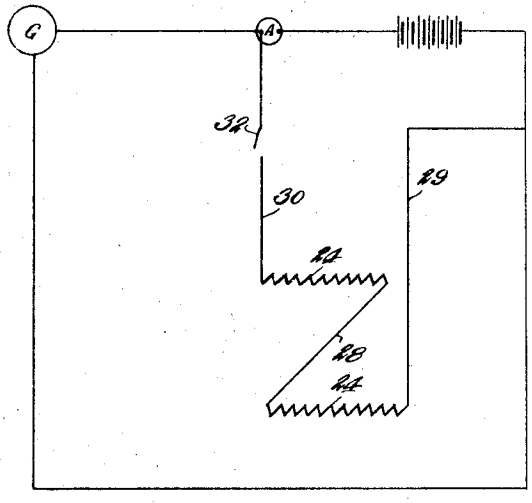
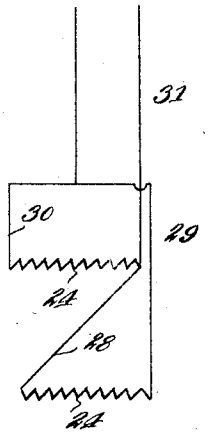


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZABETH SCOTT, OF WESTMORELAND, KANSAS.

ELECTRIC COOKER.

Application filed September 11, 1922. Serial No. 587,479.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westmoreland, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electric Cookers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cooking devices, particularly those of the electrically operated type and has for its object the provision of a novel electric cooker designed primarily for use by motorists while on tours, camping parties, picnics and the like, the device utilizing a portion of the current output of the generator of the automobile.

An important object is the provision of a device of this character so constructed as to be capable of use in connection with a lighting and ignition circuit having either a six volt or twelve volt electromotive force, a plurality of terminals being provided whereby the necessary connections may be made for using a current of either intensity.

Another object is the provision of a device of this character in which the heating elements may be removed and replaced with others so that a house lighting current might be used in case the device is wanted for domestic purposes.

Still another object is the provision of a cooker of this character which will be simple and inexpensive in manufacture, light in construction so as to be easily portable, efficient and durable in service and a general improvement in the art.

With the above and other objects and advantages in view, the invention consists in the details of construction to be hereinafter more fully described and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the device,

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section,

Figure 3 is a horizontal section,

Figure 4 is a diagram of the circuit showing the manner of connecting the device for use in an automobile and

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic view showing the manner of changing for use in connection with a six volt or twelve volt current.

Referring more particularly to the drawings I have shown my device as comprising an outer receptacle 10 which may be of any desired size, shape and material and within which is mounted an inner receptacle 11, the space between the two being filled with mineral wool or other packing illustrated at 12. The upper edges of the inner and outer receptacles are connected by a wall 13 which leaves the top of the inner receptacle open.

Suitably hinged upon the outer receptacle as shown at 14 is a cover including an outer portion 15 and an inner portion 16 spaced therefrom, the space being filled with packing 17. The construction of this cover is such as to fit snugly upon the main body of the receptacle in close engagement with the upper edge of the outer receptacle and the wall 13. Located within the bottom of the inner receptacle is a disk or plate 18 of insulating material upon which is disposed the receptacle 19 within which the cooking or heating is to be accomplished.

This receptacle 19 has a removable upper section 20 and substantially fills the interior of the inner receptacle. I preferably provide a coil spring 21 located within the cover and engaging against the top thereof and against the top of the receptacle section 20 for preventing rattling or shaking about.

The heating means consists of articulated arcuate sections 22 which when united define rings 23. These rings are of course of insulating material preferably that particular species of cement which is used in electric heaters and imbedded partly or entirely within the rings are coils 24 of resistance wire which will become hot when current is passed therethrough. The coils in the respective sections 22 are connected by bonds 25 so that all the coils in each ring member will be in series. One ring member is mounted upon the plate 18 and is held in position as by a means of screws 26 while the other ring member is located near the upper end of the inner receptacle and held in place as for instance by means of screws or the like 27. All the coils of the lower ring member 23 are connected with terminal wires 28 and 29 while the coils of the upper ring member are connected with terminal wires 30 and 31.

In Figure 4 I have shown the circuit of the ignition and the lighting system of an automobile and have shown my cooker as properly connected between the ground and a switch 32 connected with a wire leading from the ammeter. In case the electric system of the car is of the six volt type the

connections are made as shown in Figure 5, that is the wire 29 is connected with the wire 30 so that the two sets of heating coils will be in parallel, the wires 29 and 31 being connected in the circuit of the car. In case the electric system is of the twelve volt type the terminals 29 and 30 are connected in the circuit of the car so that the coils of the upper and lower ring member will be in series instead of in parallel.

In the use of the device it will be seen that material or articles to be cooked or heated are placed within the receptacle 19, the upper section 20 of the receptacle is placed in position, the cover of the device is closed and the current is turned on through the switch 32. The current passing through the resistance coils will operate to generate quite a degree of heat which will accumulate within the device owing to the fact that the receptacle is double walled with insulating packing between the walls. A small degree of heat will thus operate, when running to carry on the cooking operations so that while motorists are touring or on their way to camping or picnic parties the desired food will be prepared in readiness for use upon reaching the destination. A great many automobiles have electric systems of such nature that it is necessary frequently to burn the lights while running on long trips to avoid overcharging the storage battery. Owing to this fact it will be seen that there is no strain upon the battery of the car as it is this surplus current generated which is used for carrying out the operation of my cooker.

It is of course conceivable that the resistance coil carrying ring sections might be removed and be replaced with others wound with different wire so that the device might be used with the ordinary direct or alternating current such as is furnished to homes. In this way it is apparent that the device might be adapted for domestic use instead of for use on the road.

From the foregoing description and a study of the drawings it will be apparent that I have thus provided a simply constructed and consequently inexpensive electric cooker which will be a great convenience and which will be a time and labor saver in every way. Owing to the simplicity of the construction and the fewness of the parts it is apparent that there is nothing to get out of order and that the device should have a long life.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of the invention it is of course to be understood that I reserve the right to make such changes in the form, construction and arrangement of parts as will not depart from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention I claim:

1. An electric cooker comprising a double walled receptacle having a removable cover, a pair of ring like electric heating elements within the receptacle, and a container located within the confines of said heating elements, each of said heating elements consisting of a plurality of arcuate members of insulating material having a coil of resistance wire embedded therein, all the coils of the sections being connected by bonds.

2. An electric cooker comprising a double walled receptacle having a removable cover, a pair of ring like electric heating elements within the receptacle, and a container located within the confines of said heating elements, each of said heating elements consisting of a plurality of arcuate members of insulating material having a coil of resistance wire embedded therein, all the coils of the sections being connected by bonds, the resistance wire being exposed at the inner periphery of each ring member.

3. An electric cooking device comprising a double walled casing having an open top, a double wall cover normally closing said top and formed centrally with a socket, heating elements within the casings, a receptacle located within the casing in contact with the heating elements and having a removable cover, and a coil spring seating within said cover and bearing upon the cover of the receptacle for holding the same firmly closed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ELIZABETH SCOTT.