

J. MARKOWSKI & I. KREKOWSKY.
 SAD IRON ATTACHMENT FOR GAS STOVES.
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982,378.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

Fig. 1.

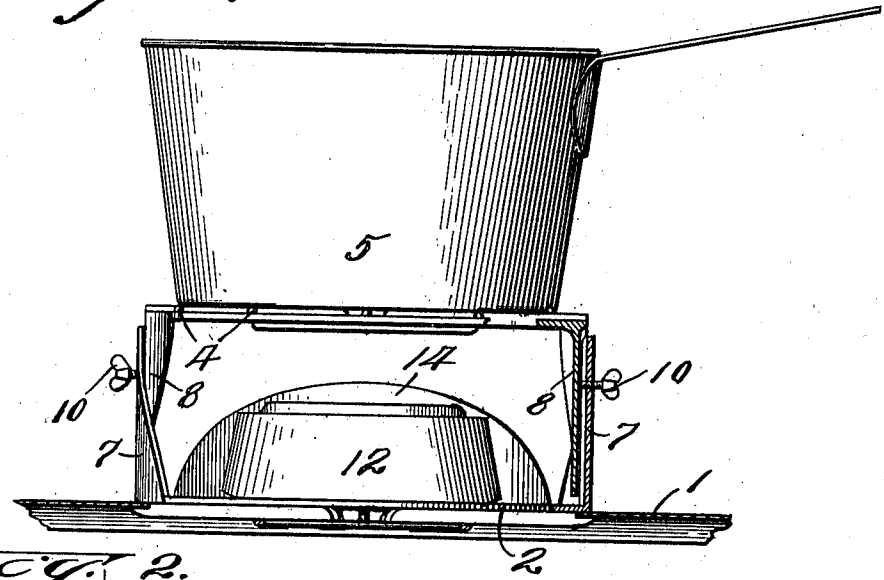


Fig. 2.

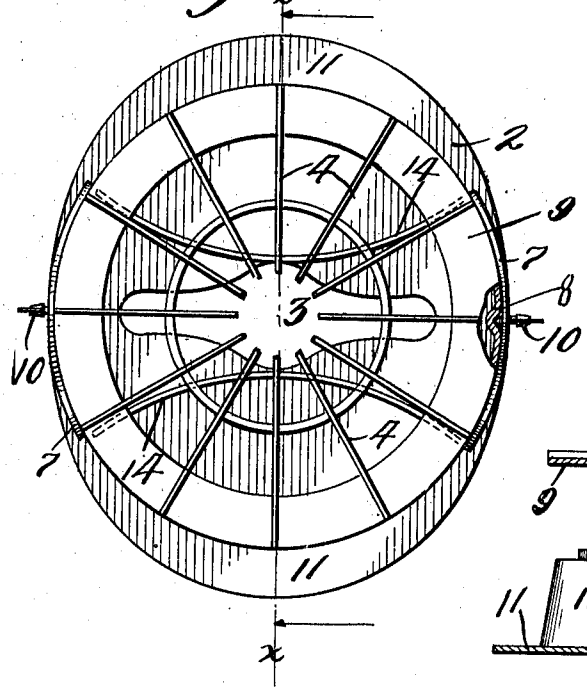
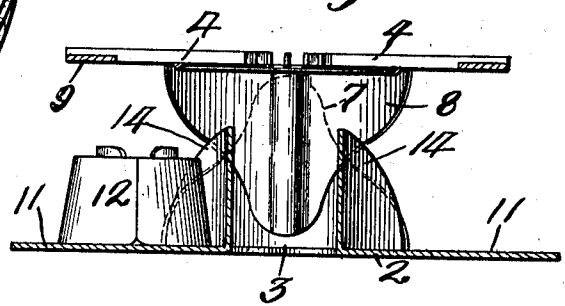


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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SAD-IRON ATTACHMENT FOR GAS-STOVES.

982,378.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN MARKOWSKI and IGNATZ KREKOWSKY, citizens of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sad-Iron Attachments for Gas-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in attachments for the ordinary gas or gasolene stoves, which attachment is adapted to be placed over the flame of a gas stove when the heat from such flame may be thereby simultaneously used for heating a kettle or other cooking utensils and one or more sad irons.

Our invention is further explained by reference to the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view thereof, part in section, in connection with an ordinary gas stove. Fig. 2 is a top view of the device removed from the stove. Fig. 3 is a vertical section drawn on line "X—X" of Fig. 2.

Like parts are identified by like reference numerals throughout the several views. I represents the top of an ordinary gas stove.

Our attachment comprises, among other things, the base member "2", which is adapted to rest upon the top of stove "1". The base member "2" is provided at its center with an aperture "3" for the passage of the flame and products of combustion, which are caused by the base member "2" to be deflected inwardly between the radial bars "4", whereby the heat from such flame is brought in contact with the cooking utensil "5". The heating utensil "5" is supported upon the radial bars "4" and said radial bars "4" are supported from the base member "2" by the stationary flanges "7—7" and adjustable flanges "8—8". The flanges "7—7" are formed integrally with or secured to the base member "2", while the flanges "8—8" are formed integrally with or secured to the lower side of the radial flanges "4" through the annular plate "9", the annular plate "9" being formed integrally with the outer end of said radial bars "4", while said flanges "7" and "8" are adjustably connected together by the hand-screws "10". The hand-screws "10" have threaded bearing in the flanges "7", and are adapted to bear at their inner ends against the opposing surfaces of the flanges

"8", whereby the radial bars "4" upon which the cooking utensil is supported are adapted to be adjusted nearer to or farther from the burner as circumstances require. The base member 2 is preferably made elliptical in shape whereby ample space is provided upon the two opposing sides "11—11" for the reception of a pair of sad irons "12".

It is understood that owing to the fact that the base member "2" is located in close proximity to the gas burner of the stove the sad irons may be quickly heated, while the contents of the cooking utensil "5" may also be simultaneously heated, as stated, by the heat which passes from the burner up through the central aperture "3". The respective sides "11" of the base member "2" are preferably formed of a solid piece of unperforated metal upon which the sad irons are adapted to rest while they are being heated, while the base member "2" thus formed being interposed between the flame and the sad irons serves as a shield to prevent the sad irons from becoming soiled by the products of combustion. The base member "2" is provided with two additional vertical flanges or walls "14", the outer surface of which are preferably curved inwardly for reception of the sad irons, said vertical walls "14" serving a two fold purpose as a shield to prevent the flame from coming in contact with the sides of the sad irons as they are being heated, and, also as a means of concentrating the heat as it passes through from the aperture "3" to the cooking utensil "5" above. Thus it will be obvious that the vertical side walls "14" cooperate with the vertical end walls "7" and "8" to concentrate the current of hot air as it passes from beneath base member "2" to the cooking utensil above. It will also be understood that the radial bars "4" and annular plate "9" taken together form a supporting platform for said cooking utensil and for brevity of description such parts are referred to as a supporting platform.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a device of the described class the combination of a base member provided with a central aperture, said base member being adapted to close one of the stove openings above the burner and serve as a support for one or more sad irons, a pair of vertical

flanges formed integral with said base member in close proximity to the ends of said central aperture, a platform provided with a pair of downwardly extending flanges slidably connected with the vertical flanges of said base member; one or more set screws having screw threaded bearings in one pair of said vertical flanges and adapted to impinge against the opposing surfaces of the flanges of the other pair, a pair of vertical walls affixed at their lower sides to the upper surfaces of said base member upon the

respective sides of said aperture and adapted to cooperate with said vertical flanges in guiding the heated air from the burner below to the receptacle above all substantially as and for the purposes specified. 15

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN MARKOWSKI.
IGNATZ KREKOWSKY.

Witnesses:

JAS. B. ERWIN,
IDA MANSON.