

C. METTLER.
ELECTRIC STOVE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1913.

1,064,358.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Fig. 1.

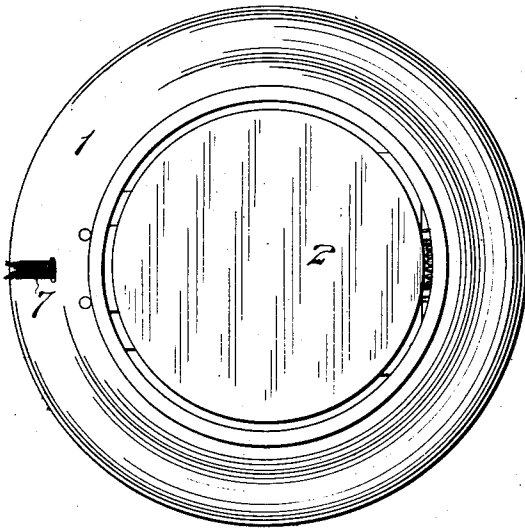


Fig. 3.

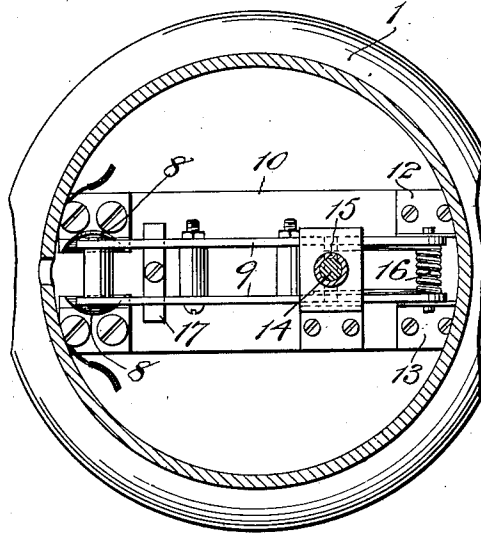


Fig. 2.

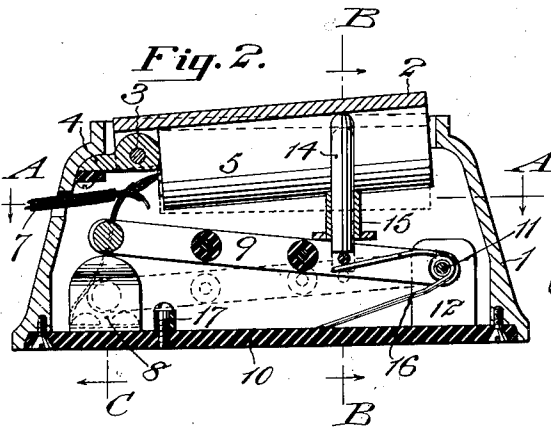


Fig. 4.

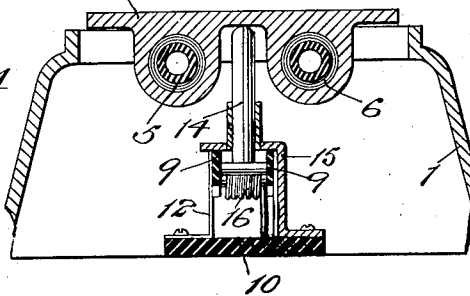
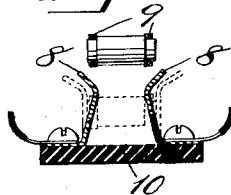


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
Hyperion Barry.
F. George Barry,

Inventor:
Casper Mettler
by his attorneys
Brown & Ward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CASPAR METTLER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO HENRY W. LEETE AND ONE-THIRD TO GEORGE C. MOORE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

ELECTRIC STOVE.

1,064,358.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CASPAR METTLER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric stoves and comprises a stove in which the weight of any ordinary utensil in common use is sufficient to make the circuit through the heating element of the stove when the utensil is placed upon the stove and to permit the circuit to be broken when the utensil is removed from the stove, whereby the stove is applicable for use without requiring a special utensil therefor and may be sold as a complete article of manufacture in itself, for use in connection with pots, pans, skillets, boilers and other common utensils of various shapes and sizes.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the stove in top plan, Fig. 2 is a vertical central section through the same, Fig. 3 is a section taken in the plane of the line A—A of Fig. 2, Fig. 4 is a section taken in the plane of the line B—B of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a section taken in the plane of the line C of Fig. 2.

The hollow base of the stove is denoted by 1.

The platform on which the utensil is to be placed is denoted by 2 and it is hinged at 3 to a bracket 4 secured within the base in such a position that the top of the platform 2 projects above the top of the said base. This platform 2 carries a heating element. In the present instance, two of these elements 5, 6, are shown extending along the under side of the platform 2.

The main electric conducting cable is denoted by 7 and its branches lead respectively to the heating elements 5, 6, and to one member 8 of a cut-out switch, the other member of which switch is denoted by 9. The member 8 of the switch is mounted upon a cross bar 10 secured at its ends to the base 1. This member 8 of the switch is insulated from the base as, for instance, by making the cross bar 10 of insulating material. The movable member 9 of the switch is hinged at 11 to brackets 12, 13, carried by the cross bar 10.

A connecting rod 14 is fitted to slide in a suitable bracket 15 carried by the cross bar 10, which bar 14 engages the platform 2 and the movable member 9 of the switch so that these two parts are connected to move together. A spring 16 serves to yieldingly hold the platform 2 in its raised position and the movable member 9 of the switch out of contact with the stationary member 8 thereof. With the parts in this normal position, the circuit through the heating elements is broken. The tension of the spring 16 and the arrangement of the parts are such that the weight of any ordinary utensil in common use, when the utensil is placed upon the platform 2, will serve to depress the platform and through the connecting rod 14 close the switch 8, 9, and thus make the circuit through the heating elements. The moment the utensil is removed from the platform 2, the spring 16 will return the parts to their normal position and automatically break the circuit through the heating elements. A stop 17 is provided for limiting the downward movement of the platform 2 through its engagement with the movable member 9 of the switch.

It is to be understood that in a stove of this character, where the making and breaking of the circuit is controlled by the weight of an ordinary utensil, the parts should be so delicately adjusted that a very slight weight applied to the platform 2 will serve to make the circuit so as to render the stove applicable for the lightest of utensils.

It will be seen from the above description that this cooking stove is one which is not limited at all to any special form of utensil and is one which can be used in connection with utensils in common use and that it is not limited at all to any particular size of utensil.

It is evident that various changes might be resorted to in the construction, form and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention; hence I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth, but

What I claim is:—

1. In an electric stove, a heating element, and a movable platform adapted to be controlled by the weight of a separate utensil for making and breaking the circuit through said heating element.

2. In an electric stove, a heating element, and a movable platform carrying the same, adapted to be controlled by the weight of a separate utensil for making and breaking
5 the circuit through said heating element.

3. In an electric stove, a suitable base, a movable platform carried thereby, a heating element, a cut-out switch, a connection between the movable member of the switch
10 and the platform for transmitting motion one to the other and a spring normally holding the switch open and the platform raised, said platform being adapted to be depressed
15 by the weight of a separate utensil for closing said switch to make the circuit through said heating element.

4. In an electric stove, a suitable base, a platform hinged thereto, a heating element

carried by the platform, a cut-out switch carried by the base, a mechanical connection between the switch and platform whereby the movement of one controls the movement of the other and a spring for normally holding the switch open and the platform raised, said platform being adapted to
20 be depressed by the weight of a separate utensil for closing the switch to make the circuit through said heating element.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in
25 presence of two witnesses, this fifth day of February 1913.

CASPAR METTLER.

Witnesses:

MARY H. HAWLEY,
WM. E. ROWLAND.