B. F. GILL & J. D. KIZER.

STOVE LID.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1909.

952,008. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

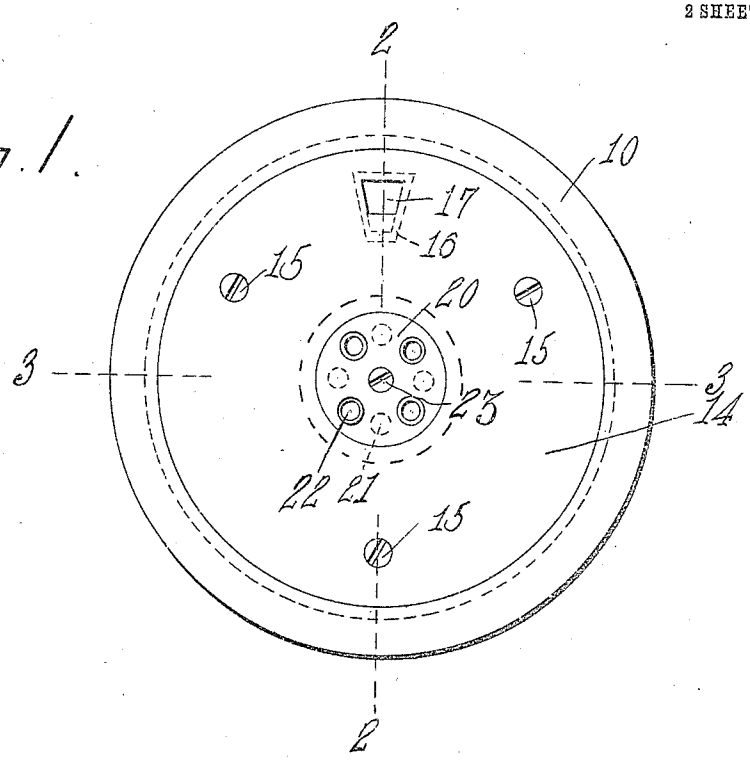
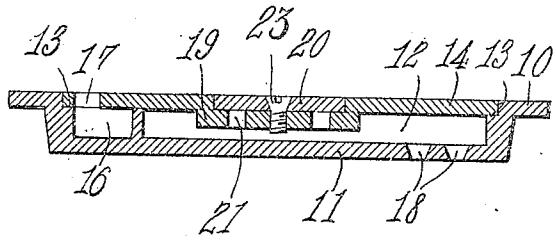


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

C. R. Hardy

C. K. Woodward.

Inventors

Benjmen F. Gill

John D. Kizer

By Dandelion Dandelion

Attorneys

ANDREW B. GRAHAM CO., PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

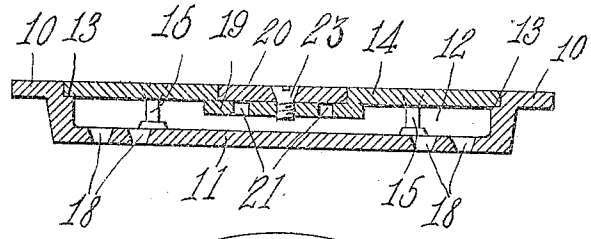


Fig. 4.

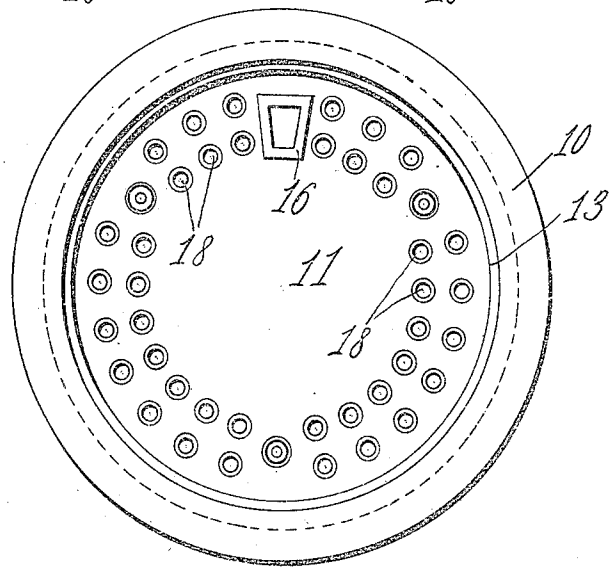
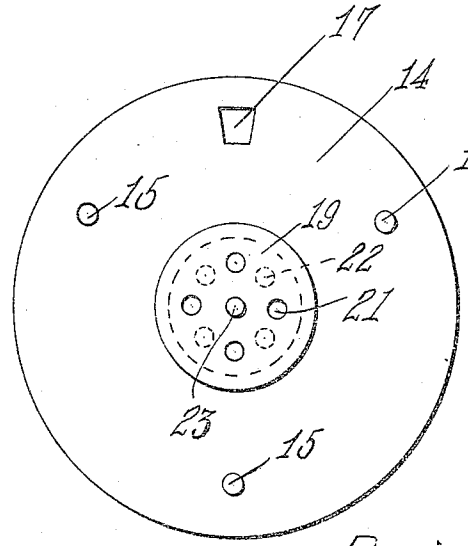


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

C. R. Hardy.

E. M. Woodward.

Inventors

Benjmen F. Gill

John D. Kizer

By Saunders & Saunders

Attorneys

ANDREW B. GRAHAM CO. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJMEN FRANKLIN GILL AND JOHN D. KIZER, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

STOVE-LID.

952,008. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 15, 1910.

Application filed May 22, 1909. Serial No. 497,577.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJMEN F. GILL and JOHN D. KIZER, citizens of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stove-Lids; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in stove lids, of the class wherein provision is made for increasing and accelerating the combustion, and controlling the supply of heated air to a stove.

The improved device is applicable more particularly to cook stoves, and for the purpose of illustration is shown applied to a griddle or cover of this character.

The principal object of the invention is to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claim, and in drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved device. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the base member detached. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the upper member detached.

The improved device is formed in two parts, a base portion comprising an annular rim 10 and a depressed central portion 11, whereby a relatively large circular recess 12 is formed. The annular member 10 is provided with an annular shoulder or ledge 13, and bearing upon this shoulder or ledge is the upper member 14. The upper member is secured to the lower member by a plurality of screws 15 or other suitable fastening devices. The lower member 11 is provided with a small inclosed chamber 16, and the upper member 14 is provided with an aperture 17, the aperture being somewhat smaller than the chamber, and coacting with the chamber to produce an efficient cavity for the reception of the stove lifter. By this means the two connected parts 14—11 may be placed in position upon the stove or removed therefrom in the ordinary manner.

The central portion 11 of the base member is provided near its outer side with a plurality of spaced apertures 18, leaving the central portion without the apertures, as shown in Fig. 4.

The upper member 14 is provided centrally with a sunken portion 19, and mounted for rotation in this sunken portion 19 is a plate 20, the latter secured in position by a screw 23. The depressed portion 19 is provided with a plurality of spaced apertures 21, and the plate 20 is provided with a corresponding number of apertures 22, the apertures 22 equaling in number the apertures 21. When the plate 20 is disposed in one position the apertures 21—22 will be in registering position, and when the plate 20 is disposed in another position the apertures 22 will come opposite the solid portion of the depressed portion 19, and thus cut off the supply of air passing through the chamber 12.

The apertures 21—22 being located centrally of the plate 14, and the apertures 18 being located near the outer portion of the base member 11, the air which enters through the apertures 21—22 when the latter are arranged in registering position must necessarily pass laterally to enter the apertures 18, and any air which passes first through the apertures 18 must pass toward the center and escape through the apertures 21—22. By this arrangement it will be obvious that the air is caused to take a somewhat circuitous route, and in its passage through the device is heated to a high degree before it enters the combustion chamber, it being understood that any inequality of air pressure without and within the combustion chamber respectively causes the air to feed automatically through the conduit passages just described.

The improved device is simple in construction, can be inexpensively manufactured, and adapted without structural changes to stoves of various sizes, and to stoves employing various kinds of fuel.

What is claimed is:—

The herein described stove lid comprising a base member having an upwardly extending rim formed with an annular shoulder on its inner side and an outwardly extending annular supporting flange on its outer side, said base member being further provided with perforations in its bottom near its periphery; an upper plate supported on

the said annular shoulder, spaced by said rim from the bottom of the base member and provided with a circular depressed central portion, the bottom of which is provided with perforations, said plate being further provided with a lifter opening and said base member having a chambered portion under said lifter opening and on which the said plate bears, means securing the base member and the plate together, and a cut-off plate mounted for rotation in the depressed central portion of the first-named plate and having perforations to be brought into or out of register with those of the bottom of said central depressed portion.

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

BENJMEN FRANKLIN GILL.
JOHN D. KIZER.

Witnesses:
JOHN T. HOWE,
LILLIAN MOYER.