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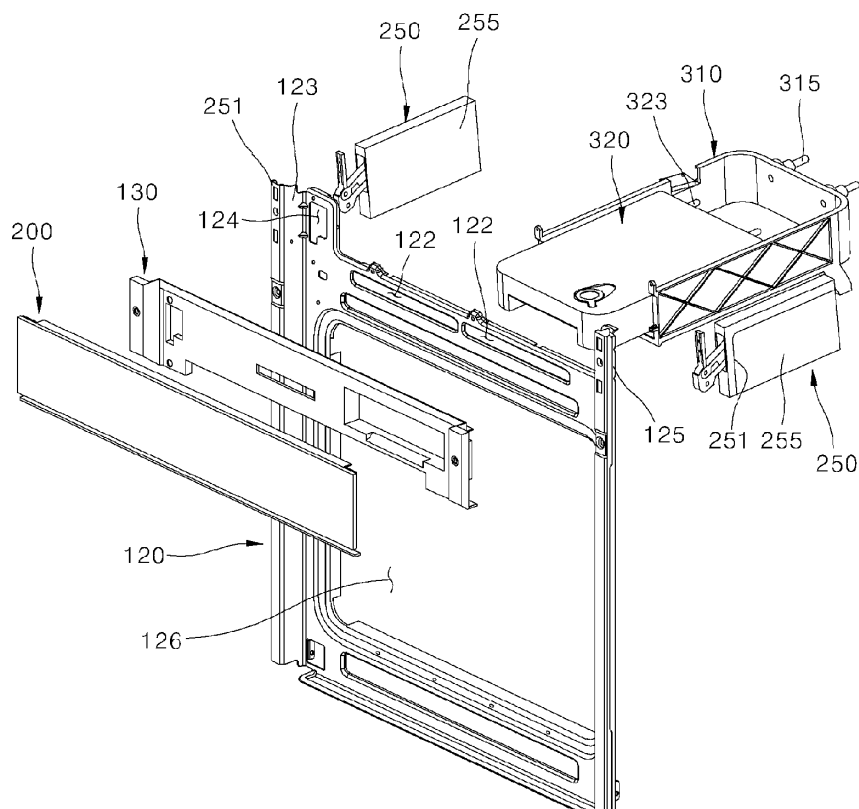
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COOKING APPLIANCE
- (57)

Disclosed herein is a cooking appliance. In the cooking appliance, a housing is coupled to a second front panel being disposed at a front of an electronic component space, the housing accommodating a water tank is coupled to the second front panel, the second front panel

has an access hole for allowing the water tank to come in and out, and the second front panel and the housing are coupled in a way that an open front surface of the housing connects to the access hole.
- FIG. 6
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Description**TECHNICAL FIELD**

- 5 **[0001]** The present disclosure relates to a cooking appliance, and in particular, a cooking appliance provided with a door for opening and closing a cooking space.

BACKGROUND

- 10 **[0002]** Cooking appliances are installed in the kitchen and used to cook food items as the user wants. Cooking appliances can fall into different categories, based on a heat source or a type, and the sort of fuel.
- [0003]** Additionally, cooking appliances can be categorized into an open cooking appliance in which a food item is placed in an open space, and a sealed cooking appliance in which a food item is placed in a closed space, based on a way of cooking a food item. The sealed cooking appliance comprises an oven, a microwave oven and the like, and the
- 15 open cooking appliance comprises a cooktop, a hob and the like.
- [0004]** In the sealed cooking appliance, a space in which a food item is placed is shielded, and the shielded space is heated to cook the food item. The sealed cooking appliance is provided with a cooking space in which a food item is placed and which is shielded when a food item is cooked. The cooking space is a space in which a food item is substantially cooked.
- 20 **[0005]** Sealed cooking appliances are categorized into gas ovens and electric ovens based on the type of a heat source.
- [0006]** Gas ovens use gas as a fuel and cook a food item by using flames that are generated by supplying gas to a burner and igniting the burner.
- [0007]** Unlike gas ovens, electric ovens use electricity as a heat source and cook a food item by using heat that is emitted from a heater.
- 25 **[0008]** In recent years, steam ovens have come on the market and cook a food item by using high-temperature steam.
- [0009]** Steam ovens spray high-temperature steam into a cooking space, and adjust humidity based on an amount of the steam, preventing a food item from drying and cooking a large amount of food in stages.
- [0010]** Additionally, steam ovens can provide a variety of functions such as a function of blocking taste and flavor of food from evaporating and a function of maintaining taste and flavor of cooked food and the like.
- 30 **[0011]** Ordinarily, a steam oven comprises a cabinet forming the exterior of the steam oven, a cavity being disposed in the cabinet and forming a cooking space, a door for opening and closing the front opening of the cooking space, and a steam supplier supplying steam into the cooking space.
- [0012]** The steam supplier can comprise a steam generator generating steam, and a water supplier supplying water to the steam generator.
- 35 **[0013]** A water supply pipe connects between the water supplier and the steam generator, to allow water in a water tank to move to the steam generator. The steam generator comprises a water storage that accommodates water supplied from the water supplier, and a heater that heats the water in the water storage and generates steam.
- [0014]** In the steam oven described above, water injected through the water supplier flows into the water storage through the water supply pipe, the water having flown into the water storage is heated by the heater to generate steam,
- 40 and the generated steam flows into the cooking space and circulates in the cooking space, to cook a food item.
- [0015]** In the steam oven described above, the water supplier can be disposed in an electronic component space that is a space formed on the cooking space.
- [0016]** The water supplier can be provided in a way that the water supplier is drawn to the front of the electronic component space. The water supplier can comprise a housing and a water tank.
- 45 **[0017]** The housing is fixed to the electronic component space. The housing has an accommodation space therein, the accommodation space accommodating the water tank, and the front surface of the housing is open forward.
- [0018]** The water tank is installed in the housing in a way that the water tank can move in the accommodation space of the housing in the front-rear direction. The water tank can be drawn to the front of the electronic component space.
- [0019]** A front panel can be provided at the front of the main body forming the cavity. The front panel can be disposed at the front of the main body forming the cavity and form the exterior of the front surface of the steam oven. The front
- 50 panel can form the exterior of the front surface of the steam oven while shielding the front edge area of the cavity.
- [0020]** Additionally, a portion of the front panel can extend upward above the cavity, and be disposed at the front of the electronic component space. At this time, a portion of the front panel, disposed at the front of the electronic component space, covers the electronic component space from the front of the electronic component space.
- 55 **[0021]** The front panel formed as described above can form the exterior of the front surface of the steam oven, which is exposed as the door opens the cooking space. The front panel can form the exterior of the front surface of the steam oven while shielding the front edge area of the cavity and the electronic component space from the front thereof.
- [0022]** The steam oven may be further provided with a control panel for displaying the operation adjustment and the

operation state of the steam oven. The control panel may be disposed above the door closing the cooking space.

[0023] The water tank can pass through the front panel disposed at the front of the electronic component space and be drawn to the front of the electronic component space. To this end, the front panel has an open hole that forms a passage through which the water tank passes. The open hole is disposed in an area between the cooking space and the control panel.

[0024] The open hole is exposed in the state where the door opens the cooking space, and the open hole is not exposed in the state where the door closes the cooking space. Thus, in the state where the door opens the cooking space, the water tank can be drawn, and in the state where the door closes the cooking space, the open hole and the water tank are not exposed outward.

[0025] Additionally, in the case of a steam oven that has a size less than that of the steam oven structured as described above, i.e., a steam oven that has a cooking space of capacity less than that of the steam oven structured as described above or a steam oven that has an entire size less than that of the steam oven structured as described above while having the same capacity as that of the steam oven structured as described above, a distance between the cooking space and the control panel can be less than that of the steam oven structured as described above.

[0026] In the steam oven (hereafter, "a medium-and-small-sized steam oven"), a space for installing the water supplier is hardly ensured between the main body forming the cavity being the cooking space, and the control panel.

[0027] For the water supplier to be disposed between the cooking space and the control panel, a sufficient gap between the upper surface of the main body forming the cavity and the control panel needs to be ensured in the up-down direction. However, it is difficult to ensure the gap in a small-and-medium-sized steam oven. To ensure such a gap in a small-and-medium-sized steam oven, the small-and-medium-sized steam oven can have an excessively long up-down length, compared to the entire size of the small-and-medium-sized steam oven.

[0028] In the small-and-medium-sized steam oven, the control panel serves as a cover covering the electronic component space from the front of the electronic component space, instead of the front panel. Accordingly, the water supplier, in particular, the water tank, is disposed in an area behind the control panel.

[0029] In the case where the water tank is disposed in the area behind the control panel as described above, an access hole needs to be formed on the control panel and form a passage through which the water tank passes.

[0030] Since the access hole formed on the control panel is exposed to the outside of the steam oven constantly, the access hole can degrade the aesthetic qualities of the steam oven.

[0031] A home appliance comprising a movable control panel is disclosed in prior art document 1 (EP Patent No. 3080517).

[0032] According to prior art document 1, a storage space accommodating components of the home appliance is disposed at the upper side of the home appliance. The control panel is disposed at the upper side of a door, and covers the front surface of the storage space.

[0033] The control panel is provided in a way that moves in the up-down direction. In the state where the control panel is moved upward, the storage space can be accessed in an unlimited manner. Accordingly, a tank can readily be removed from the storage space or inserted into the storage space.

[0034] In the state where the control panel is moved downward, the front surface of the storage space is covered by the control panel, and access to the storage space and the tank inserted into the storage space are limited.

[0035] According to prior art document 1, the path of movement of the control panel can be divided into a first path and a second path. Between a closing position in which the control panel closes the storage space and an opening position in which the control panel opens the storage space totally, the first path is a lower section comprising the closing position, and the second path is an upper section between the end of the first path and the opening position.

[0036] In the first path, the control panel can be moved by a moving device comprising a driving motor. In the second path, a motor driving force is not applied to the control panel, and the control panel is moved based on the user's manipulation.

[0037] Thus, the control panel moves automatically in the first path, and then moves manually in the second path, such that the storage space of the control panel is open.

[0038] In the small-and-medium-sized steam oven, the front panel cannot cover the storage space, and instead of the front panel, the control panel covers the storage space from the front of the storage space. In the case where the control panel is open for the tank to be drawn from the storage space or inserted into the storage space, the storage space is open completely.

[0039] In the case where the storage space is open completely, aesthetic qualities of the exterior of the steam oven can deteriorate, and in the state where the control panel is open, various types of foreign substances or contaminants can flow into the storage space.

[0040] However, what covers the front surface of the storage space is not disclosed in prior art document 1.

[0041] The storage space can be covered by an additional panel. At this time, a structure for installing a panel covering the storage space needs to be designed. In addition, a tank relative to the panel, and a structure for installing a tank storing structure needs to be designed.

SUMMARY

Technical Problems

5 **[0042]** One objective of the present disclosure is to provide a cooking appliance having an improved structure in which a structure in relation to a water tank is reliably fixed while an electronic component space is reliably covered.

[0043] Another objective of the present disclosure is to provide a cooking appliance having an improved structure in which a water tank is reliably supported.

10 **[0044]** Another objective of the present disclosure is to provide a cooking appliance having an improved structure in which a water tank can be drawn out and inserted into the housing readily and reliably.

[0045] Yet another objective of the present disclosure is to provide a cooking appliance having an improved structure in which a structure in relation to a water tank cools effectively.

Technical Solutions

15 **[0046]** The object is solved by the features of the independent claims preferred embodiments are given in the dependent claims.

[0047] According to one aspect of the present disclosure, in the cooking appliance, a housing is coupled to a second front panel being disposed at a front of an electronic component space, the housing accommodating a water tank is coupled to the second front panel, the second front panel has an access hole for allowing the water tank to come in and out, and the second front panel and the housing are coupled in a way that an open front surface of the housing connects to the access hole.

20 **[0048]** According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a second front panel is disposed at an upper side of a first front panel being disposed at a front of a cooking space, the second front panel is disposed at a front of an electronic component space being disposed at an upper side of the cooking space, a housing is coupled to the second front panel, and the housing is coupled to the second front panel in a way that at least a portion of a bottom surface of the housing overlaps the second front panel in an up-down direction.

25 **[0049]** According to one aspect of the present disclosure, the cooking appliance may comprise a main body forming cooking space therein, the cooking space having an open front side; a door being disposed at a front of the main body and provided for opening and closing the cooking space; a first front panel being disposed between the main body and the door; an electronic component space being disposed at an upper side of the cooking space and at a rear side of the first front panel; a housing being disposed in the electronic component space and having an open front surface; a water tank being accommodated in the housing in a way that the water tank is drawn forward; and a second front panel being disposed to block a front of the electronic component space and comprising an access hole that is formed in a way that penetrates the second front panel in a front-rear direction.

30 **[0050]** The above mentioned aspects may be further combined with one or more of the following optional features, which can be added independently or in combination to each of the aspects.

[0051] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may be coupled to the first front panel.

35 **[0052]** In one or more embodiments, the housing may be coupled to the second front panel in a way that the open front surface of the housing connects to the access hole.

[0053] In one or more embodiments, the first front panel may comprise a protruding surface part protruding upward from a lateral end of the first front panel.

[0054] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may be coupled to the protruding surface part.

40 **[0055]** In one or more embodiments, the protruding surface part may be disposed respectively at both sides of the first front panel in a lateral direction.

[0056] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may be disposed between a pair of the protruding surface parts.

[0057] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may be coupled to each of the pair of protruding surface parts.

45 **[0058]** In one or more embodiments, the first front panel may have a "⌋" shape in which upper ends of both sides of the first front panel protrude upward.

[0059] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may be disposed between the protruding upper ends of both sides of the first front panel.

50 **[0060]** In one or more embodiments, the housing may comprise a bottom surface part being disposed at a lower side of the water tank.

55 **[0061]** In one or more embodiments, the housing may be coupled to the second front panel in a way that at least a portion of the bottom surface part overlaps the second front panel in an up-down direction.

[0062] The bottom surface part may comprise a support surface being disposed at the lower side of the water tank, and an overlap surface protruding forward from the support surface.

[0063] In one or more embodiments, the overlap surface may be disposed to overlap a bottom surface of the second front panel in the up-down direction.

5 **[0064]** In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may comprise a first inner wall part being disposed at a lower side of the access hole.

[0065] In one or more embodiments, the overlap surface may closely contact a bottom surface of the first inner wall part, at a lower side of the bottom surface part.

[0066] In one or more embodiments, the support surface may connect to the first inner wall part in the front-rear direction.

10 **[0067]** In one or more embodiments, the support surface and an upper surface of the first inner wall part may form the same planar surface.

[0068] In one or more embodiments, the overlap surface may be placed further downward than the support surface.

[0069] In one or more embodiments, a step of a height corresponding to a thickness of the first inner wall part may be formed between the overlap surface and the support surface.

15 **[0070]** In one or more embodiments, the support surface and the first inner wall part may connect to each other while an end portion of a front of the support surface and an end portion of a rear of the first inner wall part contact each other.

[0071] In one or more embodiments, the overlap surface may surround a portion where the support surface and the first inner wall part connect from below.

20 **[0072]** In one or more embodiments, the housing may comprise comprises a bottom surface part being disposed in a lower portion of the water tank, and a lateral surface part being disposed in a lateral portion of the water tank and connecting to the bottom surface part.

[0073] In one or more embodiments, the lateral surface part may be provided with a first coupling part and a second coupling part protruding forward.

[0074] In one or more embodiments, the first coupling part may be fitted and coupled to the second front panel.

25 **[0075]** In one or more embodiments, the second coupling part may be coupled to the second front panel by a fastening member fixing the second coupling part to the second front panel.

[0076] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may comprise a second inner wall part being disposed at an upper side of the access hole.

30 **[0077]** In one or more embodiments, the second inner wall part may comprise a planar surface extending in the front-rear direction and the lateral direction.

[0078] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may further comprise a reinforcement rib protruding from an upper surface of the second inner wall part.

[0079] In one or more embodiments, the reinforcement rib may be disposed to overlap the access hole in the up-down direction.

35 **[0080]** In one or more embodiments, a plurality of the reinforcement ribs may be disposed along the lateral direction.

[0081]] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may further comprise a panel main body part comprising a vertically planar surface that blocks the front of the electronic component space.

[0082] In one or more embodiments, the second inner wall part may protrude rearward from the panel main body part.

40 **[0083]** In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may further comprise an outer wall part protruding rearward from the panel main body part such that the outer wall part is disposed at an upper side of the second inner wall part.

[0084] In one or more embodiments, the second front panel may further comprise a connection rib protruding from the panel main body part and connecting between the outer wall part and the second inner wall part.

[0085] In one or more embodiments, the cooking appliance may further comprise an upper panel being disposed at an upper side of the main body forming the cavity.

45 **[0086]** In one or more embodiments, the housing may be disposed at an upper side of the upper panel.

[0087] In one or more embodiments, the upper panel may comprise a blocking panel part being disposed to block between the main body forming the cavity, and the electronic component space, and a duct part protruding upward from the blocking panel part.

50 **[0088]** In one or more embodiments, the duct part may form a passage for discharging air in the electronic component space out of the electronic component space through an inside of the duct part.

[0089] In one or more embodiments, the cooking appliance may further comprise a fan module allowing air in the electronic component space to flow into the duct part.

[0090] In one or more embodiments,, at least a portion of the housing may be disposed to overlap the duct part in the up-down direction.

55 **[0091]** In one or more embodiments, the cooking appliance may further comprise a first downward coupling part protruding from the housing to the duct part and being coupled to the duct part at the upper side of the duct part.

[0092] In one or more embodiments, the cooking appliance may further comprise a second downward coupling part protruding from the housing to the blocking panel part and being coupled to the blocking panel part.

[0093] In one or more embodiments, the housing may be spaced from the blocking panel part in the up-down direction.

[0094] In one or more embodiments, the second downward coupling part may extend downward from the housing by a distance between the housing and the blocking panel part.

5 [0095] In one or more embodiments, a sliding projection protruding downward from a bottom surface of the water tank may be disposed between the bottom surface part and the bottom surface of the water tank.

[0096] In one or more embodiments, the sliding projection may extend in the front-rear direction.

[0097] In one or more embodiments, a pair of the sliding projections may be spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the lateral direction.

[0098] In one or more embodiments, a pair of guide projections may protrude upward from the bottom surface part.

10 [0099] In one or more embodiments, the sliding projection may be disposed between the pair of guide projections.

[0100] In one or more embodiments, the cooking appliance may further comprise a lateral projection protruding from the guide projection or the sliding projection in a way that the lateral projection is disposed between the guide projection and the sliding projection facing each other in the lateral direction.

15 [0101] In one or more embodiments, a plurality of the lateral projections may be spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the front-rear direction.

[0102] In one or more embodiments, a front surface of the water tank may be exposed to a front of the second front panel through the access hole.

[0103] In one or more embodiments, a grip part may be provided at the water tank in a way that the grip part is exposed to a front of the water tank.

20 [0104] In one or more embodiments, the grip part may form a groove at the water tank, the groove being concave rearward from a front surface of the water tank.

[0105] In one or more embodiments, the grip part may comprise a depressed surface part being spaced rearward from the front surface of the water tank by a predetermined distance.

25 [0106] In one or more embodiments, the grip part may comprise a connected surface part connecting between the front surface of the water tank and the depressed surface part.

[0107] In one or more embodiments, an insertion space being surrounded by the connected surface part and the depressed surface part may be formed at a lower side of the connected surface part.

[0108] In one or more embodiments, the insertion space may be open forward.

30 [0109] In one or more embodiments, the water tank may further comprise a grip projection protruding downward from the connected surface part.

[0110] In one or more embodiments, the connected surface part may incline upward toward the rear.

[0111] In one or more embodiments, a lower groove part may be provided on a front surface of the first inner wall part in a way that the lower groove part is exposed to a front of the first inner wall part.

35 [0112] In one or more embodiments, the lower groove part may be formed in a way that the lower groove part is depressed rearward from the front surface of the first inner wall part, and a space being surrounded by the lower groove part may be open upward and forward.

[0113] In one or more embodiments, the lower groove part may be formed in a way that the lower groove part is depressed downward from an upper end of the first inner wall part.

40 [0114] In one or more embodiments, the lower groove part may connect to a space in the grip part in the up-down direction.

[0115] In one or more embodiments, the upper end of the first inner wall part may incline upward toward the rear.

[0116] The cooking appliance may be a steam oven.

45 [0117] The cooking appliance may comprise a cabinet forming the exterior of the cooking appliance, a main body forming the cavity being disposed in the cabinet and forming a cooking space, a door for opening and closing the front opening of the cooking space, and a steam supplier supplying steam into the cooking space.

Advantageous Effects

50 [0118] For the cooking appliance of the present disclosure, the electronic component space may be covered reliably by the second front panel made of a material that is lightweight and cheap, and the housing may be coupled to the second front panel in a way that a gap of the portion where the second front panel and the housing are coupled is blocked by the overlap surface.

[0119] In the present disclosure, the second front panel may be used to cover the electronic component space reliably while suppressing an increase in the weight of the cooking appliance and the manufacturing costs of the cooking appliance.

55 [0120] In the present disclosure, a structure in relation to the water tank like the housing disposed in the electronic component space may be reliably fixed to the second front panel covering the electronic component space, preventing a leakage through the coupling portion between the second front panel and the housing as well as fixing a structure in relation to the water tank reliably.

[0121] Additionally, a structure in which the overlap surface supports the bottom surface of the first inner wall part, a structure in which the reinforcement rib is formed on the upper surface of the second inner wall part, and the like may be applied to the housing, enabling the housing to resist a load applied by the water tank effectively.

[0122] In the present disclosure, the water tank may be supported reliably, and failure in the withdrawal/insertion of the water tank, damage to the exterior of the cooking appliance, an increase in noise and the like may be suppressed effectively.

[0123] In the present disclosure, the housing may be cooled by external air passing through the lower area of the housing at the same time as the housing is cooled by the duct part, ensuring improvement in cooling efficiency of the housing.

[0124] In the present disclosure, the degradation of the housing may be prevented effectively, and a material for manufacturing the housing may be freely selected.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0125] The accompanying drawings constitute a part of the specification, illustrate one or more embodiments in the disclosure, and together with the specification, explain the disclosure, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a cooking appliance in one embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a lateral cross-sectional view showing that the inner structure of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing that a cooking space of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1 is open;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing that a control panel of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1 is open;

FIG. 5 is a plan view showing the inner structure of an electronic component space of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a front exploded perspective view separately showing a control panel and a water supply device of the cooking appliance in one embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a rear exploded perspective view separately showing a second front panel and a housing in FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is a rear perspective view separately showing the second front panel in FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 is a front perspective view separately showing the housing in FIG. 5;

FIG. 10 is a lateral cross-sectional view showing a coupling structure between the second front panel and the housing in FIG. 5;

FIG. 11 is a lateral cross-sectional view showing a contact structure between the second front panel and a water tank in FIG. 5;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view separately showing an upper panel and a housing of a cooking appliance in one embodiment;

FIG. 13 is a plan view showing a coupling state between the upper panel and the housing in FIG. 11;

FIG. 14 is a side view showing a coupling state between the upper panel and the housing in FIG. 11;

FIG. 15 is an enlarged front view showing the front surface of a water tank that is exposed to the front of a cooking appliance in one embodiment;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view along line "XVI-XVI" in FIG. 15;

FIG. 17 is a bottom perspective view separately showing a water tank of a cooking appliance in one embodiment;

FIG. 18 is a bottom view showing the water tank in FIG. 16;

FIG. 19 is a front cross-sectional view showing a coupling structure between a housing and water tank in one embodiment;

FIG. 20 is a view showing an operation state of an opening module of a cooking appliance in one embodiment;

FIG. 21 is an enlarged view showing portion "XXI" in FIG. 20;

FIG. 22 is a cross-sectional view along line "XXII-XXII" in FIG. 20;

FIG. 23 is a view showing a rotation state of a push member in FIG. 21;

FIG. 24 is a view showing a change in the gradients of a control panel of a cooking appliance in one embodiment; and

FIG. 25 is a perspective view showing a drawn state of a water tank of a cooking appliance in one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0126] The above-described aspects, features and advantages are specifically described hereafter with reference to accompanying drawings such that one having ordinary skill in the art to which the disclosure pertains can embody the present technique easily. In the *disclosure, detailed description* of known technologies in relation to the subject matter of the disclosure is omitted for sake of brevity. Hereafter, exemplary embodiments according to the present technique are specifically described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, identical reference numerals can denote identical or similar components.

[0127] The terms "first", "second" and the like are used herein only to distinguish one component from another com-

ponent. Thus, the components are not to be limited by the terms. Certainly, a first component can be a second component, unless stated to the contrary.

[0128] Embodiments are not limited to the embodiments set forth herein, and can be modified and changed in various different forms. The embodiments in the disclosure are provided such that the disclosure can be through and complete and fully convey its scope to one having ordinary skill in the art. Accordingly, *all modifications, equivalents of replacements as well as a replacement of the configuration of any one embodiment with the configuration of another embodiment or an addition of the configuration of any one embodiment to the configuration of another embodiment, within the technical scope of the disclosure, are to be included in the scope of the disclosure.*

[0129] The accompanying drawings are provided for a better understanding of the embodiments set forth herein and are not intended to limit the present technique. It is to be understood that *all the modifications, equivalents of replacements within the scope of the appended claims are included in the disclosure.* The sizes or thicknesses of the components in the drawings may be exaggerated or reduced to ensure ease of understanding and the like. However, the scope of protection of the subject matter of the disclosure is not to be interpreted in a limited way.

[0130] The terms in the disclosure are used only to describe specific embodiments and not intended to limit the subject matter of the disclosure. In the disclosure, singular forms include plural forms as well, unless explicitly indicated otherwise. In the disclosure, the terms "comprise", "being comprised of" and the like specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components or combinations thereof but do not imply the exclusion of the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components or combinations thereof.

[0131] The terms "first", "second" and the like are used herein only to distinguish one component from another component, and the components are not to be limited by the terms.

[0132] When any one component is described as being "connected" or "coupled" to another component, any one component can be directly connected or coupled to another component, but an additional component can be "interposed" between the two components or the two components can be "connected" or "coupled" by an additional component. When any one component is described as "being directly connected" or "being directly coupled" to another component, an additional component cannot be "interposed" between the two components or the two components cannot be "connected" or "coupled" by an additional component.

[0133] When any one component is described as being "on (or under)" another component, any one component can be directly on (or under) another component, and an additional component can be interposed between the two components.

[0134] Unless otherwise defined, all the terms including technical or scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one having ordinary skill in the art.

[0135] Terms such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries are to be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art, and unless explicitly defined herein, are not to be interpreted in an ideal way or an overly formal way.

[0136] In the state where a cooking appliance stands on the floor e.g. for intended use, a direction in which a door (e.g. door in its closed state) is installed/disposed with respect to a center of the cooking appliance and/or with respect to a cooking space or a center of the cooking space defined in the cooking appliance is referred to as a forward direction. Accordingly, a direction toward an inside of the cooking appliance from with the door (e.g. door in its closed state) is referred to as a rearward direction. For convenience, the forward direction and the rearward direction can be referred to as a first direction or forward-rearward direction (or axis or extension) or an axial (or depth) direction from the door in closed state to an inside of the cooking chamber/space. Then the forward direction is referred to as one side of the first direction, and the rearward direction is referred to as the other side of the first direction.

[0137] A gravitational direction or a direction from the cooking chamber/space (vertically downward) towards a floor or surface on which the cooking appliance is installed for use i.e. in upright manner can be defined as a downward direction, and a direction opposite to the gravitational direction can be defined as an upward direction. For convenience, the upward direction and the downward direction can be referred to as a upward-downward direction (or axis or extension) or an vertical direction or up-down direction or height or height direction.

[0138] Further, a horizontal direction across a front-rear direction of the cooking appliance, i.e., a widthwise direction of the cooking appliance that is seen from a front of the door of the cooking appliance, can be referred to as a left-right direction or lateral direction or width or width direction. For convenience, the left-right direction can be referred to as a second direction. Then the right side can be referred to as one side of the second direction, and the left side can be referred to as the other/opposite side of the second direction.

[0139] Further, the widthwise direction of the cooking appliance can also be referred to as a lateral direction. Then the right side can also be referred to as one side of the lateral direction, and the left side can be referred to the other/opposite side of the lateral direction.

[0140] An up-down direction can be referred to as a third direction. Then an upward direction can be referred to as one side of the third direction, and a downward direction can be referred to as the other/opposite side of the third direction.

[0141] Furthermore, the up-down direction can be referred to as a vertical direction. Then the front-rear direction and

the left-right direction, i.e., the first direction and the second direction, can be referred to as a horizontal direction.

[0142] The first direction, the second direction and the third direction may be mutually perpendicular i.e. the first direction is perpendicular to each of the second and the third directions, the second direction is perpendicular to each of the first and the third directions, and the third direction is perpendicular to each of the first and the second directions.

Similarly, the vertical direction, the lateral direction and the axial direction may be mutually perpendicular.

[0143] Throughout the disclosure, the terms "A and/or B" as used herein can denote A, B or A and B, and the terms "C to D" can denote C or greater and D or less, unless stated to the contrary.

[Entire structure of cooking appliance]

[0144] FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a cooking appliance in one embodiment, and FIG. 2 is a lateral cross-sectional view showing the inner structure of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1. FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing that a cooking space of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1 is open, and FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing that a control panel of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1 is open.

[0145] Referring to FIGS. 1 to 3, the exterior of the cooking appliance may be formed by a main body 100. The main body 100 may have a shape comprising, but not limited to, an approximate rectangle shape or box shape. The main body 100 may be made of a material of predetermined strength, to protect a plurality of parts that is installed in the inner space of the main body 100.

[0146] The main body 100 may comprise a cavity 110 or surfaces/structure that define a cavity 110. The cavity 110 may form the skeleton/core/inside of the main body 110.

[0147] The main body 100 may further comprise one or more of front panels 120, 130, including a first front panel 120.

[0148] The first front panel 120 may be disposed between the cavity 110 and a door 150. The first front panel 120 may be disposed at the front of the cavity 110 and form the front surface of the main body 100. The first front panel 120 may define the cavity 110 at a front surface or front side or front of the cavity 110.

[0149] In another example, the first front panel 120 is not provided (i.e. apart from the cavity 110), and the front surface of the cavity 110 may form the front surface of the main body 100.

[0150] For example, the cavity 110 and the first front panel 120 may be integrally provided at the main body 100.

[0151] A cooking space 101 may be formed in the cavity 110.

[0152] An open part or opening 126 may be formed in the first front panel 120, and open the cooking space 101 forward.

[0153] The cooking space 101 may have a cuboid shape the front surface of which is open. In the state where the cooking space 101 is closed, the cooking appliance heats the inner space of the cooking space 101 to cook a food item. That is, in the cooking appliance, a food item is substantially cooked in the inner space of the cooking space 101.

[0154] The cooking appliance may be provided with a heating part that heats the cooking space 101. As an example of the heating part, a convection part 160 may be provided at the rear of the cooking space 101, and perform convection of hot air and heat the inner space of the cooking space 101.

[0155] An upper heater 165 or an upper burner may be provided as the heating part at the upper side of the cooking space 11 and heat the inner space of the cooking space 101 from above. Further, a lower heater or a lower burner may be provided as the heating part at the lower side of the cooking space 101 and heat the inner space of the cooking space 101 from below.

[0156] The door 150 may be swivably/rotatably provided at the front of the main body 100 and open and close the cooking space 101 selectively. The door 150 may open and close the cooking space 101 in a pull-down manner, i.e., in a way that the upper end of the door 150 swivels up and down around/about the lower end of the door 150.

[0157] The door 150 may be shaped into a cuboid that has a predetermined thickness entirely.

[0158] A handle or holding space 155 may be provided on the front surface of the door 150, such that the user grips the handle 150 when the user swivels the door 150.

[0159] The door 150 may be provided with a see-through window. The see-through window may be made of a transparent material, e.g., glass, transparent plastics and the like. In the case of a cooking appliance to which a see-through window is applied, the see-through window may resist high temperature and high pressure, and may have a water resistant function, a heat resistant function and the like.

[0160] An electronic component space 103 may be provided outside the cavity 110, specifically, at the upper side of or above the cavity 110. The electronic component space 103 may be disposed at the upper sides of the cavity 110 and the cooking space 101 formed in the cavity 110. A space for installing electronic components may be formed in the electronic component space 103.

[0161] The front surface of the electronic component space 103 may be shielded by the front panels 120, 130. A second front panel 130 may be provided as one of the front panels 120, 130.

[0162] The second front panel 130 may block, or cover or overlap (when viewed in front-rear direction) or completely overlap, the front of the electronic component space 103, and be disposed between the electronic component space 103 and the control panel 200.

[0163] In an example, the second front panel 130 may be disposed at the upper side of the first front panel 120, and coupled to the first front panel 120. Optionally at least a part of or entire second front panel 130 is arranged to overlap with the first front panel 120 at the upper side of the first front panel 120), and coupled to the first front panel 120. Alternatively, the second front panel 130 and the first front panel 120, may be flush with each other or may be integrally formed.

[0164] The second front panel 130 may protrude to the upper portion of the cavity 110 and define a front surface or front boundary surface of the electronic component space 103. Optionally, most of the front of the electronic component space 103 (i.e. more than fifty percent of an area of the front surface of the electronic component space 103) is blocked by the second front panel 130.

[0165] A portion of the front of the electronic component space 103, i.e., a portion of the lower side of the electronic component space 103, may be blocked by the first front panel 120.

[0166] Further, the front panels 120, 130 may be provided with one or more exhaust opening(s) 122. In the embodiment, the exhaust opening 122 is provided at the first front panel 120.

[0167] The exhaust opening 122 may be formed in a way that penetrates the first front panel 120 in the front-rear direction. The exhaust opening 122 may form a passage enabling air in the electronic component space 103 to pass through the front panel 120 and be discharged out of the electronic component space 103.

[0168] In another example, the front panel 120 is not provided apart from the cavity 110, and the front surface of the cavity 110 may form the front surface of the main body 100. At this time, the exhaust opening 122 may be provided on the front surface of the cavity 110 that has a shape corresponding to the shape of the front panel 120.

[0169] A control panel 200 may be provided in the upper portion of the front surface of the cooking appliance, i.e., on the front surface of the upper portion of the cavity 110. The control panel 200 may form a portion of the exterior of the front surface of the cooking appliance.

[0170] The control panel 200 may be disposed at the front of the electronic component space 103.

[0171] The control panel 200 may be disposed at the front of the second front panel 130.

[0172] The control panel 200, as illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4, may be provided to open and close the electronic component space 103 or the second front panel 130. The control panel 200 is provided to swivel between a closing position (or close position or closed position or folded-in position) where the control panel 200 blocks or covers the electronic component space 103 and/or the second front panel 130 at a forward or front side of the electronic component space 103 and/or the second front panel 130, and an opening position (or open position or opened position or un-folded position) where the control panel 200 uncovers or unblocks or opens the electronic component space 103 and/or the second front panel 130 at the forward or front side of the electronic component space 103 and/or the second front panel 130.

[0173] The swivel structure of the control panel 200 is described below.

[0174] The control panel 200 may be provided with a display part. The display part may comprise an input part for adjusting the operation of the cooking appliance, and a display displaying the operation state of the cooking appliance.

[0175] In an example, the input part and the display may be formed by one panel. For example, the input part and the display may be formed into a touch panel that is supplied with a touch input of the user.

[0176] The display part may display a user interface (UI) or a graphical user interface (GUI) in relation to the operation of the cooking appliance.

[0177] For example, a button for setting the operation of the heating part may be displayed on the display part.

[0178] A button for setting the opening and closing operation of the control panel 200 may be displayed on the display.

[Inner structure of electronic component space]

[0179] FIG. 5 is a plan view showing the inner structure of an electronic component space of the cooking appliance in FIG. 1.

[0180] Referring to FIGS. 2 to 5, the lower boundary surface of the electronic component space 103 may be defined by an upper panel 140 that is disposed at the upper side of the cavity 110.

[0181] The upper boundary surface of the electronic component space 103 may be defined by an electronic component space cover 145 that covers the electronic component space 103 from above.

[0182] Further, the electronic component space's 103 lateral and rear boundary surfaces may be defined by the electronic component space cover's 145 both lateral surfaces and rear surface, or defined by the cavity's 110 both lateral surfaces protruding to the upper portion of the cooking space 101 and the rear surface of the electronic component space's 145 rear surface protruding to the upper portion of the cooking space 101.

[0183] A vent hole may be formed on at least one of the electronic component space cover's 145 both lateral surfaces and rear surface, and the cavity's 110 both lateral surfaces. Through the vent hole, external air may flow into the electronic component space 103.

[0184] Various types of electronic components may be disposed in the electronic component space 103, as described

above. A circuit board may be disposed in the electronic component space 103. The circuit board may be provided with various types of elements, circuits and the like in relation to the receipt of a manipulation signal input through the control panel 200, the generation of a control signal for controlling the operation of the heating part, and the like.

[0185] The upper panel 140 may comprise a blocking panel part 141 and a duct part 143.

[0186] The blocking panel part 141 may be disposed to block between the cavity 110 and the electronic component space 103. The blocking panel 141 may be disposed at the upper side of the cavity 110 and define the lower boundary surface of the electronic component space 103.

[0187] The duct part 143 may be formed to protrude upward from the blocking panel part 141. The duct part 143 may form a passage for discharging air in the electronic component space 103 out of the electronic component space 103 through the inside of the duct part 143. That is, the duct part 143 may form a passage allowing air suctioned by a fan module 170 described hereafter to flow to the exhaust opening 122.

[0188] The fan module 170 may be disposed in the electronic component space 103. The fan module 170 may be disposed at a side adjacent to the rear surface of the cavity 110, i.e., may be disposed in a position eccentric to the rear of the electronic component space 103, in the electronic component space 103.

[0189] The fan module 170 may comprise a turbo fan that is installed in the electronic component space 103. The fan module 170 may suction external air through the rear of the electronic component space 103 and discharge the air to the front of the electronic component space 103.

[0190] Based on the operation of the fan module 170, external air may flow into the electronic component space 103 from the rear and sides of the cooking appliance.

[0191] For example, external air drawn through the lower portion of the main body 100 may pass through the rear of the cooking appliance, and then flow into the electronic component space 103 through the vent hole formed at the rear of the electronic component space 103.

[0192] External air may also flow into the electronic component space 103 through the vent hole formed at the sides of the electronic component space 103.

[0193] The air having flown into the electronic component space 103 may cool the electronic components in the electronic component space 103 while moving forward in the electronic component space 103.

[0194] The air having flown into the electronic component space 103 may be suctioned into the duct part 143 by the fan module 170. The air having flown into the duct part 143 may move forward in the duct part 143, and then be discharged to the front of the electronic component space 103 through the exhaust opening 122.

[0195] As illustrated in FIG. 5, a water supply device 300 may be disposed in the electronic component space 103. The water supply device 300 may provide water needed/required to generate steam in a steam supply device (not illustrated), to the steam supply device.

[0196] The steam supply device heats water to generate steam, such that steam generated by the steam supply device may be provided into the cooking space 101 through a steam nozzle.

[Structure of water supply device]

[0197] FIG. 6 is a front exploded perspective view separately showing a control panel and a water supply device of the cooking appliance in one embodiment, and FIG. 7 is a rear exploded perspective view separately showing a second front panel and a housing in FIG. 5. FIG. 8 is a rear perspective view separately showing the second front panel in FIG. 5, and FIG. 9 is a front perspective view separately showing the housing in FIG. 5. Further, FIG. 10 is a lateral cross-sectional view showing a coupling structure between the second front panel and the housing in FIG. 5, and FIG. 11 is a lateral cross-sectional view showing a contact structure between the second front panel and a water tank in FIG. 5.

[0198] Referring to FIGS. 5 to 7, the water supply device 300 may comprise a housing 310 and a water tank 320. The housing 310 may be fixed to the inside of the electronic component space 103, and the water tank 320 may be movably/drawably accommodated in the housing 310 for example may be drawn or moved to and fro in the front and rear direction.

[0199] In an example, the housing 310 may be disposed at the upper side of the upper panel 140.

[0200] The water tank 320 may be accommodated in the housing 310 in a way that the water tank 320 can move in the front-rear direction i.e. can be drawn in and out of the housing 310 and consequently can be drawn in and out of the electronic component space 103.

[0201] The water tank 320 may pass through the front panels 120, 130 in the electronic component space 103 and be withdrawn from/through/via the front of the cooking appliance.

[0202] The water tank 320 may pass through the second front panel 130 in the electronic component space 103 and be withdrawn from the front of the cooking appliance.

[0203] In the state where the control panel 200 blocks the fronts of the electronic component space 103 and the second front panel 130, the water tank 320 may not be exposed and withdrawn forward. The water tank 320 may pass through the second front panel 130 and be withdrawn from the front of the cooking appliance only in the state where the control

panel 200 opens the electronic component space 103 and the second front panel 130 forward.

[0204] The water tank 320 may accommodate water therein. The water tank 320 may be provided with an injection opening. Water may be injected into the water tank 320 through the injection opening, and the injection opening may be opened and closed by a stopper 321.

[0205] Each of the water tank 320 and the housing 310 may be provided with a nozzle 315, 323. The water accommodated in the water tank 320 may be discharged out of the water tank 320 through the nozzle 323. The nozzle 323 of the water tank 320 may connect to the nozzle 315 of the housing 310, in the case where the water tank 320 is inserted into the housing 310.

[0206] The nozzle 315 of the housing 310 may connect to a pump 340 disposed at the rear of the water tank 320 and the housing 310, in the electronic component space 103. The pump 340 may connect to the water tank 320 through the nozzles 315, 323 that connect to each other, and pump the water accommodated in the water tank 320. The pump 304 may supply the water accommodated in the water tank 320 to the steam supply device.

[0207] The water supply device 300 may further comprise a water tank sensing part 330. The water tank sensing part 330 may be provided to sense the position of the water tank 320. For example, the water tank sensing part 330 may be provided to sense whether the water tank 320 is completely inserted into the housing 310 or whether the water tank 320 is withdrawn from the housing 310.

[0208] In the embodiment, the water tank sensing part 330 comprises a microswitch, for example. The water tank sensing part 330 may be turned on (ON)/turned off (OFF) based on the movement of an actuator that protrudes on the microswitch.

[0209] In an example, the water tank sensing part 330 may be disposed in the side portion of the housing 310. The actuator of the water tank sensing part 330 may be disposed in a way that the actuator protrudes to the inside of the housing 310 toward the water tank 320.

[0210] At this time, the water tank sensing part 330 may sense the position of the water tank 320 in a way that the water tank sensing part 330 is turned on/off based on the movement of the water tank 320.

[Coupling structure between second front panel and housing]

[0211] The second front panel 130 may be disposed between the electronic component space 103 and the control panel 200. The second front panel 130 may be disposed to block the front of the electronic component space 103.

[0212] The water tank 320 may be disposed at the rear of the second front panel 130. The second front panel 130 may be provided with an access hole 132. The access hole 132 may be formed in a way that penetrates the second front panel 130 in the front-rear direction. The water tank 320 may pass through the second front panel 130 through the access hole 132.

[0213] The second front panel 130 may be disposed at the upper side of the first front panel 120, and coupled to the first front panel 120. The first front panel 120 may comprise protruding surface parts 123, 125 that protrude upward from a lateral end of the first front panel 120, and the second front panel 130 may be coupled to the protruding surface parts 123, 125.

[0214] The protruding surface parts 123, 125 may be respectively disposed at both sides of the first front panel 120 in the lateral direction thereof. That is, a pair of protruding surface parts 123, 125 may be spaced from each other in the lateral direction, with the open part 126 therebetween.

[0215] The second front panel 130 may be disposed between the pair of protruding surface parts 123, 125 and coupled to each of the pair of protruding surface parts 123, 125.

[0216] In an example, the first front panel 120 may be formed in a way that the upper ends of both sides of the first front panel 120 protrude upward, i.e., may have a "H" shape. The second front panel 130 may be disposed between the protruding upper ends of both sides of the first front panel 120. The end portions of both sides of the second front panel 130 may be respectively coupled to the protruding end portions of both sides of the first front panel 120.

[0217] Referring to FIGS. 5 to 8, the second front panel 130 may comprise a panel main body part 131. The panel main body part 131 may comprise a vertically planar surface that blocks the front of the electronic component space 103.

[0218] In an example, the panel main body part 131 may have an approximate rectangle shape. The panel main body part 131 may be formed to have a vertically planar surface that extends in the lateral direction.

[0219] The second front panel 130 may be provided with an access hole 132. The access hole 132 may be formed in a way that penetrates the panel main body part 131 in the front-rear direction.

[0220] A first inner wall part 131a, a second inner wall part 131b and a pair of third inner wall parts 131c may be provided around the access hole 132.

[0221] The first inner wall part 131a is disposed at the lower side of the access hole 132, and the second inner wall part 131b is disposed at the upper side of the access hole 132.

[0222] The third inner wall parts 131c are disposed respectively in both lateral portions of the access hole 132.

[0223] That is, the first inner wall part 131a may define the lower boundary surface of the access hole 132, and the second inner wall part 131b may define the upper boundary surface of the access hole 132. The third inner wall part 131c may define the lateral boundary surface of the access hole 132.

[0224] Further, the first inner wall part 131a, the second inner wall part 131b, and the third inner wall part 131c may respectively protrude rearward from the panel main body part 131. The first inner wall part 131a, the second inner wall part 131b, and the third inner wall part 131c may respectively comprise a planar surface that extends in the front-rear direction.

[0225] For example, the first inner wall part 131a and the second inner wall part 131b may have a shape comprising a horizontally planar surface that extends in the front-rear direction. The third inner wall part 131c may have a shape comprising a vertically planar surface that extends in the front-rear direction.

[0226] The first inner wall part 131a, the second inner wall part 131b, and the third inner wall part 131c may be disposed on the path in which the water tank 320 moves. Accordingly, the inner surface of each of the first inner wall part 131a, the second inner wall part 131b and the third inner wall part 131c, which faces the outer surface of the water tank 320, may be shaped into a planar surface parallel with the outer surface of the water tank 320.

[0227] The housing 310 accommodating the water tank 320 may be disposed at the rear of the second front panel 130. The housing 310 may be disposed in the electronic component space 103, and coupled to the second front panel 130.

[0228] The housing 310, as illustrated in FIGS. 7 to 9, may have a front surface that is open. The housing 310 may be coupled to the second front panel 130 in a way that the open front surface of the housing 310 connects to the access hole 132.

[0229] The housing 310 may have an upper surface that is open. The housing 310 may be shaped into a cuboid the front surface and the upper surface of which are approximately open, and comprise a bottom surface part 311, and a pair of lateral surface parts 313.

[0230] The bottom surface part 311 may form the bottom surface of the housing 310, and be disposed at the lower side of the water tank 320.

[0231] The lateral surface part 313 may form the lateral surface of the housing 310, and connect to the bottom surface part 311. The pair of lateral surface parts 313 may extend upward from the end portions of both sides of the bottom surface part 311, and each of the lateral surface parts 313 may be disposed in the lateral portion of the water tank 320.

[0232] Referring to FIGS. 7 to 10, the housing 310 and the second front panel 130 may be coupled while the front surface of the housing 310 contacts the rear surface of the second front panel 130. In the case where the housing 310 is coupled to the second front panel 130, at least a portion of the bottom surface part 311 may overlap the second front panel 130 in the up-down direction.

[0233] In the embodiment, the bottom surface part 311 comprises a support surface 311a and an overlap surface 311b, for example. The support surface 311a is disposed at the lower side of the water tank 320, and occupies most of the area of the bottom surface part 311. The overlap surface 311b may protrude forward from the support surface 311a.

[0234] At a time of coupling between the housing 310 and the second front panel 130, the overlap surface 311b may be disposed to protrude to the second front panel 130. At a time of coupling between the housing 310 and the second front panel 130, the overlap surface 311b may be disposed to overlap the bottom surface of the second front panel 130 in the up-down direction.

[0235] The housing 310 may be coupled to the second front panel 130 while the end portion of the front of the housing 310 contacts the rear surface of the second front panel 130. In an example, the housing 310 and the second front panel 130 may be coupled in the state where the end portions of the fronts of the bottom surface part 311 and the lateral surface parts 313 contact the end portions of the rears of the first inner wall part 131a and the third inner wall part 131c.

[0236] The overlap surface 311b may be disposed at the lower side of the support surface 311a, and a step may be formed between the overlap surface 311b and the support surface 311a. At a time of coupling between the housing 310 and the second front panel 130, the overlap surface 311b may be disposed at the lower side of the bottom surface of the second front panel 130.

[0237] In the embodiment, the first inner wall part 131a forms a portion of the bottom surface of the second front panel 130, for example. Accordingly, the first inner wall part 131a may form the bottom surface of the second front panel 130, in the lower area of the access hole 132.

[0238] Thus, at a time of coupling between the housing 310 and the second front panel 130, the overlap surface 311b may be disposed at the lower side of the first inner wall part 131a, and closely contact the bottom surface of the first inner wall part 131a, i.e., the bottom surface of the second front panel 130.

[0239] In the state where the overlap surface 311b contacts the bottom surface of the first inner wall part 131a closely as described above, the support surface 311a may connect to the first inner wall part 131a in the front-rear direction.

[0240] Preferably, at a time when the coupling between the housing 310 and the second front panel 130 is completed, the support surface 311a and the upper surface of the first inner wall part 131a may form the same planar surface.

[0241] To this end, while a step is formed between the overlap surface 311b and the support surface 311a, the step may have a height corresponding to the thickness of the first inner wall part 131a. Accordingly, the support surface 311a

and the upper surface of the first inner wall part 131a may connect smoothly in the form of an identical planar surface.

[0242] The water tank 320 may slide the support surface 311a and the upper surface of the first inner wall part 131a and pass through the access hole 132.

[0243] The water tank 320 may pass through the access hole 132 while passing through a connection portion between the support surface 311a and the upper surface of the first inner wall part 131a.

[0244] Since the support surface 311a and the upper surface of the first inner wall part 131a connect smoothly in the form of an identical planar surface, the water tank 320 may move smoothly through the access hole 132.

[0245] In the embodiment, the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a may connect to each other while the end portion of the front of the support surface 311a and the end portion of the rear of the first inner wall part 131a contact each other. The overlap surface 311b may wrap the connection portion between the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a from below.

[0246] That is, the overlap surface 311b may block a gap of the connection portion between the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a from below.

[0247] The support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a are a structure that is disposed in the section where the water tank 320 moves and supports the water tank 320 from below. The water tank 320 accommodates water.

[0248] In terms of the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a that are disposed in the section where the water tank 320 accommodating water moves, water is likely to flow in the connection portion between the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a.

[0249] In the case where water flowing in the connection portion between the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a flows downward through the gap between the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a, the water may contaminate the inside of the electronic component space 103 or the perimeter of the upper end of the door.

[0250] The water may flow downward along the first front panel 120 and contaminate the perimeter of the lower side of the cooking appliance.

[0251] In the embodiment, the gap may be blocked by the overlap surface 311b that wraps the connection portion between the support surface 311a and the first inner wall part 131a from below. Accordingly, the leakage of water through a gap between the second front panel 130 and the housing 310, and the contamination of the cooling appliance caused by the leakage of water may be prevented effectively.

[0252] Further, the overlap surface 311b may guide the position of the housing 310 relative to the second front panel 130, in the process where the second front panel 130 and the housing 310 are coupled. For example, the position where the overlap surface 311b contacts the bottom surface of the first inner wall part 131a may be the up-down position of the housing 310 for coupling the housing 310 to the second front panel 130.

[0253] Further, the front-rear position of the housing 310 relative to the second front panel 130 may be guided by the support surface 311a. For example, the position where the end portion of the front of the support surface 311a contacts the end portion of the rear of the first inner wall part 131a may be the front-rear position of the housing 310 for coupling the housing 310 to the second front panel 130.

[0254] That is, the front-rear position of the housing 310 for coupling the housing 310 to the second front panel 130 may be guided by the end portion of the front of the support surface 311a, contacting the end portion of the rear of the second inner wall part 131b, and the up-down position of the housing 310 for coupling the housing 310 to the second front panel 130 may be guided by the overlap surface 311b contacting the bottom surface of the first inner wall part 131a.

[0255] A first front coupling part 311c and a second front coupling part 311d may be provided on the lateral surface parts 313 of the housing 310. The first front coupling part 311c and the second front coupling part 311d may protrude forward from the end portion of the front of the lateral surface part 313.

[0256] The second front panel 130 may be provided with a fitting coupling part 133a, and a fixing coupling part 133b. The fitting coupling part 133a and the fixing coupling part 133b may be provided on the rear surface of the second front panel 130 in a protruding manner.

[0257] In the embodiment, the first front coupling part 311c and the second front coupling part 311d may be respectively provided on both of the lateral surface parts 313 of the housing 310.

[0258] For example, the first front coupling part 311c and the second front coupling part 311d may be disposed on the left lateral surface part 313 of the housing 310 and spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the up-down direction, and the first front coupling part 311c and the second front coupling part 311d may also be disposed on the right lateral surface part 313 of the housing 310 and spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the up-down direction.

[0259] In response, the second front panel 130 may be provided with a pair of fitting coupling parts 133a and a pair of fixing coupling parts 133b.

[0260] At this time, the pair of fitting coupling parts 133a may be spaced from each other in the lateral direction, with the access hole 132 therebetween, and the pair of fixing coupling parts 133b may be spaced from each other materially with the access hole 132 therebetween.

[0261] The fitting coupling part 133a and the fixing coupling part 133b may be spaced a predetermined distance apart

from each other in the up-down direction.

[0262] Each of the first front coupling parts 311c may be coupled to each of the fitting coupling parts 133a, and each of the second front coupling parts 311d may be coupled to each of the fixing coupling parts 133b. At this time, the first front coupling part 311c may be fitted and coupled to the fitting coupling part 133a.

[0263] The second front coupling part 311d may be coupled to the fixing coupling part 133b by a fastening member s that fixes the second front coupling part 311d to the fixing coupling part 133b.

[0264] In an example, the first front coupling part 311c may be coupled to the fitting coupling part 133a, based on a hook-coupling method. To this end, the first front coupling part 311c may be shaped into a hook that has an elastically deformable projection in the lateral direction or in the up-down direction. The second front coupling part 311d may be provided as a structure having a fitting hole that is open forward, and a holding jaw that surrounds the perimeter of the fitting hole.

[0265] The fitting coupling part 133a may be provided as a structure that protrudes upward from the end portion of the front of the lateral surface part 313. The fitting coupling part 133a may have a hollow hole that is formed in a penetrating manner, in the front-rear direction.

[0266] The fixing coupling part 133b may be provided in the form of a boss Boss that protrudes rearward from the rear surface of the second front panel 130. The fixing coupling part 133b may have a hollow hole that is formed in a penetrating manner, in the front-rear direction. The fitting coupling part 133a and the fixing coupling part 133b may be coupled by a fastening member such as a screw and the like that penetrates the hollow holes of the fitting coupling part 133a and the fixing coupling part 133b.

[0267] The first front coupling part 311c may be coupled to the fitting coupling part 133a, based on a hook coupling method, and fitted and coupled to the second front panel 130. The second front coupling part 311d may be coupled to the second front panel 130 by a fastening member that fixes the second front coupling part 311d to the fixing coupling part 133b.

[0268] Coupling the housing 310 to the second front panel 130 may comprise fitting the first front coupling part 311c to the fitting coupling part 133a, temporarily fixing the housing 310 to the second front panel 130, and then fixing the second front coupling part 311d to the fixing coupling part 133b with a fastening member.

[0269] In the embodiment, a fitting and coupling process may be performed at a plurality of points along the lateral direction, and a fitting and coupling process and a fixing and coupling process may be performed together at a plurality of points along the up-down direction.

[0270] Since the fitting and coupling process and the fixing and coupling process are performed at a plurality of points as described above, the housing 310 and the second front panel 130 may be coupled reliably.

[0271] As a result, the housing 310 and the second front panel 130 may be coupled easily and rapidly, and the housing 310 may be reliably fixed in an accurate position, relative to the second front panel 130.

[0272] Referring to FIGS. 8 and 11, the second front panel 130 may be provided with a reinforcement rib 133c. The reinforcement rib 133c may be disposed near the second inner wall part 131b that is disposed at the upper side of the access hole 132.

[0273] The reinforcement rib 133c may protrude from the upper surface of the second inner wall part 131b. The reinforcement rib 133c may be disposed to overlap the access hole 132 in the up-down direction.

[0274] The second front panel 130 may be provided with a plurality of reinforcement ribs 133c. For example, the plurality of reinforcement ribs 133c may be disposed on the upper surface of the second inner wall part 131b along the lateral direction.

[0275] The plurality of reinforcement ribs 133c that protrudes from the second inner wall part 131b as described above may improve the strength of the second inner wall part 131c.

[0276] As described above, the first inner wall part 131a and the second inner wall part 131b may be disposed on the path in which the water tank 320 moves. The first inner wall part 131a may support the water tank 320 passing through the access hole 132 from below, and the second inner wall part 131b may be disposed at the upper side of the water tank 320 passing through the access hole 132.

[0277] In the state where the water tank 320 is filled with water, a significant load is applied to the first inner wall part 131a. The load applied to the first inner wall part 131a may act as a force of making the second inner wall part 131b hang down.

[0278] In the embodiment, the first inner wall part 131a is coupled to the bottom surface of the housing 310.

[0279] The bottom surface of the first inner wall part 131a may be supported by the overlap surface 311b that is disposed at the lower side of the first inner wall part 131a.

[0280] That is, the first inner wall part 131a is supported by the housing 310 that is coupled to the first inner wall part 131a, and resists the load applied by the water tank 320 effectively.

[0281] In the case where the shape of the first inner wall part 131a is deformed due to the load applied to the first inner wall part 131a, the deformation of the first inner wall part 131a may affect the second inner wall part 131b. That is, in the case where the first inner wall part 131a sags, the second inner wall part 131b connecting with the first inner

wall part 131a hangs downward together with the first inner wall part.

[0282] In the case where the second inner wall part 131b hangs downward, the second inner wall part 131b presses the water tank 320 downward, and the water tank 320 may tilt, causing an increase in the friction between the second inner wall part 131b and the water tank 320 and preventing the water tank 320 from moving smoothly.

[0283] In the case where the second inner wall part 131b hangs downward, aesthetic qualities of the exterior of the cooking appliance deteriorate, and the friction between the second inner wall part 131b and the water tank 320 increases, causing noise at a time of moving the water tank 320.

[0284] Unlike the first inner wall part 131a, the second inner wall part 131b is not coupled to the housing 310. In the case where an external force is applied downward to the second inner wall part 131b, the second inner wall part 131b may be deformed more easily than the first inner wall part 131a.

[0285] Considering this, in the embodiment, a plurality of reinforcement ribs 133c may be formed on the upper surface of the second inner wall part 131b. The reinforcement ribs 133c may support the second inner wall part 131b to prevent the second inner wall part 131b from hanging downward easily.

[0286] In the embodiment, the first inner wall part 131a is supported by the housing 310 coupled to the first inner wall part 131a, to resist a load applied by the water tank 320 effectively.

[0287] In the case where the load resistance of the first inner wall part 131a increases as described above, the second inner wall part 131b may be less affected by a load applied to the first inner wall part 131a.

[0288] Further, since the second inner wall part 131b is supported by the reinforcement ribs 133c, the second inner wall part 131b may resist a force applied to the second inner wall part 131b effectively.

[0289] An interaction between the force of supporting the first inner wall part 131a and the force of supporting the second inner wall part 131b may lead to effective support of the second inner wall part 131b such that the second inner wall part 131b is prevented from sagging.

[0290] Thus, the cooking appliance in the embodiment may effectively suppress the sag of the second inner wall part 131b, the inclination of the water tank 320 caused by the sag of the second inner wall part, the failure in the withdrawal/insertion of the water tank 320, the deterioration in the exterior of the cooking appliance, an increase in noise, and the like.

[0291] The second front panel 130 may further comprise an outer wall part 131d. The outer wall part 131d may be disposed at the upper side of the second inner wall part 131b. The outer wall part 131d may protrude rearward from the panel main body 131, like the second inner wall part 131b.

[0292] Further, the second front panel 130 may further comprise a connection rib 133d. The connection rib 133d may protrude rearward from the panel main body 131. The connection rib 133d may be provided to connect between the outer wall part 131d and the second inner wall part 131b.

[0293] The connection rib 133d may connect the second inner wall part 131b with the outer wall part 131d, and improve the strength of the second inner wall part 131b. Certainly, the connection rib 133d may improve the strength of the panel main body part 131.

[Disposition relationship between duct part and water supply device]

[0294] FIG. 12 is a perspective view separately showing an upper panel and a housing of a cooking appliance in one embodiment, FIG. 13 is a plan view showing a coupling state between the upper panel and the housing in FIG. 11, and FIG. 14 is a side view showing a coupling state between the upper panel and the housing in FIG. 11.

[0295] Referring to FIGS. 5 and 12 to 14, the upper panel 140 may be disposed at the upper side of the cavity 110, and the housing 310 may be disposed at the upper side of the upper panel 140.

[0296] In the embodiment, at least a portion of the housing 310 may be disposed to overlap a duct part 143 in the up-down direction. That is, at least a portion of the housing 310 may be disposed in the upper area of the duct part 143.

[0297] In the embodiment, the housing 310 is shaped into an approximate cuboid, for example. The bottom surface of the housing 310 may be shaped into a horizontally planar surface parallel with a planar surface that is formed by the blocking panel part 141 of the upper panel 140 approximately.

[0298] Accordingly, in the case where at least a portion of the housing 310, as described above, is disposed in the upper area of the duct part 143, most of the area of the housing 310 may be spaced from the blocking panel part 141 in the up-down direction. In the embodiment, the entire area of the housing 310 is spaced upward from the blocking panel part 141, for example.

[0299] A partial area of the housing 310, disposed in the upper area of the duct part 143, may be mounted on the upper surface of the duct part 143. That is, the housing 310 may be spaced upward from the blocking panel part 141 by a difference in the heights of the blocking panel part 141 and the duct part 143 and mounted on the upper surface of the duct part 143.

[0300] The water supply device 300 may further comprise a first downward coupling part 311e and a second downward coupling part 311f.

[0301] The first downward coupling part 311e may be disposed in an area that is in the upper portion of the duct part 132, out of the two areas of the housing 310. The second downward coupling part 311f may be disposed in an area that is in the upper portion of the blocking panel part 141, out of the two areas of the housing 310.

[0302] The first downward coupling part 311e may protrude from the housing 310 toward the duct part 143. Specifically, the first downward coupling part 311e may protrude in the lateral direction from an edge that connects between the bottom surface part 311 and the lateral surface part 313. The first downward coupling part 311e may be coupled to the duct part 143, at the upper side of the duct part 143.

[0303] Based on the coupling between the first downward coupling part 311e and the duct part 143, the housing 310 may be coupled to the duct part 143. A plurality of first downward coupling parts 311e may be provided in the front-rear direction. Accordingly, the housing 310 and the duct part 143 may be coupled at a plurality of points, in the front-rear direction.

[0304] The second downward coupling part 311f may protrude from the housing 310 toward the blocking panel part 141. Specifically, the second downward coupling part 311f may protrude downward from an edge that connects between the bottom surface part 311 and the lateral surface part 313. The second downward coupling part 311f may be coupled to the blocking panel part 141, at the upper side of the blocking panel part 141.

[0305] Based on the coupling between the second downward coupling part 311f and the blocking panel part 141, the housing 310 may be coupled to the blocking panel part 141. At this time, the second downward coupling part 311f may protrude downward from the housing 310 by a length that corresponds to a difference in the heights of the blocking panel part 141 and the duct part 143.

[0306] In the embodiment, the duct part 143 is disposed approximately at the center in the electronic component space 103 in the lateral direction, for example. The housing 310 may be eccentric to one side in the electronic component space 103 in the lateral direction.

[0307] Accordingly, the first downward coupling part 311e coupled to the duct part 143, and the second downward coupling part 311f coupled to the blocking panel part 141 may be spaced from each other in the lateral direction. That is, one side of the housing 310 in the lateral direction may be coupled to the duct part 143 by the first downward coupling part 311e, and the other side of the housing 310 in the lateral direction may be coupled to the blocking panel part 141 by the second downward coupling part 311f.

[0308] The second downward coupling part 311f may be eccentric to the rear of the housing 310. Preferably, the second downward coupling part 311f may protrude from the end portion of the rear of the housing 310.

[0309] Accordingly, the front of the housing 310 may be coupled to the second front panel 130, one side of the housing 310 in the lateral direction may be coupled to the duct part 143 by the first downward coupling part 311e, and the other side of the housing 310 in the lateral direction may be coupled to the blocking panel part 141 by the second downward coupling part 311f.

[0310] Further, the rear of the housing may be coupled to the upper panel 140 by the first downward coupling part 311e and the second downward coupling part 311f.

[0311] The housing 310, as described above, may be coupled to the second front panel 130 and the upper panel 140 at a plurality of points comprising points at both sides in the front-rear direction and points at both sides in the lateral direction, and reliably fixed to the inside of the electronic component space 103.

[0312] In relation to the housing 310 installed as described above, a partial area of the housing 310 may contact the duct part 143, and the remaining area of the housing 310 may be spaced from the blocking panel part 141.

[0313] The duct part 143 may remain cold with the help of cold air flowing in the duct part 143. Accordingly, a partial area of the housing 310, contacting the duct part 143, may be cooled by the duct part 143.

[0314] Since the remaining area of the housing 310 is spaced from the blocking panel part 141, the remaining area of the housing 310 may be less affected by the blocking panel part 141 the temperature of which remains higher than the duct part 143.

[0315] That is, the remaining area of the housing 310 may remain spaced from the blocking panel part 141, and avoid the effect of heat transferred from the blocking panel part 141.

[0316] Further, a space between the remaining area and the blocking panel part 141 may form an air passage in the lower area of the housing 310. External air may flow into the electronic component space 103 through the vent hole disposed in the lateral direction of the electronic component space 103, and the drawn external air may cool the housing 310 while passing through the lower area of the housing 310.

[0317] As described above, the housing 310 in the embodiment may be cooled by an external air passing through the lower area of the housing 310, at the same time as the housing 310 is cooled by the duct part 143.

[0318] Accordingly, the thermal resistance of the housing 310 may improve without causing an increase in the manufacturing costs of the housing 310, and materials for the housing 310 may be freely selected.

[Water tank and surrounding structure thereof]

[0319] FIG. 15 is an enlarged front view showing the front surface of a water tank that is exposed to the front of a cooking appliance in one embodiment, FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional view along line "XVI-XVI" in FIG. 15, and FIG. 17 is a bottom perspective view separately showing a water tank of a cooking appliance in one embodiment. FIG. 18 is a bottom view showing the water tank in FIG. 17, and FIG. 19 is a front cross-sectional view showing a coupling structure between a housing and water tank in one embodiment.

[0320] Referring to FIGS. 15 to 18, the front surface of the water tank 320 may be exposed to the front of the second front panel 130 through the access hole 132. The front surface of the water tank 320 may have a shape comprising a planar surface that is parallel with the vertically planar surface formed by the second front panel 130.

[0321] the front surface of the water tank 320 may be shaped into a planar surface that is almost the same as the vertically planar surface formed by the second front panel 130.

[0322] The edge areas of both sides of the front surface of the water tank 320 may also be shaped into a curved surface, to reduce the possibility of a collision between the water tank 320 and the second front panel 130 and the risk of injuries caused by the water tank 320, while the water tank 320 is withdrawn.

[0323] In the state where the control panel 200 blocks the second front panel 130, the water tank 320 is not exposed to the front of the cooking appliance. However, in the state where the control panel 200 opens the second front panel 130, the water tank 320 may be exposed to the front of the cooking appliance.

[0324] The user may withdraw the water tank 320 exposed forward from the inside of the cooking appliance or insert the drawn water tank 320 into the cooking appliance through the access hole 132.

[0325] A grip part 325 may be provided at the water tank 320 to allow the user to hold the water tank 320. The grip part 325 may be exposed toward the front of the water tank 320.

[0326] In the embodiment, the grip part 325 may form a groove that is concave rearward from the front surface of the water tank 320, at the water tank 320. The grip part 325 may comprise a depressed surface part 325a and a connected surface part 325b.

[0327] The depressed surface part 325a may be spaced a predetermined distance apart from the front surface of the water tank 320 rearward. The connected surface part 325b may connect between the front surface of the water tank 320 and the depressed surface part 325a.

[0328] An insertion space 326 surrounded by the connected surface part 325b and the depressed surface part 325a may be formed at the lower side of the connected surface part 325b. The insertion space 326 may be open forward.

[0329] In an example, the depressed surface part 325a may form a vertical wall surface that extends upward from the bottom surface of the water tank 320. The connected surface part 325b may connect to the upper end of the depressed surface part 325a.

[0330] Accordingly, the insertion space 326 may be disposed at the front of the depressed surface part 325a and at the lower side of the connected surface part 325b. The insertion space 326 may be eccentric to the lower side of the water tank 320, and exposed to a position eccentric to the lower side of the front surface of the water tank 320.

[0331] In the embodiment, the connected surface part 325b may incline upward toward the rear thereof. That is, the position of the connected surface part 325b becomes higher toward the rear thereof.

[0332] Accordingly, the insertion space 326 may be formed in a way that the insertion space 236 expands upward toward the rear thereof. Since the insertion space 326 has the above-described shape, a space into which the user's finger comes may be effectively ensured in the insertion space 326, to allow the user to grip the water tank 320 reliably.

[0333] Further, the water tank 320 may further comprise a grip projection 325c. The grip projection 325c may be provided at the grip part 325, and protrude from the connected surface part 325b.

[0334] A plurality of grip projections 325c may be disposed on the connected surface part 325b and spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the front-rear direction. Each of the grip projections 325c may protrude downward from the connected surface part 325b.

[0335] The connected surface part 325b is a portion touched by the user's finger when the user puts the user's hand into the grip part 325. Since the connected surface part 325b is provided with the grip projections 325c, the user may grip the water tank 320 reliably, and the slip of the water tank 320 from the user's hand may be suppressed effectively.

[0336] Referring to FIGS. 9 and 17 to 19, a sliding projection 327 may be disposed between the housing 310 and the water tank 320. The sliding projection 327 may be disposed between the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310, and the bottom surface of the water tank 320.

[0337] In the embodiment, the sliding projection 327 may be provided at the water tank 320, for example. The sliding projection 327 may protrude downward from the bottom surface of the water tank 320.

[0338] In another example, the sliding projection 327 may be provided at the housing 310. At this time, the sliding projection 327 may protrude upward from the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310.

[0339] A pair of sliding projections 327 may be disposed at the water tank 320 and spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the lateral direction. Each of the sliding projections 327 may be formed to extend in the front-

rear direction.

[0340] The length of each of the sliding projections 327 in the lateral direction may be much less than the length of the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310 in the lateral direction. That is, the sliding projection 327 may be shaped into a long thin rod.

[0341] In terms of the water tank 320, the entire bottom surface of the water tank 320 may contact the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310 through the sliding projection 327 without contacting the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310. That is, an area where the bottom surface of the water tank 320 and the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310 contact may be limited to a contact area between the sliding projection 327 and the bottom surface part 311.

[0342] The sliding projection 327 formed as described above may reduce a contact surface area between the housing 310 and the water tank 320, and reduce a frictional force that is generated at a time when the water tank 320 moves.

[0343] Further, a pair of guide projections 317 may be disposed at the housing 310 and spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the lateral direction. Each of the guide projections 317 may protrude upward from the bottom surface part 311 and extend in the front-rear direction.

[0344] The length of the guide projection 317 in the up-down direction maybe less than the length of the sliding projection 327 in the up-down direction. That is, while the sliding projection 327 contacts the bottom surface part 311 of the housing 310, the guide projection 317 does not contact the bottom surface of the water tank 320.

[0345] A distance between the pair of guide projections 317 in the lateral direction may be greater than a distance between the pair of sliding projections 327 in the lateral direction.

[0346] The pair of sliding projections 327 provided at the water tank 320 may be disposed between the pair of guide projections 317.

[0347] The sliding projections 327 that are disposed between the pair of guide projections 317 as described above may move in the front-rear direction in an area limited between the pair of guide projections 317. That is, in terms of the guide projection 317, the area where the guide projection 317 moves is limited, the water tank 320 is prevented from shaking in the lateral direction while the water tank 320 moves in the front-rear direction.

[0348] Further, a lateral projection 329 may be provided at at least one of the housing 310 and the water tank 320. The lateral projection 329 may protrude from the guide projection 317 or the sliding projection 327, to be disposed between the guide projection 317 and the sliding projection 327 that face each other in the lateral direction.

[0349] In the embodiment, the lateral projection 329 is provided at the water tank 320, for example. A plurality of lateral projections 329 may be disposed on the bottom surface of the water tank 320 and spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in the front-rear direction. Each of the lateral projections 329 may protrude from the sliding projection 327 in the lateral direction, and be disposed between the sliding projection 327 and the guide projection 317 that face each other in the lateral direction.

[0350] For example, the pair of sliding projections 327 may be disposed between the pair of guide projections 317, and the lateral projection 329 may be respectively disposed between the guide projection 317 and the sliding projection 327 that face each other in the lateral direction.

[0351] At this time, a total of the lengths of the pair of lateral projections 329 in the lateral direction may be the same as a value that is calculated by deducting a distance between the pair of sliding projections 327 in the lateral direction from a distance between the pair of guide projections 317 in the lateral direction.

[0352] That is, a distance between the guide projection 317 and the sliding projection 327 in the lateral direction, which face each other in the lateral direction, may be the same as the length of the lateral projection 329 in the lateral direction.

[0353] Accordingly, the lateral projection 329 may fill the distance between the guide projection 317 and the sliding projection 327 that face each other in the lateral direction, and the sliding projections 327 may move between the pair of guide projections 317, only in the front-rear direction, and may not move in the lateral direction.

[0354] The lateral projection 329 may limit a lateral movement of the water tank 320 that moves in a passage formed between the pair of guide projections 317, in the front-rear direction. That is, the lateral projection 329 may suppress the generation of a lateral shake of the water tank 320 while the water tank 320 moves in the front-rear direction.

[0355] With the help of the lateral projection 329, a contact surface area between the guide projection 317 and the water tank 320 may be much less than a contact surface area between the sliding projection 327 and the guide projection 317.

[0356] That is, the lateral projection 329 may reduce the contact surface area between the guide projection 317 and the water tank 320, resulting in a reduction in the frictional force that is generated at a time when the water tank 320 moves.

[0357] Preferably, each lateral projection 327 may be shaped into a curved surface. The lateral projection 329 may reduce a contact surface area between the guide projection 317 and the lateral projection 329 effectively.

[0358] In the case where the lateral projection 329 is shaped into a curved surface, the lateral projection 329 may be readily inserted into an area between the pair of guide projections 317, at a time when the water tank 320 is inserted into the housing 310.

[0359] Referring to FIGS. 15, 16 and 19, the second front panel 130 may be provided with a lower groove part 134. The lower groove part 134 may be provided on the front surface of the first inner wall part 131a, and exposed toward

the front of the first inner wall part 131a.

[0360] The lower groove part 134 may be depressed rearward from the front surface of the first inner wall part 131a. A space surrounded by the lower groove part 134 on the first inner wall part 131a may be open forward and upward.

[0361] The lower groove part 134 may be depressed downward from the upper end of the first inner wall part 131a. The lower groove part 134 formed as described above may be open upward toward the grip part 325. The lower groove part 134 may connect to the inner space of the grip part 325, i.e., the insertion space 326, in the up-down direction.

[0362] The lower groove part 134 may expand a front entrance of the insertion space 326 formed in the grip part 325. The lower groove part 134 may allow the user to put the user's hand into the grip part 325 and hold the water tank 320 readily.

[0363] Preferably, the upper end of the first inner wall part 131a may be formed to incline downward toward the front. Accordingly, the lower groove part 134 that is concavely depressed downward and forward may be provided at the upper end of the first inner wall part 131a.

[Control panel and surrounding structure thereof]

[0364] FIG. 20 is a view showing an operation state of an opening module of a cooking appliance in one embodiment, and FIG. 21 is an enlarged view showing portion "XXI" in FIG. 20.

[0365] Referring to FIGS. 4 to 5 and 20 to 21, the cooking appliance in one embodiment may comprise a control panel 200 that is provided to open the second front panel 130 forward.

[0366] The control panel 200 is provided to swivel between the closing position and the opening position. In the embodiment, the closing position is the position of the electronic component space 103 or the control panel 200 that blocks a structure disposed at the front of the electronic component space 103, from the front, for example. The opening position is the position of the electronic component space 103 or the control panel 200 that opens a structure disposed at the front of the electronic component space 103, forward, for example.

[0367] In the embodiment, the front of the electronic component space 103 is blocked by the second front panel 130, for example. Accordingly, the closing position may be defined as the position of the control panel 200 that blocks the second front panel 130 from the front of the second front panel. The opening position may be defined as the position of the control panel 200 that opens the second front panel 130 forward.

[0368] If the second front panel 130 is not between the electronic component space 103 and the control panel 200, the closing position may be defined as the position of the control panel 200 that blocks the electronic component space 103 from the front of the electronic component space 103. The opening position may be defined as the position of the control panel 200 that opens the electronic component space 103 forward.

[0369] The cooking appliance in the embodiment may further comprise a hinge module 250. The hinge module 250 may support the control panel 200 in a way that the control panel 200 can swivel around an axis in the lateral direction.

[0370] The center of the swivel of the control panel 200 may be disposed further downward than the center of the control panel 200 in the up-down direction. In an example, the control panel 200 may swivel around the lower end of the control panel 200.

[0371] As the control panel 200 swivels from the closing position to the opening position, the control panel 200 may swivel around the lower end thereof and be unfolded forward. At this time, the rear surface of the control panel 200 faces upward, and the front surface of the control panel 200 faces downward.

[0372] As the control panel 200 swivels from the opening position to the closing position, the control panel 200 may swivel around the lower end thereof and stand vertically. The control panel 200 may stand in parallel with the second front panel 130 and block the second front panel 130 from the front thereof. At this time, the front surface of the control panel 200 faces forward, and the rear surface of the control panel 200 faces rearward.

[0373] The control panel 200 may be swivably coupled to the main body 100 with the hinge module 250. The cooking appliance may be provided with a pair of hinge modules 250, and the pair of hinge modules 250 may be spaced a predetermined distance from each other in the lateral direction.

[0374] For example, the pair of hinge modules 250 may be spaced from each other by a distance close to the length of the control panel 200 in the lateral direction. Accordingly, each of the hinge modules 250 may connect to the control panel 200, in a position adjacent to the end portion of the control panel 200 in the lateral direction.

[0375] Each of the hinge modules 250 may be disposed in the electronic component space 103. Each of the hinge modules 250 may be coupled at least one of the protruding surface part 123, 125 that protrudes upward from the lateral end of the first front panel 120, the lateral surface of the cavity 110 that protrudes upward toward the electronic component space 103 from the cooking space 101, and the upper panel 140 that defines the lower boundary surface of the electronic component space 103, and fixed to the inside of the electronic component space 103.

[0376] Each of the hinge modules 250 may comprise a hinge part 251 and a hinge case 255.

[0377] The hinge part 251 may be provided to support the control panel 200 swivably. The hinge part 251 may be hinge-coupled to the control panel 200 in a position eccentric to the lower side of the control panel 200.

[0378] The hinge case 255 may form the exterior of the hinge module 250, and accommodate a portion of the hinge part 251. The hinge case 255 may support the hinge part 251 swivably. That is, the control panel 200 may be swivably supported by the end portion of the front of the hinge part 251, and the end portion of the rear of the hinge part 251 may be swivably supported by the hinge case 255.

[0379] In the embodiment, the hinge case 255 is shaped into a cuboid, for example. In an example, the hinge case 255 may be shaped into a rectangle box that has a narrow width in the lateral direction and has a long length in the front-rear direction.

[0380] The hinge case 255 formed as described above may be disposed in the electronic component space 103. Each of the hinge modules 250 may be disposed at the rear of the protruding surface part 123, 125 that protrudes upward from the lateral end of the first front panel 120, and accordingly, each hinge case 255 may be disposed at the rear of the protruding surface part 123, 125.

[0381] The front surface of the hinge case 255 may be disposed to face the rear surface of the protruding surface part 123, 125. The front surface of the hinge case 255 may be coupled to the protruding surface part 123, 125.

[0382] In the embodiment, the front surface of the hinge case 255 is coupled to the protruding surface part 123, 125, and the lateral surface of the hinge case 255 is coupled to the lateral surface of the cavity 110, for example. Since two or more surfaces of the hinge case 255 are coupled to the main body 100, the hinge module 250 may support the control panel 200 reliably.

[0383] Each of the protruding surface parts 123, 125 may be provided with a passage hole 124. The passage hole 124 may be formed in a way that penetrates the protruding surface part 123, 125 in the front-rear direction. The passage hole 124 may be disposed on the front surface of the hinge case 255, and disposed in an area where the passage hole 124 overlaps the hinge part 251 in the front-rear direction. The hinge part 251 may pass through the protruding surface part 123, 125 through the passage hole 124 that is formed as described above.

[0384] Further, the second front panel 130 may have a passage hole 130a that communicates with the passage hole 124. The hinge part 251 may penetrate the first front panel 120 and the second front panel 130 through the passage hole 124 of the first front panel 120 and the passage hole 130a of the second front panel 130.

[Structure and operation of opening module]

[0385] FIG. 22 is a cross-sectional view along line "XXII-XXII" in FIG. 20, and FIG. 23 is a view showing a rotation state of a push member in FIG. 21.

[0386] Referring to FIGS. 20 to 22, the cooking appliance in one embodiment may further comprise an opening module 400. The opening module 400 is provided to push the control panel 200 in/at/from the closing position forward and move the control panel 200 to or toward the opening position or to an intermediate position between the opening and the closing positions.

[0387] The opening module 400 may comprise a pushing member 410. The pushing member 410 may be disposed at the rear of the control panel 200 in a way that the pushing member 410 can rotate. In the embodiment, the pushing member 410 is provided to rotate around an axis in the up-down direction, for example.

[0388] The pushing member 410 may be shaped into a cam. A portion of the pushing member 410 may protrude further than the remaining portion in the centrifugal direction. In the embodiment, the pushing member 410 may be shaped into a cam that pushes the control panel 200 forward, contacting the rear surface of the control panel 200 at least once, while the pushing member 410 rotates once.

[0389] Accordingly, while the pushing member 410 rotates once, the rear surface of the control panel 200 may contact the pushing member 410. As the rear surface of the control panel 200 contacts the pushing member 410 as described above, the pushing member 410 may contact the rear surface of the control panel 200 and push the control panel 200 forward, and the control panel 200 may be pushed forward by the pushing member 410 and moved toward the opening position.

[0390] The opening module 400 may be disposed in the electronic component space 103. The pushing member 410 provided at the opening module 400 may also be disposed in the electronic component space 103. That is, the pushing member 410 may be disposed at the rear of the second front panel 130.

[0391] In the case where the control panel 200 is in/at the closing position, the entire area of the pushing member 410 may be disposed at the rear of the second front panel 130. As the pushing member 410 starts to rotate, a partial area of the pushing member 410 may protrude toward the front of the second front panel 130.

[0392] The second front panel 130 may have a cam passage hole 136. The cam passage hole 136 may be formed at the panel main body part 131 in a way that penetrates the panel main body part 131 in the front-rear direction. The cam passage hole 136 may form a passage allowing the pushing member 410 to pass through the second front panel 130.

[0393] A partial area of the pushing member 410 may protrude to the front of the second front panel 130 through the cam passage hole 136. In this state, in the case where the pushing member 410 keeps rotating, the pushing member 410 may return to a position in which the entire area of the pushing member 410 is disposed at the rear of the second

front panel 130 (hereafter, "a standby position").

[0394] The opening module 400 may tilt the control panel 200 disposed in/at the closing position forward, with a predetermined gradient. In the embodiment, the predetermined gradient is a gradient of the control panel 200 that may move to the opening position by using the self weight of the control panel 200, for example.

[0395] For example, in the case where the gradient of the control panel 200 in/at the opening position is 0° while the gradient of the control panel in/at the closing position is 90°, the predetermined gradient may be set in a range of 30 to 60°. At this time, the predetermined gradient may change based on the position of the center of gravity of the control panel 200, the position of the swivel center of the control panel 200, the properties of the hinge module 250 and the like.

[0396] The pushing member may push the control panel 200 forward to tilt the control panel 200 with the predetermined gradient, while the pushing member 410 rotates as the opening module 400 operates and tilts the control panel 200 forward.

[0397] The gradient of the control panel 200 that tilts forward may be adjusted based on a distance at which the pushing member 410 pushes the control panel 200. The distance at which the pushing member 410 pushes the control panel 200 may vary depending on the shape of the pushing member 410. For example, as the diameter and eccentricity of the pushing member 410 increase, the distance at which the pushing member 410 pushes the control panel 200 may increase.

[0398] In another example, the predetermined gradient is the gradient of the control panel 200, which allows the control panel 200 to move to the opening position, only in the case where an external force is additionally applied.

[0399] For example, in the case where the control panel 200 swivels to a position further forward than the closing position but cannot swivel to the opening position on its own, the gradient of the control panel 200 may be set to the predetermined gradient.

[0400] At this time, a primary opening operation of the control panel 200 is performed based on the operation of the opening module 400, and then only when the user manually pulls the opening module forward, the control panel 200 may move to the opening position.

[0401] For example, in the primary opening operation of the control panel 200, the control panel may move from the closed position to an intermediate position, and then can be swiveled forward and downward from the intermediate position to the open position. The movement from the closed position to an intermediate position may also be swiveled forward and downward about/with respect to the swivel axis/center. Alternatively, movement from the closed position to an intermediate position may be swiveled forward and downward about/with respect to another swivel axis/center different than the swivel axis/center for the intermediate position to the open position, or may be a non-swivel movement such as translational movement.

[0402] At this time, the predetermined gradient may be set to a value at which the control panel 200 is in the position where the user easily holds and pulls the control panel 200 and in the position where the control panel 200 cannot move to the opening position by using its self weight.

[0403] Thus, the user can move the control panel 200 to the opening position conveniently and readily, and the full opening of the control panel 200, caused by unintentional manipulation errors, can be prevented.

[0404] The opening module 400 may further comprise a driving part 420. The driving part 420 may be provided to supply power for rotating the pushing member 410. The driving part 420 may comprise a driving motor generating a rotational force for rotating the pushing member 410.

[0405] The opening module 400 may further comprise a pushing member sensing part 430. The pushing member sensing part 430 may be provided to control the operation of the driving part 420. In the embodiment, the pushing member sensing part 430 may sense the position of the pushing member 410, and based on the sensing results, a controller controlling the operation of the cooking appliance may control the operation of the driving part 420.

[0406] The pushing member sensing part 430 may comprise a sensor that contacts at least a portion of the pushing member 410 and senses the position of the pushing member 410. In the embodiment, the pushing member sensing part 430 comprises a micro switch-type sensor, for example. The pushing member sensing part 430 may be turned on/off based on the movement of an actuator protruding on the micro switch.

[0407] A contact projection 415 may be provided at the pushing member 410. The contact projection 415 may protrude from the pushing member 410. The position of the contact projection 415 may change while the contact projection 415 rotates together with the pushing member 410. Preferably, the contact projection 415 may be disposed in a position adjacent to the outer circumferential surface of the pushing member 410.

[0408] The contact projection 415 may be provided in a way that contacts the actuator protruding on the sensor of the pushing member sensing part 430. The sensor may be turned on/off based on the movement of the actuator in contact with the contact projection 415, and the sensor turned on/off may generate a signal. The position of the pushing member 410 may be found based on the signal generated by the micro switch.

[0409] In an example, the sensor of the pushing member sensing part 430 may be disposed at the upper side of the pushing member 410. The actuator of the sensor may protrude downward toward the pushing member 410. In response, the contact projection 415 may protrude upward from the pushing member 410 toward the sensor.

[0410] In the embodiment, the pushing member sensing part 430 and the contact projection 415 may be provided to find the position of the pushing member 410. Specifically, the pushing member sensing part 430 and the contact projection 415 may be provided to determine whether the pushing member 410 returns to the standby position.

[0411] Accordingly, the position of the contact projection 415 may be set to a position where the contact projection 415 contacts the actuator of the sensor as the pushing member 410 returns to the standby position. At this time, as the pushing member 410 returns to the standby position, the sensor of the pushing member sensing part 430 is turned on. Thus, the driving part 420 stops operating, and the position of the pushing member 410 may stay in the standby position.

[0412] The control panel 200 may be provided with a plurality of buttons for setting an operation of the heating part, and may also be provided with a button for setting an opening and closing operation of the control panel 200 (hereafter, a "control panel opening and closing button").

[0413] As the user presses the control panel opening and closing button, the driving part 420 starts to operate, and accordingly, the pushing member 410 starts to rotate. The pushing member 410, which starts to rotate as described above, may push the control panel 200 forward.

[0414] The control panel 200, which is pushed forward as described above, may incline with the predetermined gradient, and then move to the opening position. At this time, the control panel 200 may move to the opening position by using its self weight in the state where the control panel 200 inclines with the predetermined gradient.

[0415] In another example, in the state where the control panel 200 inclines with a gradient similar to the predetermined gradient, the user may move the control panel 200 to the opening position manually.

[0416] As the pushing member 410 rotates as described above, the contact projection 415 may move together with the pushing member 410. As the contact projection 415 moving as described above contacts the actuator of the sensor as illustrated in FIG. 23, the sensor may be turned on based on the movement of the actuator in contact with the contact projection 415 and generate a signal.

[0417] The driving part 420 stops operating based on the signal generated by the sensor, and accordingly, the pushing member 410 stops moving. At this time, the pushing member 410 may stop moving in the standby position, and stay in the standby position. Thus, the pushing member 410 may remain in the main body 100 without protruding out of the main body 100.

[0418] As the position of the control panel 200 changes to the opening position, the second front panel 200 hidden behind the control panel 200 is exposed forward as illustrated in FIG. 4. If the pushing member 410 keeps protruding to the front of the second front panel 130 in this state, the aesthetic qualities of the cooking appliance may deteriorate, and the control panel 200 and the pushing member 410 may collide with each other in the case where the control panel 200 returns to the closing position.

[0419] In the case where the control panel 200 and the pushing member 410 collide with each other as the control panel 200 returns to the closing position, the user may be surprised by noises caused due to the collision, and the control panel 200 or the opening module 40 may be damaged.

[0420] The control panel 200 may not move to the closing position completely.

[0421] To prevent this from happening, the pushing member 410 having pushed the control panel 200 stops and stays in the standby position, in the embodiment. To this end, the pushing member sensing part 430 may sense the position of the pushing member 410, and based on the sensing results, the operations of the pushing member 410 and the driving part 420 rotating the pushing member 410 may be controlled.

[0422] Thus, the cooking appliance in the embodiment may prevent the generation of noise or damage to the control panel 200 or the opening module 400 effectively, during the processes of opening and closing the control panel 200.

[0423] Further, for the cooking appliance in the embodiment, the exterior of the rear of the control panel 200 may ensure aesthetic qualities, regardless of the opening of the control panel 200, and the control panel 200 may be opened and closed smoothly.

[Opening and closing structure of control panel]

[0424] Referring to FIGS. 2 to 5, the cooking appliance in the embodiment may be provided in the form of a medium-and-small-sized steam oven.

[0425] In a cooking appliance provided in the form of a medium-and-small-sized steam oven, it is difficult to obtain a space for disposing the water supply device 300 between the cavity having the cooking space and the control panel. To dispose the water supply device between the cooking space and the control panel, an up-down gap enough for the water supply device to be disposed needs to be obtained between the upper surface of the cavity and the control panel. However, the gap is hardly ensured in the medium-and-small-sized steam oven or makes the appliance larger (taller) in size.

[0426] The control panel 200 of the embodiment, provided in the cooking appliance, may serve as a cover covering the water supply device 300, in particular, the water tank 320 from the front. The control panel 200 may be provided in a way that entirely covers the electronic component space 103 where the water supply device 300 is disposed from the

front.

[0427] The front surface of the electronic component space 103 may be covered by the control panel 200, but as the control panel 200 moves to the opening position, the inside of the electronic component space 103 may be open forward.

[0428] To prevent this from happening, the second front panel 130 may be provided on the front surface of the electronic component space 103. The second front panel 130 may be disposed at the front of the electronic component space 103 and serve as a cover that covers the electronic component space 103 from the front of the electronic component space 103.

[0429] Ordinarily, the first front panel 120 may be made of a metallic material that resists high temperature, while ensuring structural rigidity.

[0430] Unlike the first front panel 120, the second front panel 130 may be made of a synthetic resin such as plastics and the like. The second front panel 130 may not need to support a heavy load, and temperature around the electronic component space 103 where the second front panel 130 is disposed is less than temperature around the cooking space 101 where the first front panel 120 is disposed.

[0431] Considering this, the front surface of the electronic component space 103 may be covered by the second front panel 130 made of a material that is lightweight and cheap instead of a metal plate that is heavy and expensive.

[0432] For the water tank 320 to be withdrawn and inserted, a passage for allowing the water tank 320 to come in and out may be formed on/through the front surface of the electronic component space 103. The passage may be provided by the access hole 132 formed on the second front panel 130.

[0433] The water tank 320 may come in and out through the access hole 132, and the front surface of the water tank 320 mounted in the electronic component space 103 may be exposed to the front of the second front panel 130 through the access hole 132.

[0434] The control panel 200 may blocking the exposure of the front surface of the water tank 320 and the access hole 132, while blocking the second front panel 130 from the front thereof. The control panel 200 may swivel to the opening position to expose the access hole 132 forward, and in this state, the water tank 320 may come in and out.

[0435] The area in which the second front panel 130 is disposed is an area that extends horizontally and is easily bent and deformed and the like. The area is not exposed unless the control panel 200 is provided in a way that opens and closes the access hole 132.

[0436] In the case where the control panel 200 is provided as described with reference to the embodiment, the area where the second front panel 130 is disposed is exposed together with the access hole 132, in the case where the control panel 200 opens the access hole 132.

[0437] In the case where the second front panel 130 is integrated with the first front panel 120, a bend deformation and the like of the second front panel 130 may be exposed in the case where the control panel 200 opens the access hole 132.

[0438] Further, a structure in relation to the opening of the control panel 200, a structure in relation to the coming in and out of the water tank 320, a structure in relation to the fixation of the housing 310 and the like are provided at the second front panel 130.

[0439] If the second front panel 130 and the first front panel 120 are made of a metallic material, the structures cause a number of man hours and incur large costs, to form the second front panel 130.

[0440] To prevent this from happening, the second front panel 130 is not integrated with the first front panel 120 and is provided apart from the first front panel 120, in the embodiment.

[0441] The second front panel 130, provided as described above, may be made of a synthetic resin material such as plastics and the like, unlike the first front panel 120 made of a metallic material. Preferably, the second front panel 130 may be made of a synthetic resin material having stiffness that is stiffness or greater of a metallic material of the first front panel 120.

[0442] Since the second front panel 130 is provided as described above, the bend deformation of the second front panel 130 may be prevented, and the exterior of the second front panel 130, exposed as the control panel 200 opens the access hole 132, may look smooth and neat.

[0443] Since the second front panel 130 is provided as described above, the structure in relation to the opening of the control panel 200, a structure in relation to the coming in and out of the water tank 320, a structure in relation to the fixation of the housing 310 and the like can be molded together when the second front panel 130 is molded, thereby making it possible to easily manufacture the second front panel 130 and the relevant structures at low costs.

[0444] FIG. 24 is a view showing a change in the gradients of a control panel of a cooking appliance in one embodiment, and FIG. 25 is a perspective view showing a drawn state of a water tank of a cooking appliance in one embodiment.

[0445] Referring to FIGS. 22 to 24, the opening operation of the control panel 200 in the embodiment may be performed automatically.

[0446] For example, as the user presses the control panel opening and closing button, the opening module 400 may push the control panel 200 forward (see FIGS. 22 and 23). Accordingly, the control panel 200 inclines with the predetermined gradient (see FIG. 24(a)) and then move to the opening position while gradually inclining forward by using its self weight (see FIG. 24(b)).

[0447] Since the opening operation of the control panel 200 is performed automatically as described above, the cooking appliance of the embodiment may help to reduce inconvenience caused by a manual operation and the risk of injuries of the user, caused by a manual operation.

[0448] The opening operation of the control panel 200 in the embodiment is performed in a way that the control panel 200 swivels downward and is unfolded forward, and this is an important factor for enabling an automatic opening operation of the control panel 200.

[0449] The control panel 200 in the embodiment may swivel around the lower end of the control panel 200, while swiveling between the closing position and the opening position. The control panel 200 swivels around the lower end of the control panel 100 and move to the opening position.

[0450] The control panel 200 may swivel downward and move to the opening position, and be unfolded forward in/at the opening position. The control panel 200 inclines with the predetermined gradient, based on the operation of the opening module 400, and then moves to the opening position by using its self weight.

[0451] This results from the downward swivel and the forward spread of the control panel 200. In the case of a control panel 200 that swivels upward, the above-described operation of the opening module 400 may not result in the automatic opening operation of the control panel 200.

[0452] Further, the control panel 200 swiveled to the opening position and unfolded forward, as illustrated in FIGS. 24 and 25, may be disposed between the door 150 and the water tank 320.

[0453] That is, in the case where the control panel 200 swivels to the opening position and is unfolded forward, the water tank 320 may be disposed further upward than the control panel 200, while the water tank 320 is drawn from the electronic component space 103 or inserted into the electronic component space 103.

[0454] Further, in the state where the control panel 200 swivels to the opening position and is unfolded forward, the access hole 132 may be disposed further upward than the control panel 200.

[0455] Accordingly, the control panel 200 having opened the access hole 132 for allowing the water tank 320 to come in and out may be disposed further downward than the path in which the water tank 320 moves.

[0456] Since the control panel 200 is disposed further downward than the path in which the water tank 320 moves, the control panel 200 does not serve as an obstacle that covers the access hole 132 and the water tank 320, from the user's sight.

[0457] Thus, while the water tank 320 is drawn or inserted, the access hole 132 and the water tank 320 are seen well, and the user may not need to bend to see the position of the access hole 132, ensuring improvement in ease of use and safety of the cooking appliance.

[0458] Further, the control panel 200, disposed further downward than the path in which the water tank 320 moves, may support the water tank 320 from below while the water tank 320 is drawn or inserted, and guide the path of movement of the water tank 320.

[0459] Thus, the user may draw or insert the water tank 320 in a safe and convenient manner.

[0460] Further, the control panel 200, folded and disposed between the water tank 320 and the door 150 as described above, may serve as a structure that blocks between the door 150 and the water tank 320.

[0461] The control panel 200 may blocks water flowing from the water tank 320 from being dropped to the door 150 and contaminating an area around the door 150.

[0462] Further, the control panel 200 may also block heat discharged from the upper end of the door 150 and an area around the upper end of the door (e.g., the cooking space) from being delivered to the user when the user draws or insert the water tank 320.

[0463] In the embodiment, the control panel 200 comprises the input part for adjusting the operation of the cooking appliance, and the display displaying the operation state of the cooking appliance.

[0464] In another example, the control panel may be provided as a simple panel that does not comprise the input part, the display and the like. The control panel may be disposed at the front of the electronic component space 103, cover the electronic component space 103, swivel downward and move to the opening position, and be unfolded in/at the opening position, like the control panel 200 provided above as an example.

[0465] In another embodiment, the control panel may also be provided in a way that a portion of the control panel is only open. For example, the control panel may have a structure in which the control panel is divided into a plurality of areas along the lateral direction. At this time, an area covering the water tank 320 from the front of the water tank 320 only swivels downward and is unfolded forward, among the plurality of areas of the control panel, and the remaining areas may be fixed without being open.

[0466] In yet another embodiment, the control panel may have a structure in which the control panel is divided into a plurality of areas along the up-down direction, and an upper area covering the water tank 320 from the front of the water tank 320 only swivels downward and is unfolded forward, among the plurality of areas.

[0467] The embodiments are described above with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereto. However, embodiments are not limited to the embodiments and drawings set forth herein, and numerous other modifications and embodiments can be drawn by one skilled in the art within the technical scope of the disclosure. The technical scope of

protection of the subject matter of the disclosure is to be defined according to following claims.

	[Description of reference numerals]		
	100: Main body	133c: Reinforcement rib	
5	101: Cooking space	133d: Connection rib	
	103: Electronic component space	134: Lower groove part	
	104: Vent hole	136: Cam passage hole	
	110: Cavity	140: Upper panel	
10	120: First front panel	141: Blocking panel part	
	122: Exhaust opening	143: Duct part	
	123: First protruding surface part	145: Electronic component space cover	
	124: Passage hole	150: Door	
	125: Second protruding surface part	155: Handle	
15	126: Open part	160: Convection part	
	130: Second front panel	170: Fan module	
	131: Panel main body part	200: Control panel	
	131a: First inner wall part	250: Hinge module	
20	131b: Second inner wall part	251: Hinge part	
	131c: Third inner wall part	255: Hinge case	
	131d: Outer wall part	300: Water supply device	
	132: Access hole	310: Housing	
	133a: Fitting coupling part	311: Bottom surface part	
25	133b: Fixing coupling part	311a: Support surface	
	311b: Overlap surface	325b: Connected surface part	
	311c: First front coupling part	325c: Grip projection	
	311d: Second front coupling part	326: Insertion space	
30	311e: First downward coupling part	327: Sliding projection	
	311f: Second downward coupling part	329: Lateral projection	
	313: Lateral surface part	330: Water tank sensing part	
	315: Nozzle	340: Pump	
	317: Guide projection	400: Opening module	
35	320: Water tank	410: Pushing member	
	321: Stopper	415: Contact projection	
	323: Nozzle	420: Driving part	
	325: Grip part	430: Pushing member sensing part	
40	325a: Depressed surface part	s: Fastening member	

Claims

- 45 1. A cooking appliance, comprising:
 - a main body (110) having a cooking space (101) therein, the cooking space (101) having an open front side;
 - a first front panel (120) disposed in front of the cooking space (101);
 - a door (150) for opening and closing the cooking space (101), the door (150) is disposed at a front side of the
 - 50 first front panel (120) and;
 - an electronic component space (103) disposed at an upper side of the cooking space (101) and at a rear side of the first front panel (120); and
 - a second front panel (130) being disposed in front of the electronic component space (103), wherein the second front panel (130) is coupled to the first front panel (120).
- 55 2. The cooking appliance of claim 1, wherein the first front panel (120) comprises a protruding surface part (123, 125) protruding upward from a lateral end of the first front panel (120), and the second front panel (130) is coupled to the protruding surface part (123, 125).

3. The cooking appliance of claim 1 or 2, further comprising a housing (301) for accommodating a water tank (320), the housing (301) is coupled to the second front panel (130), wherein the second front panel (130) has an access hole (132) for inserting or withdrawing of the water tank (320).
- 5 4. The cooking appliance of claim 3, wherein the housing (310) comprises a bottom surface part (311) being disposed at a lower side of the water tank (320), wherein the bottom surface part (311) comprises a support surface (311a) disposed at the lower side of the water tank (320), and an overlap surface (311b) protruding forward from the support surface (311a), wherein the overlap surface (311b) is disposed to overlap a bottom surface of the second front panel (130) in an up-down direction.
- 10 5. The cooking appliance of claim 4, wherein the second front panel (130) comprises a first inner wall part (131a) being disposed at a lower side of the access hole (132), wherein the overlap surface (311b) closely contacts a bottom surface of the first inner wall part (131a), at a lower side of the bottom surface part (311), and the support surface (311a) connects to the first inner wall part (131a) in a front-rear direction.
- 15 6. The cooking appliance of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the housing (310) comprises a bottom surface part (311) being disposed in a lower portion of the water tank (320), and a lateral surface part (313) disposed in a lateral portion of the water tank (320) and connected to the bottom surface part (311), the lateral surface part (313) is provided with a first front coupling part (311c) and a second front coupling part (311d) protruding forward, wherein
20 the first front coupling part (311c) is fitted and coupled to the second front panel (130), and the second front coupling part (311d) is coupled to the second front panel (130) by a fastening member (s) fixing the second front coupling part (311d) to the second front panel (130).
- 25 7. The cooking appliance of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the second front panel (130) comprises a second inner wall part (131b) being disposed at an upper side of an access hole (132), the second inner wall part (131b) comprises a planar surface extending in a front-rear direction and a lateral direction, preferably the second front panel (130) further comprises a reinforcement rib (133c) protruding from an upper surface of the second inner wall part (131b).
- 30 8. The cooking appliance of claim 7, wherein the second front panel (130) further comprises a panel main body part (131) comprising a vertically planar surface for blocking the front of the electronic component space (103), and the second inner wall part (131b) protrudes rearward from the panel main body part (131).
- 35 9. The cooking appliance of claim 7 or 8, the second front panel (130), further comprising:
an outer wall part (131d) protruding rearward from the panel main body part (131) such that the outer wall part (131d) is disposed at an upper side of the second inner wall part (131b); and a connection rib (133d) protruding from the panel main body part (131) and connecting between the outer wall part (131d) and the second inner wall part (131b).
- 40 10. The cooking appliance of any one of the preceding claims, further comprising:
a duct part (143) being disposed at an upper side of the main body (110),
the housing (310) is disposed at an upper side of the duct part (143), wherein the duct part (143) forms a passage for discharging air from the electronic component space (103) out of the electronic component space (103)
45 through an inside of the duct part (143), and at least a portion of the housing (310) is disposed to overlap the duct part (143) in an up-down direction.
- 50 11. The cooking appliance of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the housing (310) comprises a bottom surface part (311) disposed in a lower portion of the water tank (320), wherein the water tank (320) comprises a sliding projection (327) protruding downward from a bottom surface of the water tank (320), wherein the sliding projection (327) extends in a front-rear direction.
- 55 12. The cooking appliance of claim 11, wherein a pair of the sliding projections (327) is spaced a predetermined distance apart from each other in a lateral direction, and a pair of guide projections (317) protrudes upward from the bottom surface part (311), the sliding projection (327) is disposed between the pair of guide projections (317); and/or the cooking appliance further comprises a lateral projection (329) protruding from the guide projection (317) or the sliding projection (327) in a way that the lateral projection (329) is disposed between the guide projection (317) and the sliding projection (327) facing each other in the lateral direction.

13. The cooking appliance of any one of the preceding claims 3-12, wherein a front surface of the water tank (320) is exposed to a front of the second front panel (130) through the access hole (132), wherein a grip part (325) is exposed to a front of the water tank (320).

5 14. The cooking appliance of claim 13, the grip part (325), comprising;

a depressed surface part (325a) provided rearward from the front surface of the water tank (320) by a pre-determined distance; and

10 a connected surface part (325b) connecting between the front surface of the water tank (320) and the depressed surface part (325a),

wherein an insertion space (326) being surrounded by the connected surface part (325b) and the depressed surface part (325a) is formed at a lower side of the connected surface part (325b), wherein the insertion space (326) is open forward.

15 15. The cooking appliance of claim 13 or 14, wherein the second front panel (130) comprises:

a first inner wall part (131a) being disposed at a lower side of the access hole (132),

a lower groove part (134) provided on a front surface of the first inner wall part (131a), wherein the lower groove part (134) is exposed to a front of the first inner wall part (131a),

20 the lower groove part (134) is depressed rearward from the front surface of the first inner wall part (131a), and a space being surrounded by the lower groove part (134) is open upward and forward.

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FIG. 1

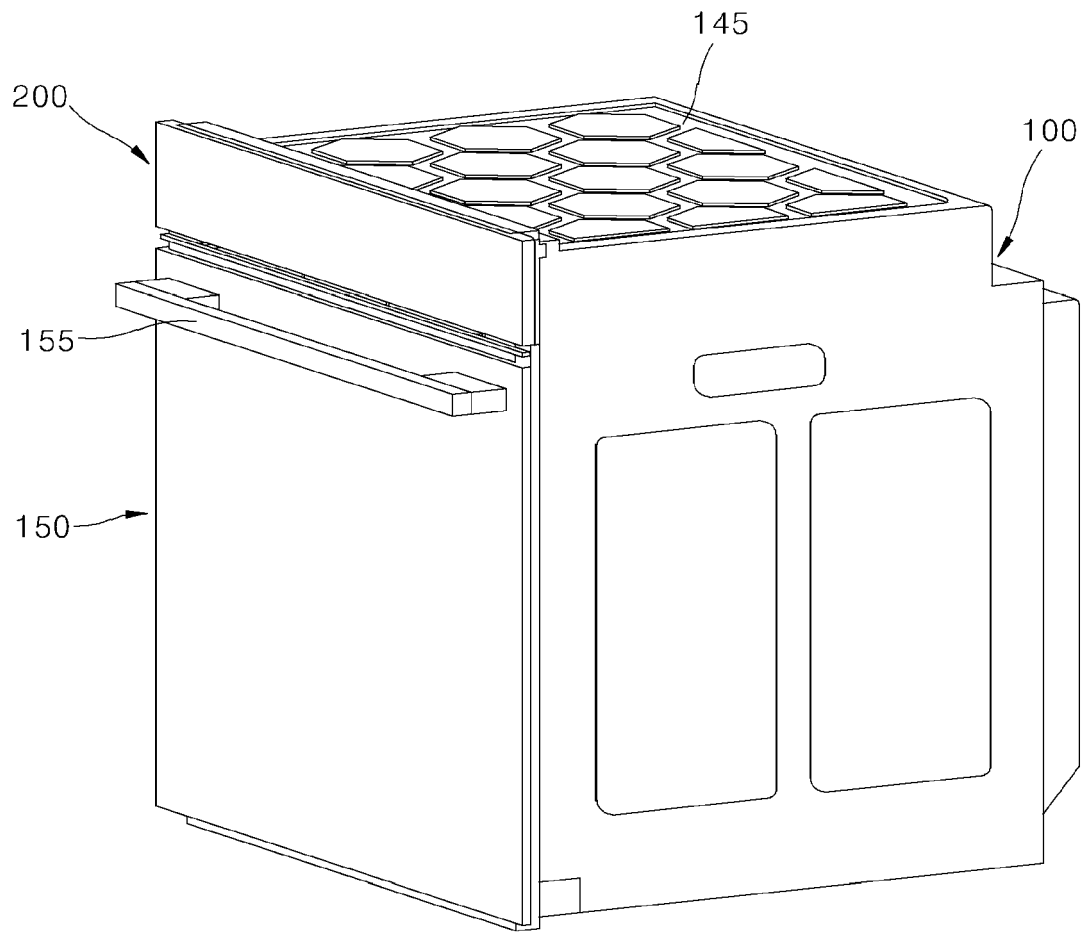


FIG. 2

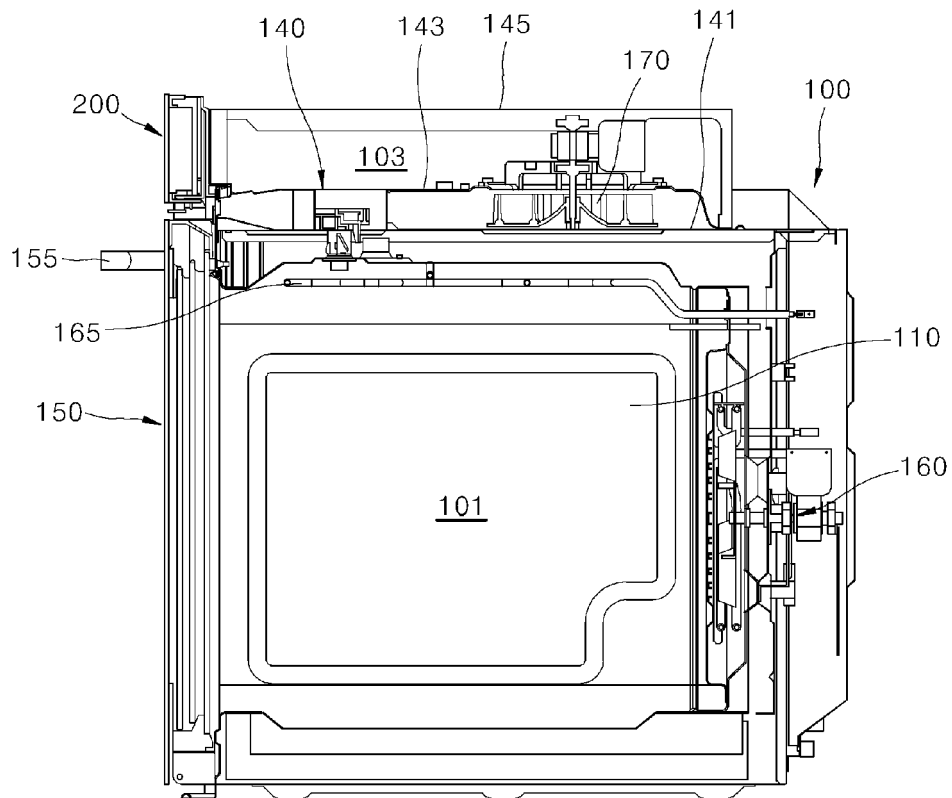


FIG. 3

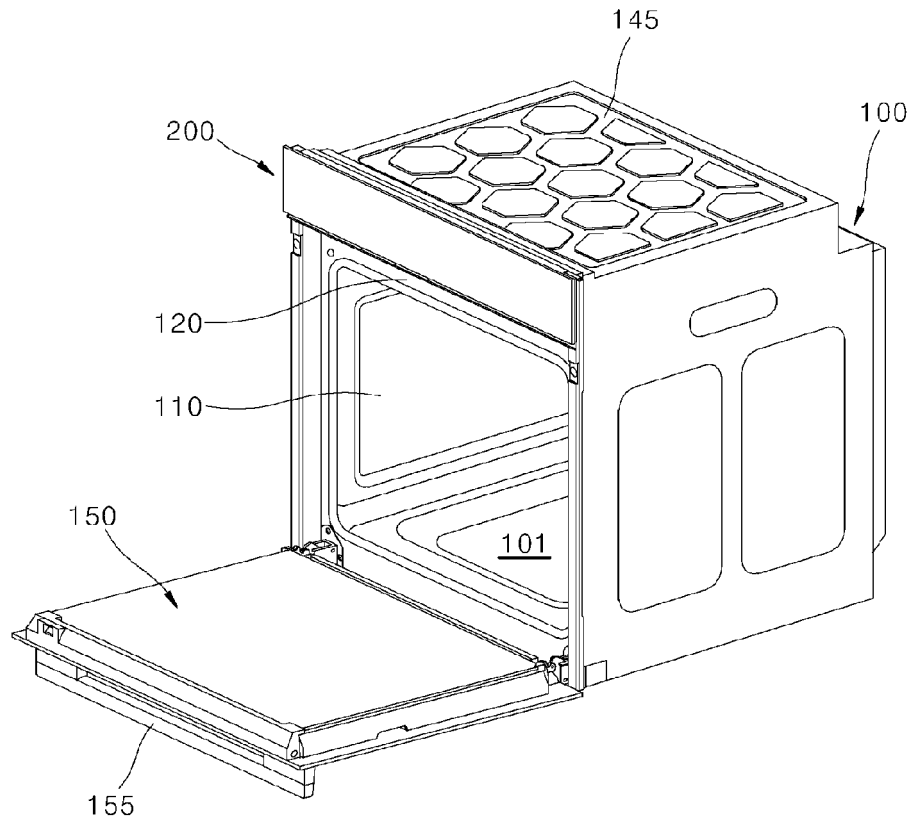


FIG. 4

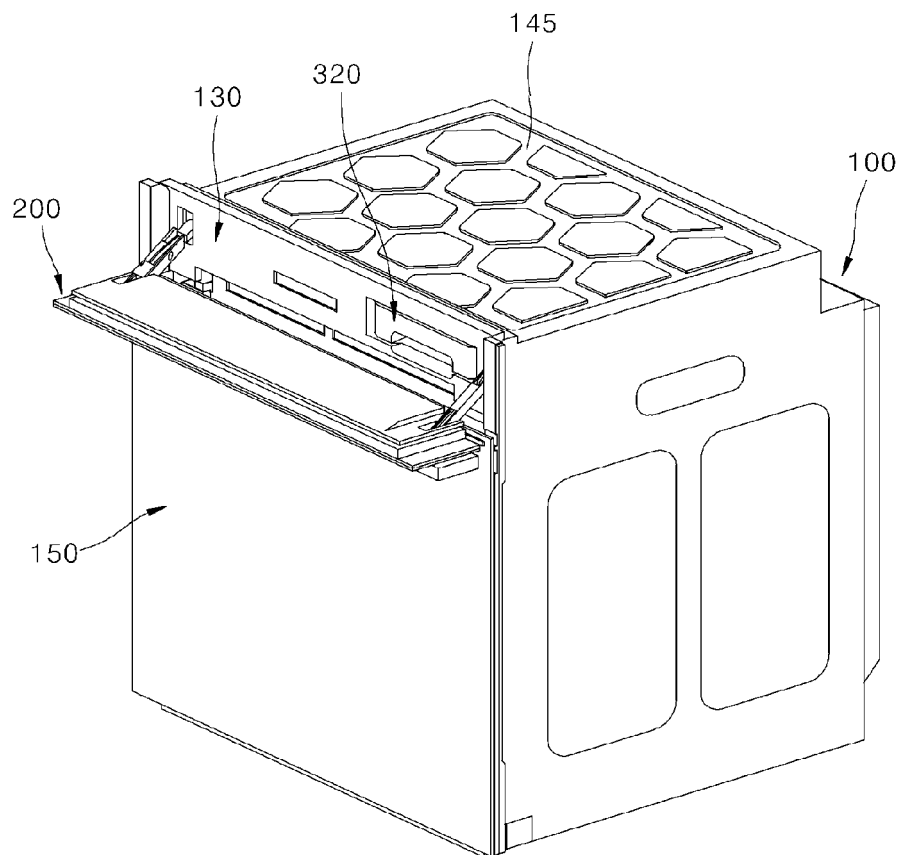


FIG. 5

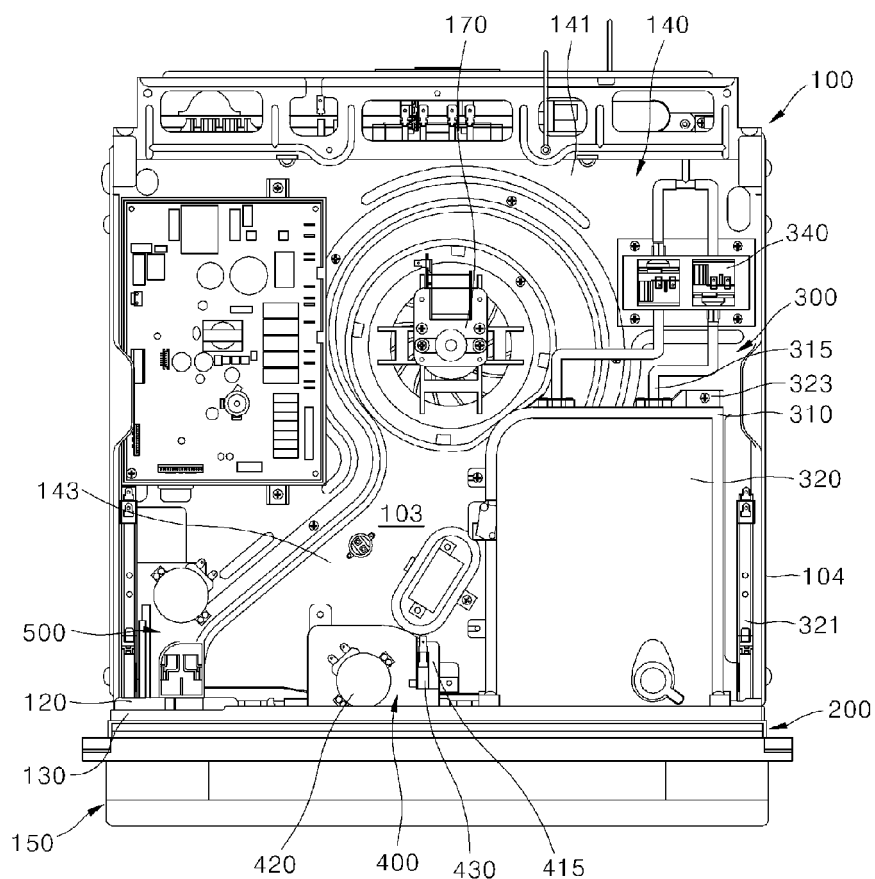


FIG. 6

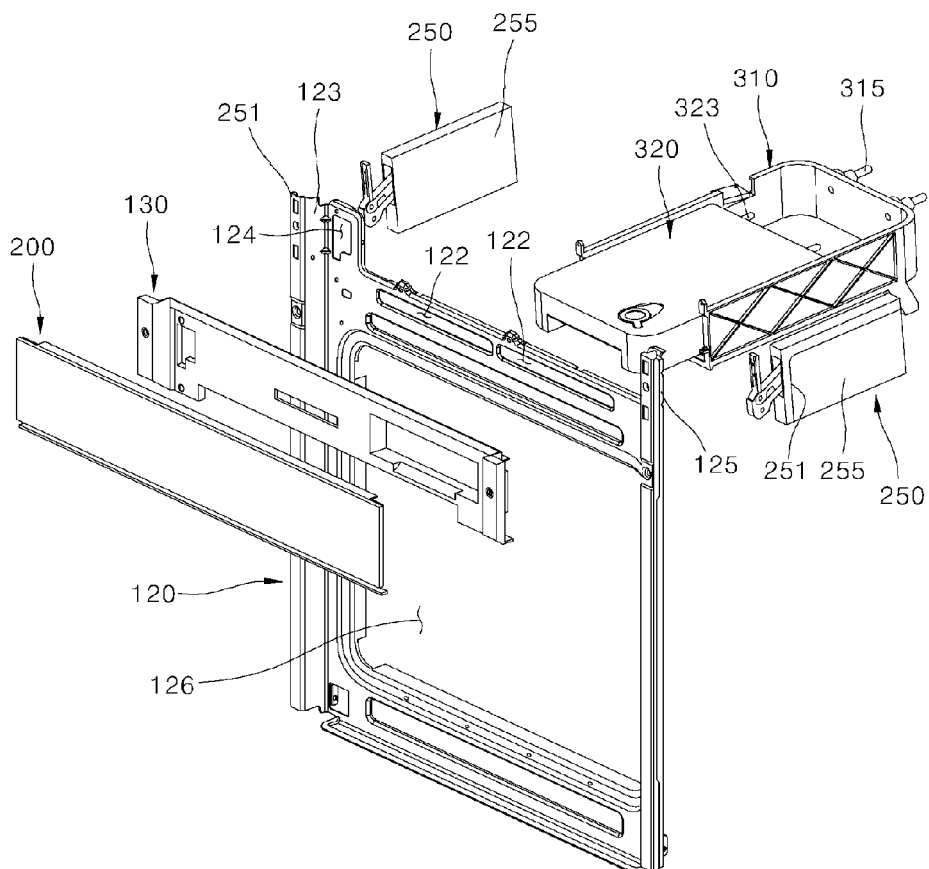


FIG. 7

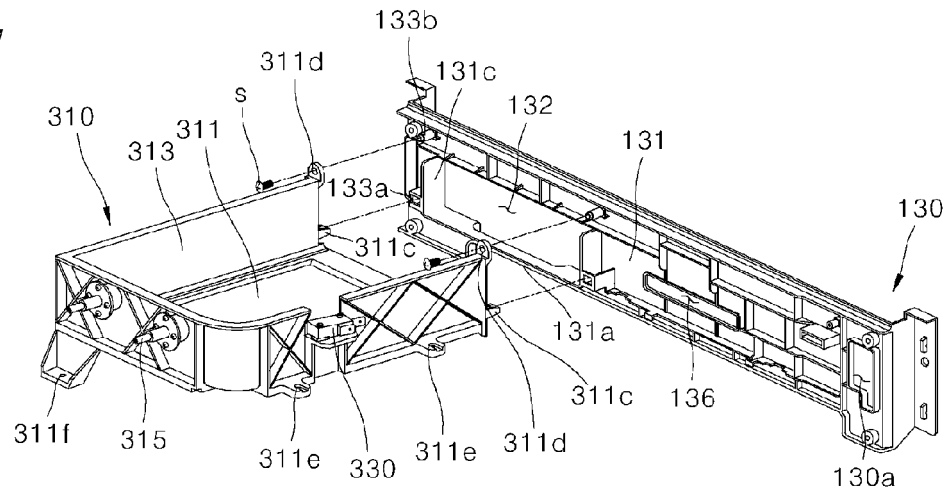


FIG. 8

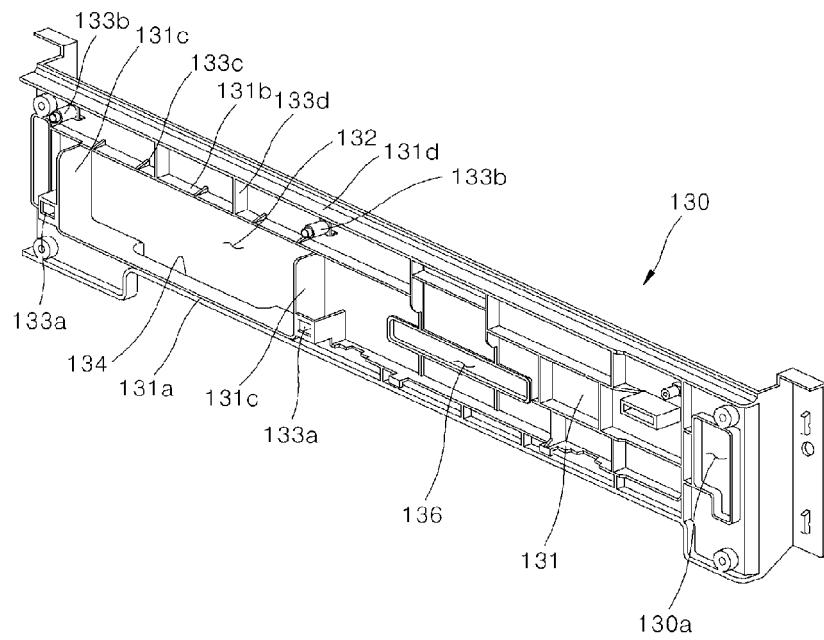


FIG. 9

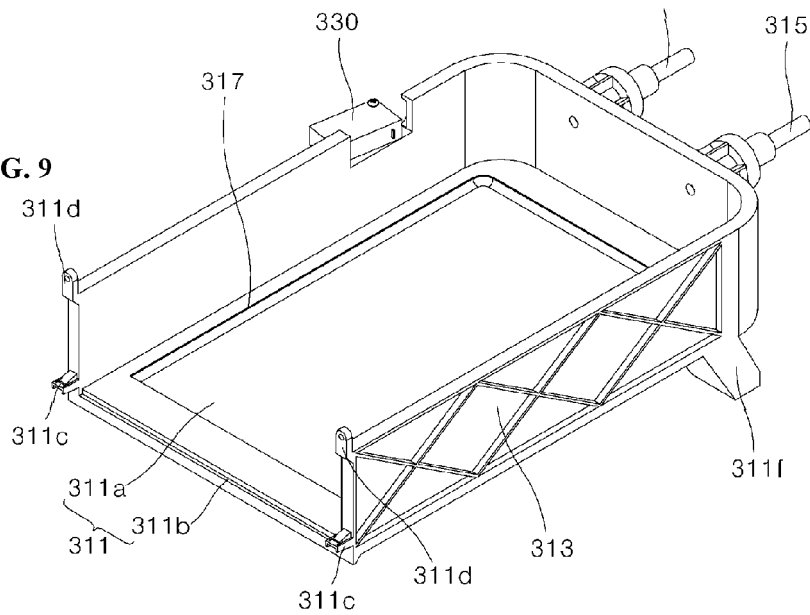


FIG. 10

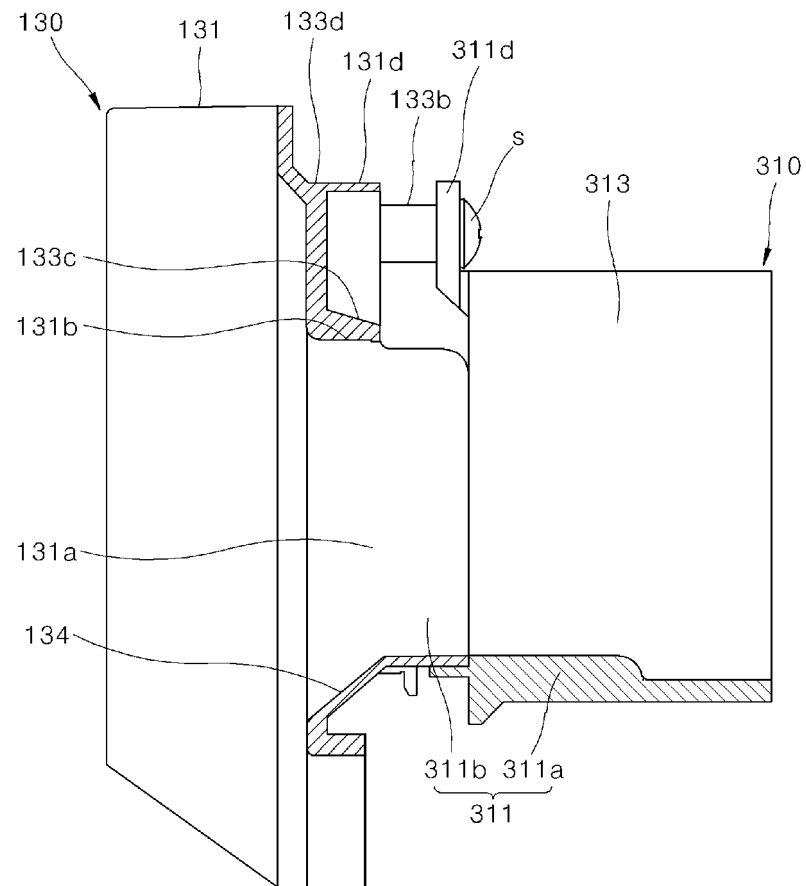


FIG. 11

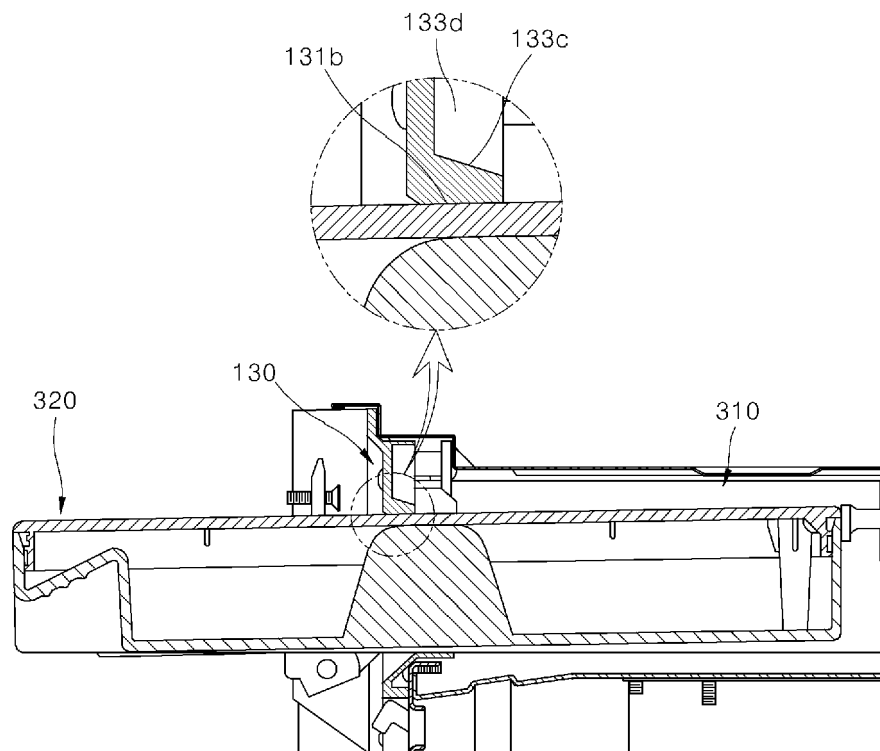


FIG. 12

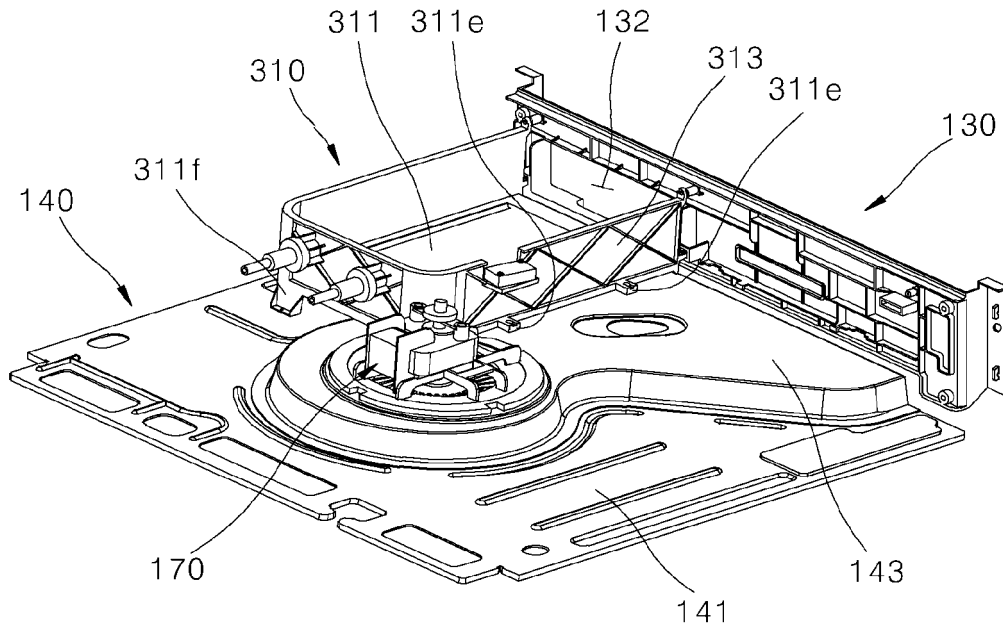
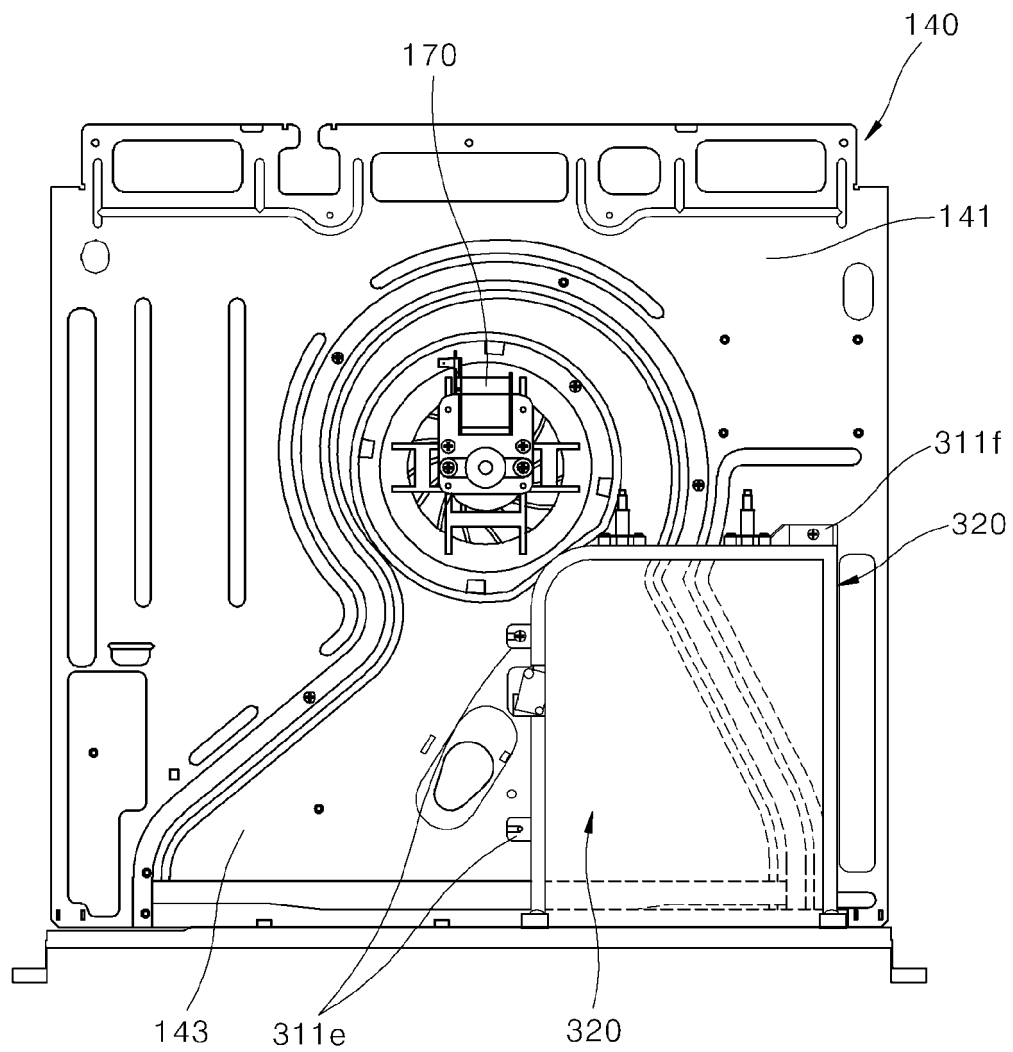


FIG. 13



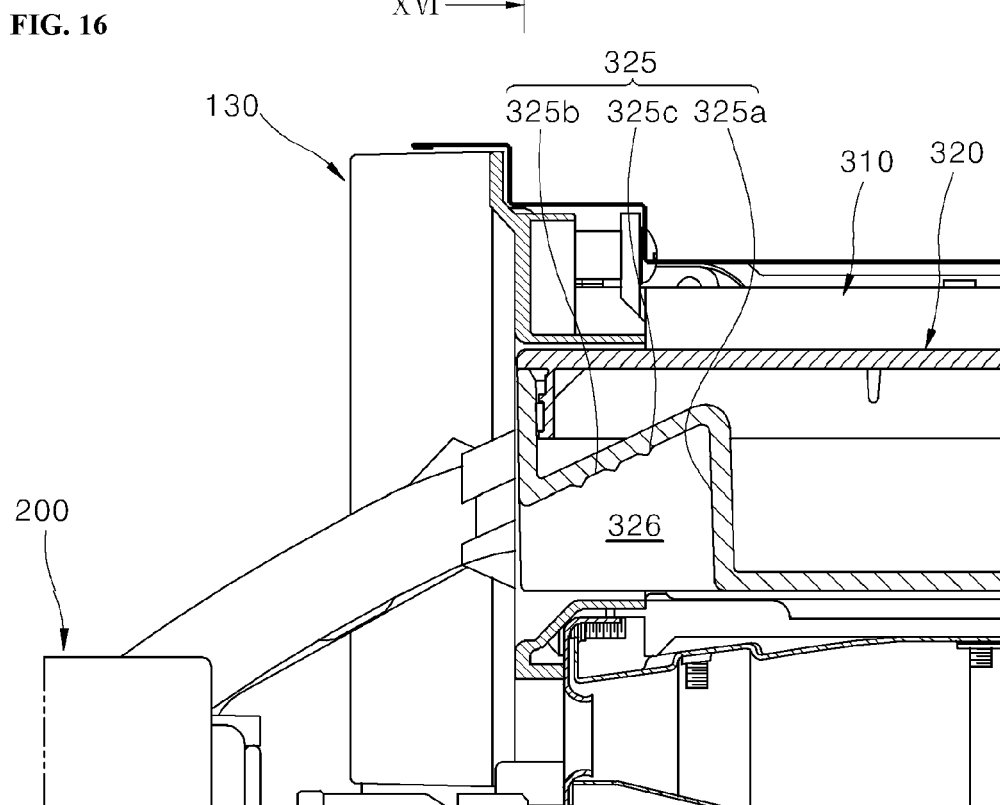
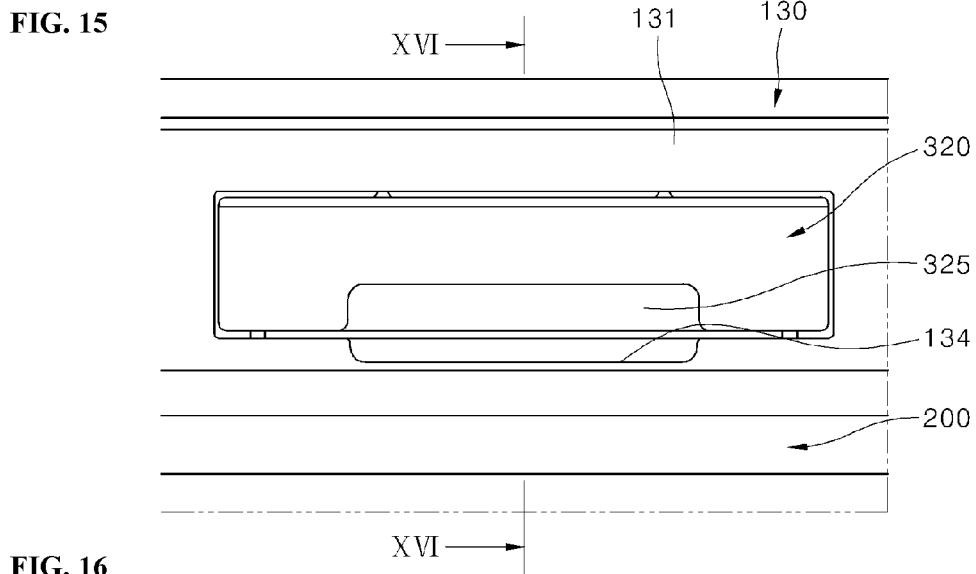
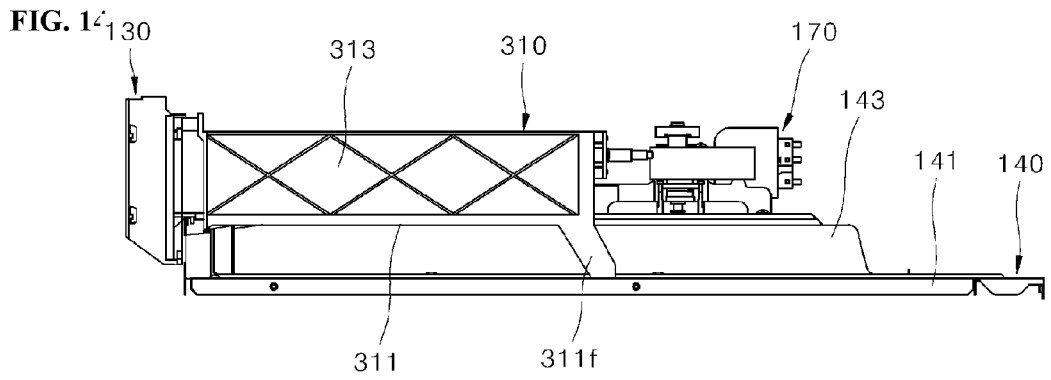


FIG. 17

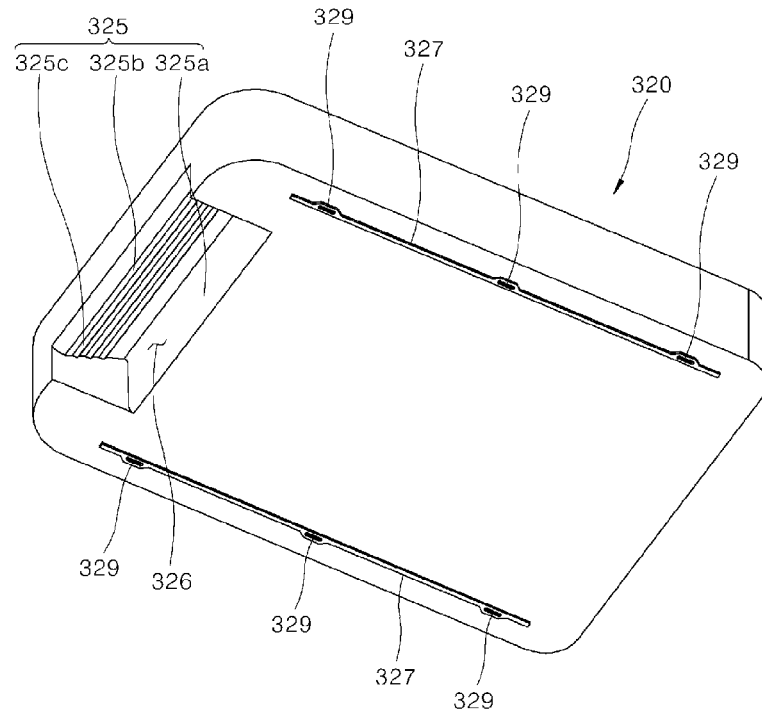


FIG. 18

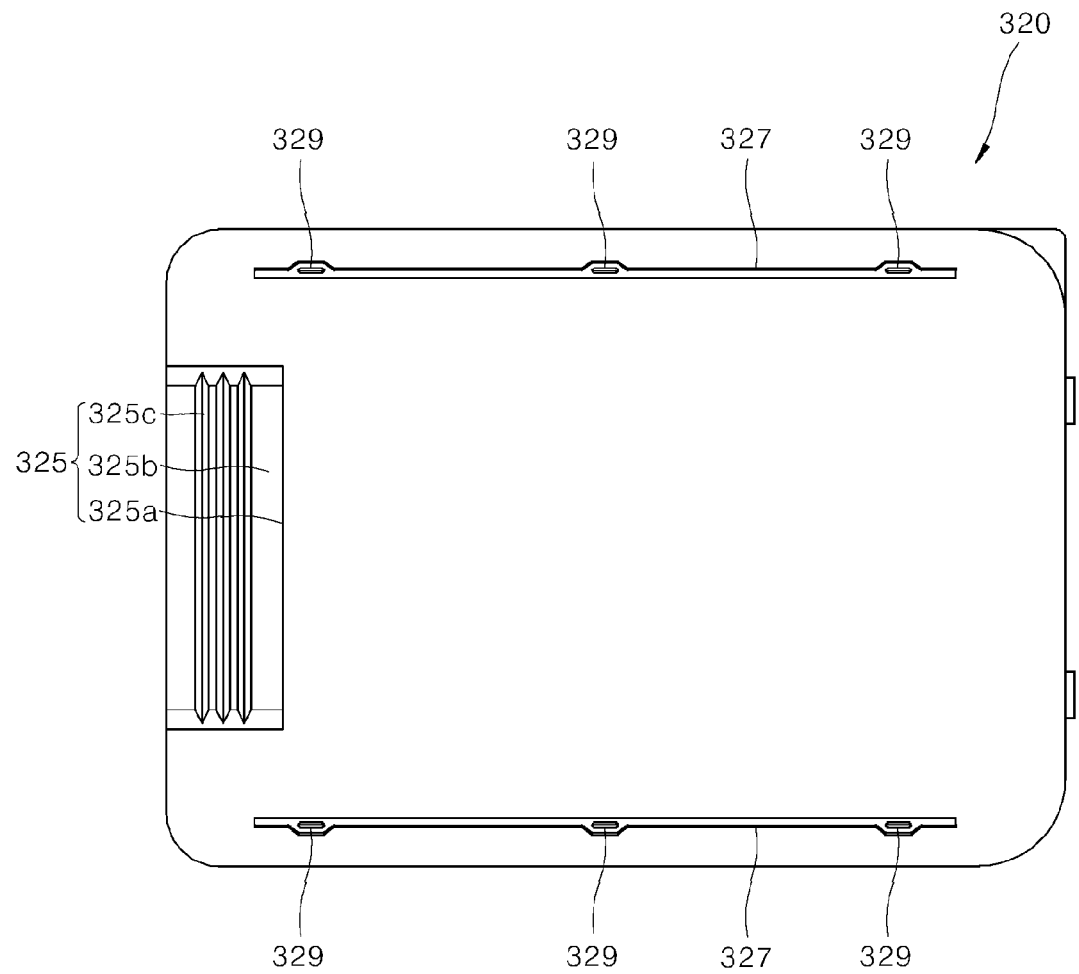


FIG. 19

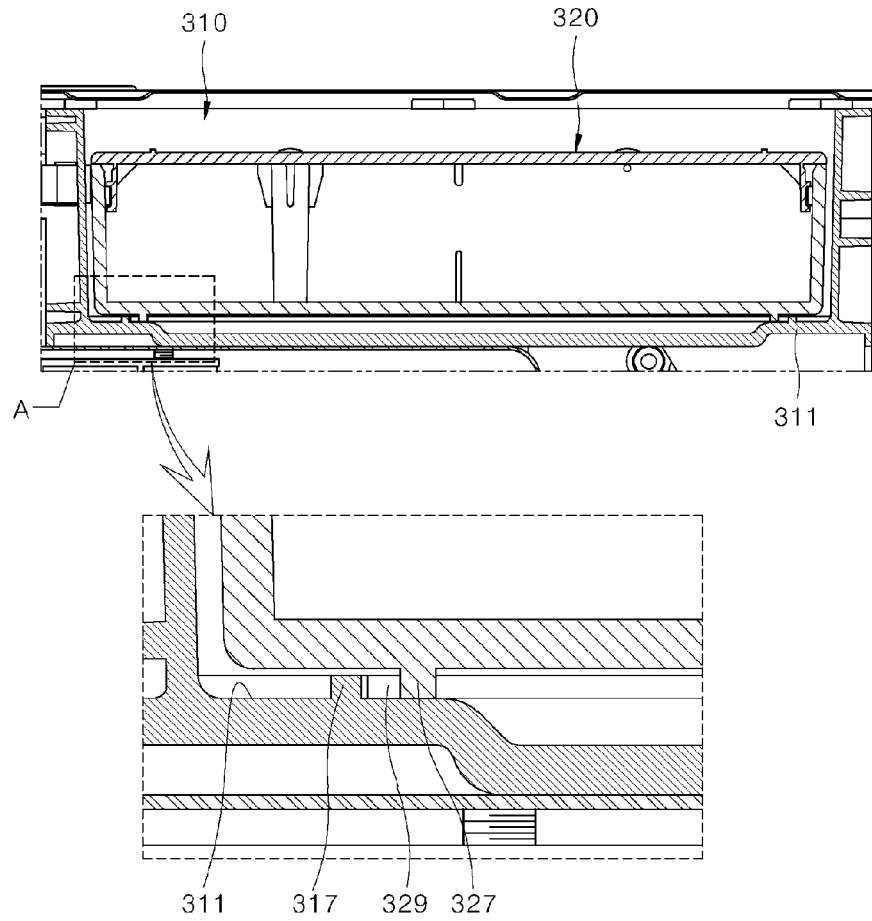


FIG. 20

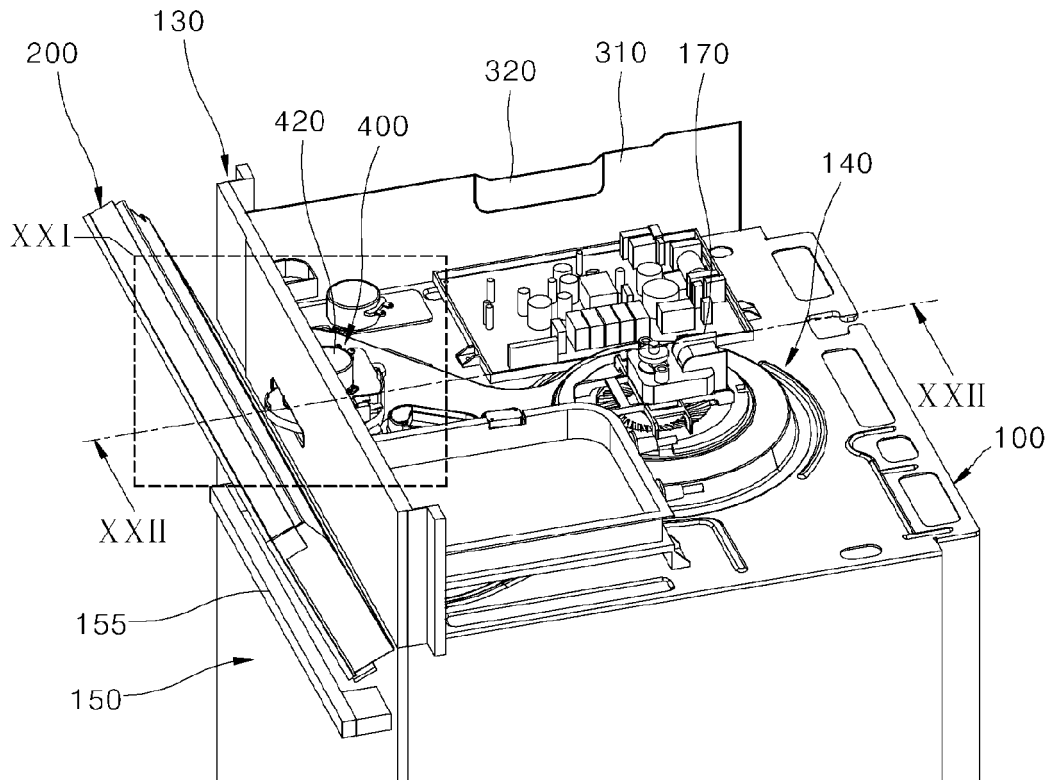


FIG. 21

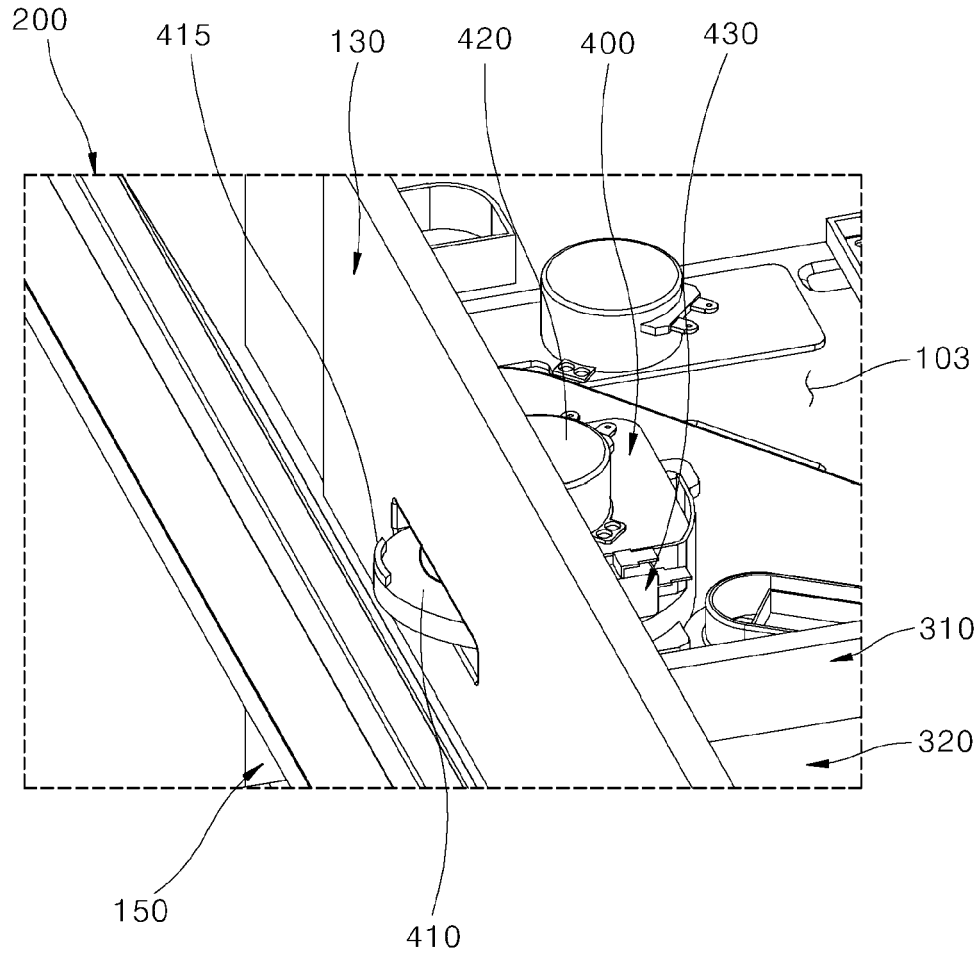


FIG. 22

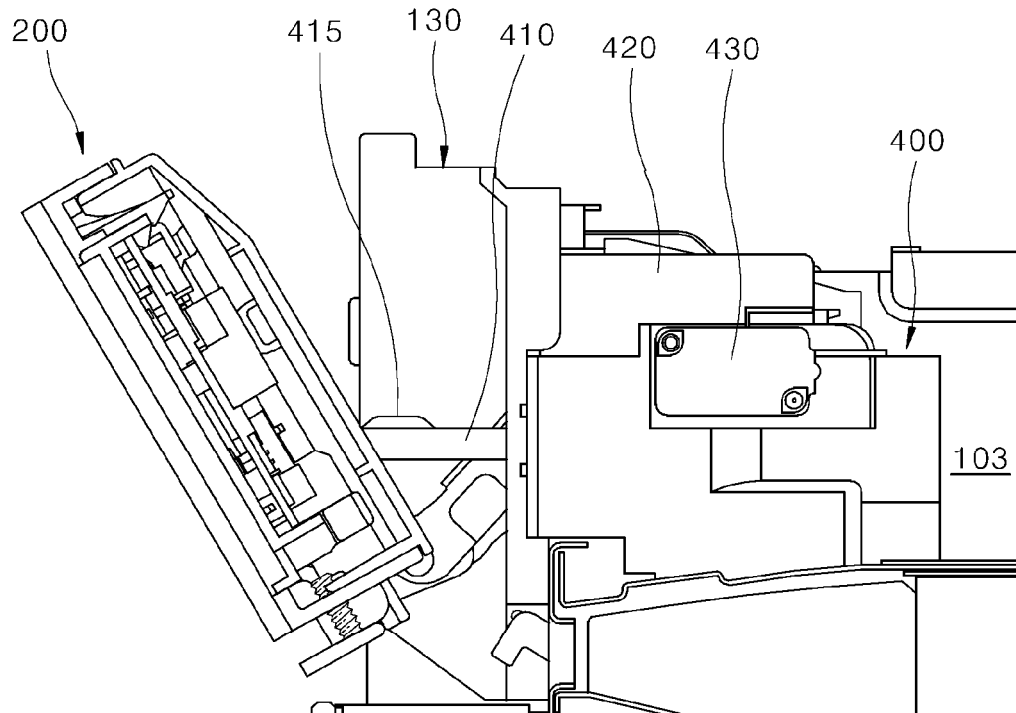


FIG. 23

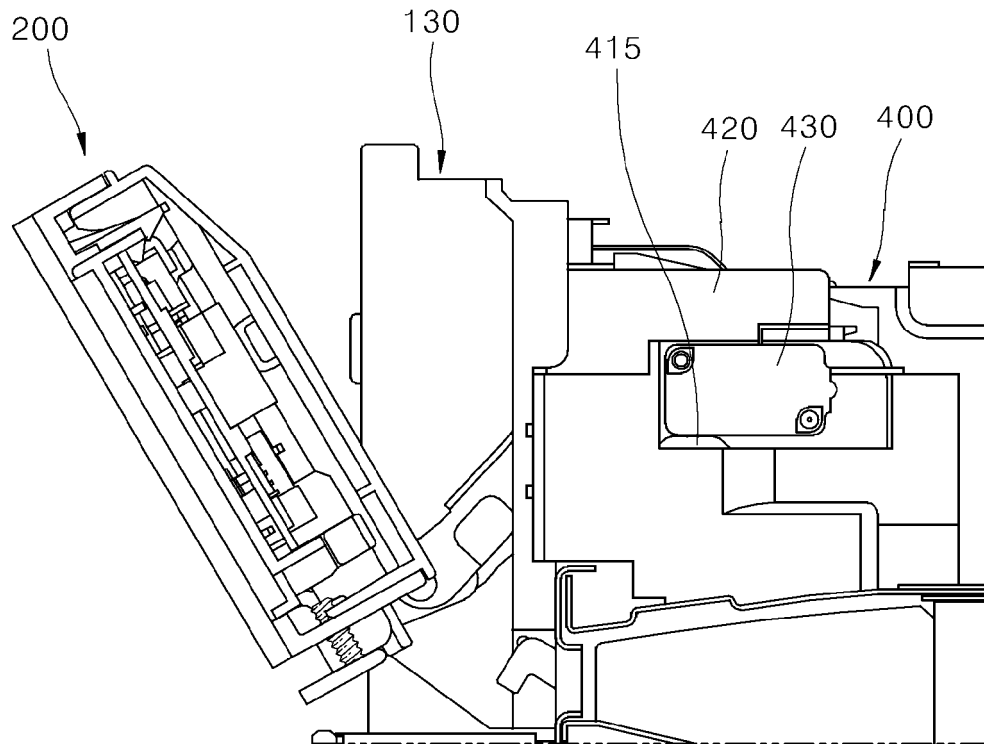


FIG. 24

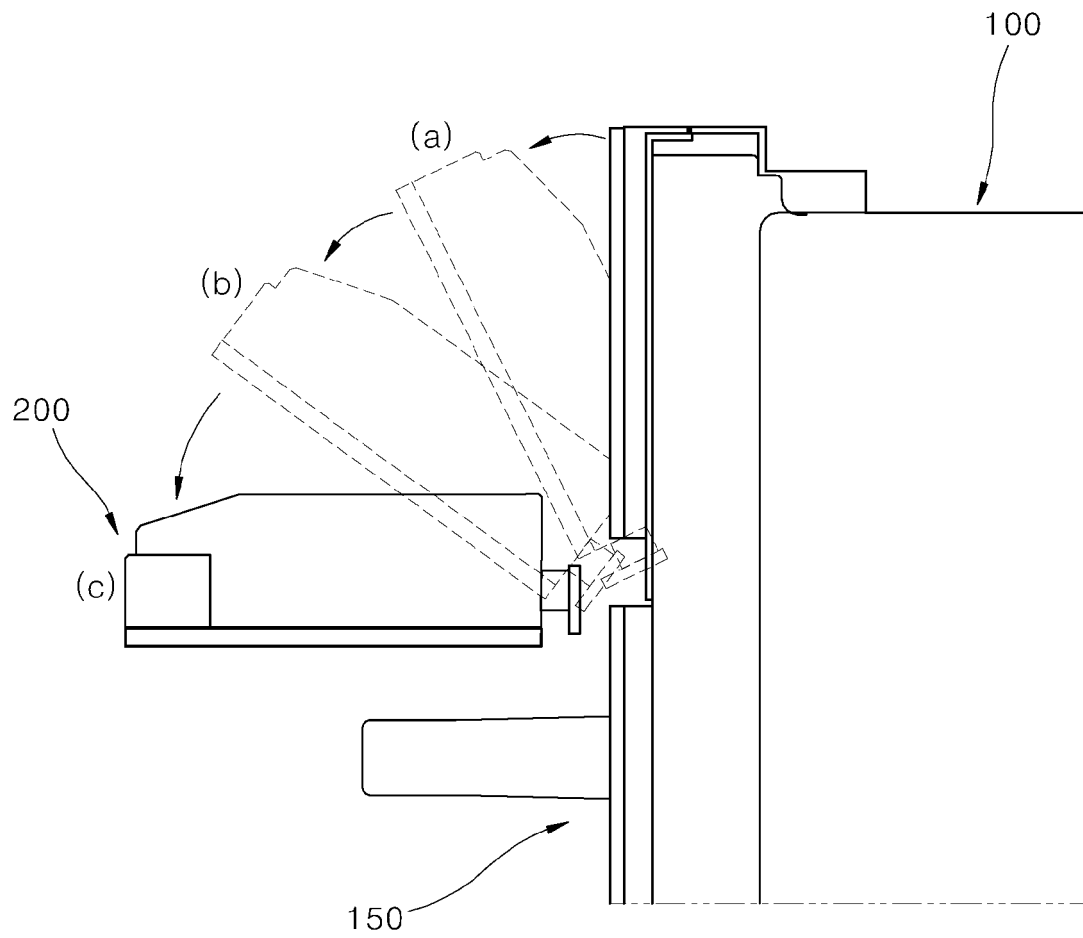
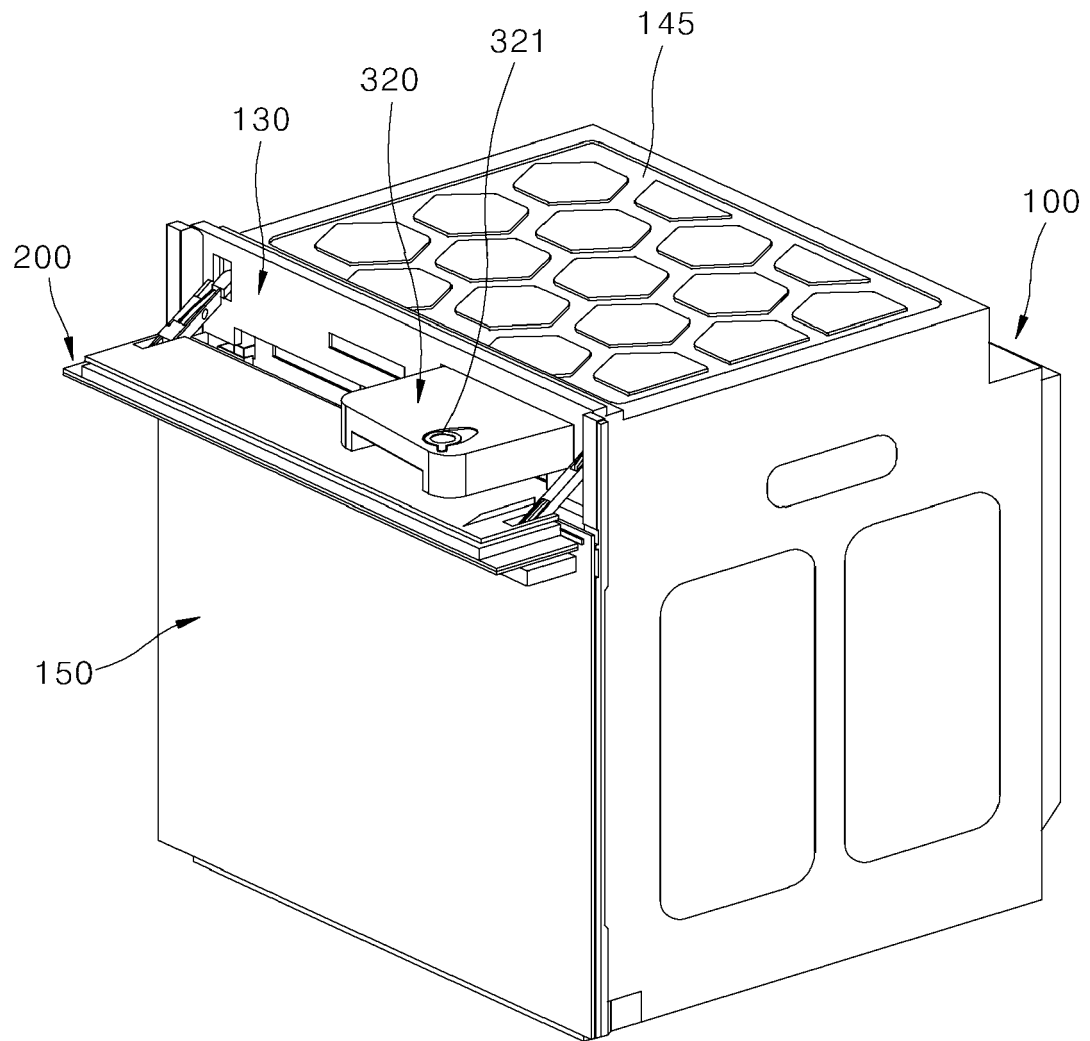


FIG. 25



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

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