(No Model.)

E. B. MANNING.

SWING FRAME FOR TEA KETTLES.

No. 306,271. Patented Oct. 7, 1884.

Fig. 1

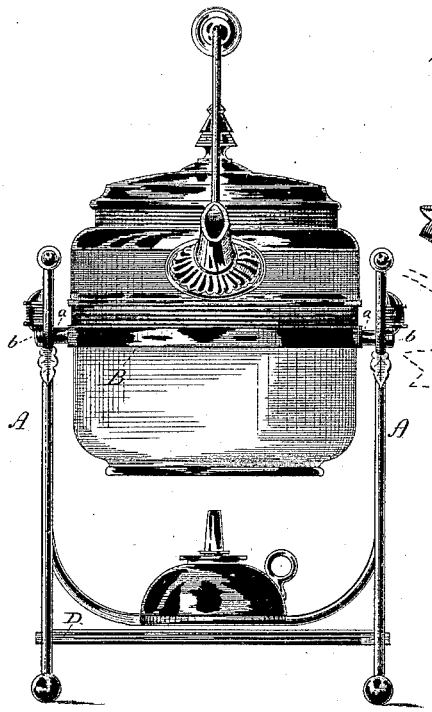


Fig. 2

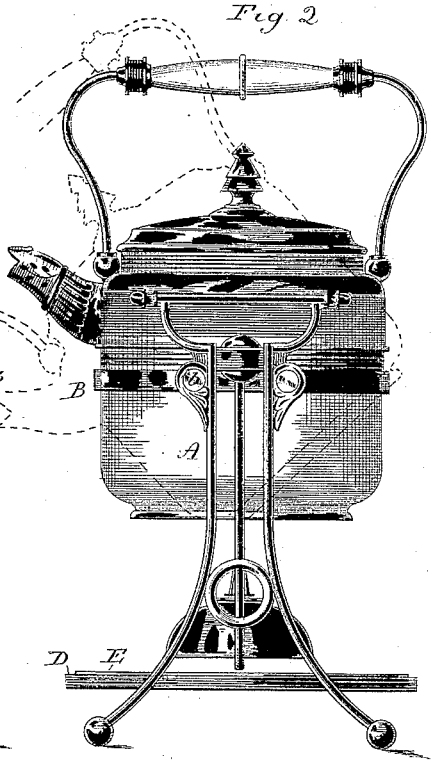


Fig. 3

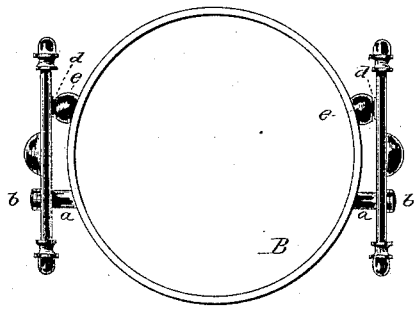


Fig. 4

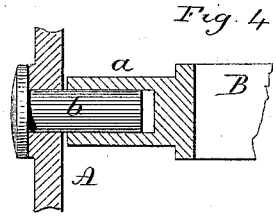
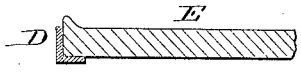


Fig. 5



Witnesses,
J. F. Chumway
Wm. C. Earle

Edward B. Manning.
Inventor
By atty
Wm. C. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD B. MANNING, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

SWING-FRAME FOR TEA-KETTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,271, dated October 7, 1884.

Application filed February 23, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD B. MANNING, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Swing-Frames for Tea-Kettles; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a side view; Fig. 3, a top or plan view, the kettle removed; Fig. 4, a section through the trunnion; Fig. 5, a section through the plate below the lamp.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of kettles which are designed for table service for hot water, tea, &c., and which are hung in a frame so that the kettle will stand over a lamp, and so that the kettle may be tilted without detaching it from the frame. In the more general construction of this class of kettles and frames a trunnion is applied to the kettle at opposite sides, to rest in a corresponding seat in the frame. The attachment of such a trunnion to earthen kettles or pots is a difficult thing to do, and when attached either to earthen or metal pots is in the way when the pot is in use upon the frame, and anything but an ornament to the pot or kettle. Again, no kettle is adapted to the frame unless it be provided with such trunnions; hence if the kettle be broken the whole article is useless.

The object of my invention is, principally, to construct a frame in which the tilting trunnions are not necessarily applied directly to the kettle; and it consists in a frame having a ring hung upon trunnions, the said ring in diameter corresponding to the kettle or pot to be placed thereon, and so that the kettle may be set within the ring and be supported thereby on the trunnions between the ring and frame, as more fully hereinafter described.

A A represent the two uprights of the frame, which may be of any desirable configuration or design. Between the uprights the ring B is arranged. This ring B is made from metal, and at opposite points forward of the central line a trunnion, *a*, is applied. This trunnion takes a bearing in the frame, preferably as seen in Fig. 4. The trunnion is made tubular, and a pivot, *b* introduced through the frame into the trunnion. In rear of the central line, on one or both sides, a lug, *d*, is formed on the ring, to strike corresponding stops, *e*, on the frame. The trunnions or pivots being forward of the central diametrical line, the greater portion of the weight of the ring is in rear of the pivots; hence by its own gravity the ring will rest upon the stops *e* in its horizontal plane. The kettle is set into the ring, as shown, its diameter corresponding to the diameter of the kettle, so as to support the kettle when in its proper position, and in that condition the kettle may be tilted, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2. The kettle may be of any material or construction, it only being necessary that it shall be of such a size as to take a bearing within the ring. The trunnions being a permanent or fixed arrangement, there is no difficulty in introducing the kettle to the frame, for the ring itself forms a guide for so doing, and thereby avoids frequent accidents, which occur from misplacing the kettle where the trunnions are a fixed part of the kettle.

In this class of kettles the heating device is a lamp, C, seated in the frame below the kettle. The lamp is necessarily small, and is usually lighted upon the table. Under the most careful usage the lamp is liable to overflow, carrying the flame upon the table-cloth beneath. To avoid this difficulty, as well as to make the frame more highly ornamental, I attach to the frame below the lamp a metal ring, D. The inside of this ring is constructed, as shown, to receive a pottery tile or plate, E, the edge of the plate raised so as to form a recessed top. Any overflow from the lamp or drip from the kettle will be caught upon this plate, and the cloth thereby protected. This plate, in addition to its utility, makes a highly ornamental feature in the frame.

I am aware that a swinging support has been arranged upon trunnions in a frame to receive and hold a kettle so as to be tilted; but these have been of a pendulum-like character—that is, the trunnions above the bearing point or rest for the kettle, and in substantially a vertical plane; but I am not aware that a frame has been provided with a ring having trunnions in the horizontal plane of the ring, and forward of the vertical central plane of the

ring, with stops in rear of the trunnions, and whereby the ring turns upon its pivots, instead of the pendulum-like spring of the previous construction.

I claim—

1. The herein-described improvement in swing-frames for tea-kettles, consisting in the ring B, provided with trunnions forward of its vertical central line, and in the horizontal plane of the ring, seated in corresponding bearings in the frame, and provided with stops in rear of said trunnions, said ring being adapted to receive and support the kettle, and permit the kettle to be tilted, substantially as described.

2. In a swing-frame for tea-kettles, the flanged ring D, arranged below the kettle-support, combined with the plate E, recessed upon its upper surface, and arranged within said ring D, substantially as described.

EDWARD B. MANNING.

Witnesses:
A. L. STETSON,
A. F. HALL.