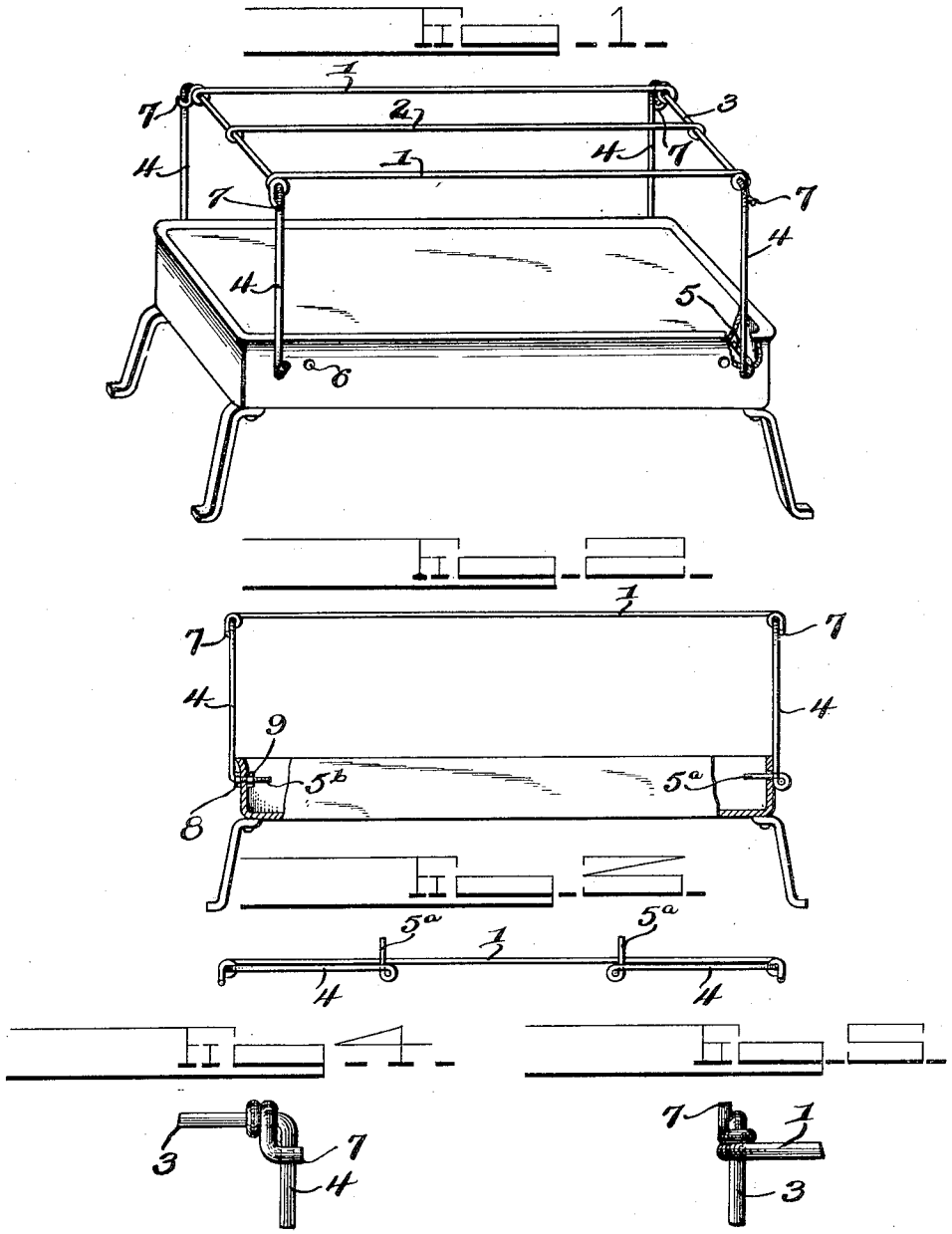
W. J. MOOR.

STOVE RACK.

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STOVE-RACK.

1,128,485. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 16, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. MOOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Damascus, in the county of Washington and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stove-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in stove racks and more particularly to an attachable rack for portable stoves.

The object of this invention is to provide a rack or stand of light construction which may be quickly attached to or detached from a portable stove, such as electric stoves, for supporting dishes or articles to be heated or kept warm above the stove without interfering with the use of the stove for cooking purposes at the same time.

The advantages of this rack are obvious as most portable stoves have but one heating surface so that when the stove is used for cooking purposes its heat can not, without the use of this device, be otherwise used. Furthermore, there are many times when it is desired to keep articles warm or heat them slightly. The placing of such articles directly upon the heating surface would subject them to too great a heat for the purpose desired.

Another advantage of this rack or stand is that it may be quickly attached or detached and when not in use may be collapsed or folded flat so as to take up but little room.

While the preferred forms of this invention are illustrated upon the accompanying sheet of drawing yet it is to be understood that minor detail changes may be made without departing from the scope thereof.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective, partly in section, illustrating one form of this invention in place upon a portable stove. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation, partly in section, illustrating modified means of attaching this invention to a portable stove. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of the rack or stand in collapsed or folded position. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view in end elevation of one corner of the rack or stand illustrating the attachment of one of the side members to the legs. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of Fig. 4.

While this rack or stand is of a construction that makes it particularly adaptable for use upon electric stoves, it may be used as well with oil, gas, or alcohol stoves which are provided with a frame surrounding the heating surface which the legs of this rack may engage. The rack is constructed of metal and preferably of wire which is light in weight and yet possesses sufficient strength and rigidity and the resiliency of which lends itself readily to the purposes hereinafter described.

The top or supporting surface of the rack may be of any form to correspond to the shape of the stove to which it is to be applied, and as shown in Fig. 1, comprises parallel side members 1 with an intermediate member 2 or members hingedly connected to end members 3 which are parallel to each other and at right angles to the side members. The end members 3 are provided with integral legs 4 depending at an angle therefrom. The lower ends of the legs are provided with feet 5 extending inwardly in the same plane as the legs and end member of each end.

The stove illustrated in Fig. 1 is a form of electric stove in which the frame surrounding the heating surface is originally provided with a plurality of equally spaced apertures 6 on each side. To attach this rack or stand the legs at each end are separated and the inturned feet snapped through corresponding apertures upon the opposite sides of the frame and the resiliency of the legs will maintain the feet in place and retain the lower portions of the legs in contact with the sides of the frame to hold the rack or stand in place. In other forms of stoves it may be necessary to drill the apertures in the frame for the reception of the feet. To maintain the rack in upright position and prevent longitudinal movement about the feet the hinged connections of the side members 1 are provided with stops of any desired form to be engaged by the legs 4. Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate a form of hinged connection in which two turns of the extremity of the side member 1 is taken about the end member 3 with the extreme end bent in the path of the leg 4 to form a stop 7 to limit the outward movement of the leg.

At times it may be desirous to attach the rack legs to the ends of the stove and such a construction is illustrated in Fig. 2. The parts are the same as above described except that the feet 5ª of the opposite ends are

bent toward each other. In this form the stops 7 upon the side members 1 impart a resistance to the outward movement of the legs and will maintain them in resilient contact with the ends of the stove frame, yet permit the feet to be snapped into and out of position.

It is preferable to form the feet by taking a three-quarter turn in the lower end of the leg so that when the frame of the stove is vertical the foot entering the aperture will have an abutment on the exterior above and below the aperture. In cases where the frame of the stove has an upper outward flare the feet 5^a may be screw-threaded and nut 8 positioned upon the exterior portion, or in any case two nuts 8 and 9 may be threaded upon the foot, as shown on the left hand of Fig. 2, to engage the exterior and interior of the frame.

Fig. 3 shows the form illustrated in Fig. 2 in folded position. The form shown in Fig. 1 will fold in the same manner but the feet 5 will not project above the side members as they lie in the same plane as the end members 3. In electric stoves in which the resistance unit is bolted to the frame, the screw-threaded feet 5^b may be substituted for the said bolts.

It is to be understood that this rack may be attached to a stove having a circular frame by bending the feet in a horizontal plane to extend in the direction of the center of the stove.

What I claim is:

1. A stove rack comprising a supporting surface including side members and end members, depending resilient legs integral with the end members, and feet upon the legs adapted to engage the stove frame, the resiliency of the legs maintaining the engagement of the feet.

2. A stove rack comprising a supporting surface having side and end members, integral resilient legs depending from the end members, a hinged connection between the side and end members, means to limit the outward movement of the legs, and feet upon the legs adapted to detachably engage a stove frame.

3. A stove rack comprising a supporting surface having side and end members, integral resilient legs depending from the end members, feet upon the legs adapted to detachably engage the frame of a stove, the resiliency of the legs maintaining the said engagement, hinged connections between the side and end members and a stop on said connections to limit the outward movement of the legs.

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Witnesses:
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."