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(12) **United States Patent**
Conti et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,687,103 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 27, 2017**

(54) **MULTI COOKER AND STIR TOWER WITH DOCKING STATION**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A47J 27/002; A47J 27/004; A47J 36/165;
A47J 43/044; A47J 43/0705

(71) Applicant: **Whirlpool Corporation**, Benton Harbor, MI (US)

(Continued)

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(72) Inventors: **Michael P. Conti**, St. Joseph, MI (US); **Christopher A. Gregory**, St. Joseph, MI (US); **Bryce K. Porter**, Grand Rapids, MI (US); **Daniel A. Altenritter**, Kalamazoo, MI (US); **Mark J. Sherman**, Hudsonville, MI (US)

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(73) Assignee: **Whirlpool Corporation**, Benton Harbor, MI (US)

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 472 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/070,030**

European Patent Application No. 14157100.0 filed Feb. 27, 2014, Applicant: Whirlpool Corporation, European Search Report re: same, mail date Jul. 29, 2014.

(22) Filed: **Nov. 1, 2013**

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Primary Examiner — David Angwin

Assistant Examiner — Frederick Calvetti

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Price Heneveld LLP

Related U.S. Application Data

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/783,193, filed on Mar. 1, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,241,595.

A cooking appliance kit includes a housing having a plurality of walls defining a heating cavity. A cooking vessel is configured to be inserted into the heating cavity. The cooking vessel includes a first rounded end, a second rounded end, and an intermediate necked portion that defines first and second wells that at least partially intersect. First and second distinct heater plates are disposed in the first and second wells, respectively. First and second drive arms are removable coupled to the housing in an operable communication with the drive system. The first drive arm includes a flipping wand and the second drive arm includes a stirring wand.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A47J 27/00 (2006.01)

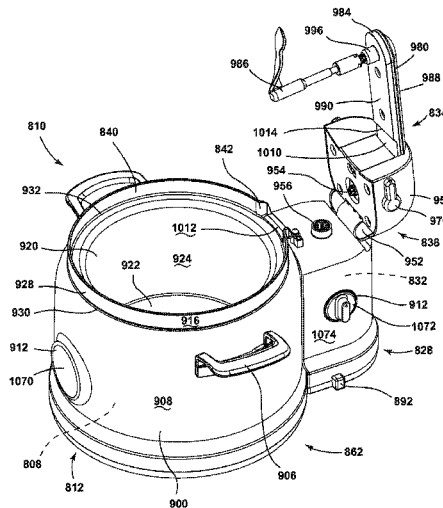
A47J 36/16 (2006.01)

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20 Claims, 43 Drawing Sheets

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC *A47J 27/002* (2013.01); *A47J 27/004* (2013.01); *A47J 36/165* (2013.01); *A47J 43/044* (2013.01); *A47J 43/0705* (2013.01)



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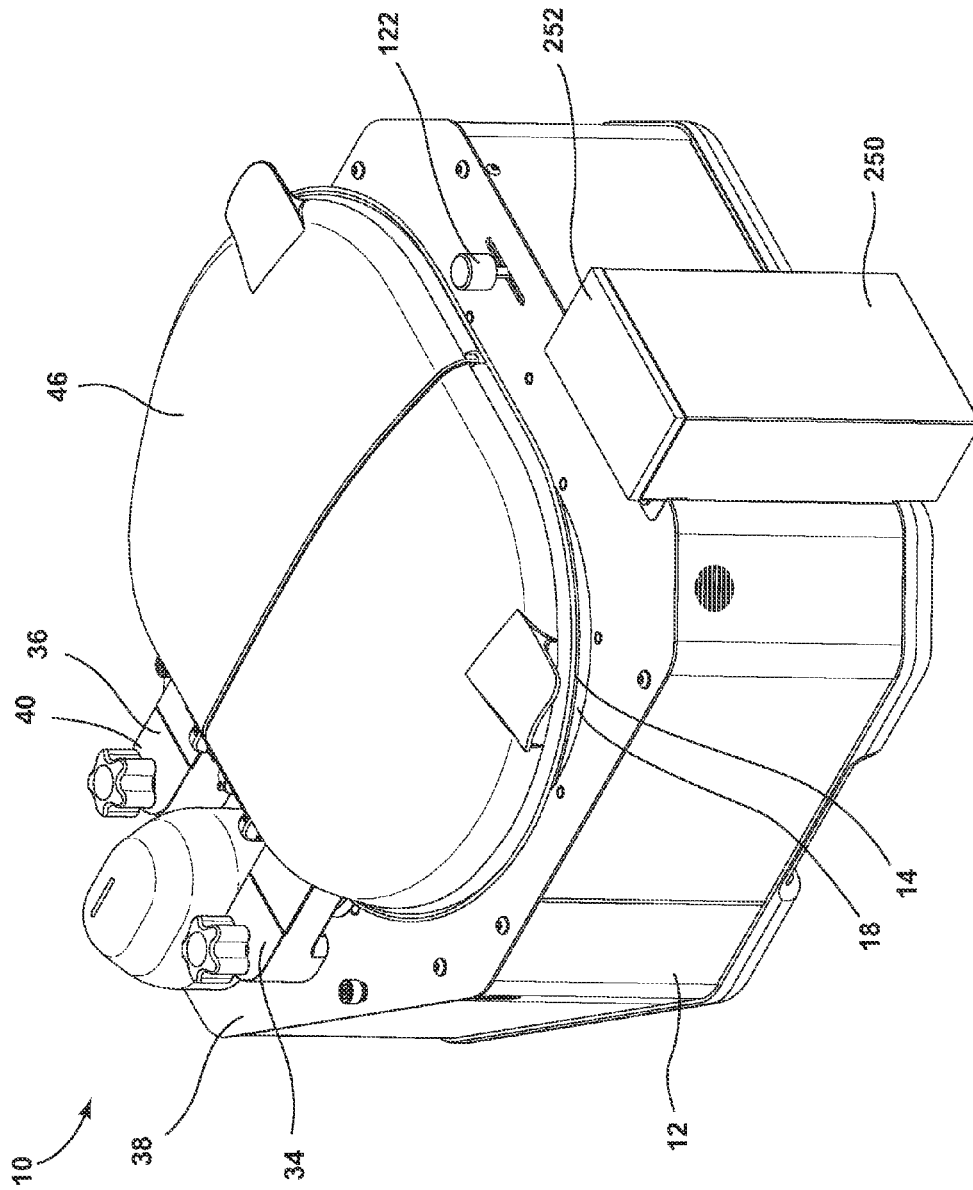


FIG. 1

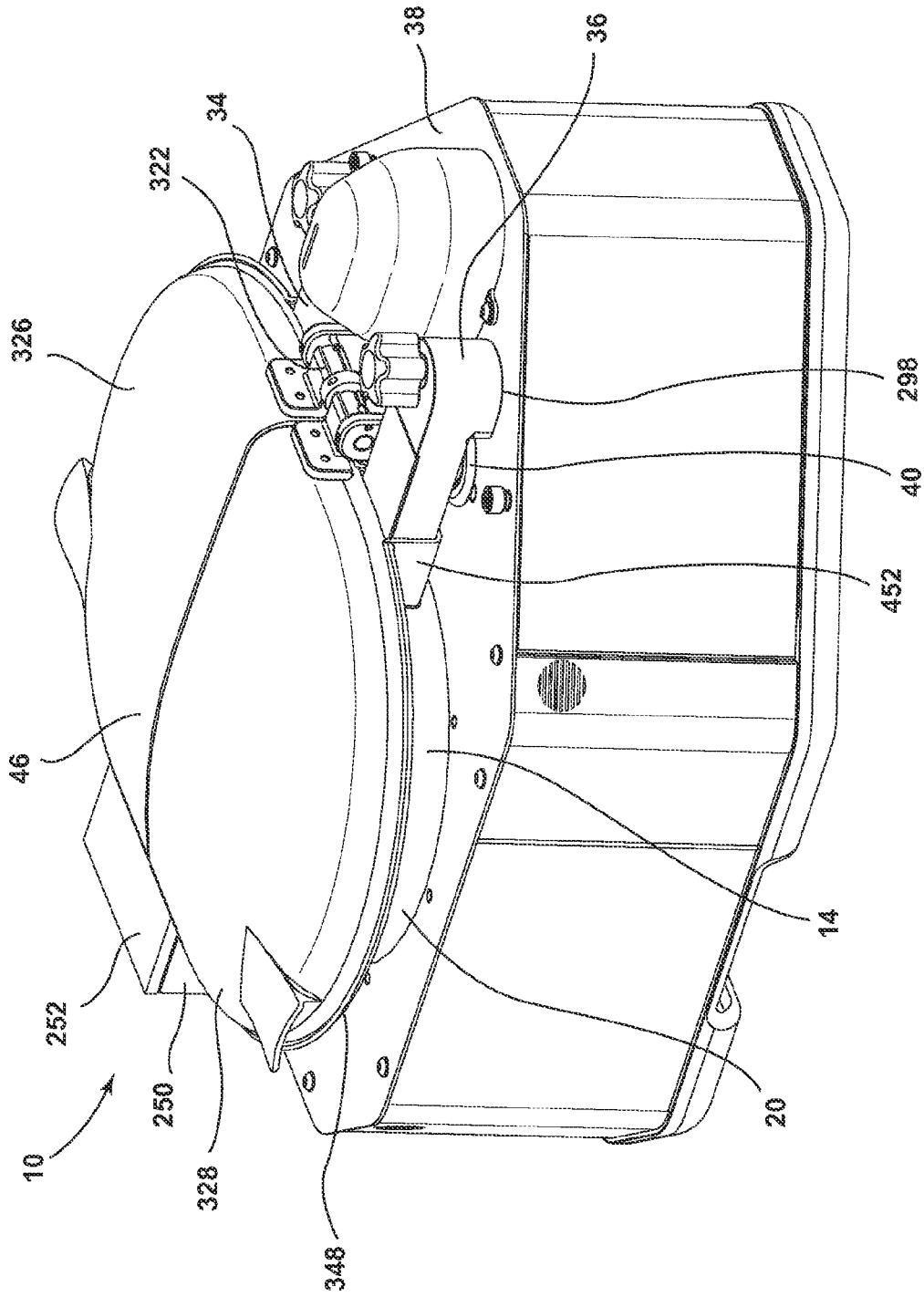


FIG. 3

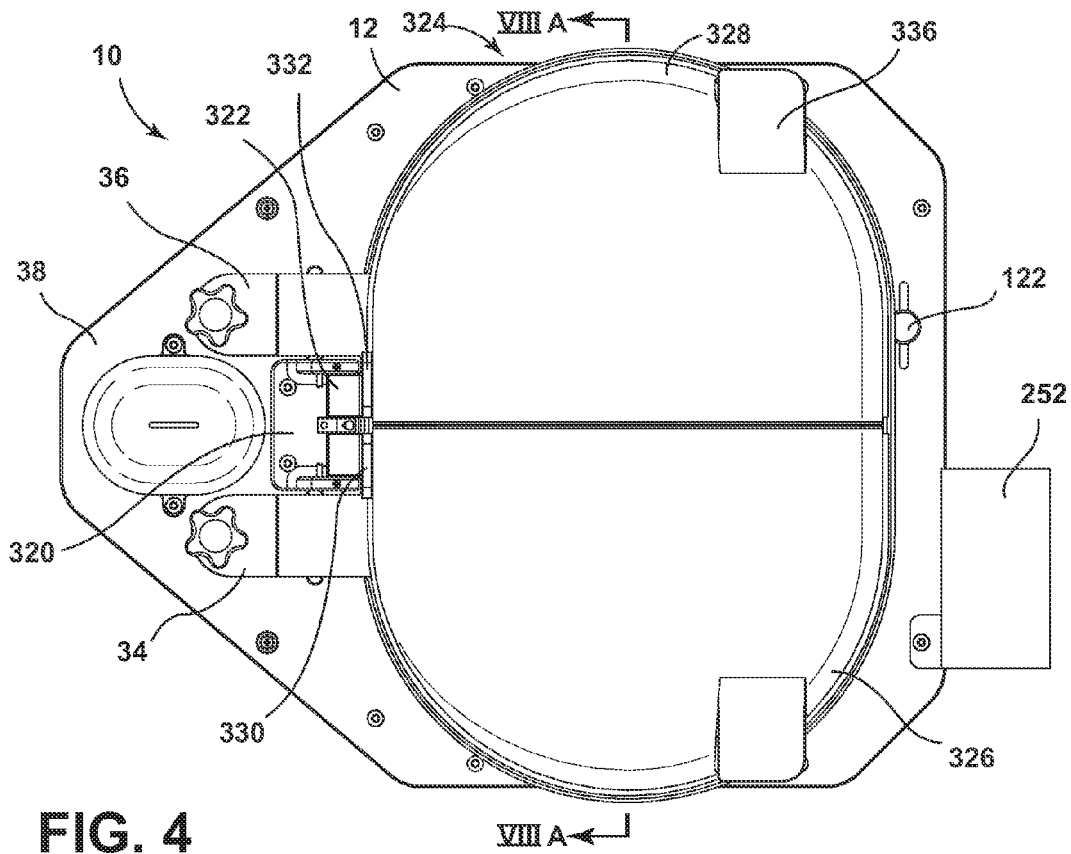


FIG. 4

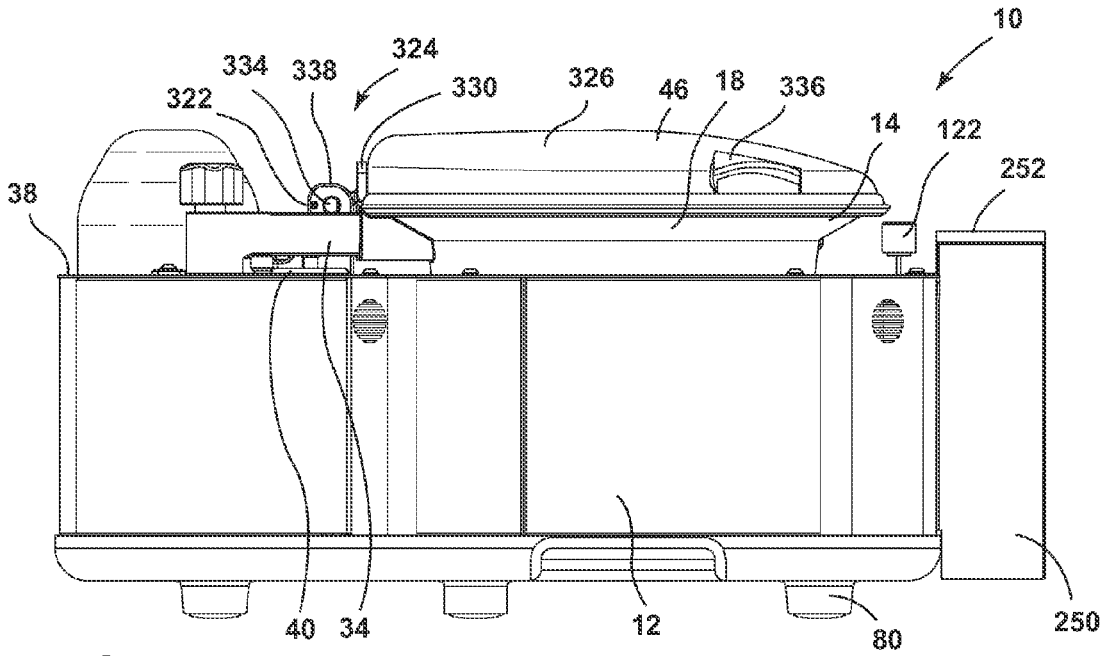


FIG. 5

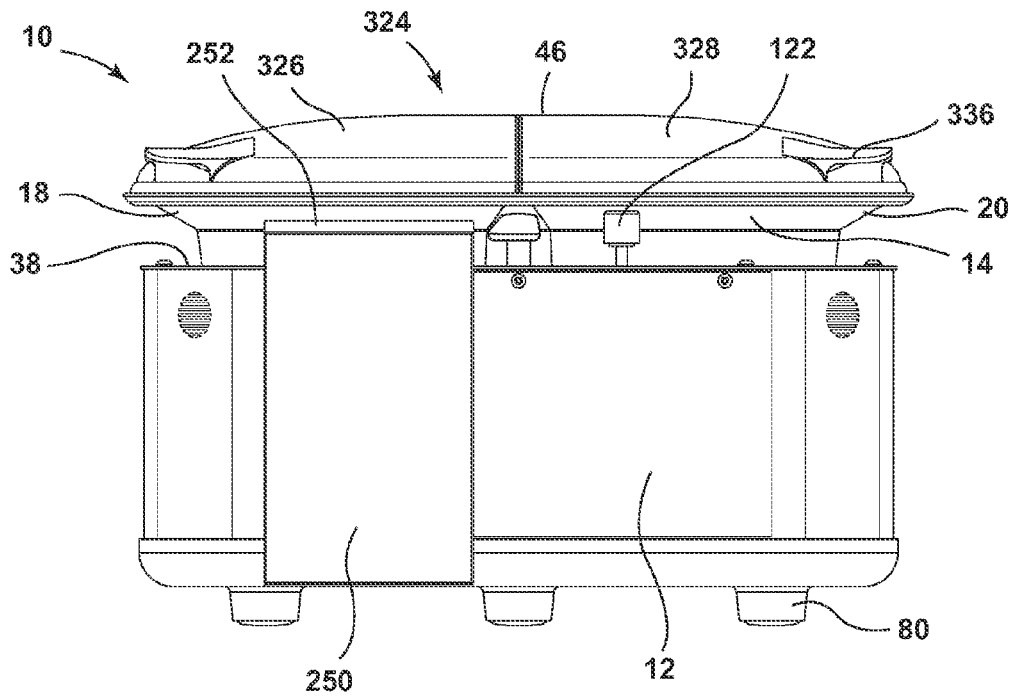


FIG. 6

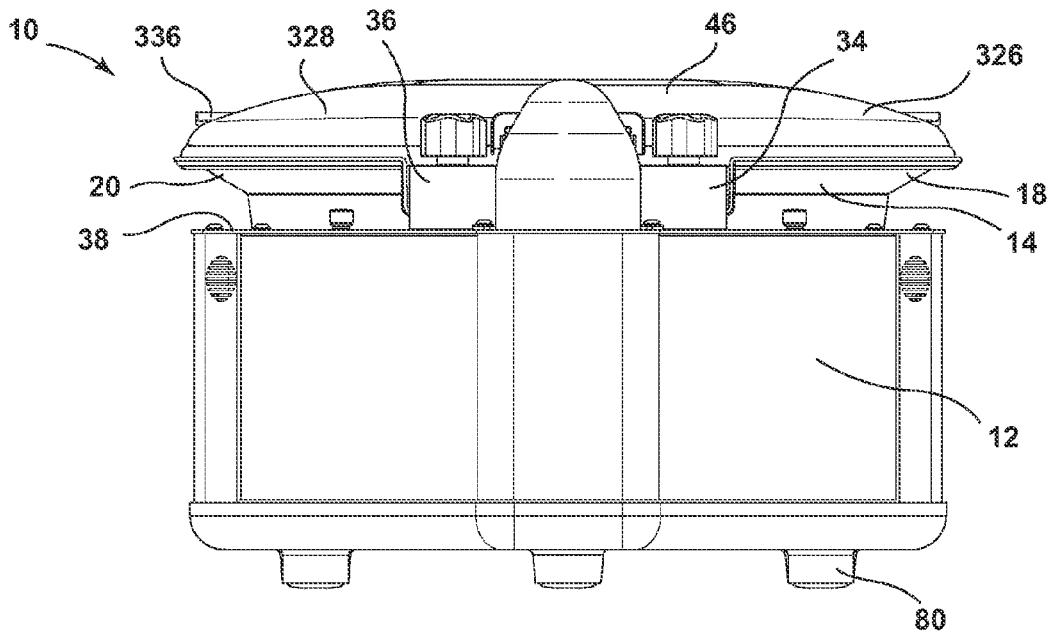


FIG. 7

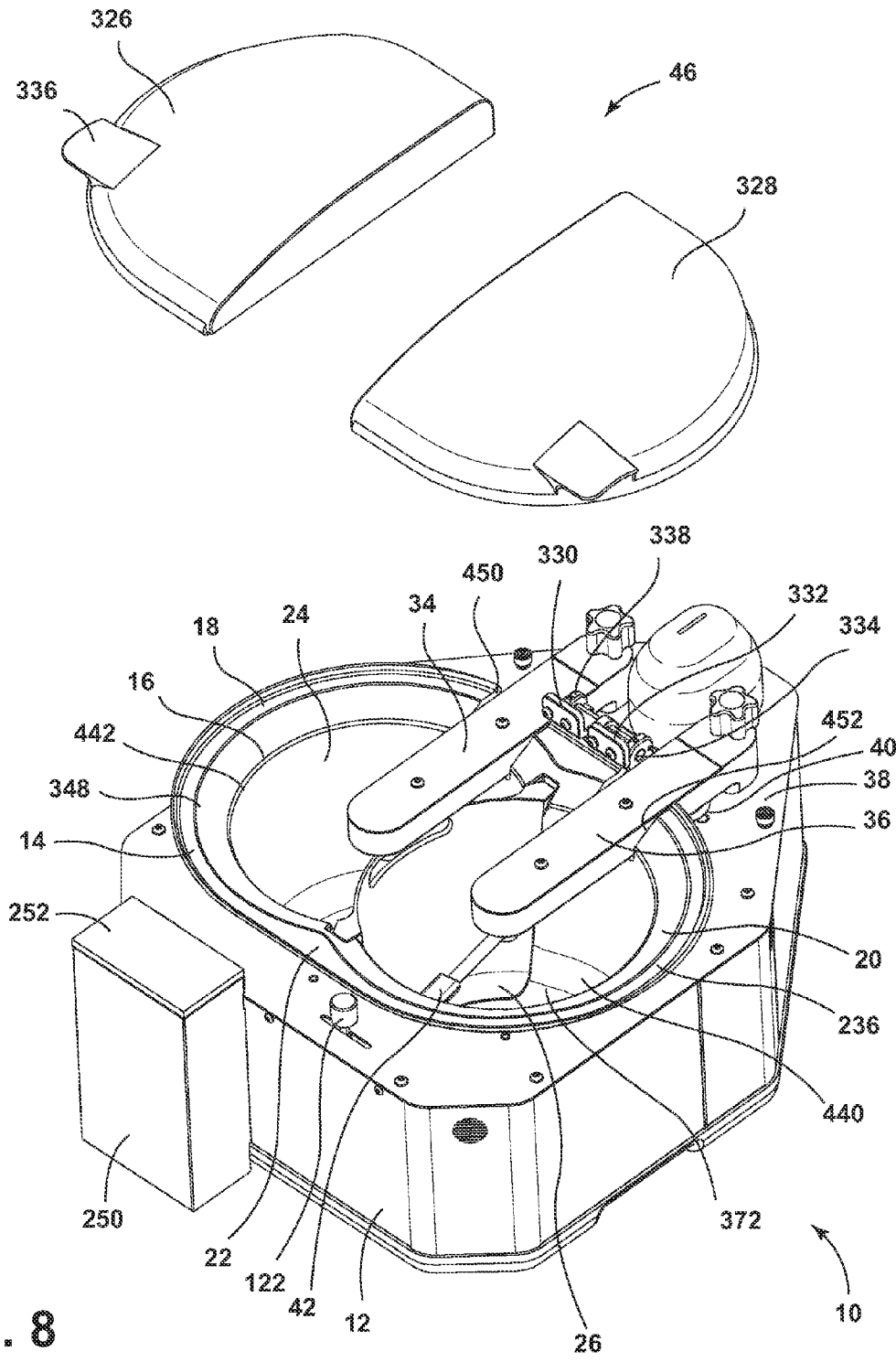


FIG. 8

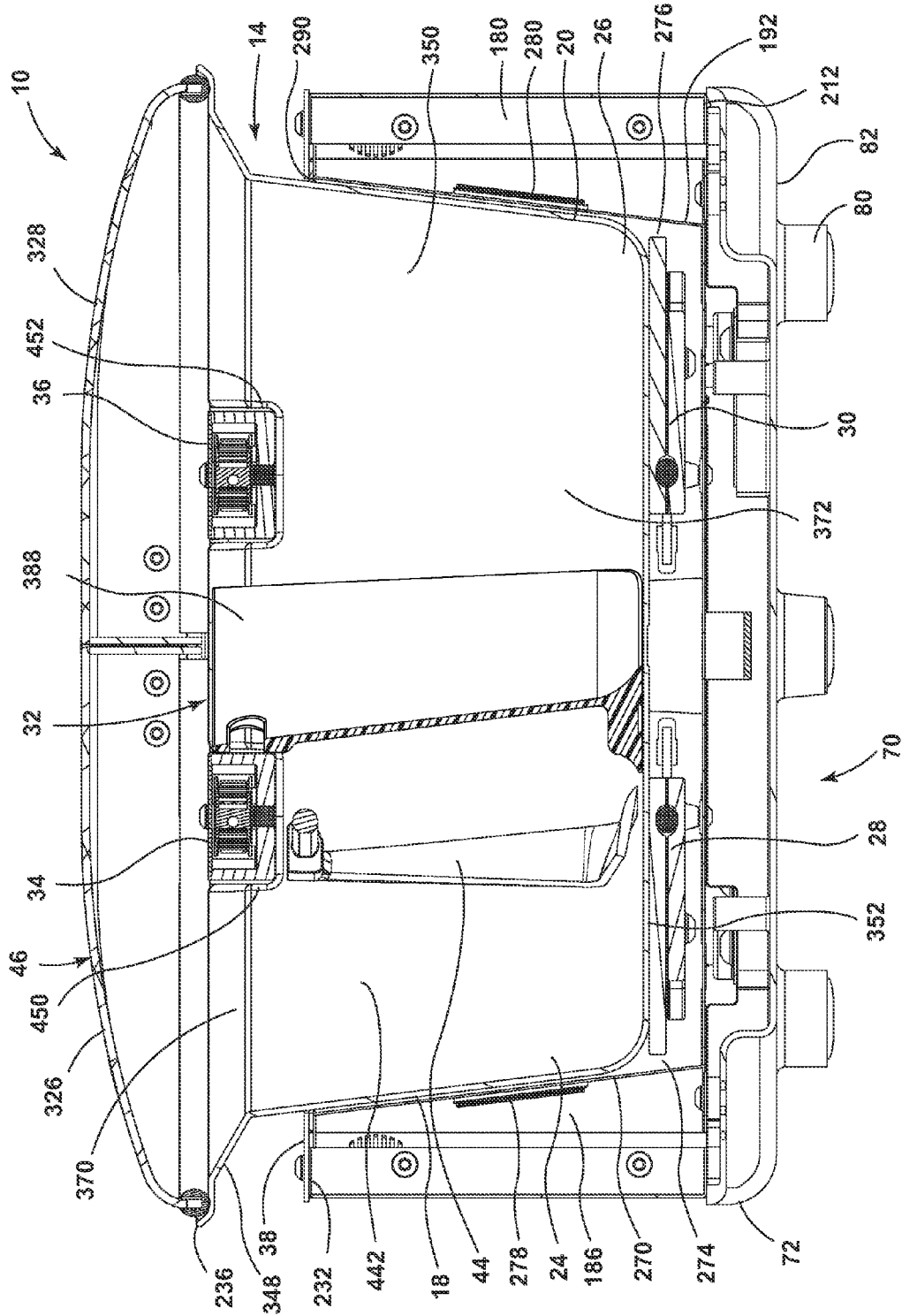


FIG. 8A

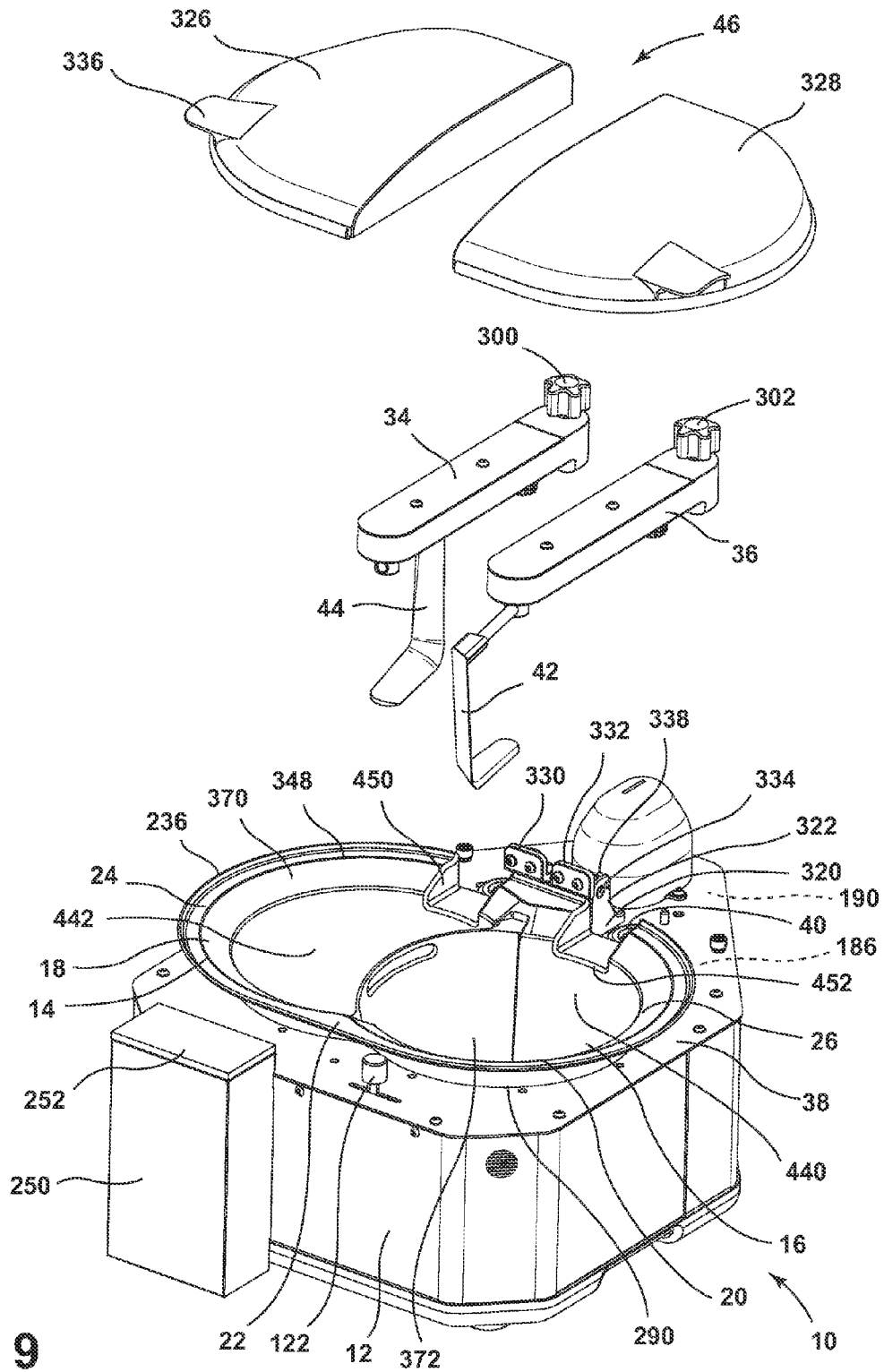


FIG. 9

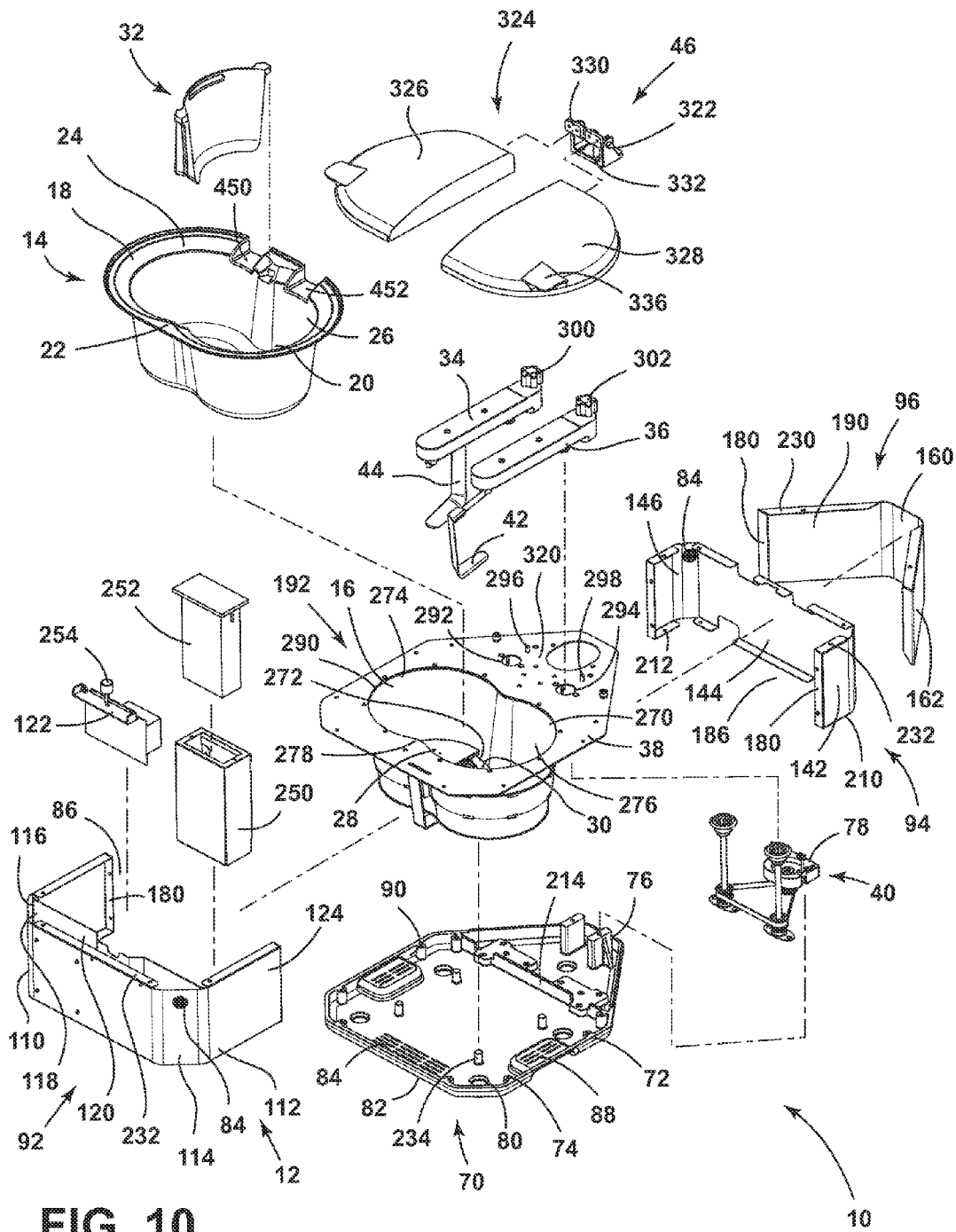


FIG. 10

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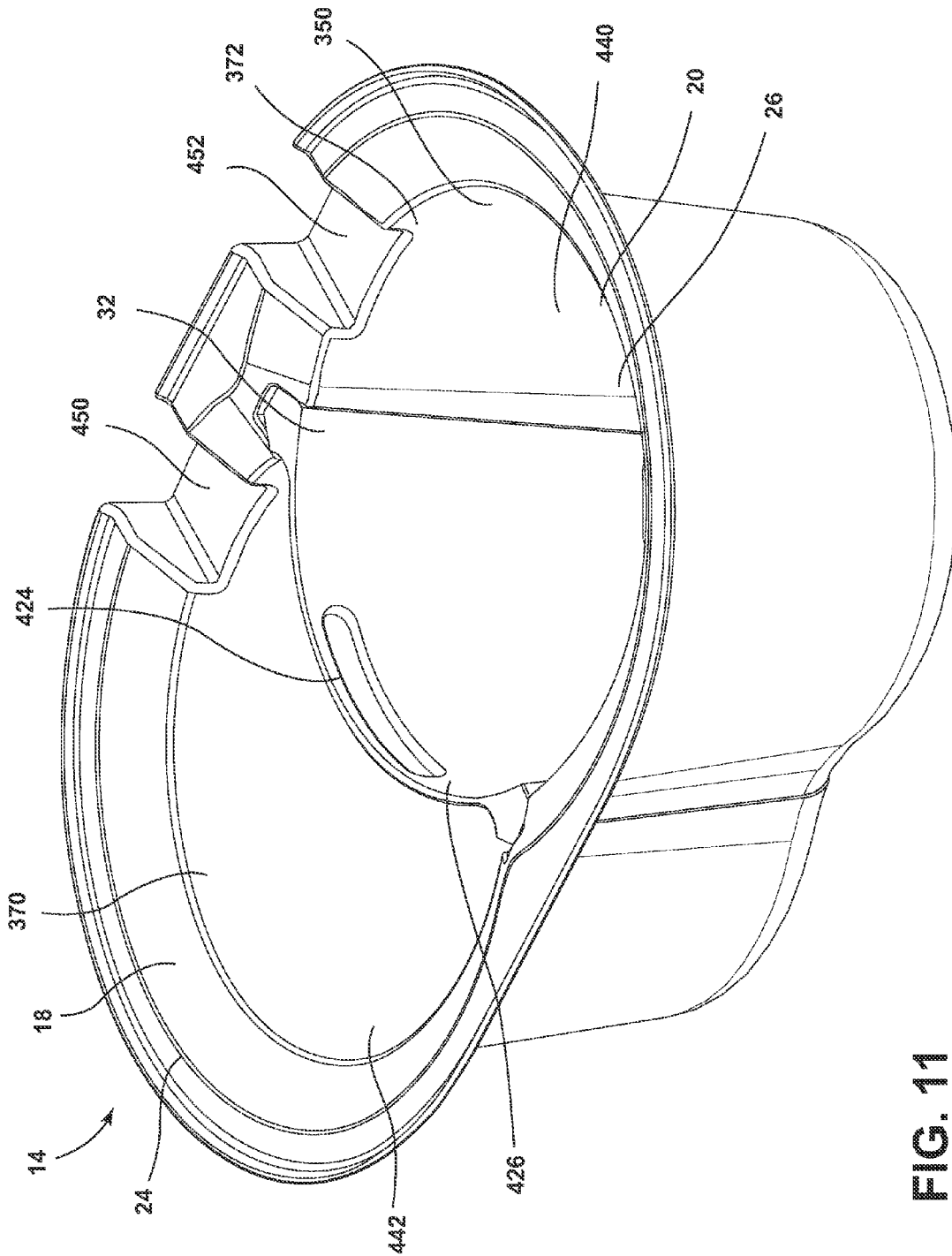


FIG. 11

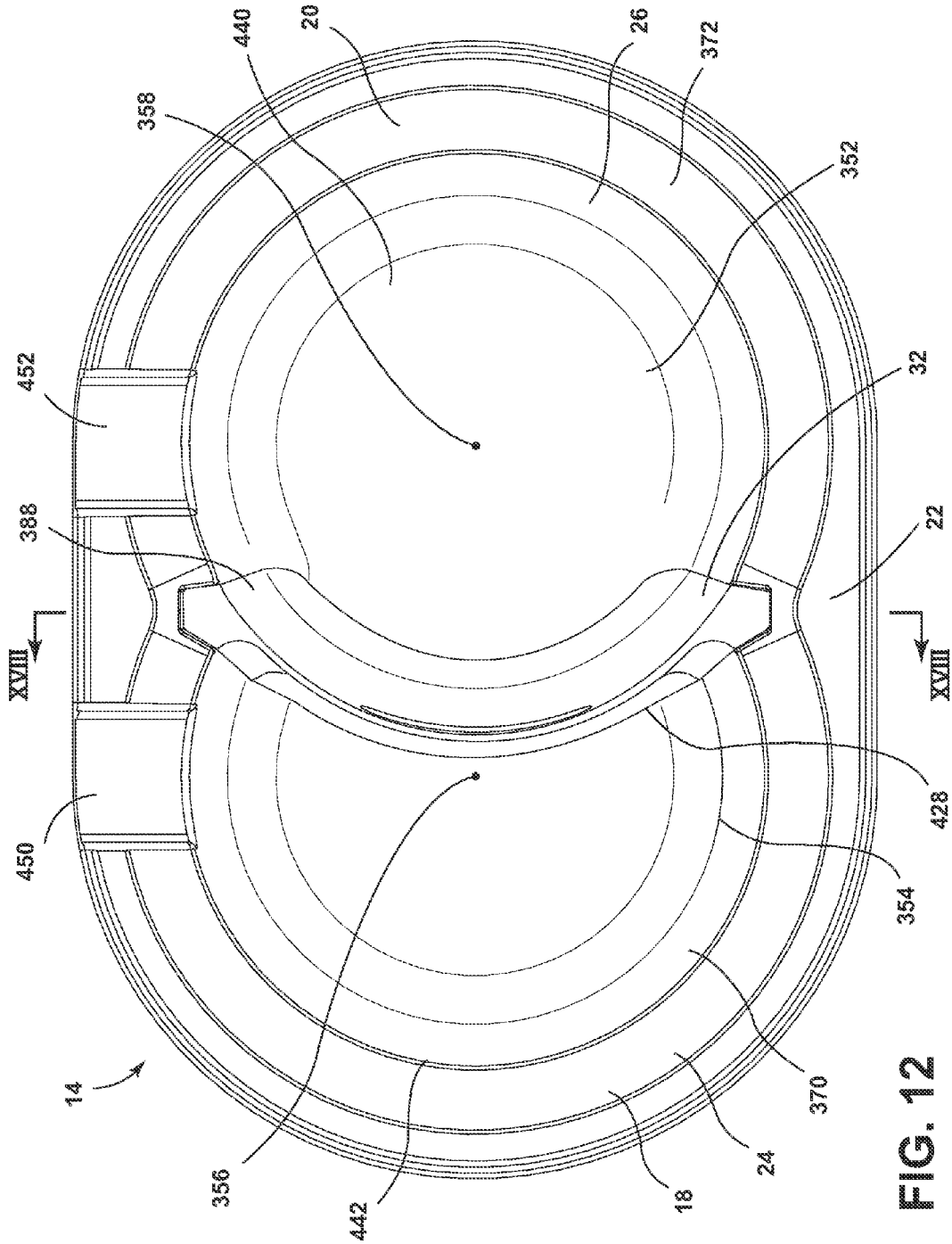


FIG. 12

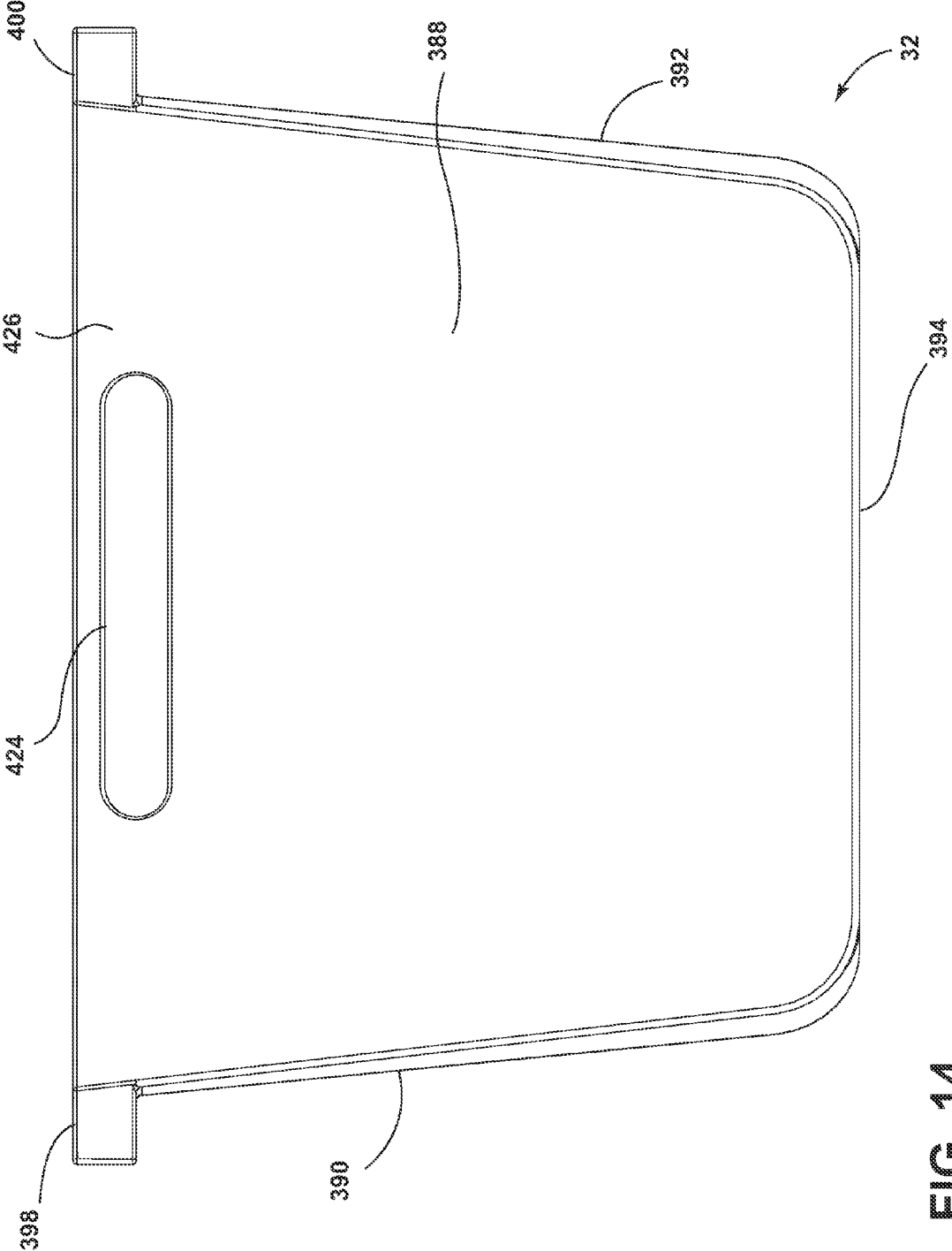


FIG. 14

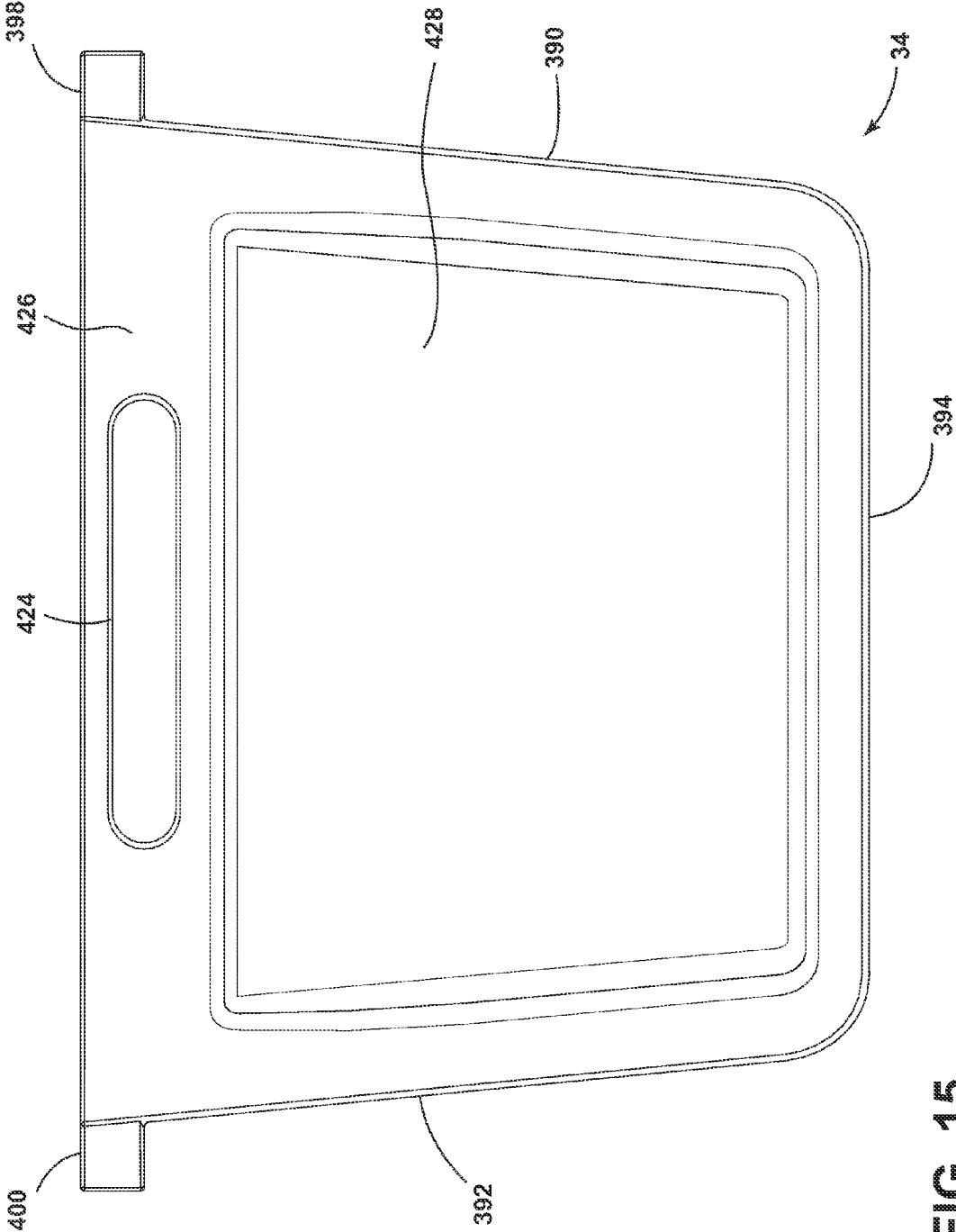


FIG. 15

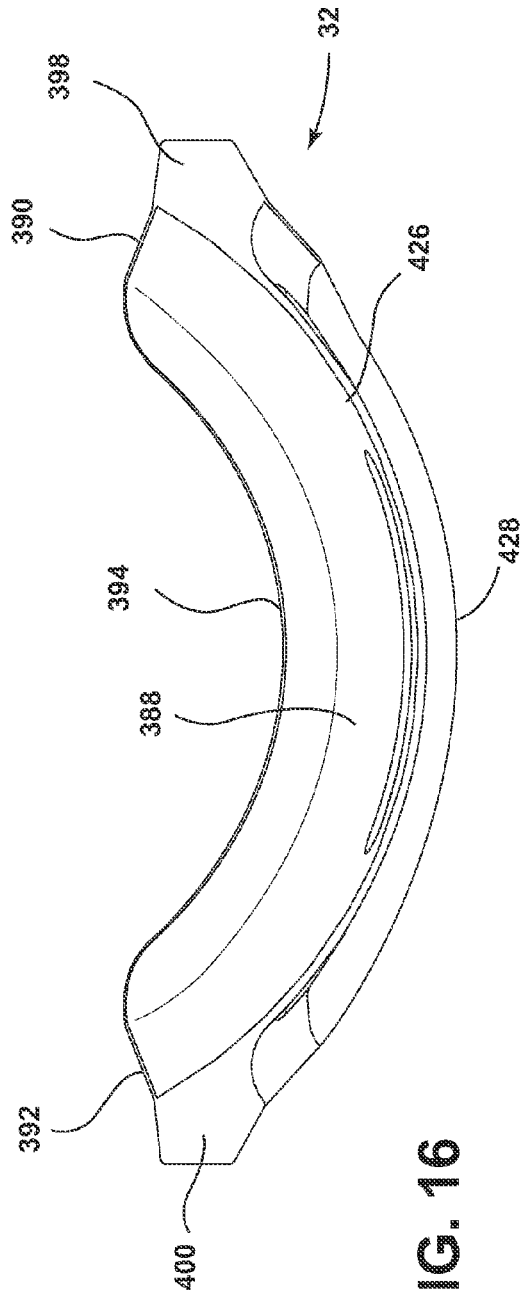


FIG. 16

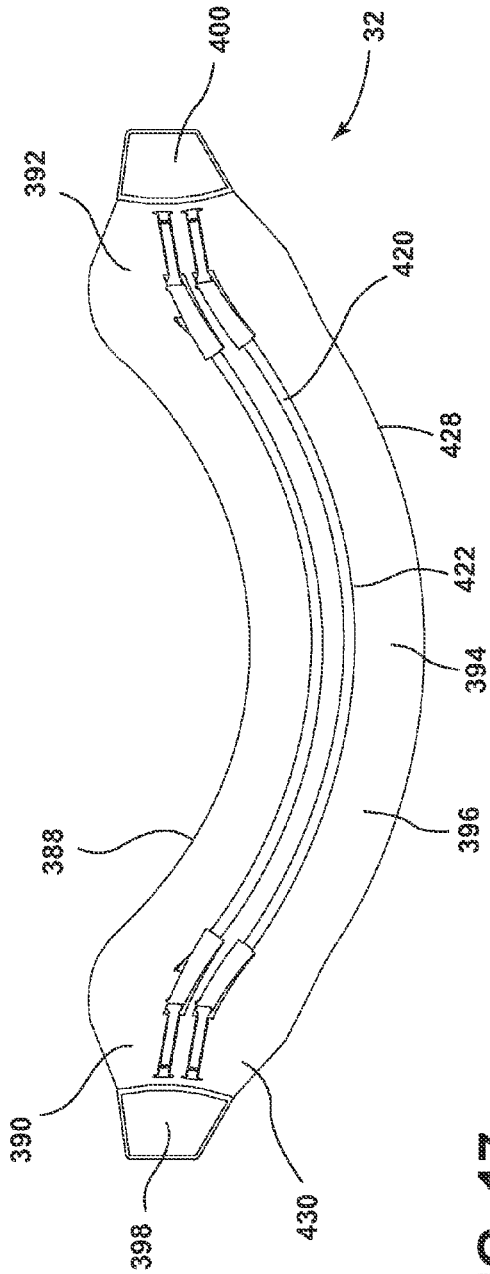


FIG. 17

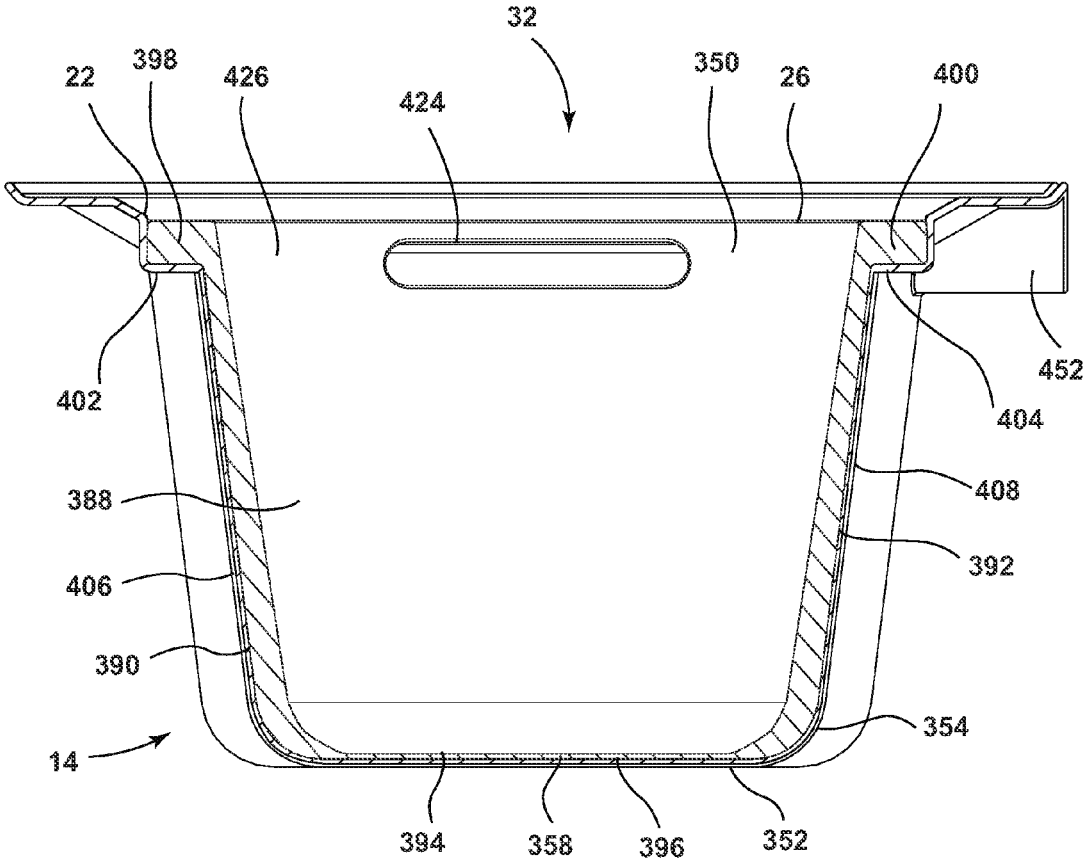


FIG. 18

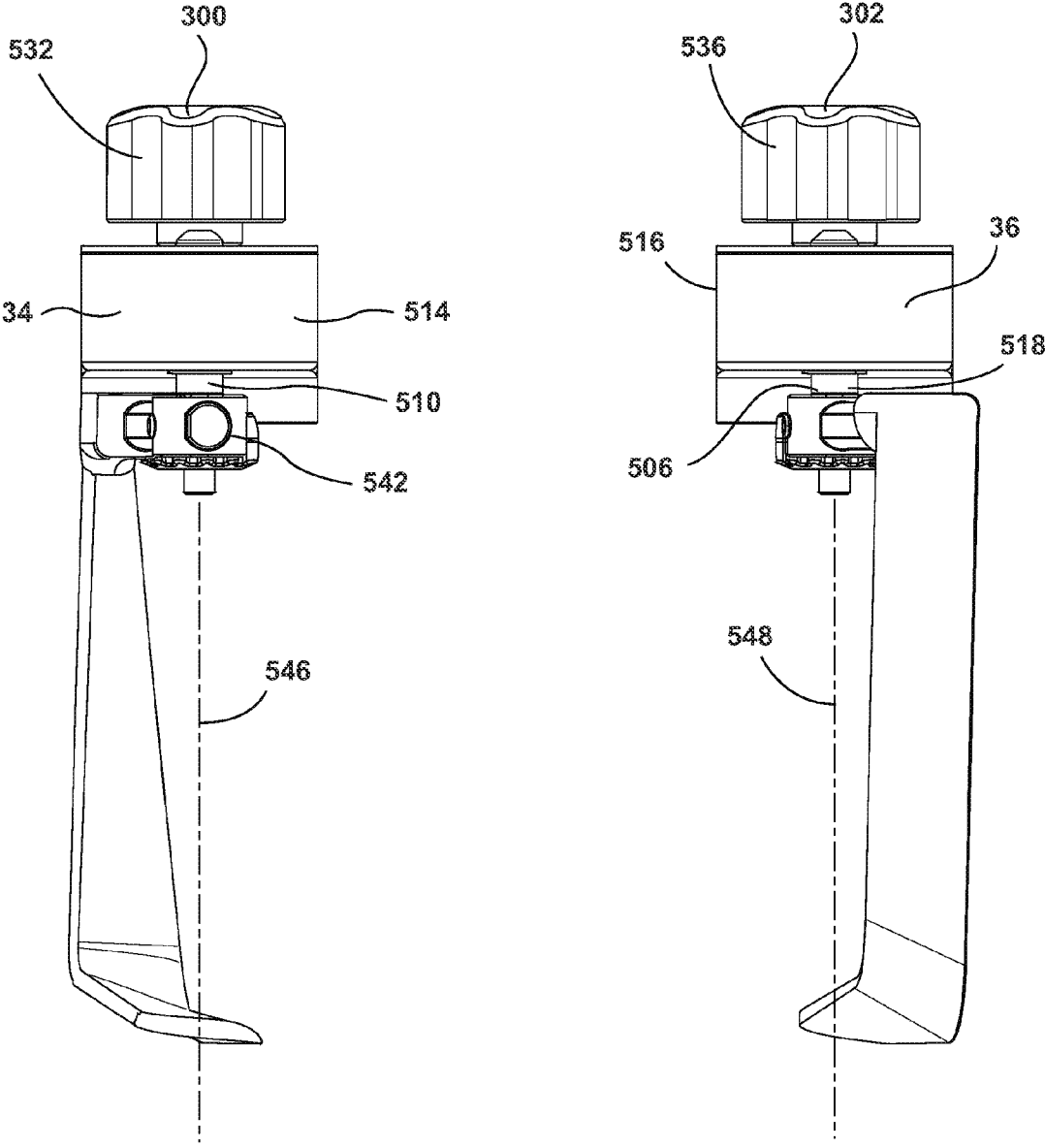


FIG. 20

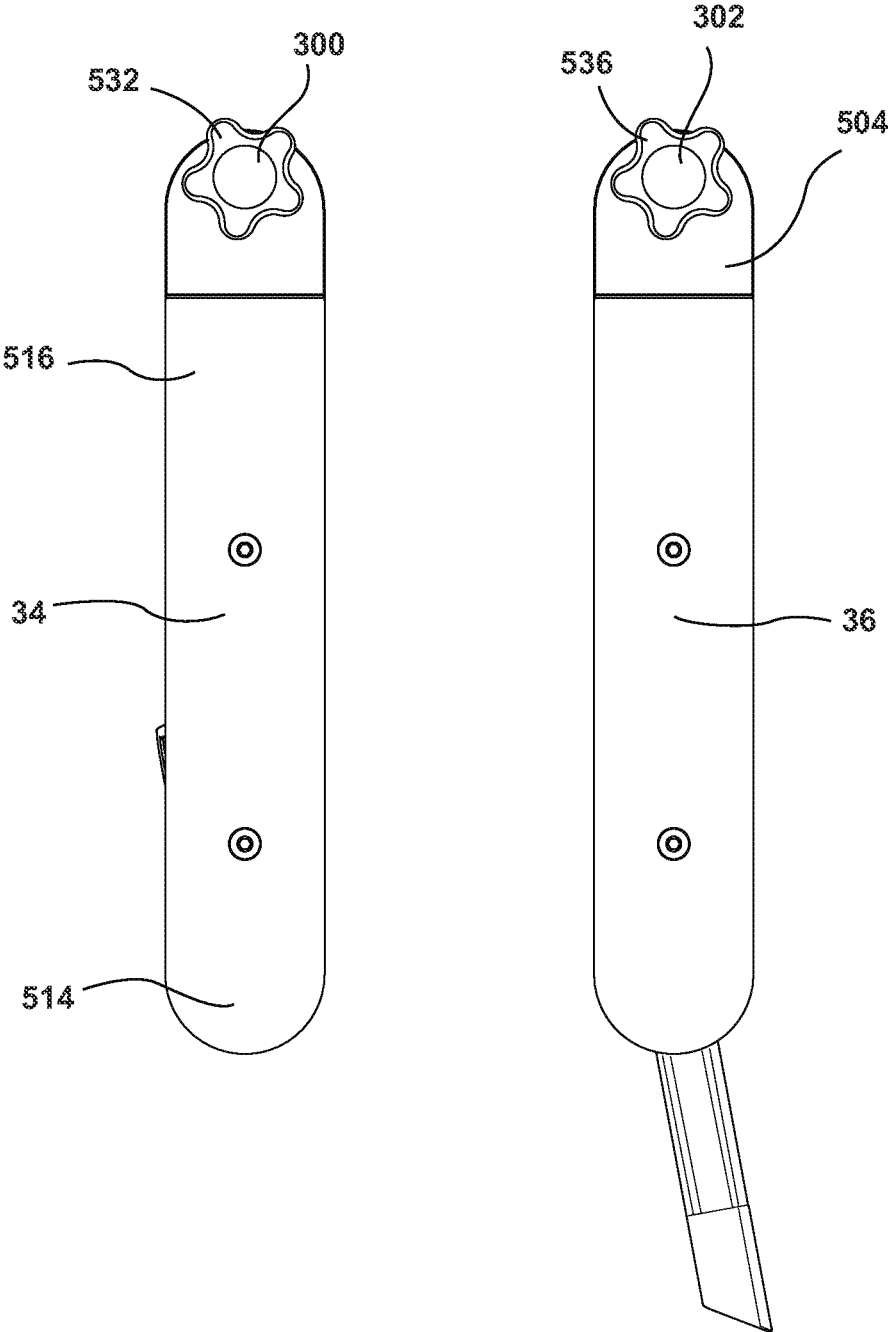


FIG. 21

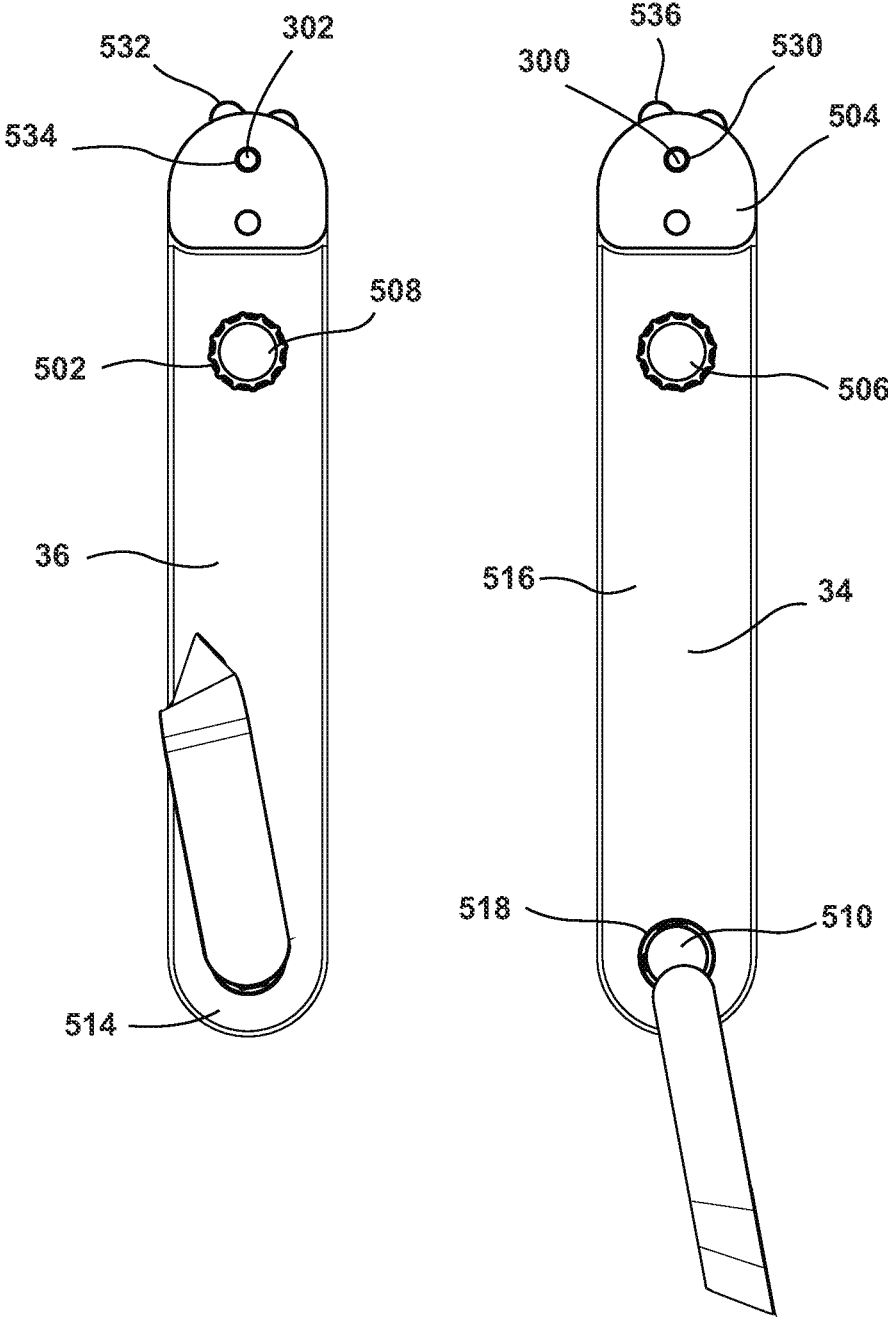


FIG. 22

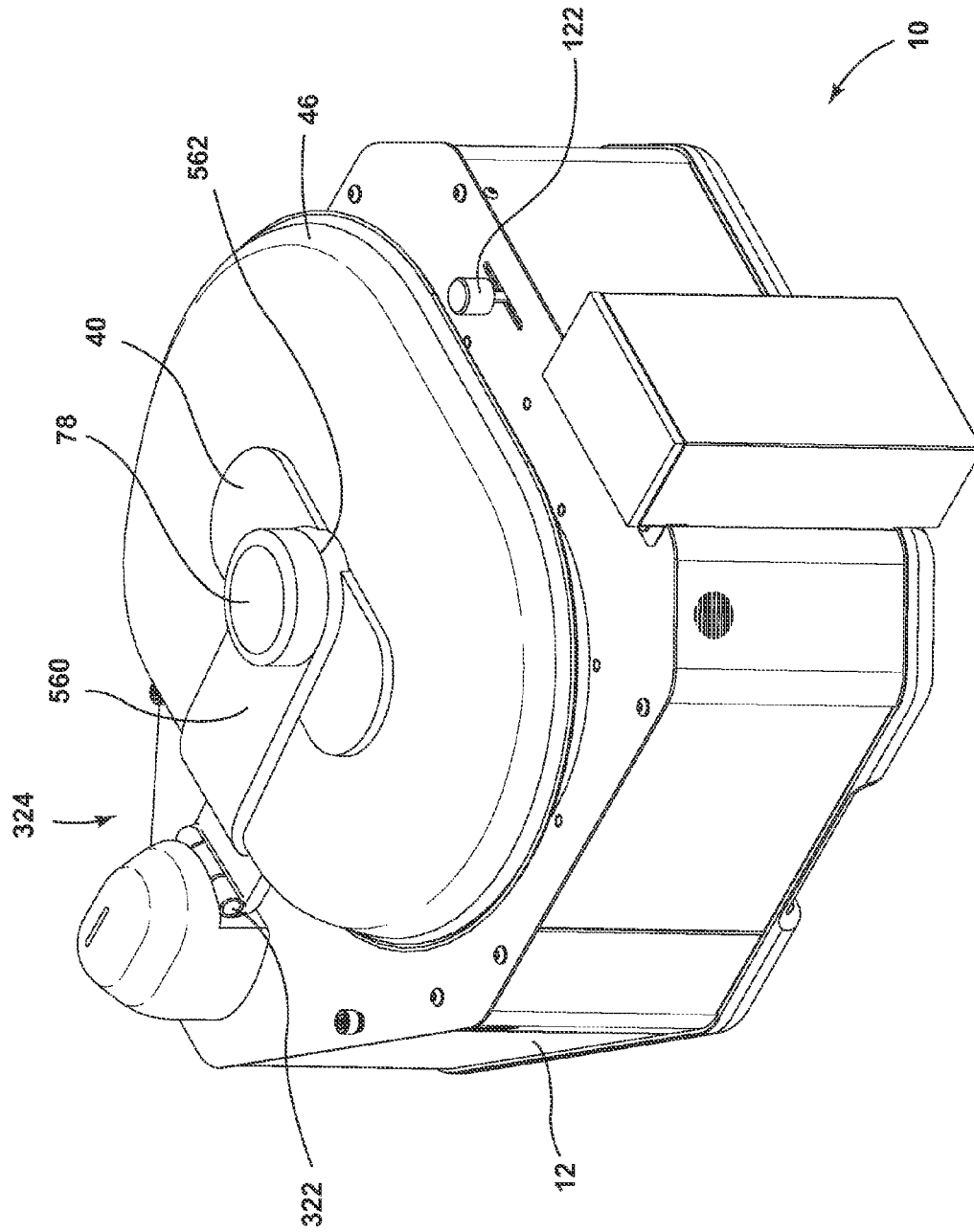


FIG. 23

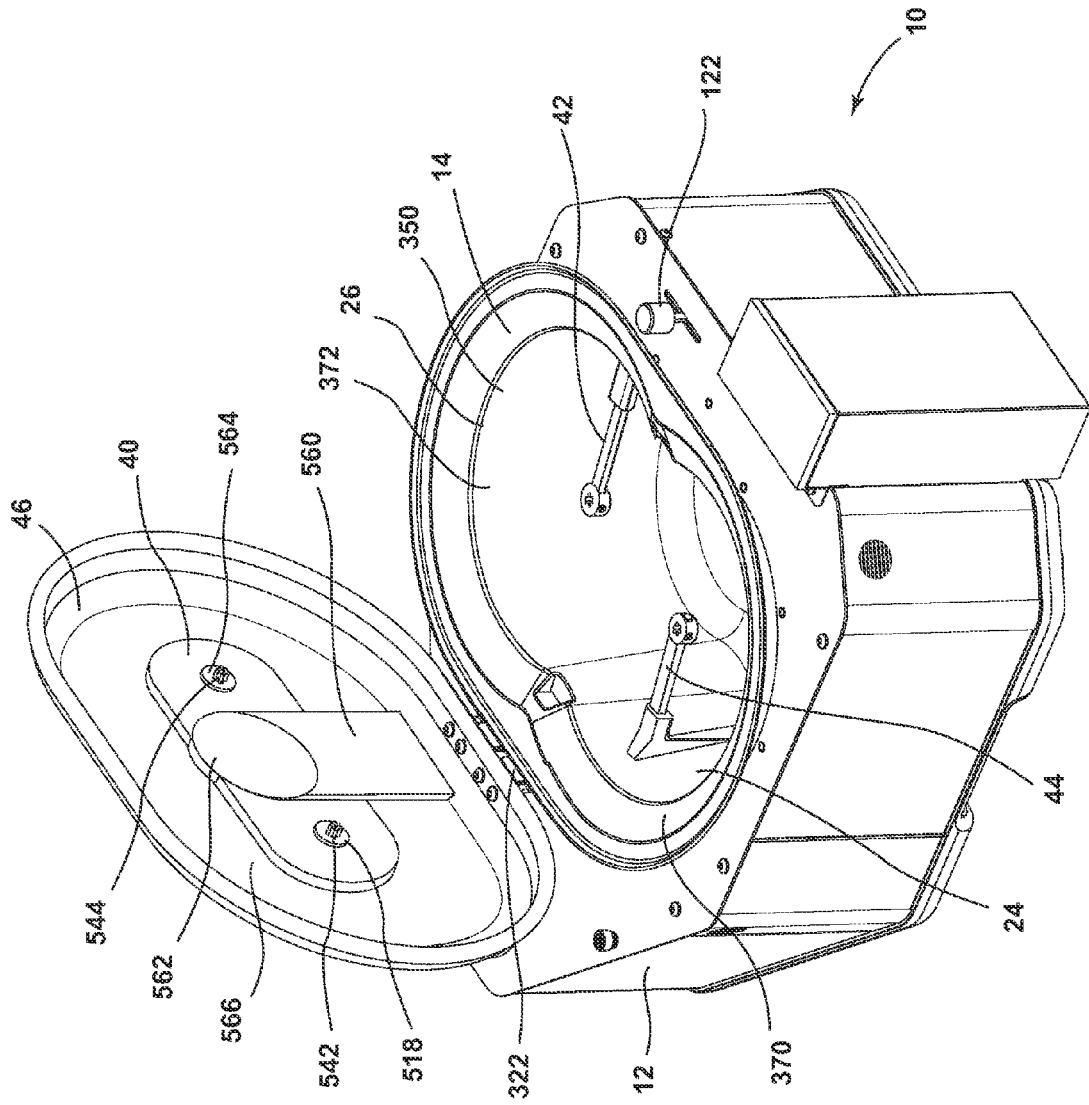


FIG. 24

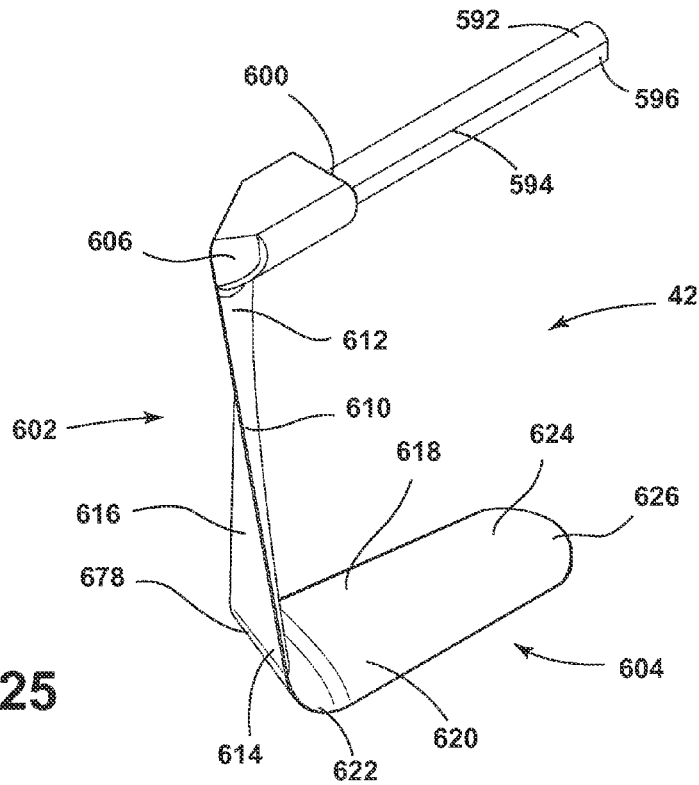


FIG. 25

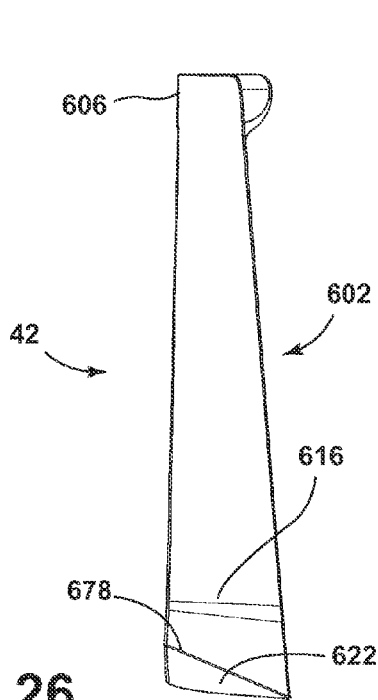


FIG. 26

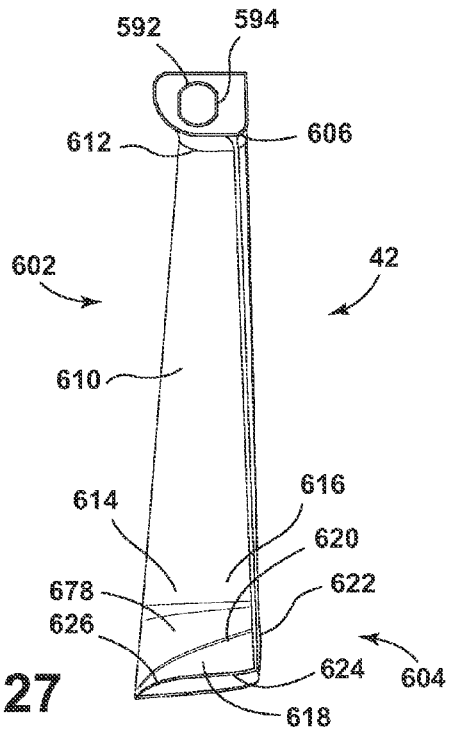


FIG. 27

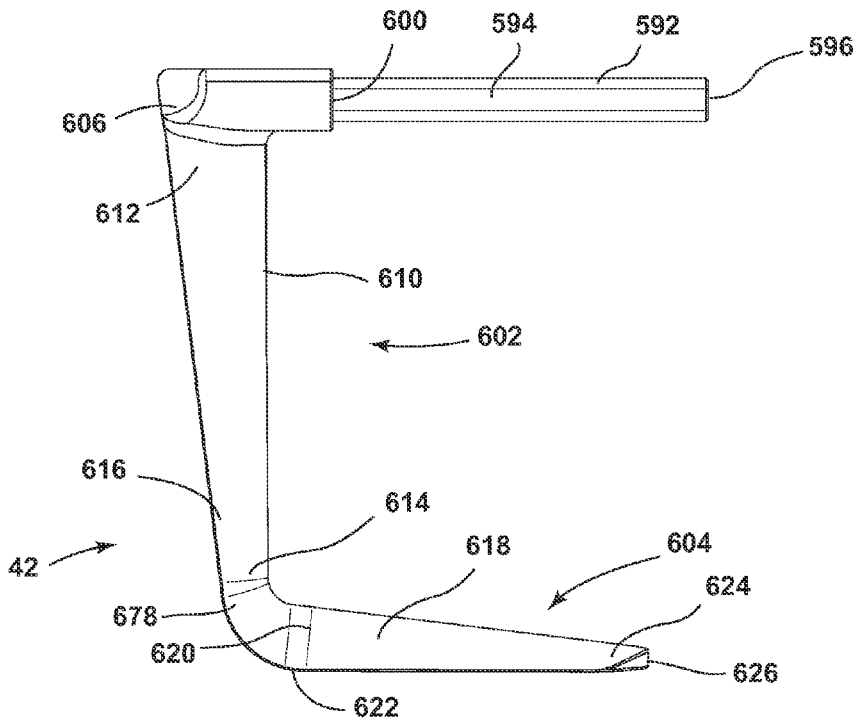


FIG. 28

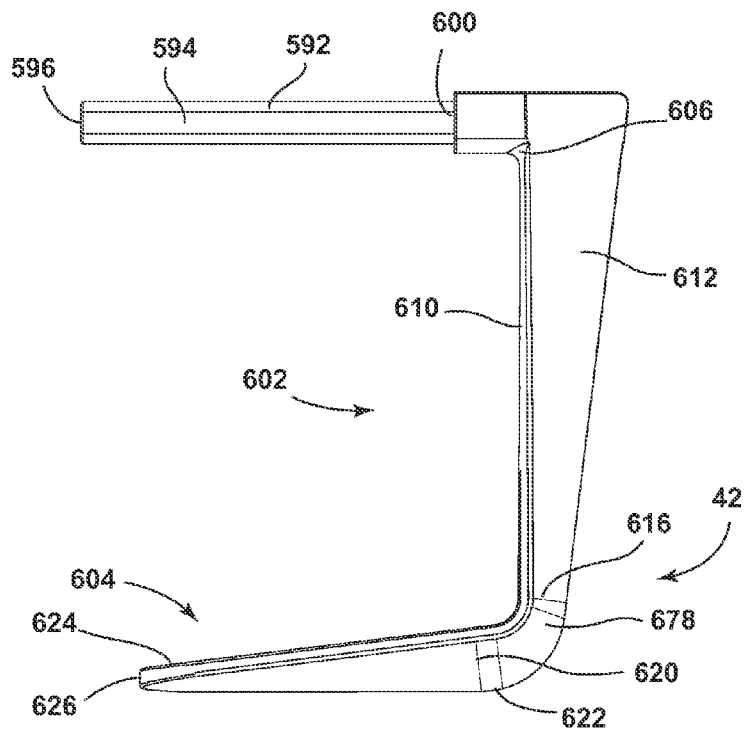


FIG. 29

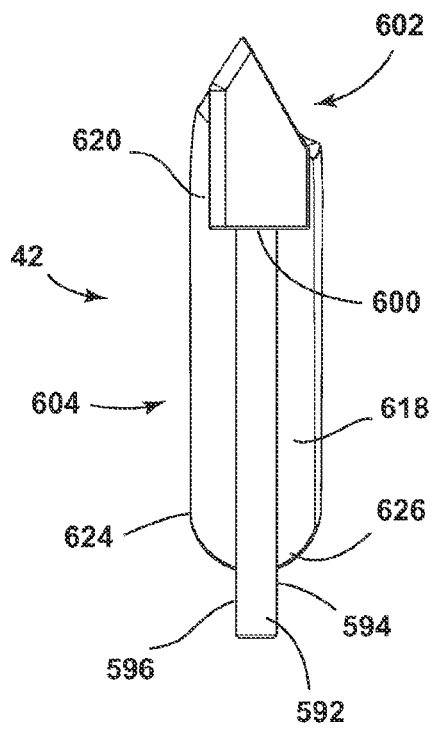


FIG. 30

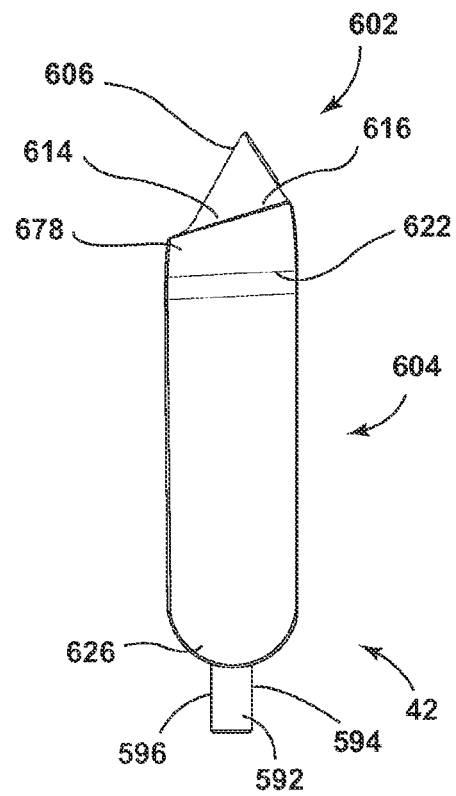


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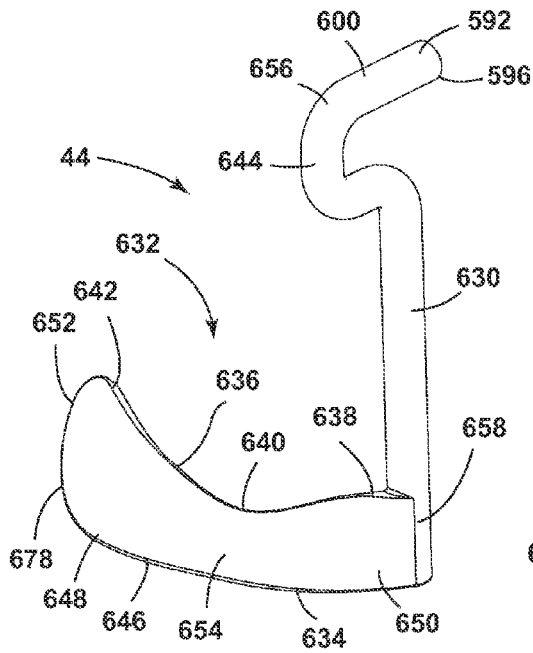


FIG. 32

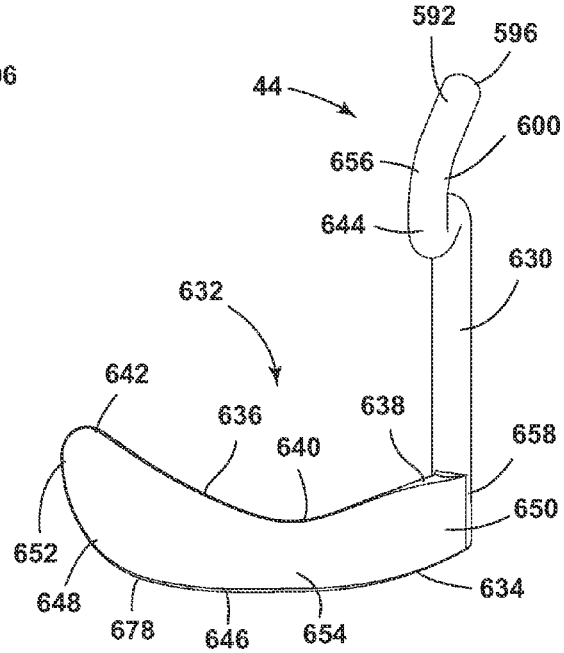


FIG. 33

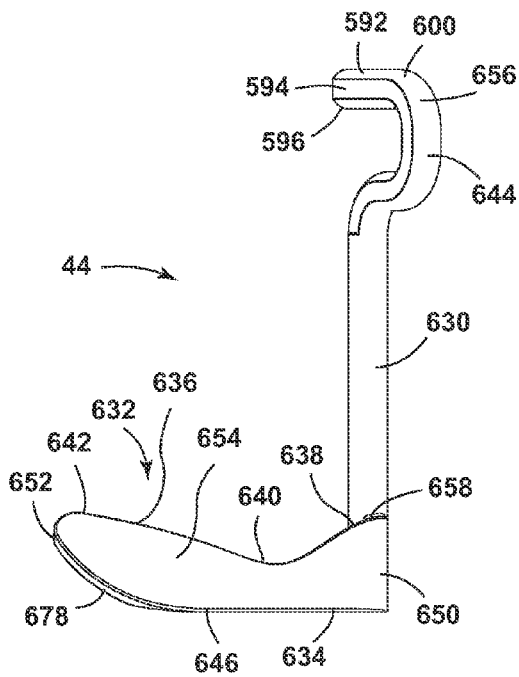


FIG. 34

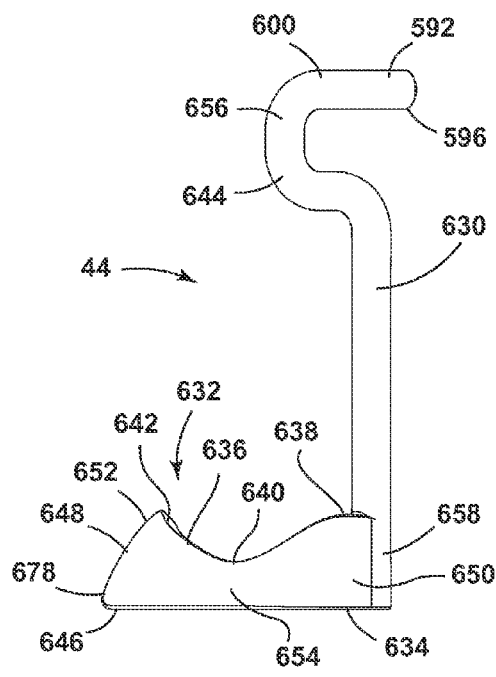


FIG. 35

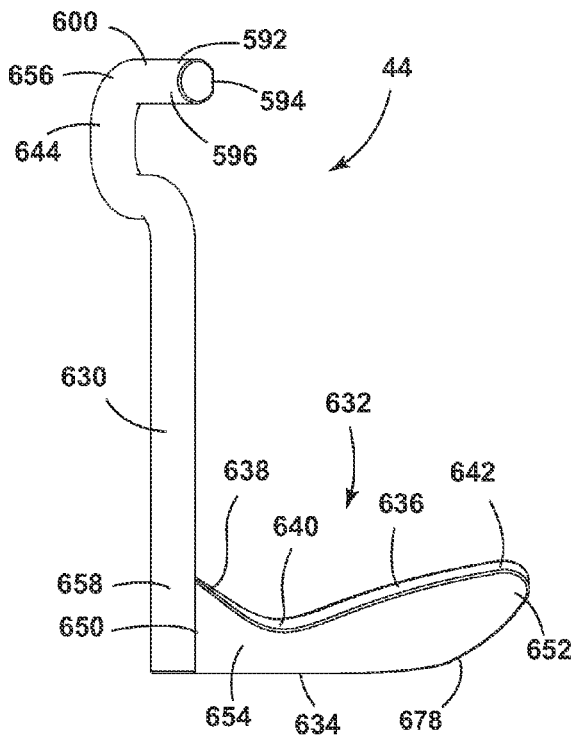


FIG. 36

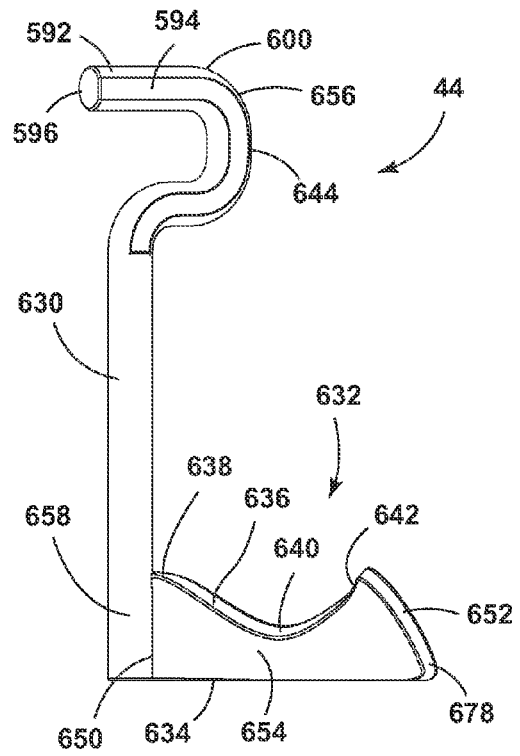


FIG. 37

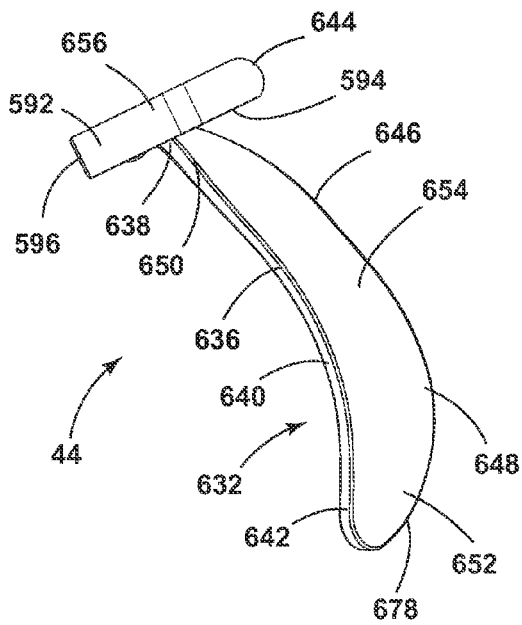


FIG. 38

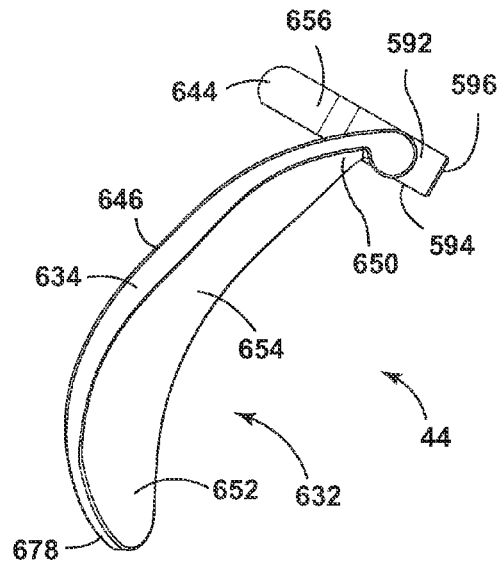


FIG. 39

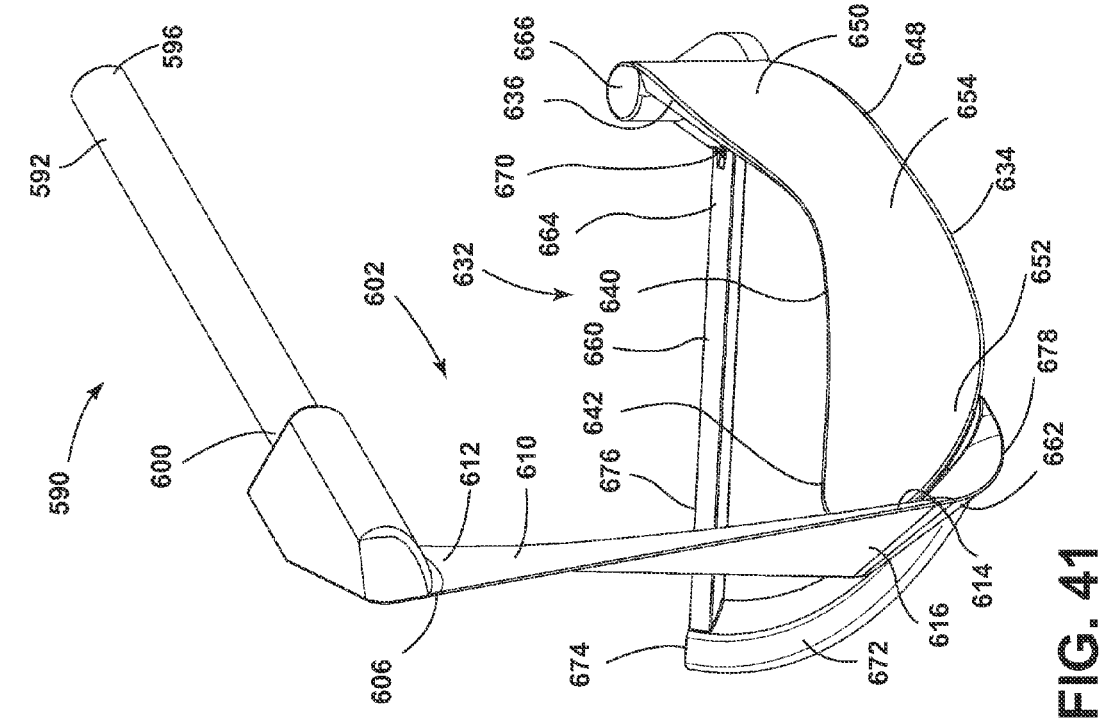


FIG. 40

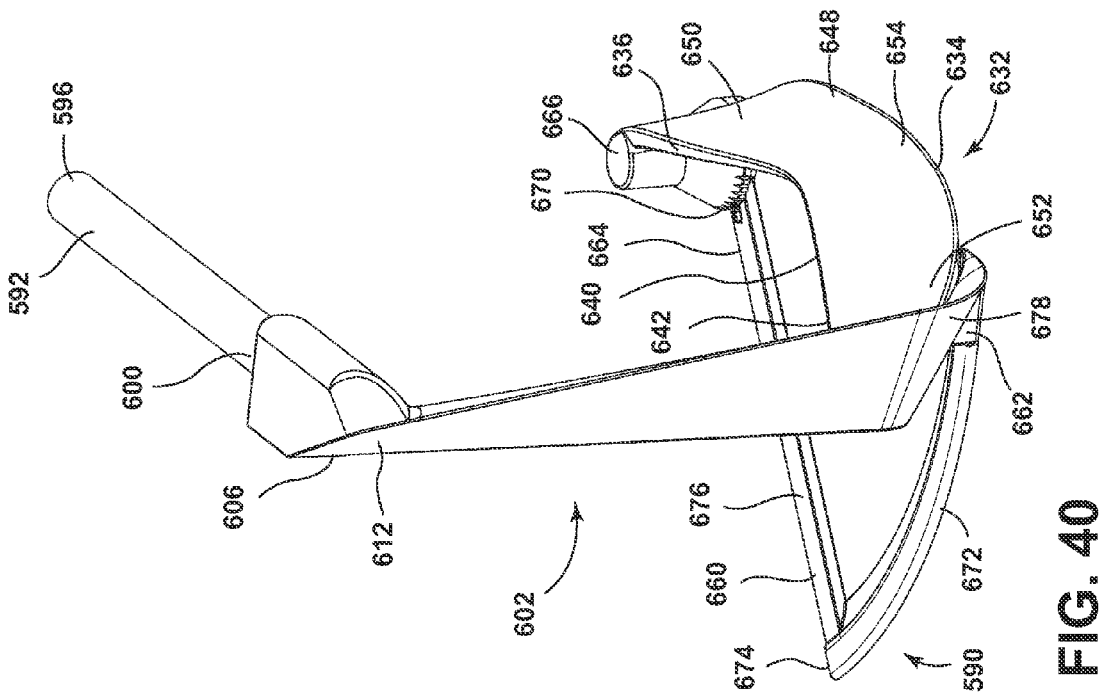


FIG. 41

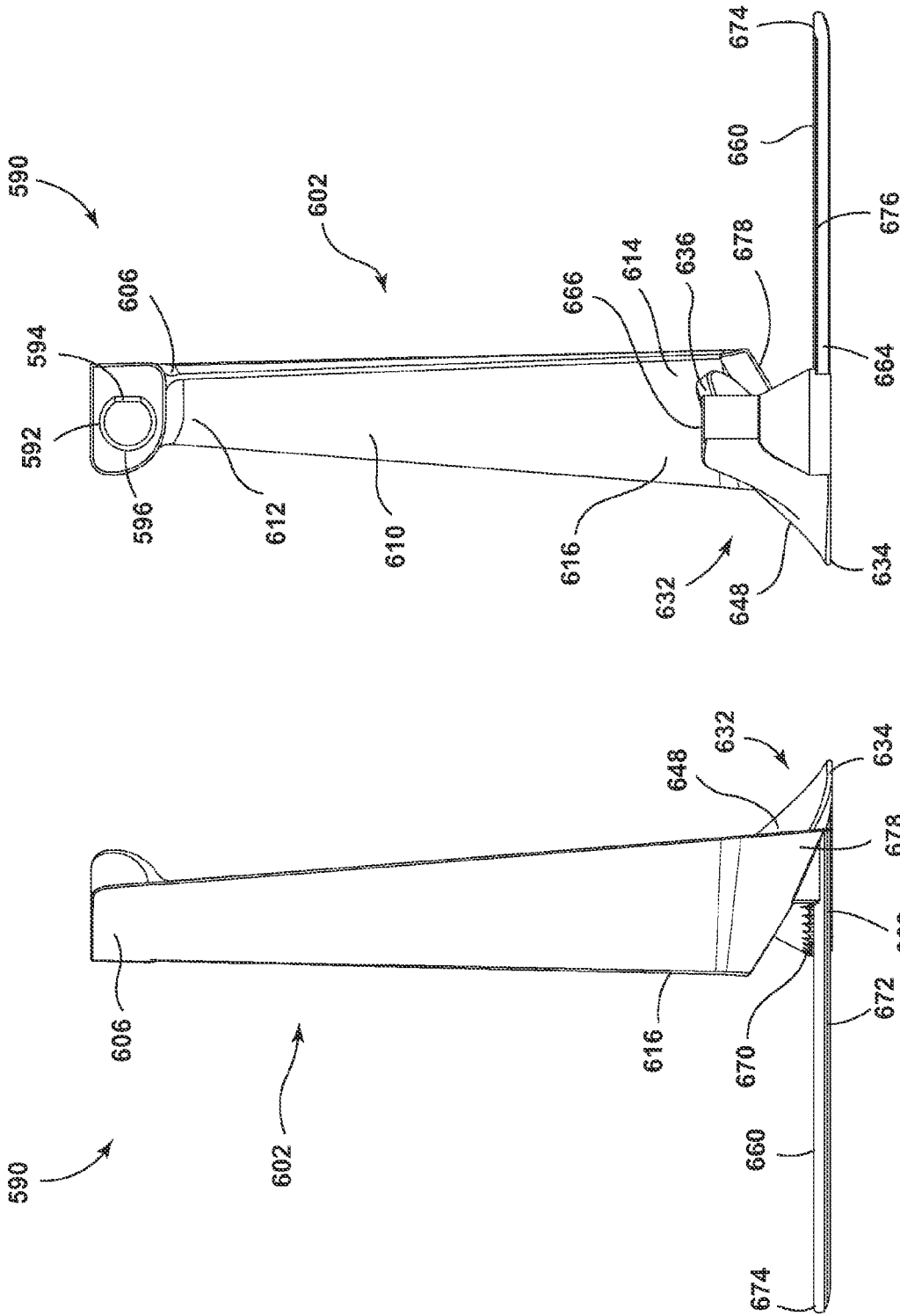


FIG. 43

FIG. 42

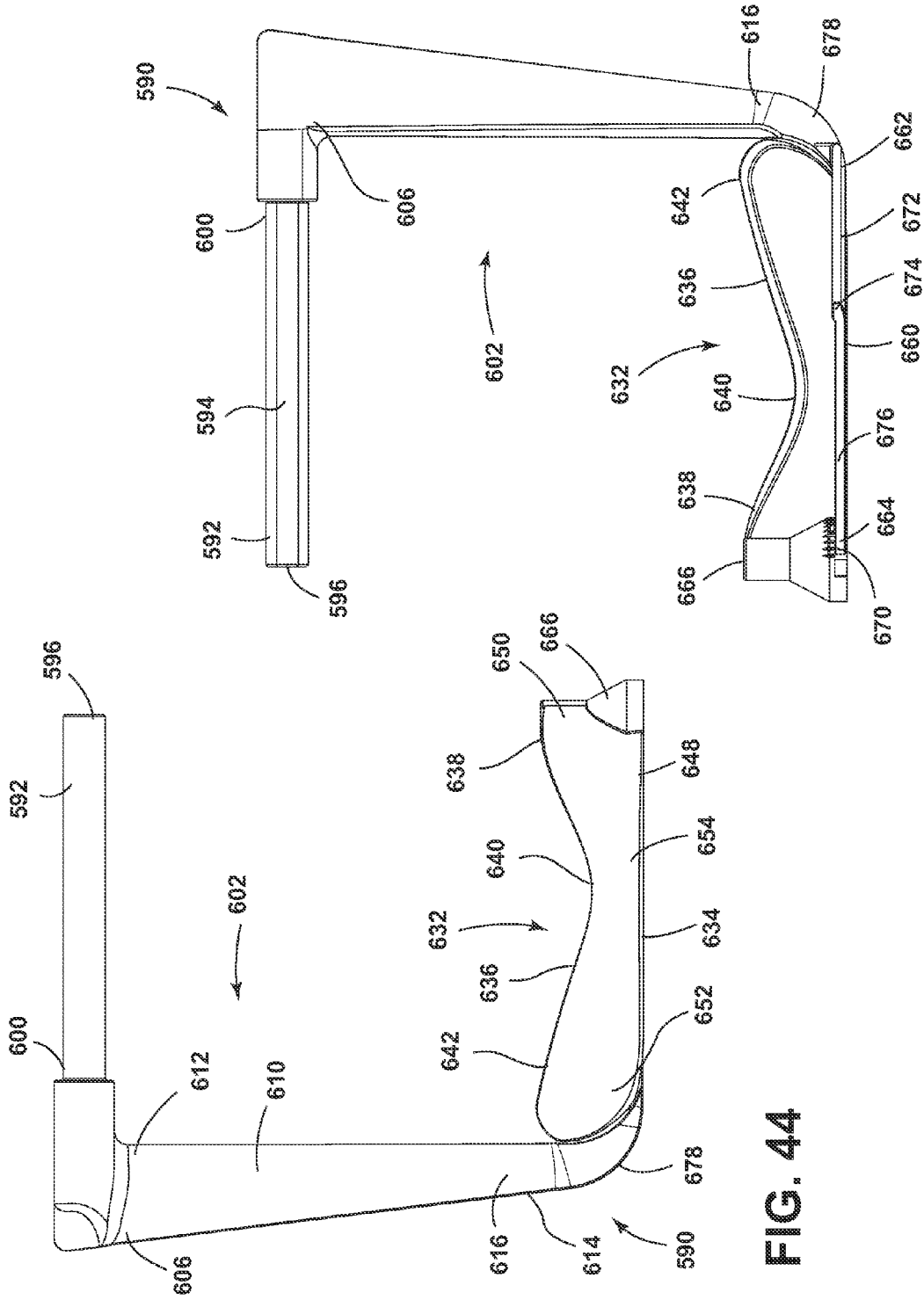


FIG. 44

FIG. 45

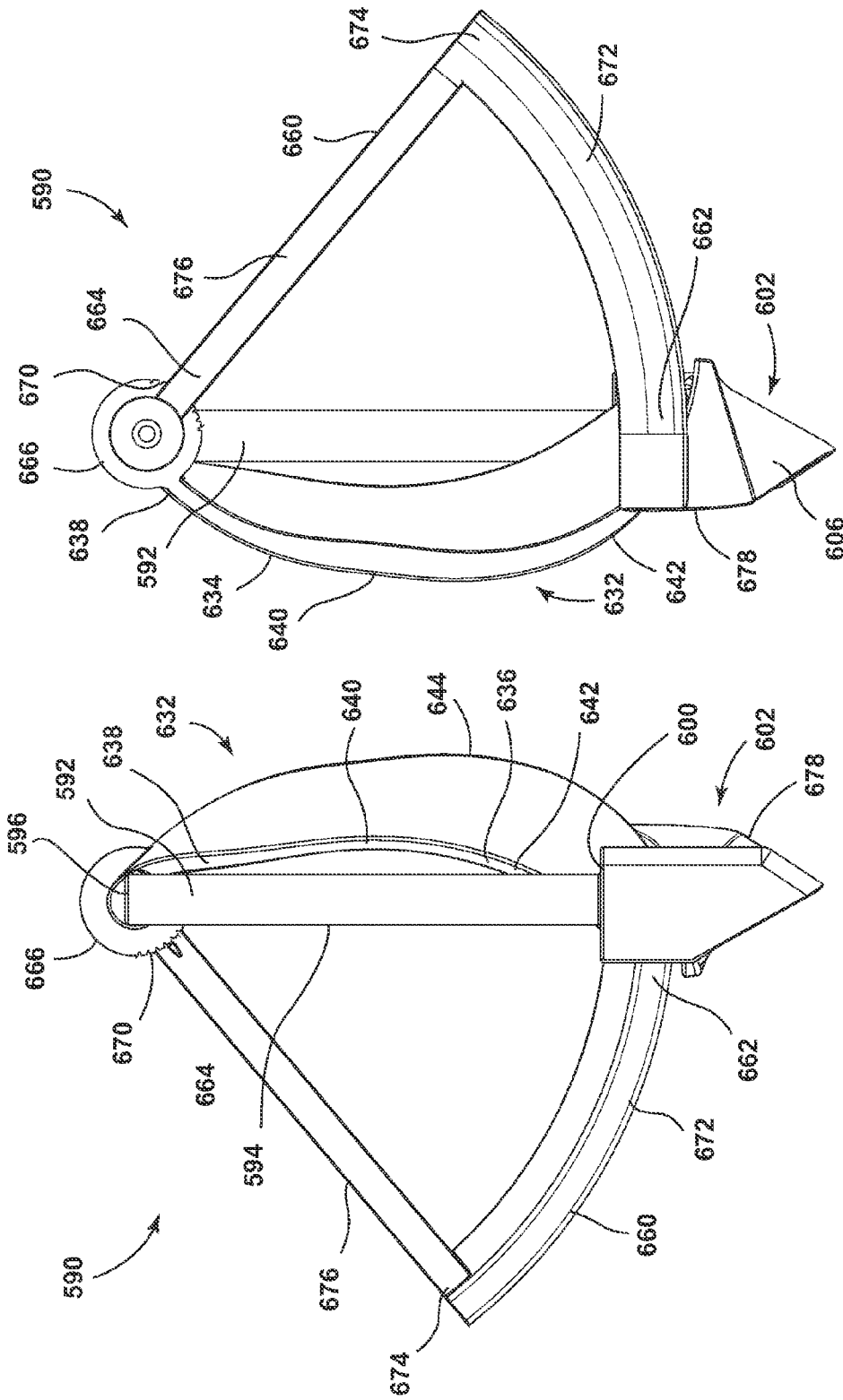


FIG. 47

FIG. 46

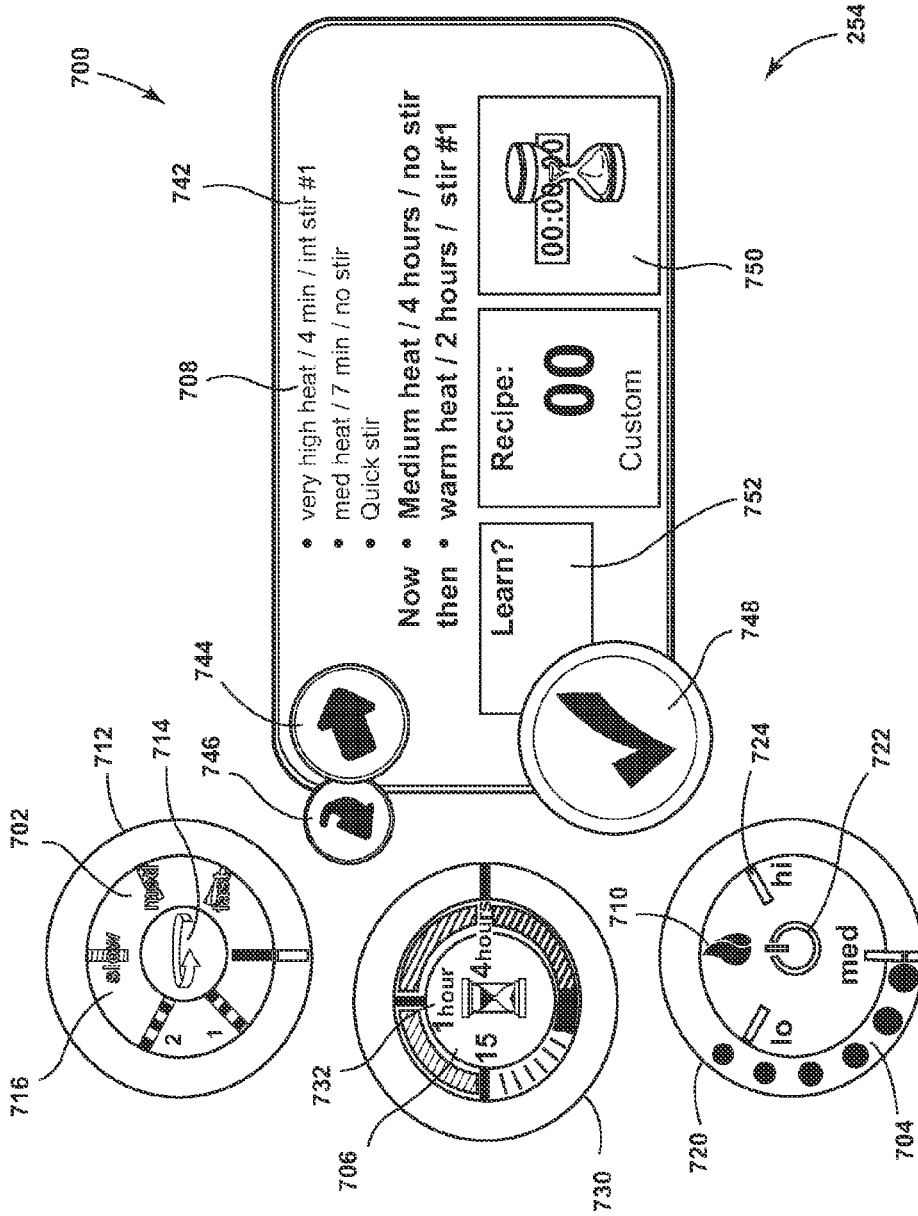


FIG. 48

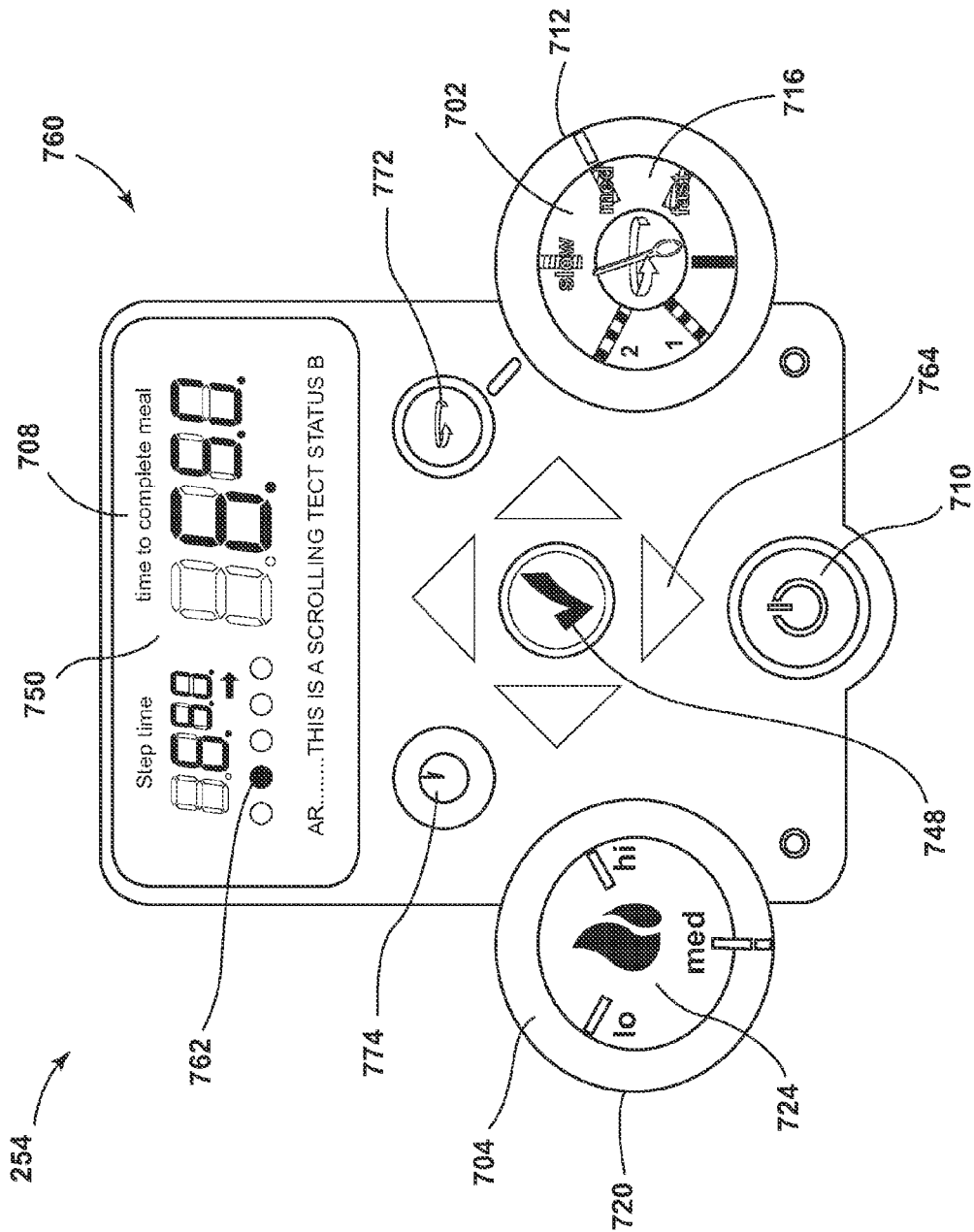


FIG. 49

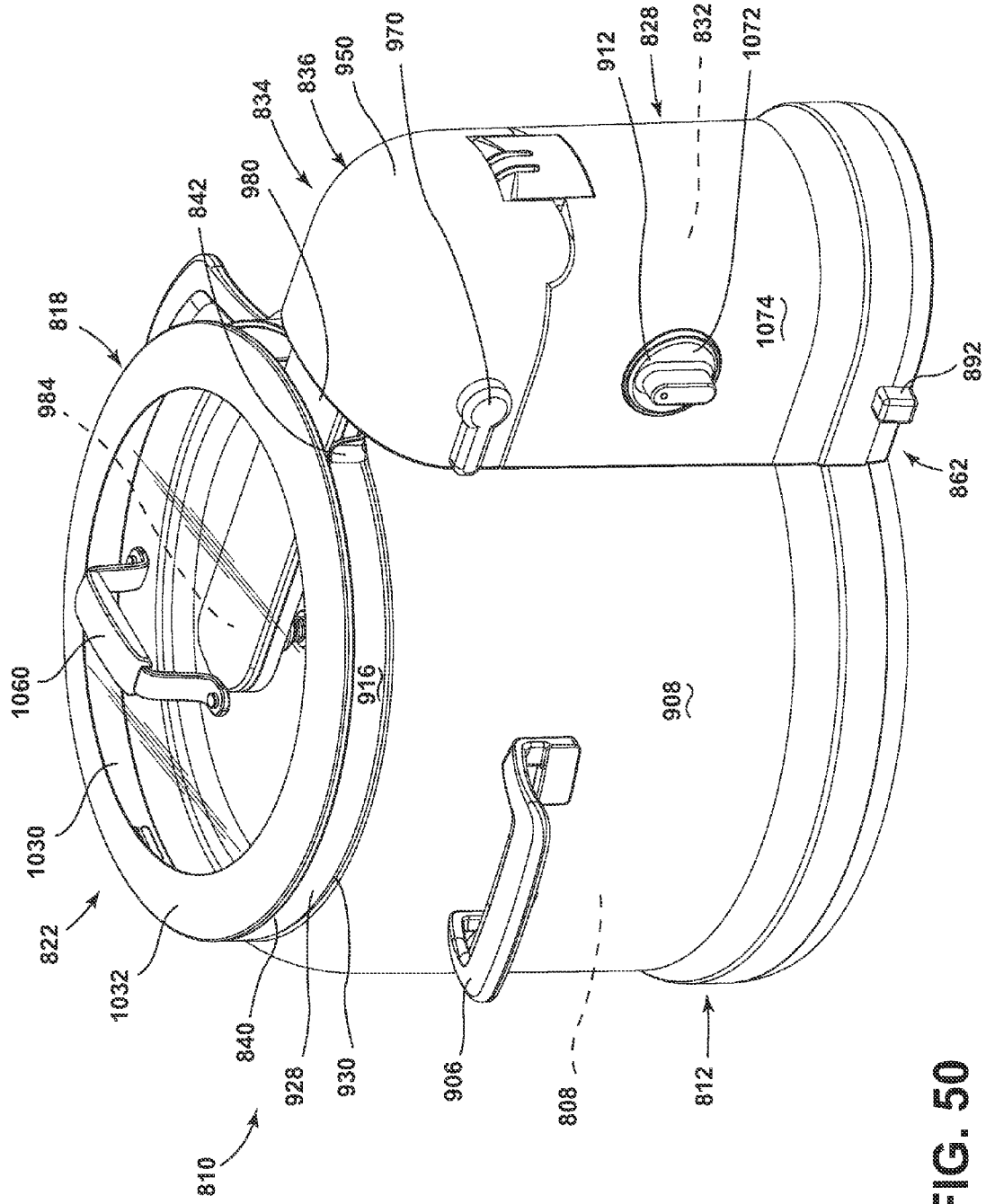


FIG. 50

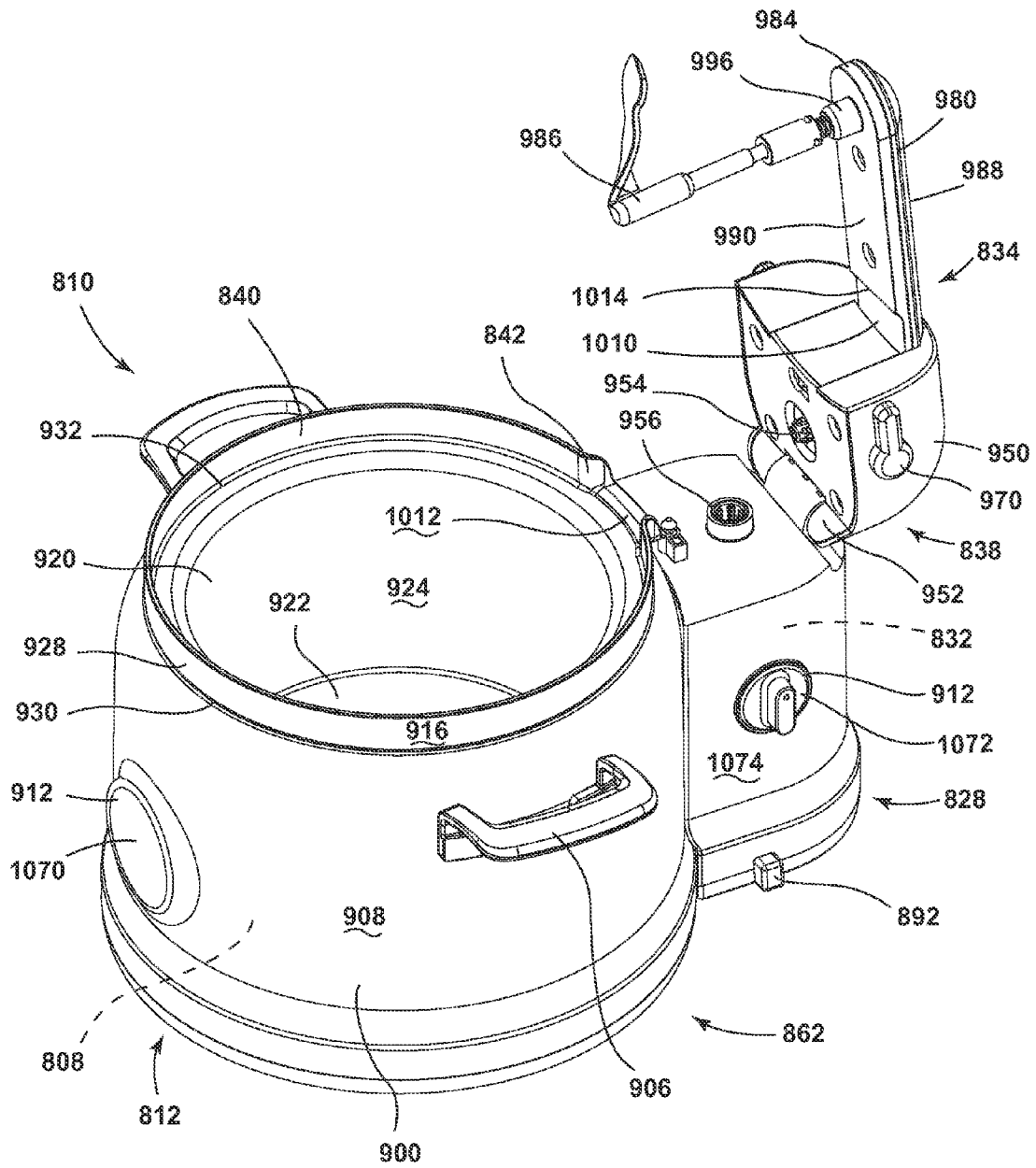


FIG. 51

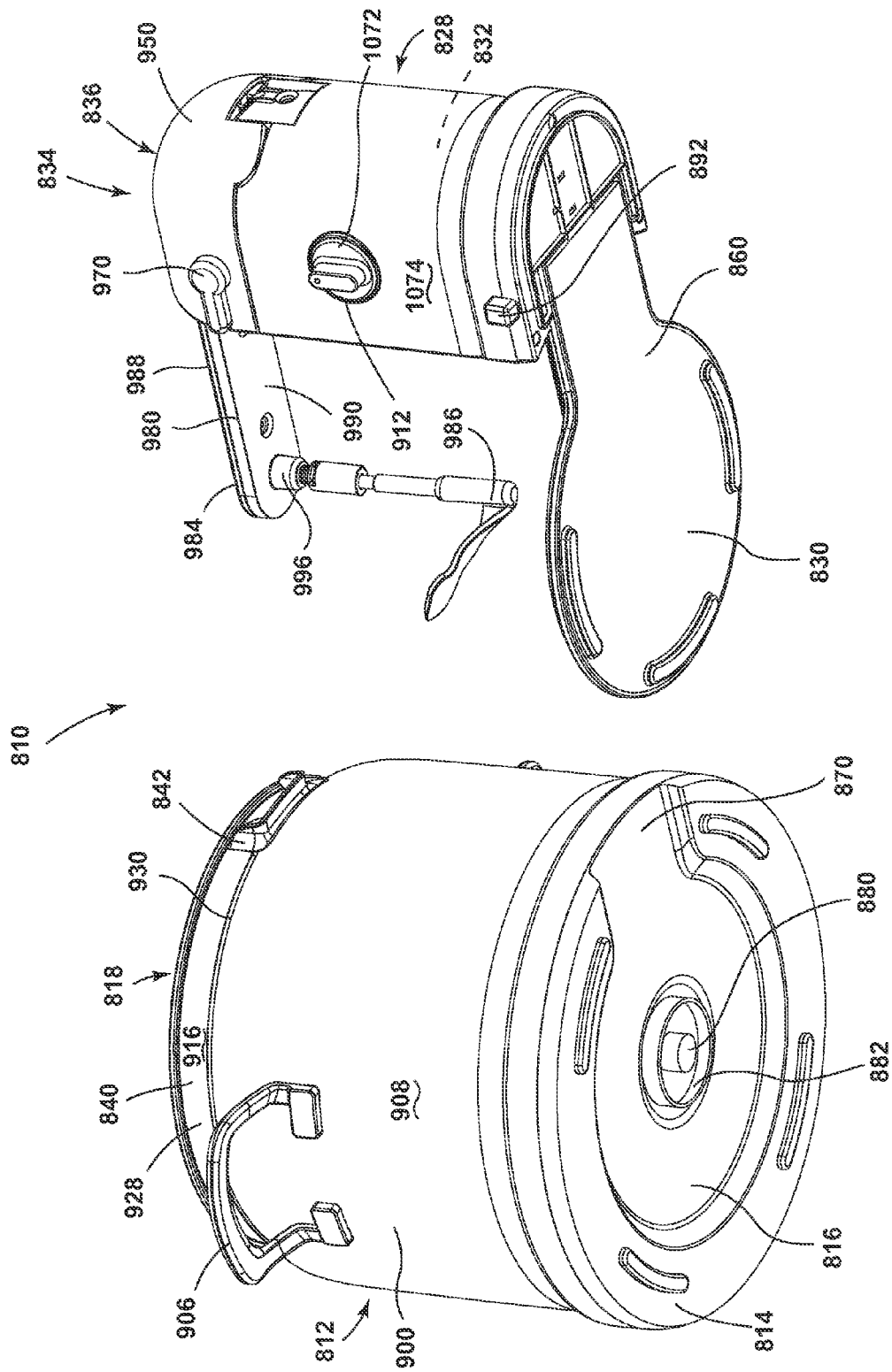


FIG. 52

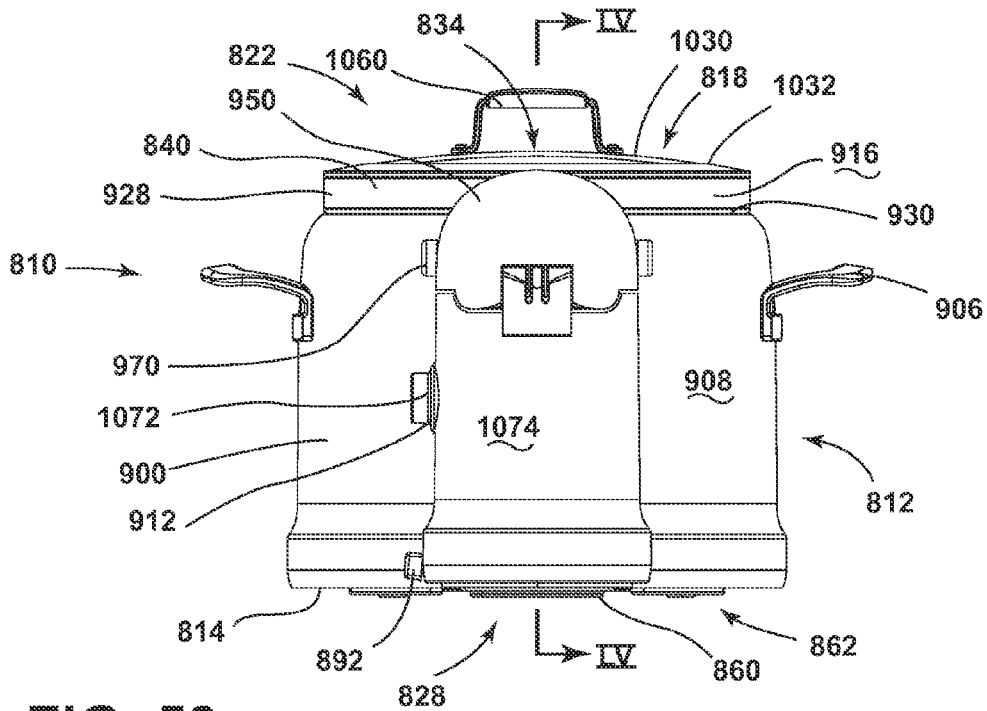


FIG. 53

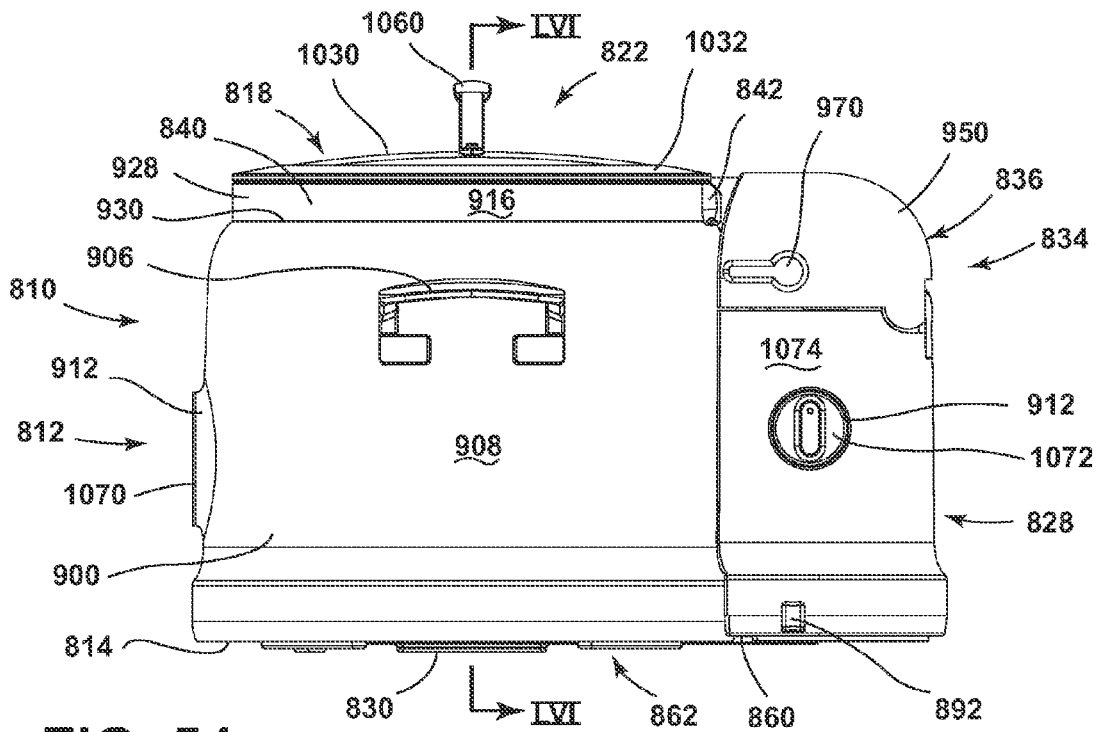


FIG. 54

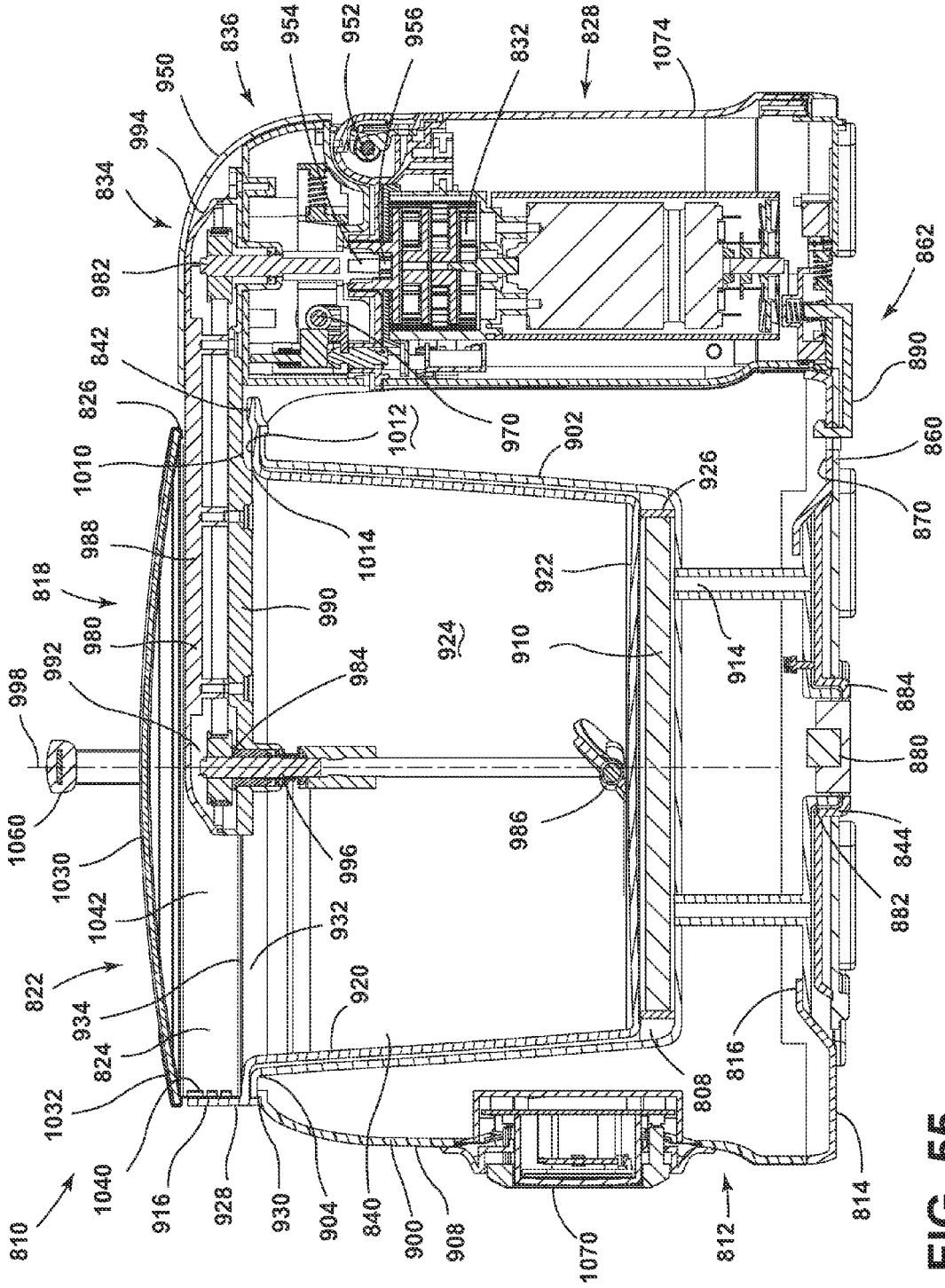


FIG. 55

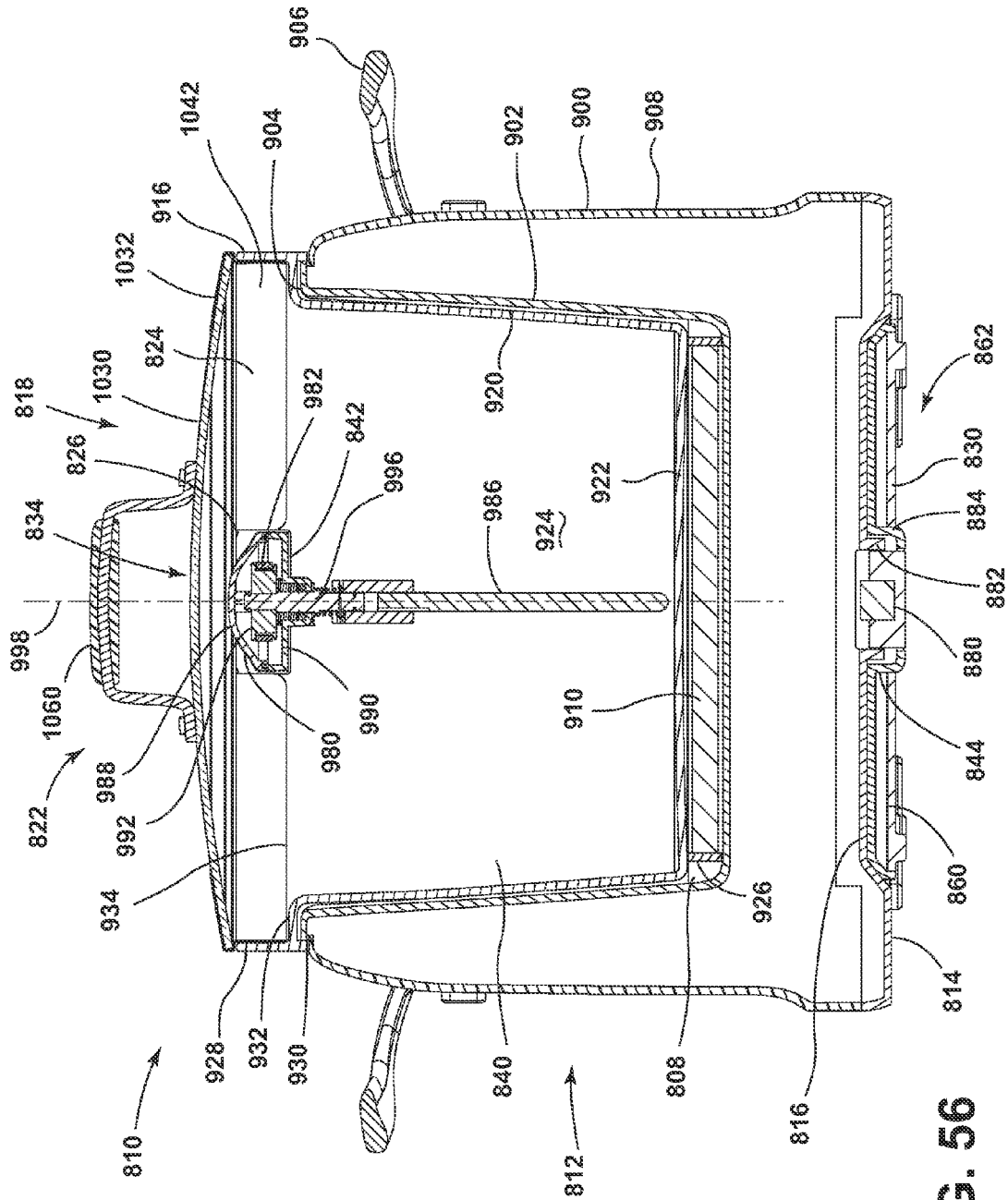


FIG. 56

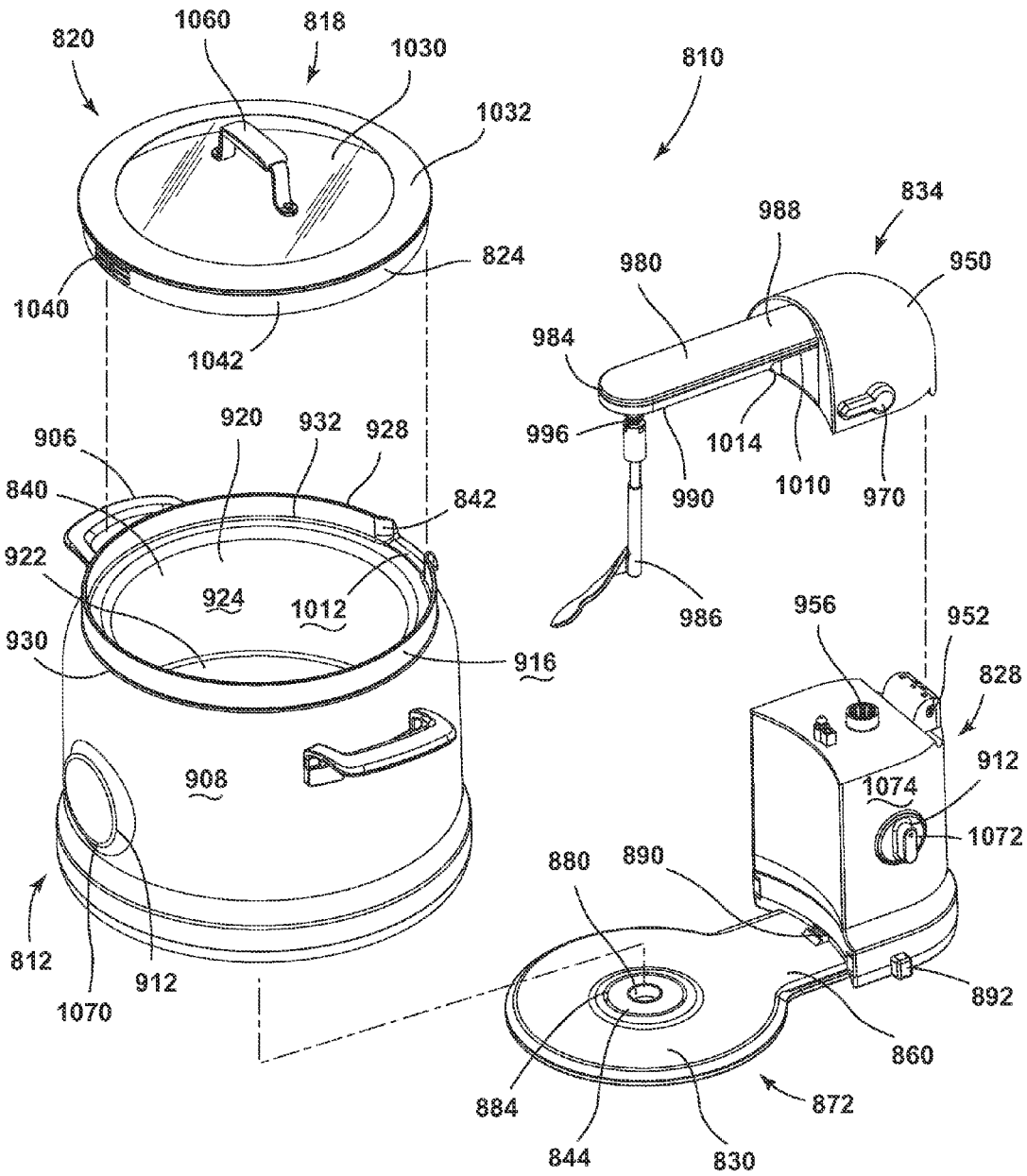


FIG. 57

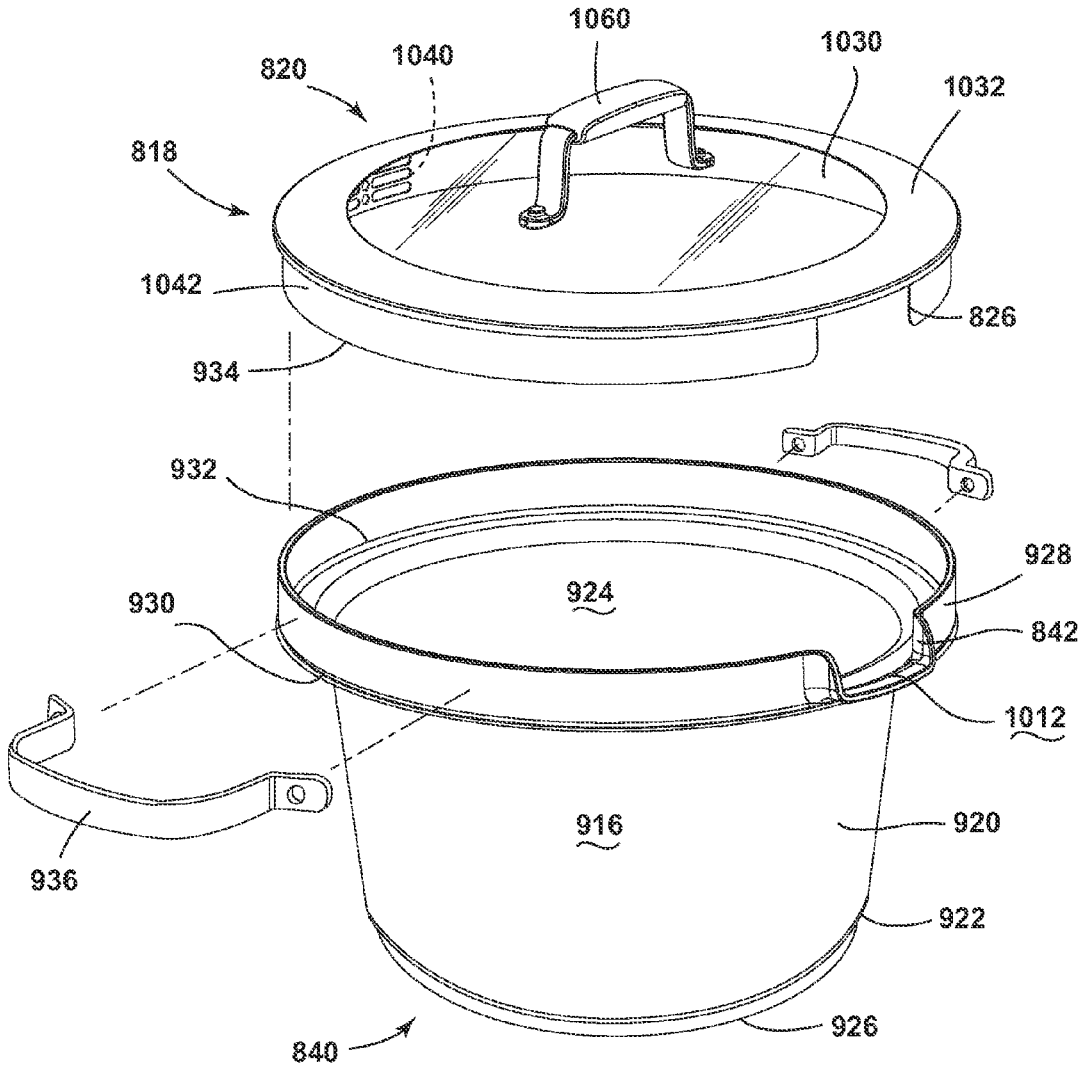


FIG. 58

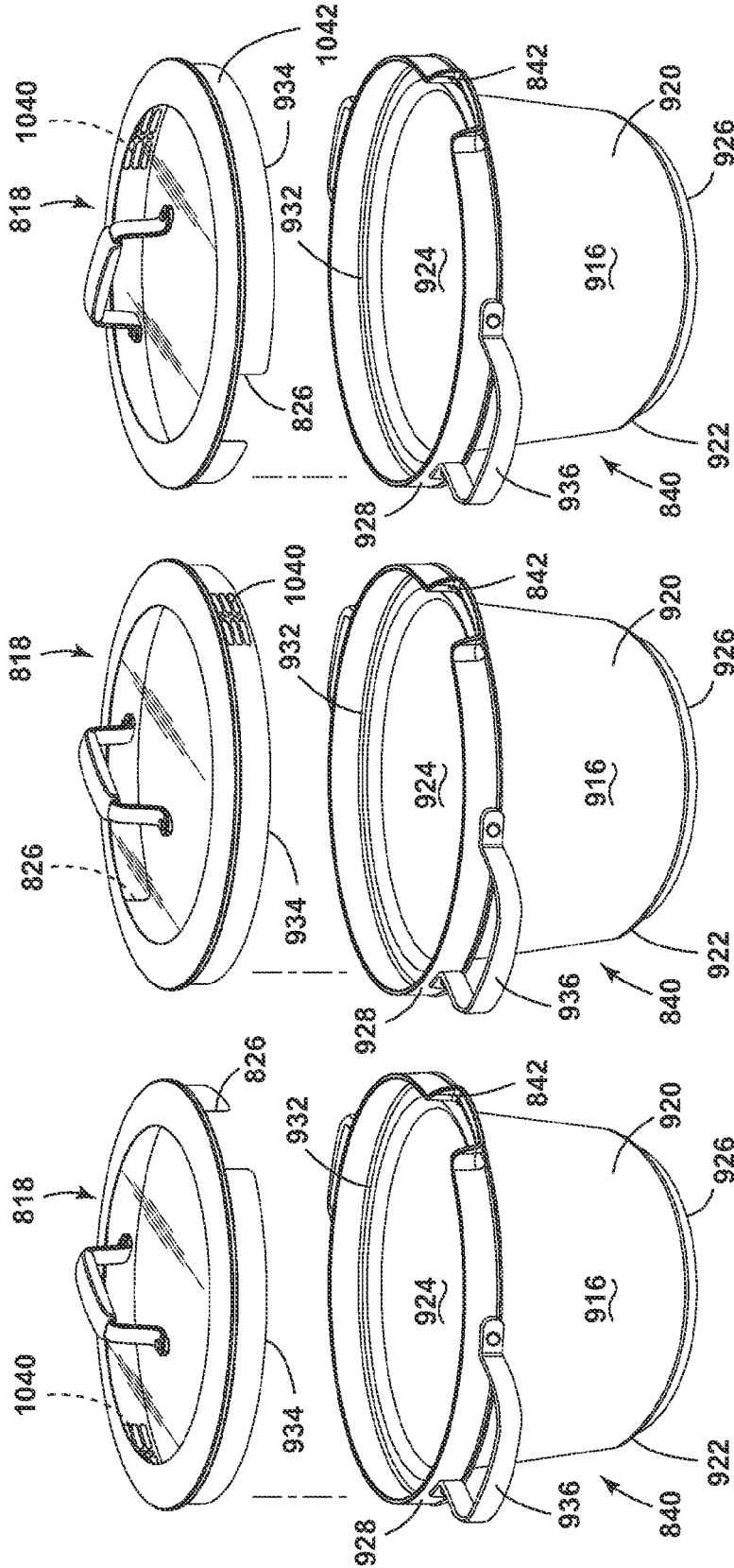


FIG. 61

FIG. 60

FIG. 59

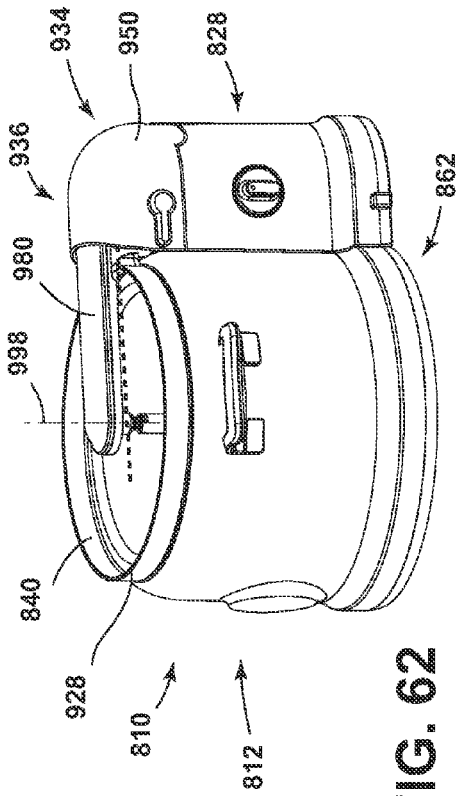


FIG. 62

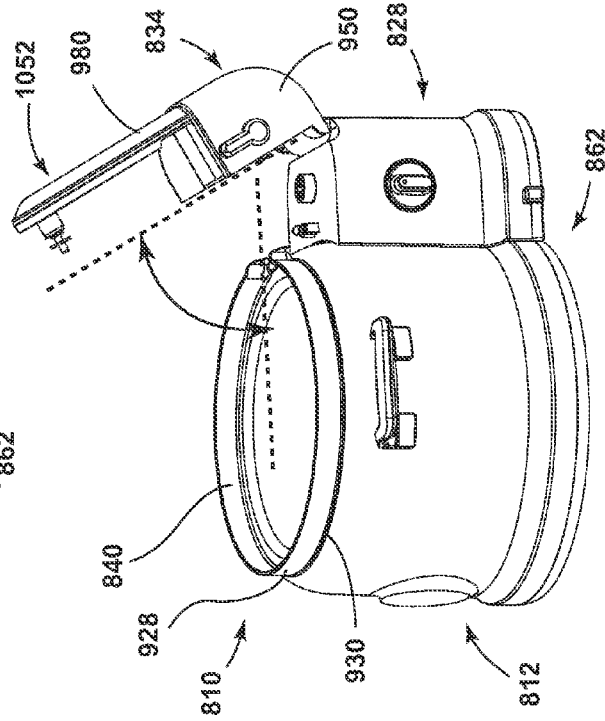


FIG. 64

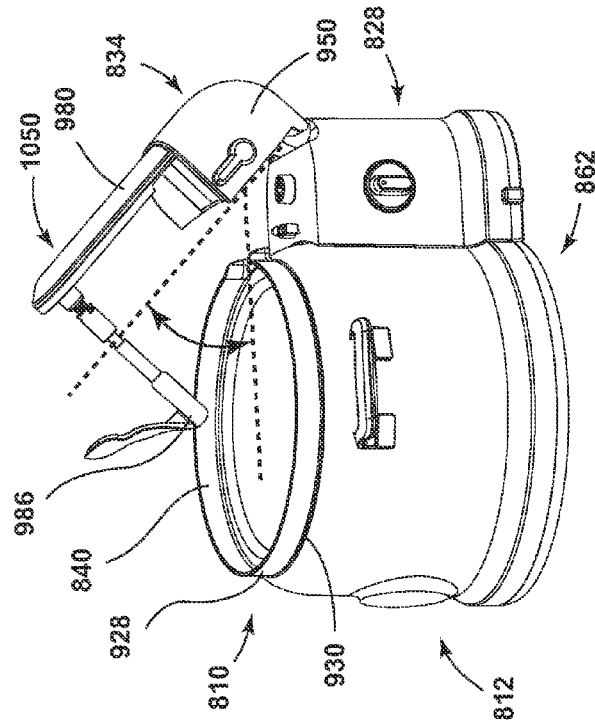


FIG. 63

MULTI COOKER AND STIR TOWER WITH DOCKING STATION

The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/783,193, filed Mar. 1, 2013, entitled COOKING AND MIXING APPLIANCE KIT, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The present application is also related to co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/070,001, filed Nov. 1, 2013, entitled ELECTRIC STIRRING TOWER WITH LID; and co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/070,015, filed Nov. 1, 2013, entitled STIRRING WAND, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND

The device is in the field of electrical appliances for cooking and mixing food items within a container.

SUMMARY

In at least one aspect, a cooking appliance kit includes a housing having a plurality of walls defining a heating cavity and a cooking vessel configured to be inserted into the heating cavity. The cooking vessel includes a first rounded end, a second rounded end, and an intermediate necked portion that defines first and second wells that at least partially intersect. The housing also includes first and second and distinct heater plates disposed in the first and second wells, respectively. An arcuate dividing wall is disposed in the heating cavity between the first and second distinct heater plates. First and second drive arms are removably engaged to a top portion of the housing and in operable communication with a drive system. A flipping wand is configured for removable engagement with the first drive arm and a stirring wand is configured for removable engagement with the second drive arm. A lid is pivotally coupled to the housing and operable between the open and closed positions.

In at least another aspect, a cooking appliance kit includes a housing having a drive system and a plurality of walls that define a heating cavity. A cooking vessel is configured to be inserted into the heating cavity where the cooking vessel includes first and second wells that at least partially intersect. An arcuate dividing wall is disposed in the heating cavity and removably coupled to the cooking vessel. First and second distinct heater plates are disposed on the first and second wells, respectively. First and second drive arms are removably coupled to the housing in an operable communication with the drive system.

In at least another aspect, a cooking appliance kit includes a housing having a plurality of walls defining a heating cavity. A cooking vessel is configured to be inserted into the heating cavity. The cooking vessel includes a first rounded end, a second rounded end, and an intermediate necked portion that defines first and second wells that at least partially intersect. First and second distinct heater plates are disposed in the first and second wells, respectively. First and second drive arms are removably coupled to the housing in an operable communication with the drive system. The first drive arm includes a flipping wand and the second drive arm includes a stirring wand.

These and other features, advantages, and objects of the present device will be further understood and appreciated by those skilled in the art by reference to the following specification, claims, and appended drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

- FIG. 1 is a top perspective view of one embodiment of the cooking appliance kit;
- FIG. 2 is a top perspective view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1 showing the lid in an open position;
- FIG. 3 is a top rear perspective view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1;
- FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1;
- FIG. 5 is a first side elevational view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1;
- FIG. 6 is a front side elevational view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1;
- FIG. 7 is a rear side elevational view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1;
- FIG. 8 is a partially exploded top perspective view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1 with the lids removed;
- FIG. 8A is a cross-sectional view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 4, taken at line VIIIA-VIIIA;
- FIG. 9 is an exploded top perspective view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1 with the lid and the drive arms removed;
- FIG. 10 is an exploded top perspective view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 1;
- FIG. 11 is a top perspective view of one embodiment of the cooking vessel and dividing wall;
- FIG. 12 is a top plan view of the cooking vessel and dividing wall of FIG. 11;
- FIG. 13 is an exploded top perspective view of the cooking vessel and dividing wall of FIG. 11;
- FIG. 14 is a front elevational view of one embodiment of the dividing wall;
- FIG. 15 is a rear elevational view of the dividing wall of FIG. 14;
- FIG. 16 is a top plan view of the dividing wall of FIG. 14;
- FIG. 17 is a bottom plan view of the dividing wall of FIG. 14;
- FIG. 18 is a cross-sectional view of the cooking vessel and dividing wall of FIG. 12 taken at line XVIII-XVIII;
- FIG. 19 is an exploded perspective view of one embodiment of the drive arms and drive system;
- FIG. 20 is a front elevational view of the drive arms of FIG. 19;
- FIG. 21 is a top plan view of the drive arms of FIG. 19;
- FIG. 22 is a bottom plan view of the drive arms of FIG. 19;
- FIG. 23 is a top perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the cooking appliance kit;
- FIG. 24 is a top perspective view of the cooking appliance kit of FIG. 23 with the lid in the open position;
- FIG. 25 is a top perspective view of one embodiment of a stirring wand;
- FIG. 26 is a first side elevational view of the stirring wand of FIG. 25;
- FIG. 27 is a second side elevational view of the stirring wand of FIG. 25;
- FIG. 28 is a third side elevational view of the stirring wand of FIG. 25;
- FIG. 29 is a fourth side elevational view of the stirring wand of FIG. 25;
- FIG. 30 is a top plan view of the stirring wand of FIG. 25;
- FIG. 31 is a bottom plan view of the stirring wand of FIG. 25;
- FIG. 32 is a top perspective view of one embodiment of the flipping wand;

FIG. 33 is a top perspective view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 34 is a first side elevational view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 35 is a second side elevational view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 36 is a third side elevational view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 37 is a fourth side elevational view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 38 is a top plan view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 39 is a bottom plan view of the flipping wand of FIG. 32;

FIG. 40 is a top perspective view of one embodiment of the combination wand;

FIG. 41 is a top perspective view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 42 is a first side elevational view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 43 is a second side elevational view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 44 is a third side elevational view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 45 is a fourth side elevational view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 46 is a top plan view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 47 is a bottom plan view of the combination wand of FIG. 40;

FIG. 48 is a schematic view of one embodiment of the user interface;

FIG. 49 is a schematic view of an alternate embodiment of the user interface; and

FIG. 50 is a first top perspective view of another embodiment of the cooking appliance;

FIG. 51 is a top perspective view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 50, with the mixing arm in the idle state;

FIG. 52 is a bottom perspective view of the cooking appliance, with the housing disposed in the distal position;

FIG. 53 is a first side elevational view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 50;

FIG. 54 is a second side elevational view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 50;

FIG. 55 is a cross-sectional view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 53, taken at line LV-LV;

FIG. 56 is a cross-sectional view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 54, taken at line LVI-LVI;

FIG. 57 is a partially exploded top perspective view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 50;

FIG. 58 is an exploded perspective view of one embodiment of the cooking vessel and lid of the cooking appliance;

FIG. 59 is a partially exploded top perspective view of the cooking vessel and lid disposed in a pour position;

FIG. 60 is a partially exploded top perspective view of the cooking vessel lid of FIG. 59, disposed in a strainer position;

FIG. 61 is a partially exploded top perspective view of the cooking vessel and lid of FIG. 59 in a closed position;

FIG. 62 is a top perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the cooking appliance with the mixing arm disposed in the mixing state;

FIG. 63 is a top perspective view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 62, with the mixing arm disposed in the intermediate idle state; and

FIG. 64 is a top perspective view of the cooking appliance of FIG. 62, with the mixing arm disposed in the outermost idle state.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

For purposes of description herein, the terms “upper,” “lower,” “right,” “left,” “rear,” “front,” “vertical,” “horizontal,” and derivatives thereof shall relate to the device as oriented in FIG. 1. However, it is to be understood that the device may assume various alternative orientations except for expressly specified to the contrary. It is also to be understood that the specific devices and processes illustrated in the attached drawings and described in the following specification are simply exemplary embodiments of the inventive concepts defined in the appended claims. Hence, specific dimensions and other physical characteristics relating to the embodiments disclosed herein are not to be considered as limiting, unless the claims expressly state otherwise.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1-10, the reference numeral 10 generally refers to a cooking appliance kit that includes a housing 12 and a cooking vessel 14. The housing 12 has a plurality of walls that define a heating cavity 16. The cooking vessel 14 is configured to be inserted into the heating cavity 16, where the cooking vessel 14 includes a first rounded end 18, a second rounded end 20 and an intermediate necked portion 22 that defines first and second wells 24, 26 that at least partially intersect. First and second distinct heater plates 28, 30 are disposed proximate the first and second wells 24, 26, respectively. An arcuate dividing wall 32 is disposed in the heating cavity 16 between the first and second distinct heater plates 28, 30. First and second drive arms 34, 36 are removably engaged to a top flange 38 of the housing 12 and are in operable communication with a drive system 40. A flipping wand 44 is configured for removable engagement with the first drive arm 34, and a stirring wand 42 is configured for removable engagement with the second drive arm 36. A lid 46 is pivotally coupled to the housing 12 and is operable between open and closed positions.

Referring again to FIGS. 1-10, the housing 12 includes a bottom panel 70 that includes an exterior flange 72 having wall support members 74. The bottom panel 70 is disposed below the heating cavity 16 of the housing 12. The bottom panel 70 also includes a drive support structure 76 for receiving and supporting an electric motor 78 and the drive system 40 of the cooking appliance kit 10. A plurality of support feet 80 are also disposed on an underside 82 of the bottom panel 70. A plurality of venting members 84 are disposed in the bottom panel 70 to allow heat to escape a housing interior 86. At least one of the venting members 84 is disposed on a recessed portion 88 of the bottom panel 70.

As shown in FIGS. 8A and 10, The exterior flange 72 and wall support members 74 are disposed around a perimeter of the bottom panel 70 where the wall support members 74 are disposed proximate an inward surface 90 of the exterior flange 72. The wall support members 74 are configured to receive mechanical fasteners to support a front wall 92, an intermediate wall 94 and a rear wall 96 that define the housing 12. The front wall 92 includes a front panel 110 and two side panels 112. Front quarter panels 114 connect the front panel 110 and the two side panels 112. An interior panel 116 is coupled between the two side panels 112, where an interior surface 118 of the front wall 92 defines an interstitial cavity 120. As will be more fully described herein, the interstitial cavity 120 is designed to receive controls 122 of the cooking appliance kit 10. Venting members 84 are disposed on the front quarter panels 114 to provide a fluid communication between the interstitial cavity

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120 on the housing exterior 124 to provide ventilation within the interstitial cavity 120 and to allow heat to escape the interstitial cavity 120.

As also shown in FIGS. 8A and 10, an intermediate wall 94 can also be included, wherein the intermediate wall 94 includes two intermediate side panels 142, an intermediate panel 144 and two intermediate quarter panels 146 that connect the intermediate panel 144 with the two intermediate side panels 142 of the intermediate wall 94. Additional venting members 84 can be disposed in the intermediate quarter panels 146 to provide fluid communication between the housing interior 86 and the housing exterior 124 and to allow heat to escape the housing interior 86. A rear wall 96 includes a rear panel 160 and two rear quarter panels 162.

Additionally, as illustrated in FIGS. 8A and 10, a plurality of connecting flanges 180 are disposed on ends of the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96. Each connecting flange 180 of the front and intermediate walls 92, 94 are configured to engage another connecting flange 180 to couple the front wall 92 and the intermediate wall 94 that, at least partially, define a main cavity 186. Each connecting flange 180 of the rear wall 96 couples with an outer surface 188 of the intermediate wall 94 to define a secondary cavity 190. As will be more fully described below, the main cavity 186 is configured to receive a heating cavity wall 192, and the secondary cavity 190 is configured to receive mechanical aspects of the cooking appliance kit 10, including, but not limited to, the electric motor 78 and at least a portion of the drive system 40.

As also shown in FIGS. 8A and 10, the lower edges 210 of the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96 include a plurality of lower support flanges 212. The plurality of lower support flanges 212 are configured to be coupled to the wall support members 74 of the bottom panel 70. In addition, at least one lower support flange 212 of the intermediate wall 94 is adapted to be coupled with an interior flange 214 of the bottom panel 70. In this manner, the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96 are coupled to the bottom panel 70. The front wall 92, the intermediate wall 94 and the bottom panel 70 define the main cavity 186. The connecting flanges 180 of the rear wall 96 are configured to connect with the outer surface 188 of the intermediate wall 94 proximate the intermediate panel 144 and the two intermediate quarter panels 146. The rear wall 96, the intermediate panel 144, and the bottom panel 70 define a secondary cavity 190.

In addition, as shown in FIGS. 8A and 10, upper edges 230 of the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96 that comprise a plurality of upper support flanges 232, each of which is configured to couple with the heating cavity wall 192. In this manner, the heating cavity wall 192 is coupled to the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96. In addition, the bottom panel 70 can also include a plurality of cavity supports 234 for receiving a base of the heating cavity wall 192.

Further, as illustrated in FIGS. 8A and 10, the bottom panel 70 can be made of substantially rigid material that is able to be formed, where such materials can include, but are not limited to, plastics, metals, composite materials, or a combination thereof. The front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96 and the heating cavity wall 192, can be made of a substantially rigid material that can be easily formed and can also withstand heating levels that are commonly experienced within kitchen cooking appliances. These materials can include, but are not limited to, metals. While less preferred, plastics and composite materials can also be used.

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In addition, as shown in FIGS. 8A and 10, the front wall 92, the intermediate wall 94 and the rear wall 96 are connected together using rigid connections that can include, but are not limited to, welds or adhesives. In addition, these connections can include mechanical fasteners that include, but are not limited to, screw fasteners, nut and bolt fasteners, and the like. The welding, adhesive and mechanical fasteners described above can also be used to connect the heating cavity wall 192 to the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96. The front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96 are connected to the bottom panel 70 through the use of mechanical fasteners as described above and disposed through the lower support flanges 212 and the wall support members 74. In alternate embodiments, depending upon the material used to form the bottom panel 70, and the front 92, intermediate 94, and rear 96 walls, welds or adhesives can also be used.

Referring back to FIGS. 1, 2, 4-6 and 8-10, the illustrated embodiment includes a storage container 250 having a storage container insert 252 operably coupled with the housing exterior 124. In addition, as will be more fully described below, the controls 122 for the various aspects of the cooking appliance kit 10 can be disposed within the interstitial cavity 120, and a user interface 254 for the controls 122 can be disposed on the housing exterior 124 proximate the interstitial cavity 120. As will be more fully discussed below, it is contemplated that the user interface 254 can include manual controls such as levers, switches, dials, knobs, and the like. In alternate embodiments, it is contemplated that the user interface 254 can also include, but are not limited to, electrical, digital, pushbutton, or touch screen controls.

Referring again to FIGS. 8A and 10, the heating cavity wall 192 includes opposing arcuate sidewalls 270 and a substantially lemniscate base 272 that cooperatively define the heating cavity 16. The opposing arcuate sidewalls 270 define substantially frusto-conical first and second heating subcavities 274, 276 where the first and second heating subcavities 274, 276 at least partially intersect. The first and second distinct heater plates 28, 30 are disposed within the first and second heating subcavities 274, 276, respectively, proximate the lemniscate base 272. The first and second distinct heater plates 28, 30 are separated by an intermediate heating cavity portion 278 defined by the intersection of the opposing arcuate sidewalls 270 of the heating cavity 16.

As shown in FIGS. 8A and 10, the first and second distinct heater plates 28, 30 are configured to be in communication with at least a portion of the controls 122. The controls 122 are configured, in part, to selectively and independently control the flow of voltage to the first and second distinct heater plates 28, 30 and to allow the first and second distinct heater plates 28, 30 to independently control the heating levels within the first and second heating subcavities 274, 276. In addition, first and second distinct side heaters 278, 280 are disposed adjacent to the arcuate sidewalls 270. The first and second distinct side heaters 278, 280 are configured to apply additional heat to the cooking vessel 14.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1-10, the top flange 38 of the heating cavity wall 192 extends outward from cavity wall rim 290 of the heating cavity 16. The top flange 38 is configured to be received by and connected to the upper support flanges 232 of the front, intermediate, and rear walls 92, 94, 96. In addition, and as will be more fully described below, the top flange 38 defines first and second drive shaft openings 292, 294 that provide a fluid communication between the secondary cavity 190 and the top surface of the top flange 38, such that the drive system 40 can pass through

the first and second drive shaft openings **292, 294** and fluidly communicate with the first and second heating subcavities **274, 276**. The top flange **38** can also include first and second drive arm interfaces **296, 298** that are configured to selectively receive first and second arm connectors **300, 302** of the first and second drive arms **34, 36** to secure the first and second drive arms **34, 36** to the top flange **38**.

Also, as shown in FIGS. **3-5** and **9-10**, the top flange **38** also includes a hinge receptacle **320** for receiving the lid hinge **322** of a lid assembly **324**. The lid assembly **324** includes the lid **46** having first and second lid members **326, 328**, coupled with a lid hinge **322** including operable first and second operable hinge plates **330, 332** that are coupled with the lid hinge **322**. A hinge pin **334** couples the first and second operable hinge plates **330, 332** to the lid hinge **322**. The first and second operable hinge plates **330, 332** are coupled to the first and second lid members **326, 328**, wherein the first and second lid members **326, 328** are independently and selectively operable between open and closed positions. The first and second lid members **326, 328** can include a handle portion **336** to enable a user of the cooking appliance kit **10** to operate the first and second lid members **326, 328** between the open and closed positions. The lid assembly **324** is disposed at the top flange **38** and is configured such that the first and second lid members **326, 328** independently define closed positions where the first and second lid members **326, 328** extend over the first and second heating subcavities **274, 276**, respectively.

Referring again to FIGS. **1-10**, the lid hinge **322** of the lid assembly **324** can include a stop mechanism **338** that defines an open position for the first and second lid members **326, 328**, wherein the first and second lid members **326, 328** are allowed to rotate about the hinge pin **334** greater than 90° and selectively engage the stop mechanism **338** to substantially prevent the first and second lid members **326, 328** from falling closed and also to substantially prevent the user from having to continuously hold open the first and second lid members **326, 328** in order to access the heating cavity **16** or the first or second heating subcavities **274, 276**. In addition, one of the first and second lid members **326, 328** may include a support tab such that raising one of the lids **326, 328** will also raise the other of the lids **326, 328**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **1-10**, the first and second lid members **326, 328** can be made of a glass or plastic material that can substantially resist heating levels commonly seen in kitchen heating appliances. The first and second lid members **326, 328** are also substantially translucent to allow a user to view the various cooking and mixing operations of the cooking appliance kit **10** without opening either of the first or second lid members **326, 328**. In other alternate embodiments, the first and second lid members **326, 328** can be made of metals, ceramics, or other substantially heat resistant material.

In alternate embodiments, the lid assembly **324** can include a single lid **46**. In another alternate embodiment, the lid assembly **324** can include a lid coupling mechanism that selectively couples the first and second lid members **326, 328** such that the first and second lid members **326, 328** are collectively operable between open and closed positions.

Referring again to the illustrated embodiment, as best illustrated in FIGS. **8A** and **11-18**, the cooking appliance kit **10** includes a cooking vessel **14** and a selectively operable arcuate dividing wall **32**. The cooking vessel **14** is configured to be selectively inserted into the heating cavity **16** and includes first and second rounded ends **18, 20**. The intermediate necked portion **22** is defined by the intersection of the first and second rounded ends **18, 20**. Moreover, the first

and second rounded ends **18, 20** and the intermediate necked portion **22** cooperatively define the first and second wells **24, 26** that at least partially intersect. The cooking vessel **14** can be made of heat conductive materials that include, but are not limited to glass, ceramic materials, and the like.

As illustrated in FIG. **12**, the first and second rounded ends **18, 20** and the intermediate necked portion **22** define a substantially lemniscate cooking vessel volume **350** and a substantially lemniscate cooking vessel base **352**. The cooking vessel base **352** is configured to rest on the first and second distinct heater plates **28, 30** proximate the lemniscate base **272** of the heating cavity wall **192** (shown in FIG. **10**). In this manner, the first and second distinct heater plates **28, 30** provide selective independent heating to the first and second wells **24, 26** of the cooking vessel **14**, respectively, and provide selective thermal communication between the first and second distinct heater plates **28, 30** and the cooking vessel volume **350**.

Referring again to FIGS. **2, 8, 8A, and 9**, the first and second rounded ends **18, 20** of the cooking vessel **14** can be configured to selectively engage at least a portion of the heating cavity wall **192**. Upper ends **230** of the first and second rounded ends **18, 20** and the intermediate neck portion define a rim **236** of the cooking vessel **14**. The rim **236** can include a flared rim flange **348** that extends outwardly from the first and second wells **24, 26**. The flared rim flange **348** can be configured to selectively extend over at least a portion of the cavity wall rim **290** of the heating cavity wall **192**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **8A** and **11-13**, in various embodiments, the intermediate necked portion **22** of the cooking vessel **14** is disposed within the cooking vessel volume **350** proximate the intersection of the first and second wells **24, 26**. The first and second rounded ends **18, 20** include a substantially oblong outer surface **386** of the cooking vessel. The first and second round ends **18, 20** and the intermediate necked portion **22** define a lemniscate cooking vessel volume **350**.

As shown in FIGS. **12** and **18**, the cooking vessel base **352** can include a perimeter fillet **354** that extends from a perimeter of the cooking vessel base **352** and couples the cooking vessel base **352** to the first and second rounded ends **18, 20** of the cooking vessel **14**. The perimeter fillet **354** substantially rounds the cooking vessel volume **350** between the cooking vessel base **352** and the first and second rounded ends **18, 20** and substantially directs the contents of the cooking vessel volume **350** toward the respective first and second well centers **356, 358** of the first and second wells **24, 26**.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. **8A** and **11-13**, the first and second wells **24, 26** substantially define frusto-conical volumes that at least partially intersect at the intermediate necked portion **22**. As will be further described below, the first and second wells **24, 26** define first and second mixing zones **370, 372**, respectively. The intersection of the first and second wells **24, 26** further defines an intersection **368** of the first and second mixing zones **370, 372**, wherein food contents contained within the cooking vessel volume **350** can be cooperatively mixed within the first and second mixing zones **370, 372**, thereby increasing the mixing ability of the cooking appliance kit **10** within each of the first and second wells **24, 26**, and the cooking vessel volume **350** as a whole. The first and second mixing zones **370, 372** can intersect in the area defined by the intermediate necked portion **22**. In an alternate embodiment, the walls of the vessel **14** include a stepped configuration in order to accom-

modate, accept or rest cooking accessory inserts, such as steaming baskets, raised warming plates for bread, etc.

Referring now to FIGS. 8A and 13-18, another aspect of the cooking appliance kit 10 includes an arcuate dividing wall 32 that is selectively removable from the cooking vessel 14. The arcuate dividing wall 32 is defined by first and second side edges 390, 392, a bottom edge 394 and a concave surface 388 defining a curvature substantially similar to that of the first and second wells 24, 26. The first and second side edges 390, 392 and the bottom edge 394 of the arcuate wall define an engagement surface 396 configured to be selectively received by the intermediate necked portion 22 of the cooking vessel 14. The arcuate dividing wall 32 can include first and second engagement members 398, 400 that extend from at least a portion of the first and second side edges 390, 392, respectively. First and second notches 402, 404 can be disposed in first and second sides 406, 408 of the intermediate necked portion 22 of the cooking vessel 14, respectively. The first and second notches 402, 404 are configured to selectively receive the first and second engagement members 398, 400. It should be understood that the first notch 402 can receive the first and second engagement members 398, 400 wherein the second notch 404 would receive the other of the first and second engagement members 398, 400. In this manner, the concave surface 388 of the arcuate dividing wall 32 can be oriented towards either the first well 24 or the second well 26.

As illustrated in FIG. 13, the first and second engagement members 398, 400 of the arcuate dividing wall 32 and the first and second notches 402, 404 of the cooking vessel 14 have a substantially trapezoidal lateral cross section. It should be understood that the shape and size of the notches 402, 404 and matingly configured engagement members 398, 400 can vary. By way of explanation, and not limitation, the engagement members 398, 400 can have an arcuate or orthogonal shape or a combination of arcuate and orthogonal shapes. It should also be understood, that the shape of the notches 402, 404 can be different from the shape of the engagement members 398, 400 so long as the notches 402, 404 are configured to receive the first and second engagement members 398, 400. In this manner, the shape of the notches 402, 404 and the shape of the engagement members 398, 400 can differ without decreasing the efficiency or usefulness of the cooking appliance kit 10.

Referring again to the illustrated embodiment, as illustrated in FIGS. 13 and 17, one or more gaskets 420 can be disposed on at least a portion of the engagement surface 396. The one or more gaskets 420 run along the engagement surface 396 and substantially follow the curvature of the concave surface 388 of the arcuate dividing wall 32. In alternate embodiments, the gasket 420 is made to be disposed only on the first and second side edges 390, 392 of the engagement surface 396. Alternatively, in other embodiments, the gasket 420 may be disposed only on the bottom edge 394 of the engagement surface 396.

As shown in FIGS. 13 and 17, the two or more gaskets 420 extend from the engagement surface 396 and are configured to be received by the intermediate necked portion 22 of the cooking vessel 14. It should be understood, that the number, shape and configuration of the one or more gaskets 420 can vary. By way of explanation, and not limitation, a single gasket 420 may be disposed on the engagement surface 396 where the gasket 420 defines a linear protrusion disposed along the engagement surface 396. In such an embodiment, the cross-sectional shape of the linear protrusion can include, but not be limited to, arcuate or rectilinear cross sections. In other alternate embodiments, the linear

protrusion can include an extruded cavity within the length of the linear protrusion, wherein the coupling of the engagement surface 396 to the intermediate necked portion 22 of the cooking vessel 14 can compress the linear protrusion and define a seal between the first well 24 and the second well 26. Alternatively, the gasket 420 may take on a non-linear configuration.

Referring back to the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 11-18, the arcuate dividing wall 32 is made of a substantially rigid material including, but not limited to, metals, plastics, rubberized materials, glass or ceramic material or other substantially rigid material. The material selected for the arcuate dividing wall 32 should also be of a material that can substantially withstand deformation when exposed to heat levels experienced in kitchen cooking appliances.

As illustrated in FIGS. 13 and 17, the illustrated gasket 420 is made of a substantially flexible material such as a rubberized material or plastic material that can create the desired seal between the first and second wells 24, 26 when the arcuate dividing wall 32 is engaged with the intermediate necked portion 22 of the cooking vessel 14. In addition, in certain embodiments, it is contemplated that the one or more gaskets 420 may be selectively removable from the engagement surface 396 of the arcuate dividing wall 32. In this embodiment, the engagement surface 396 can include a gasket receptacle portion 422 for receiving the one or more gaskets 420.

Alternatively, in other embodiments, the one or more gaskets 420 may be formed with and be an integral part of the arcuate dividing wall 32. In such an embodiment, it is preferred that the arcuate dividing wall 32 be made of a plastic or rubberized material so that the one or more gaskets 420 can create the desired selective seal between the arcuate dividing wall 32 and the cooking vessel 14.

Referring again to the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 11, 13-15 and 18, the arcuate dividing wall 32 can also include a handle portion 424 disposed proximate an upper portion 426 of the arcuate dividing wall 32. The handle portion 424 can define an opening proximate an upper portion of the arcuate dividing wall 32. In alternate embodiments, the handle portion 424 can include a gripping ridge disposed proximate the upper portion 426 of the arcuate dividing wall 32. In other embodiments, the handle portion 424 can be a separate piece coupled proximate the upper portion 426 of the arcuate dividing wall 32.

As shown in the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. 8A, 13, 16 and 17, a convex surface 428 of the arcuate dividing wall 32 is configured to be substantially vertical, while the concave surface 388 is substantially slanted to match the frusto-conical curvature of the first and second wells 24, 26. The substantially vertical orientation of the convex surface 428 and the substantially slanted configuration of the concave surface 388 defines a tapered vertical cross-section of the arcuate dividing wall 32 having a narrow upper portion 426 and a widened bottom edge 394 that at least partially defines the engagement surface 396.

In an alternate embodiment, the first and second sides 406, 408 of the intermediate necked portion 22 can include an engagement mechanism for receiving the one more gaskets 420 of the arcuate dividing wall 32. In this embodiment, the engagement mechanism can include an engagement channel configured to receive the one or more gaskets 420 of the arcuate dividing wall 32, where the engagement channel can at least partially include the first and second notches 402, 404.

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Alternatively, the engagement mechanism can include an engagement protuberance that extends from the first and second sides **406, 408** of the intermediate necked portion **22** where the engagement protuberance is configured to be received by the one or more gaskets **420** of the arcuate dividing wall **32**. In these alternate embodiments, the engagement channel and the engagement protuberance cooperatively engage at least a portion of the one or more gaskets **420** of the arcuate dividing wall **32**. In this manner, the engagement mechanism slidably receives the arcuate dividing wall **32** and the one or more gaskets **420** of the arcuate dividing wall **32**.

In the various embodiments that include the engagement channel, the cooking vessel **14** can include first and second filler members that can be slidably engaged into the engagement channels when the arcuate dividing wall **32** is selectively removed from the cooking vessel **14** to substantially prevent the contents of the cooking vessel **14** from entering the engagement channel.

Referring again to the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIGS. **13** and **17**, the first and second side edges **390, 392** of the arcuate dividing wall **32** are contoured thereby defining an engagement channel **430** that substantially matches the curvature of the first and second sides **406, 408** of the intermediate necked portion **22** of the cooking vessel **14** defining an engagement protuberance **432**. In this manner, the engagement channel **420** of the arcuate dividing wall **32** slidably engages the engagement protuberance **432** of the intermediate necked portion **22** and defines a lateral interference connection between the first and second side edges **390, 392** of the arcuate dividing wall **32** and the first and second sides **406, 408** of the intermediate necked portion **22**. This lateral interference connection substantially limits the lateral movement of the arcuate dividing wall **32** within the intermediate necked portion **22**, while allowing the desired operable vertical movement of the arcuate dividing wall **32** within the intermediate necked portion **22**.

As best illustrated in FIG. **12**, the concave surface **388** of the arcuate dividing wall **32** and the second well **26** define a circular cooking zone **440** that is configured to define the second mixing zone **372**. The convex surface **428** of the arcuate dividing wall **32** and the first well **24** define a crescent cooking zone **442**, where the mixing functions of the cooking appliance kit **10** are substantially inoperable. As discussed above, the arcuate dividing wall **32** can be reversed such that the circular cooking zone **440** is at least partially defined by the first rounded end **18** and the crescent cooking zone **442** is at least partially defined by the second rounded end **20**.

Also, as best illustrated in FIGS. **8-11**, the flared rim flange **348** of the cooking vessel **14** includes first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452**. As will be more fully described below, the first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452** are configured to receive the first and second drive arms **34, 36**. The first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452** are further configured to selectively orient the first drive arm **34** over the first well **24** and the second drive arm **36** over the second well **26**. In alternate embodiments, the drive arms can be switched such that the first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452** orient the first drive arm **34** over the second well **26** and the second drive arm **36** over the first well **24**.

Additionally, as shown in FIGS. **8-11**, the first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452** are substantially rectangular to match the illustrated first and second drive arms **34, 36**. In alternate embodiments, the drive arm receptacles **450, 452** and the drive arms can be rounded or have a different

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polygonal cross-sectional shape. The first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452** and the first and second drive arms **34, 36** cooperate to define a substantially close fit to substantially prevent the contents of the cooking vessel **14** from escaping the cooking vessel **14** during use.

In other alternate embodiments, the drive arm receptacles **450, 452** can include receptacle gaskets that provide a seal between the first and second drive arms **34, 36** and the first and second drive arm receptacles **450, 452**, respectively. Such a seal can further prevent liquids and other contents from escaping the cooking vessel **14** during cooking or mixing operations, or both.

Referring again to the illustrated embodiment, as best illustrated in FIGS. **10** and **19-22**, the cooking appliance kit **10** includes a drive system **40** where the first and second drive arms **34, 36** are configured to be removably engaged and in operable communication with the drive system **40**. The drive arms **34, 36** may be laterally pivotable relative to the cooking appliance kit **10**. It is also contemplated that the drive arms **34, 36** could be independently upwardly pivotable. Further, the drive arms **34, 36** could be pivotable with the lid **46**, such that when a user lifts the lid **46**, the drive arms **34, 36** are also lifted. As shown in FIG. **19**, the drive system **40** includes an electric motor **78** coupled with and in operable communication with a drive wheel **470**. First and second idler wheels **472, 474** are disposed proximate the drive wheel **470**. A plurality of wheel plates **476** are configured to secure the electric motor **78** and the idler wheels **472, 474** to the bottom panel **70** of the housing **12** within the secondary cavity **190**. The wheel plates **476** are configured to secure the idler wheels **472, 474** and the drive wheel **470** to the bottom panel **70** and also allow for the rotational movement of the idler wheels **472, 474** and the drive wheel **470**.

As shown in FIG. **19**, a drive belt **478** is configured to engage the drive wheel **470** and the first and second idler wheels **472, 474**, and define an operable communication between the drive wheel **470** and the first and second idler wheels **472, 474**. First and second drive shafts **480, 482** extend from proximate ends **484** at the first and second idler wheels **472, 474** and are disposed co-linear with first and second rotational drive axes **486, 488** of the first and second idler wheels **472, 474**, respectively, to distal ends **490** of the drive shafts **480, 482** proximate the first and second drive shaft openings **292, 294** of the top flange **38** of the heating cavity wall **192**.

FIG. **19** also shows first and second drive receptacles **492, 494** that are coupled to distal ends **490** of the first and second drive shafts **480, 482** wherein the first and second drive receptacles **492, 494** extend through the first and second drive shaft openings **292, 294** (shown in FIG. **10**) and are further configured to rotate within the first and second drive shaft openings **292, 294**. First and second grommets **496, 498** are coupled to the first and second drive shaft openings **292, 294**, respectively, and secure the first and second drive receptacles **492, 494** within the first and second drive shaft openings **292, 294** while allowing the rotational movement of the first and second drive receptacles **492, 494** within the first and second grommets **496, 498**.

As further illustrated in FIG. **19**, to allow for the desired rotational movement of the first and second drive receptacles **492, 494** within the first and second grommets **496, 498**, the first and second drive receptacles **492, 494** can be coupled to an inner-facing surface **500** of the first and second grommets **496, 498** by a rotational sliding assembly that can

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include, without limitation, ball bearings, cylindrical bearings, lubricated members, or other rotationally slidable interface.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 19 and 22, the first and second drive arms 34, 36 each include an engagement gear 502 disposed at engagement ends 504 of the first and second drive arms 34, 36 that are configured to be selectively received by at least one of the first and second drive receptacles 492, 494. In this manner, each engagement gear 502 is in operable communication with at least one of the drive shafts 482, 484 and at least one of the idler wheels 472, 474, and the drive wheel 470 of the electric motor 78. Each drive arm 34, 36 contains a drive train 506 having a first train end 508 including the engagement gear 502 and a second train end 510 including a tool impeller 518 disposed at rotational ends 514 of the first and second drive arms 34, 36. A drive arm enclosure 516 is configured to receive the drive train 506 and secure the drive train 506 within the drive arm enclosure 516 by limiting the vertical and lateral movement of the drive train 506 within the drive arm enclosure 516 and also allowing the rotational movement of the drive train 506 such that the engagement gear 502 of the drive train 506 is in operable communication with the tool impeller 518 of the drive train 506.

As shown in FIGS. 19-22, each drive arm includes the first and second arm connectors 300, 302 disposed on the engagement end 504 of the first and second drive arms 34, 36. Each of the first and second arm connectors 300, 302 can include a tubular channel 530 extending vertically through the drive arm enclosure 516 proximate the engagement end 504 of the drive arms 34, 36 and a connecting assembly 532 having a connector end 534 extending upward through the tubular channel 530 to a knob end 536 for turning the connector end 534. The connector end 534 is configured to be received by the first and second drive arm interfaces 296, 298 in the top flange 38 of the heating cavity wall 192. As discussed above, the drive arms 34, 36 are configured to engage the drive system 40 and the top flange 38 of the heating cavity wall 192, such that the rotational ends 514 of the first and second drive arms 34, 36 are disposed over central axes of the first and second wells 24, 26 thereby defining the at least partially intersecting first and second mixing zones 370, 372 within the first and second wells 24, 26, respectively (shown in FIGS. 8 and 9).

As illustrated in FIGS. 19 and 20, first and second tool receptacles 542, 544 are disposed within the tool impellers 518 of the first and second drive arms 34, 36, respectively. The each tool impeller 518 of the first and second drive arms, 34, 36 defines first and second rotational mixing axes 546, 548 that are selectively and substantially intersect the first and second well centers 356, 358.

In alternate embodiments, the drive system 40 can include a drive gear coupled to the electrical motor and first and second idler gears coupled with and operably engaged with the drive gear where the first and second drive shafts 480, 482 are coupled with the idler gears and where the drive shafts 480, 482 define first and second rotational axes of the idler gears. This embodiment can operate without a drive belt 478 and can substantially prevent slippage between the drive belt 478 and the first and second idler gears and the drive gear.

Referring again to the illustrated embodiment of FIGS. 2 and 3, when the drive arms 34, 36 are selectively engaged with the housing 12 in the first and second drive interfaces 296, 298, the drive arms 34, 36 are received by the first and second drive arm receptacles 450, 452 of the flared rim flange 348 of the cooking vessel 14. In this manner, the first

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and second lid members 326, 328 are configured to define closed positions wherein the perimeters of the first and second lid members 326, 328 engage the flared rim flange 348 of the cooking vessel 14, without the first and second lid members 326, 328 interfering with the extension of the first and second drive arms 34, 36 over the first and second wells 24, 26, respectively.

As discussed above, and as further shown in FIG. 8, the selective engagement of the arcuate dividing wall 32 within the intermediate necked portion 22 defines a non-mixing area within the crescent cooking zone 442. In this configuration, the first or second drive arm 34, 36 that extends over the crescent cooking zone 442 can be selectively removed without interfering with the selectively engaged first or second drive arm 34, 36 coupled to the drive system 40 and that extends over the circular cooking zone 440 and defining one of the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 within the circular cooking zone 440.

It is contemplated that drive arm spacers can be inserted into at least one of the first and second drive arm receptacles 450, 452 when either the first drive arm 34, the second drive arm 36, or both are disengaged from the housing 12. The drive arm spacers can be configured to have a cross-sectional shape similar to that of the first and second drive arm receptacles 450, 452. In this manner, the drive arm spacers can selectively and substantially occupy the first and second drive arm receptacles 450, 452 to substantially prevent contents of the cooking vessel 14 from being expelled from the cooking vessel 14 through the first or second drive arm receptacles 450, 452 during use of the cooking appliance kit 10.

Referring back to the illustrated embodiments as shown in FIGS. 8-9 and 19-22, the stirring and flipping wands 42, 44 are configured for selective engagement within at least one of the first and second tool receptacles 542, 544. The selective engagement of the stirring and flipping wands 42, 44 further defines the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 (shown in FIG. 9). The selective engagement of the first and second drive arms 34, 36 to the drive system 40 further defines a mixing pattern of the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 wherein the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 at least partially intersect. The drive system 40 and the drive arms 34, 36 are further configured such that the rotation of the stirring or flipping wand 42, 44 connected to the first drive arm 34 does not interfere with the rotational movement of the stirring or flipping wand 42, 44 selectively coupled with the second drive arm 36 as the stirring and flipping wands 42, 44 rotate through the intermediate necked portion 22. In this manner, the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 are allowed to intersect without the stirring and flipping wands 42, 44 colliding during operation of a mixing function at the cooking appliance kits 10.

As illustrated in FIG. 19, the drive belt 478 couples to the drive wheel 470 and first and second idler wheels 472, 474 creates a common directional rotation of the first and second idler wheels 472, 474 thereby creating a common directional rotation for the remainder of the drive system 40 and the drive arms 34, 36. In this manner, the stirring and flipping wands 42, 44 can be configured to rotate in the same direction (i.e. clockwise or counterclockwise).

In alternate embodiments, the drive system 40 and the drive arms 34, 36 can be configured to have opposite directional rotations such that one of the stirring or flipping wands 42, 44 will rotate clockwise and the other stirring or flipping wand 42, 44 will rotate counterclockwise. By way of explanation and not limitation, this opposite rotation can be accomplished by two drive belts where one drive belt

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couples the drive gear 470 to the first idler wheel 472 and the second drive belt couples the first idler wheel 472 to the second idler wheel 474. Alternatively, the configuration of the connection between the drive train 506 and the engagement gear 502 can create the opposite directional rotation of the first and second drive arms 34, 36.

In an alternate embodiment as shown in FIGS. 23 and 24, the drive system 40 is disposed within the lid assembly 324 such that when the lid 46 is in the closed position, the drive system 40 is disposed over the cooking vessel volume 350. A service channel 560 is disposed within the lid 46 and extends from the drive system 40 to the lid hinge 322 and into the housing 12, such that the drive system 40 can be coupled with the controls 122 to create a fluid communication between the drive system 40 and the controls 122 while still containing equipment and wiring within the service channel 560. A drive gear 562 and idler gears 564 are disposed on the underside 566 of the lid 46 in an operable communication with the motor 78. In this alternate configuration, no drive arms are present and the tool impellers 518 and tool receptacles 542, 544 are disposed at centers of the idler gears 564.

In addition, as shown in FIGS. 23 and 24, when the lid 46 is in the closed position, the idler gears 564 are disposed above the first and second wells 24, 26, respectively. The selective engagement of the stirring and flipping wands 42, 44 within the first and second tool receptacles 542, 544 defines the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 within the cooking vessel 14, wherein the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 at least partially intersect. The lid 46 and the service channel 560 cooperate to provide rotational movement of the lid 46 without interfering with the equipment and wiring disposed in the service channel 560.

Referring now to FIGS. 25-47 of the illustrated embodiment, another aspect of the cooking appliance kit 10, includes a mixing tool set including a pair of stirring wands 42, a pair of flipping wands 44, and a pair of combination wands 590 having stirring and flipping surfaces. Each of the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590 is configured for selective engagement in either of the first and second tool receptacles 542, 544 (FIGS. 19-20). In addition, each of the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590 includes a substantially cylindrical coupling arm 592 having a first end 596 configured to be received by either of the first or second tool receptacles 542, 544 (shown in FIGS. 19-20). The cylindrical coupling arm 592 further includes at least one orienting surface 594, that can include a flat surface along the length of the coupling arm 592 that is configured to orient the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590 within the tool receptacles 542, 544 such that the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590 are in a substantially vertical position.

As best illustrated in FIGS. 25-31, the stirring wand 42 includes a substantially vertical stirring portion 602 configured to slide along the first or second rounded ends 18, 20 of the cooking vessel 14 and a substantially horizontal stirring portion 604 configured to slidably rotate over the cooking vessel base 352 (shown in FIG. 12). The coupling arm 592 of the stirring wand 42 is coupled with an upper end 606 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 at a second end 600 of the coupling arm 592. The first end 596 of the coupling arm 592, as described above, is configured to engage the first or second tool receptacle 542, 544 (shown in FIGS. 19 and 20).

As shown in FIGS. 25-31, the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 includes a first tapered stirring surface 610 defined by a first pitch angle 612 located proximate the

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upper end 606 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 and a second pitch angle 614 located proximate a lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion. The first pitch angle 612 is greater than the second pitch angle 614. As illustrated, the first and second pitch angles 612, 614 are 60 degrees and 25 degrees, respectively. However, alternate configurations of the first and second pitch angles 612, 614 can be implemented, where the second pitch angle 614 is greater than or equal to the first pitch angle 612, without departing or interfering with the spirit of the illustrated embodiments.

Additionally, as illustrated in FIGS. 25-31, a second tapered stirring surface 618 is defined by the substantially horizontal stirring member 604. The second tapered stirring surface 618 includes a third pitch angle 620 proximate the lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 defining a wand base 622 of the substantially horizontal stirring member 604, and a fourth pitch angle 624 proximate a wand tip 626 of the substantially horizontal stirring member 604. As illustrated, the third and fourth pitch angles 620, 624 are 28.7 degrees and 13.75 degrees, respectively. The third pitch angle 620 is greater than the fourth pitch angle 624. However, as discussed above, the configuration of the third and fourth pitch angles 620, 624 can vary such that the fourth pitch angle 624 is greater than or equal to the third pitch angle 620.

Also, as illustrated in FIGS. 8-9 and 25-31, the selective operable engagement of the stirring wands 42 within the first and second tool receptacles 542, 544 define the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 that at least partially intersect at the intermediate necked portion 22 (shown in FIG. 9).

In an alternate embodiment of the stirring wand 42, the coupling arm 592 includes a vertical support member that extends along the rotational axis of the tool impeller 518 and connects with the tip of the substantially horizontal stirring member. In this embodiment, the first end 596 of the coupling arm 592 engages at least one of the first and second tool receptacles 542, 544 in a substantially horizontal orientation. A curved realignment member extends from the first end 596 of the coupling arm 592 and is configured to realign at least a portion of the coupling arm 592 and the vertical supporting member of the coupling arm 592 within the rotational axis of the tool impeller 518 (similar to as shown in FIGS. 32-39).

Referring again to the illustrated embodiments as best shown in FIGS. 32-39, the flipping wand 44 includes a vertical support member 630 with an upper portion 656 that defines the coupling arm 592 and a lower portion 658 that extends to a substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 that includes a bottom surface 634 that slidably rotates over the cooking vessel base 352 (shown in FIG. 12) and a top surface 636 that includes a proximal portion 638, an intermediate portion 640 and a distal portion 642 where the height of the intermediate portion 640 is less than the height of the proximal portion 638 and the distal portion 642. The height of the distal portion 642 is greater than the height of the proximal portion 638. The coupling arm 592 is disposed at the upper portion 656 of the vertical support member 630. The second end 600 of the coupling arm 592 couples to a curved realignment member 644 that connects the coupling arm 592 to the lower portion 658 of the vertical support member 630, and orients the lower portion 658 of the vertical support member 630 within the rotational axis of the tool impeller 518 (FIGS. 19 and 20). The lower portion 658 couples to the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 proximate the distal portion 642.

As illustrated in FIGS. 32-39, the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 of the flipping wand 44 defines a substantially arcuate leading edge 646 disposed proximate the bottom surface 634. A tapered flipping surface 648 is defined by the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 where the tapered flipping surface 648 extends from the bottom surface 634 to the top surface 636. The tapered flipping surface 648 includes a first flipping angle 650 proximate the proximal portion 638, a second flipping angle 652 proximate the distal portion 642, and a third flipping angle 654 proximate the intermediate portion 640. The third flipping angle 654 is less than the first and second flipping angles 650, 652 and the second flipping angle 652 is less than the first flipping angle 650. As illustrated, the first, second, and third flipping angles, 650, 652, 654 are 62.8 degrees, 49.8 degrees, and 38.8 degrees, respectively. In addition, the selective engagement of the flipping wands 44 within the first and second tool receptacles 542, 544 defines the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 within the first and second wells 24, 26 wherein the first and second mixing zones 370, 372 at least partially intersect within the intermediate necked portion 22 (shown in FIG. 9).

In an alternate embodiment of the flipping wand 44, the coupling arm 592 extends horizontally from the first end 596 to the second end 600 that couples with the upper portion 656 of the vertical support member 630. The vertical support member 630 extends from the upper portion 656 coupled with the coupling arm 592 to the lower portion 658 that is coupled to the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 distal from the distal portion 642.

As discussed above, in various alternate embodiments, the configuration of the first, second and third flipping angles 650, 652, 654 can vary such that the second flipping angle 652 can be greater than or equal to the first flipping angle 650 and the third flipping angle 654 can be greater than or equal to the first or second flipping angles 650, 652, or both.

Referring once again to the illustrated embodiments, as best illustrated in FIGS. 40-47, the combination wand 590 includes the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 of the stirring wand 42 and the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 of the flipping wand 44. The substantially vertical stirring portion 602 is configured to slide along the first or second rounded ends 18, 20 of the cooking vessel 14 and the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 includes the bottom surface 634 that slidably rotates over the cooking vessel base 352 (shown in FIG. 12) and the top surface 636 that includes the proximal portion 638, the intermediate portion 640, and the distal portion 642, where the height of the intermediate portion 640 is less than the height of the proximal portion 638 and the distal portion 642. The height of the distal portion 642 is greater than the height of the proximal portion 638. The combination tool 590 further includes a coupling arm 592 having a first end 596 that is configured to selectively engage the first or second tool receptacle 542, 544 (shown in FIGS. 19 and 20), and a second end 600 that is configured to connect to the upper end 606 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602.

Additionally, as shown in FIGS. 40-47, the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 includes the tapered stirring surface 610 defined by the first pitch angle 612 proximate the upper end 606 and the second pitch angle 614 proximate the lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602. The substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 defines the tapered flipping surface 648 that extends from the bottom surface 634 to the top surface 636. The tapered flipping surface 648 includes the first flipping angle

650 proximate the proximal portion 638, the second flipping angle 652 proximate the distal portion 642, and the third flipping angle 654 proximate the intermediate portion 640. The third flipping angle is less than the first and second flipping angles 650, 652 and the second flipping angle 654 is less than the first flipping angle 650. As discussed above, in various embodiments, the pitch and flipping angles can vary such that the second pitch angle 614 is greater than or equal to the first pitch angle 612. Also, in other embodiments, the second flipping angle 652 can be greater than or equal to the first flipping angle 650 or the third flipping angle 654 can be greater than or equal to the first or second flipping angles 650, 652, or both.

As illustrated in FIGS. 40-47, the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 is not directly connected to the substantially vertical stirring portion 602. Rather, a support member 660 is coupled to the lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 at a first support end 662. The second support end 664 of the support member 660 is coupled with and defines a hub 666 where the selective engagement of the combination wand 590 defines a rotational axis of the hub 666 that is selectively and substantially co-linear with the rotational axis of the tool impeller 518. The hub 666 is coupled to the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 proximate the proximal portion 638. The substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 is configured to at least partially and independently rotate about the rotational axis of the hub 666 between first and second positions. The combination wand 590 can also include a ratcheting mechanism 670 disposed proximate the hub 666, whereby the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 can be configured in a plurality of positions between the first and second position. Also, the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632 defines the substantially arcuate leading edge 646 disposed proximate the bottom surface 634 of the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632.

As shown in FIGS. 40-47, the support member 660 includes an arcuate member 672 that extends from the lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 and away from the tapered stirring surface 610 about the rotational axis of the hub 666 to an arcuate member end 674. A spoke 676 extends from the arcuate member end 674 to the hub 666, and thereby provides structural support for the substantially horizontal flipping portion 632.

In an alternate embodiment of the combination wand 590, the substantially horizontal flipping surface 632 is directly coupled with the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 at the lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602. In such an embodiment, there is no structural member 660 and no hub 666, and the substantially horizontal flipping member 632 is not independently rotatable.

Referring again to FIGS. 25-47, the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590 can include a fillet portion 678 that is configured to slide along the perimeter fillet 354 of the cooking vessel 14 (shown in FIG. 9). In the various embodiments of the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590, the fillet portion 678 can be disposed on the lower end 616 of the substantially vertical stirring portion 602, the proximal portion 638 of the substantially horizontal flipping member 632 or at the connection between the substantially vertical stirring portion 602 and the substantially horizontal flipping member 632.

In various embodiments, as illustrated in FIGS. 25-47, the coupling arms 592 of the stirring, flipping and combination wands 42, 44, 590 are made of substantially rigid materials that include, but are not limited to, metals and plastics. The substantially vertical portions and the substantially horizon-

tal portions that are configured to engage the cooking vessel **14** can be made of materials that include, but are not limited to, plastics, ceramics, rubberized materials, or coated metals that will permit the slidable movement of the stirring, flipping and combination wands **42, 44, 590** within the cooking vessel **14** and will not substantially scratch or otherwise mar the first and second wells **24, 26** of the cooking vessel **14**.

Referring now to FIGS. **10** and **48-49**, and as discussed above, the user interface **254** can be disposed on the housing exterior **124** proximate the front panel **110**, wherein the user interface **254** is configured to control the various cooking and mixing functions of the cooking appliance kit **10**. In one embodiment of the user interface **254**, a designated premium interface **700** can be included with the cooking appliance kit **10**. The premium interface **700** can include various features that include, but are not limited to, a stirring interface **702**, a heating interface **704**, a timer interface **706**, a program interface **706**, and a power interface **710**.

As illustrated in FIG. **48**, the stirring interface **702** includes an outer stirring interface **712** comprising a selective click knob for the user to adjust the speed of the stirring function or to set the stirring function to an intermittent stirring configuration. A center stirring interface **714** disposed within the outer stirring interface **712** can be depressed to override the selected stirring speed and initiate a “Quick Stir” function for a pre-selected number of rotations of the stirring, flipping and combination wands **42, 44, 590**. The stirring interface **702** contains both auditory and tactile stirring indicia **706** to the user as to the selected stirring function.

Additionally, as shown in FIG. **48**, the heating interface **704** can include an outer heating interface **720** having a selective click knob to selectively and independently control the voltage to the first and second distinct heater plates **28, 30** and thereby control the temperature of the first and second wells **24, 26** collectively or independently. The interior of the heating interface **704** includes a heating power on/off button. In alternative embodiments, this power button can be also used as the power interface **710** for the cooking appliance kit **10**. The heating interface **704** can include various auditory, visual and tactile heating indicia **724** that instructs the user as to the selected heat settings for the cooking appliance kit **10**.

As also shown in FIG. **48**, the timer interface **706** can include an outer timer interface **730** to select the desired cook time or stir time for the cooking appliance kit **10**. The interior portion of the timer interface includes a visual display with timer indicia **732** that can instruct the user as to the selected timer setting, the remaining cook time, and the remaining stir time.

According to FIG. **48**, the program interface **708** can include a selection interface **742** where the user can select from preset recipes stored within a processor or can create a program sequence where mixing, heating and timer settings can be selected in a predetermined sequence to accommodate the user’s needs. “Forward” and “Backward” interface members **744, 746** can be configured to allow the user to go through the preselected program steps whereby the user can modify any of the preselected steps programmed into the user interface **254**. When the desired program sequence is achieved, the user can select a “Finished” or “Done” interface **748** to finalize the desired sequence. Visual program indicia **750** provide the user with information regarding the program sequence, the time remaining in the program sequence, the steps within the program sequence, and the current step in the program sequence. The program

interface **708** can also include a “Learn” interface **752**, where the “Learn” interface **752** can store a desired program sequence in the processor for later use.

In alternate embodiments, as shown in FIG. **49**, a designated full function user interface **760** can also be included that contains substantially the same user functions as the designated premium interface **700**. This designated full function user interface **760** can include substantially similar stirring and heating interfaces **702, 704** with similar outer stirring and heating interfaces **712, 720** and similar stirring and heating indicia **716, 724** to instruct the user as to the selected heating and stirring settings. A program interface **708** is also included where the steps of a preselected sequence or a custom program sequence are indicated by a series of command indicia **762**, shown in FIG. **49**, as circles, where each command indicia **762** corresponds to a selected or predetermined command sequence. Program indicia **750** relating to the current command sequence can be provided in a scrolling text portion within the program display. The program indicia **750** can also include visual displays for the time remaining in each command sequence and the overall time remaining are also included in the program display. Directional indicia **764** allow the user to navigate the various programs and command sequences to select a pre-loaded program or to create a custom program. The power interface **710** can be included between the directional indicia **764**. Also, a “Quick Stir” interface **772**, as discussed above, and a timed interface **706** can be included to select the desired cook or stir time, or both. The “Quick Stir” interface and the timer interface **706**, as illustrated in FIG. **49**, are included in the program interface **708**. Additionally, the “Done” or “Finished” interface **748** can also be included in the program interface **708**.

As illustrated in FIG. **49**, in alternate embodiments of the premium and full function interfaces **700, 760**, the directional interface **764** for navigating the program selection interface can include first and second rocker switches to navigate through the various command sequences and also to set the desired time for each command sequence. In addition, in various embodiments, the stirring and heating interfaces **702, 704** can include internal dials that can be turned to select the desired temperature or stirring configuration and where an outer ring includes the stirring and heating indicia **716, 724** that instructs the user as to the selected temperature and stirring configuration.

Referring now to FIGS. **50-64**, another embodiment of a cooking appliance kit is illustrated. The reference numeral **810** generally refers to the cooking appliance. It will be understood that features of this embodiment may be used with previously disclosed embodiments and that features of the previously disclosed embodiments may be used with this embodiment. The reference numeral **810** generally refers to an alternate embodiment of a cooking appliance **810** that includes a housing **812** defining a heating cavity **808** and having a bottom wall **814** that defines an alignment receptacle **816**. A lid **818** is operable between open and closed positions **820, 822** and includes a sidewall **824** defining an alignment notch **826**. A stirring tower **828** includes a supporting platform **830** disposed under the bottom wall **814** of the housing **812** and includes an alignment seat **844** operably coupled with the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812**. A drive system **832** is included in the stirring tower **828**. A mixing arm **834** is operably coupled to the stirring tower **828** and is operable between a mixing state **836** when the drive system **832** is activated and an idle state **838** when the drive system **832** is deactivated. A cooking vessel **840** is disposed in the heating cavity **808** and includes an alignment

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trough **842**, wherein the alignment trough **842** and the alignment notch **826** are configured to selectively receive the mixing arm **834** when the lid **818** is in the closed position **822**.

Referring now to FIGS. **50-52**, a supporting foot **860** of the stirring tower **828** includes the supporting platform **830** and the alignment seat **844**, wherein the supporting platform **830** and alignment seat **844** are configured to position the heating cavity **808** under the mixing arm **834**. The alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812** is configured to receive the alignment seat **844** wherein the engagement of the supporting platform **830** and the alignment seat **844** in the alignment receptacle **816** serve to limit the lateral movement of the housing **812** and the stirring tower **828** relative to one another when the cooking appliance **810** is placed in an engaged position **862** defined by the engagement of the supporting platform **830** and the alignment seat **844** with the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812**. This configuration substantially prevents slippage between the housing **812** and the stirring tower **828** during use of the mixing functions of the stirring tower **828**. When placed in the engaged position **862**, it is contemplated that the housing **812** can be vertically supported by the countertop surface, and the supporting platform **830** and alignment seat **844** limit the lateral movement of the housing **812**. It is also contemplated in various embodiments that the stirring tower **828** can rest upon the supporting platform **830** of the supporting foot **860** of the stirring tower **828**, wherein the supporting platform **830** receives the housing **812** at the alignment receptacle **816**. In such an embodiment, the supporting platform **830** provides both lateral and vertical support to the housing **812**, such that the housing **812** is elevated above the countertop surface when the cooking appliance **810** is placed in the engaged position **862**. Necessarily, in order to place the housing **812** and the stirring tower **828** within the engaged position **862**, the user must lift the housing **812** and place the housing **812** over the supporting platform **830** to engage the supporting platform **830** and the alignment receptacle **816**. In various embodiments, the supporting platform **830** is a substantially circular extension of the supporting foot **860**. It is contemplated that other geometries can be used for the supporting platform **830** and the alignment seat **844** that include, but are not limited to, rectilinear shapes, arcuate shapes, irregular shapes, and other geometries. The alignment receptacle **816** includes geometry that is substantially similar to that of the alignment seat **844** and supporting platform **830** such that the alignment receptacle **816** can receive the supporting platform **830** and the alignment seat **844**.

As illustrated in FIG. **52**, the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812** also includes an aligning portion **870** that is configured to engage at least a portion of the supporting foot **860** of the stirring tower **828**. The aligning portion **870** is configured to be narrower than the remainder of the alignment receptacle **816**, such that it is necessary for the user to lift the housing **812** and place the housing **812** upon the alignment seat **844** to place the cooking appliance **810** in the engaged position **862**. Similarly, in order to place the cooking appliance **810** in the distal position **872**, such that the housing **812** is separated from the stirring tower **828**, the geometry of the alignment receptacle **816** makes it necessary for the user to lift the housing **812** off from the supporting platform **830**. It is contemplated that the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812** can be configured to not include the aligning portion **870** such that the stirring tower **828** can be slidably engaged with the housing **812** by pushing the stirring tower **828** adjacent to the housing **812** such that the

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alignment seat **844** and supporting platform **830** slide into the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812** without lifting the housing **812**. In such an embodiment, the supporting platform **830**, the alignment seat **844**, or both, can include an aligning feature that orients the stirring tower **828** in the engaged position **862**.

Referring now to FIGS. **50-56**, when the stirring tower **828** is disposed in a proximal position relative to the housing **812** such that an alignment seat **844** and supporting platform **830** of the supporting foot **860** are engaged with the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812**, the stirring tower **828** is in select electrical communication with the housing **812**. In this manner, the stirring tower **828** is configured to receive electrical power, at least from an electrical interface **880** disposed proximate the housing **812**. The electrical interface **880** can be disposed proximate the alignment seat **844** of the supporting foot **860** of the stirring tower **828**, with a cooperating connection disposed within the alignment receptacle **816** of the housing **812**. When the housing **812** is selectively engaged with the stirring tower **828** in the engaged position **862**, the electrical interface **880** is engaged, and the electrical power can be provided to the stirring tower **828**. The electrical interface **880** can include various engaging mechanisms that can include, but are not limited to, electrical contacts, male/female connectors, plug and receptacle fittings, and other similar electrical interfaces **880**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **52** and **55-57**, the geometry of the alignment receptacle **816** includes a separate alignment wall **882** that is configured to prevent movement during use of the stirring tower **828**, wherein the alignment wall **882** substantially limits either lateral or rotational movement, or both, of the housing **812**, when disposed in the engaged position **862**. In such an embodiment, the alignment seat **844** also includes a wall receptacle **884** configured to receive the alignment wall **882** and to properly align the electrical interface **880** for engagement between the housing **812** and the stirring tower **828** and electrical communication therebetween. It should be contemplated that the positions of the alignment wall **882** and the wall receptacle **884** can be switched. Additionally, alternate or additional alignment features can be included such as posts, notches, kewed features, interference members, and the like. It is also contemplated that the stirring tower **828** can include an independent electrical power source in the form of a separate cord that can be plugged into an outlet to draw power directly to the stirring tower **828**. In various alternate embodiments, the electrical interface **880** can also include a data connection, wherein various information regarding the housing **812** and the stirring tower **828** can be transferred between the two portions of the cooking appliance **810** during the operation of the cooking appliance **810** when disposed in the proximal position.

As illustrated in FIGS. **50** and **55**, a latch mechanism **890** can be included in the cooking appliance **810** such that when the housing **812** is placed within the engaged position **862**, the latch mechanism **890** serves to provide additional support to the housing **812** to substantially prevent movement and/or vibration during use of the cooking appliance **810** in the proximal position. The latch mechanism **890** includes a release member **892** for disengaging the latch mechanism **890** such that the housing **812** can be placed in the distal position **872** when the stirring functions of the cooking appliance **810** are not wanted.

Referring now to FIGS. **50-57**, the housing **812** of the cooking appliance **810** includes a substantially cylindrical outer wall **900** and an inner liner **902** that define an aperture **904** that provides access to the heating cavity **808** defined by

the liner of the housing **812**. Appliance handles **906** can be disposed on the cooking appliance **810** at locations that include, but are not limited to, the outer surface **908** of the housing **812** or the exterior surface **916** of the cooking vessel **840**. A heater plate **910** is disposed proximate the heating cavity **808** and is in electrical communication with a user interface **912**, where the user interface **912** selectively controls the flow of electricity from an external power source to the heater plate **910**. The heater plate **910** includes a selectively operable pressure switch **914** that becomes activated when the cooking vessel **840** is disposed in the heating cavity **808**. Alternatively, when the cooking vessel **840** is removed from the heating cavity **808**, the pressure switch **914** becomes deactivated and the flow of electrical power to the heater plate **910** is interrupted. It is contemplated that alternate heating elements can be utilized by the cooking appliance **810** that include, but are not limited by, induction elements, radiant heat elements, and other similar heating elements.

Referring now to FIGS. **55-58**, the cooking vessel **840** includes a substantially frusto-conical wall **920** and a base **922** that defines an inner surface **924** of the cooking vessel **840**. A mixing cavity defined by the inner surface **924** of the cooking vessel **840** is configured to receive food items that can be cooked or mixed therein. The base **922** of the cooking vessel **840** can include an alignment ring **926** that surrounds the heater plate **910** to properly position the cooking vessel proximate the heater plate **910**. The alignment ring **926** can include an alignment feature that cooperates with at least a portion of the heater plate **910** or the liner of the housing **812**, to further position the cooking vessel within the heating cavity **808** and prevent the rotational movement of the cooking vessel in the heating cavity **808**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **55-56** and **58**, the cooking vessel also includes a rim **928** that is configured to engage the aperture **904** of the housing **812**, wherein at least a portion of the rim **928** includes a drip feature **930** that is configured to extend over the aperture **904** of the housing **812**. In this manner, the drip feature **930** substantially prevents fluid and other food material from dripping within the heating cavity **808** of the housing **812** during use of the cooking appliance **810**. The cooking vessel **840** also includes an internal lip **932** configured to engage a peripheral bottom edge **934** of the sidewall **824** of the lid **818**. The rim **928** of the cooking vessel **840** also includes the alignment trough **842** that is configured to receive the mixing arm **834** of the stirring tower **828**, as will be described more fully below. The alignment trough **842** can also be used as a pour spout for removing food items placed in the cooking vessel **840**. The rim **928** of the cooking vessel **840** can also include handles **936** that are configured to allow the user to lift the cooking vessel **840** out from and replace the cooking vessel **840** within the heating cavity **808**, during use of the cooking appliance **810**. The surface of the alignment trough **842** is substantially similar to that of the mixing arm **834** such that the mixing arm **834** and the alignment trough **842** cooperatively engage. The cooking vessel **840** is made of various heat-conductive materials that include, but are not limited to, glass, ceramics, metals, ferromagnetic materials, and other similar heat-conductive materials.

Referring again to FIGS. **50-57**, a mixing arm **834** is disposed on top of the stirring tower **828** and is hingedly connected to the stirring tower **828**. The mixing arm **834** includes a rotational housing **950** that encloses a hinge assembly **952**. The mixing arm **834** is configured to be operable between mixing and idle states **836**, **838**, wherein the mixing state **836** is defined by the drive system **832** being

in operable communication with the mixing arm **834**, and the idle state **838** is defined by the drive system **832** being out of operable communication with the mixing arm **834**. The drive system **832** is in communication with the user interface **912** of the cooking appliance **810**.

As illustrated in FIG. **51**, the rotational housing **950** includes a drive interface **954** that is configured to selectively engage a drive receptacle **956** of the drive system **832** of the stirring tower **828**, wherein the drive interface **954** transfers power from the drive system **832** of the stirring tower **828** to the mixing arm **834**. The drive interface **954** and the drive receptacle **956** each include cooperative gearing that is configured to mesh when the mixing arm **834** is placed in the mixing state **836**, wherein the cooperative gearing prevents slippage between the drive interface **954** and the drive receptacle **956**. The drive interface **954** includes a contoured surface that can be angled, arcuate, or can include another geometric configuration, wherein the configuration of the drive interface **954** allows the mixing arm **834** to be disposed between the mixing and idle states **836**, **838** without the drive interface **954** colliding with any portion of the stirring tower **828**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **50-51**, the mixing arm **834** includes a release mechanism **970** that is configured to secure the mixing arm **834** within the mixing state **836**. When the release mechanism **970** is engaged, the stirring arm is free to rotate between the mixing and idle states **836**, **838**. The release mechanism **970** can include various user interfaces that can include, but are not limited to, levers, buttons, latches, and other similar user interfaces that can be used to engage and disengage the release mechanism **970**.

Referring again to FIGS. **50-57**, the mixing arm **834** includes an arm enclosure **980** that is coupled with the rotational housing **950** and houses an arm drive **982** for transferring power from the drive interface **954** to the stirring end **984** of the arm enclosure **980** such that a mixing wand **986** can be rotated within a rotational mixing axis of the mixing arm **834**. The mixing wand **986** can be any one of a flipping wand **44**, a stirring wand **42** or a combination flipping and stirring wand **590**, substantially similar to those shown in FIGS. **25-47**, and described above. The mixing wand **986** can include one or more flexible or rubberized edges that serve to enhance the engagement between the mixing wand **986** and the cooking vessel **840** without damaging the cooking vessel **840** as the mixing wand **986** slides along the inner surface **924** of the cooking vessel **840**. The arm enclosure **980** includes a top enclosure member **988** and a bottom enclosure member **990** that cooperate to form an arm drive cavity **992** within which the arm drive **982** is disposed. A drive end **994** of the arm enclosure **980** engages the rotational housing **950**. The mixing end of the arm enclosure **980** includes a mixing axle **996** disposed at the mixing end that is configured to rotate about the mixing rotational axis **998**. In various embodiments, the arm drive **982** can include a belt drive, a drive shaft, a drive train having a plurality of gears, or other similar drive system **832**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **50**, **55-56** and **62**, when the mixing arm **834** is disposed in the mixing state **836**, a bottom surface of the arm enclosure **980** engages the alignment trough **842** to align the mixing arm **834** within the mixing state **836** and to substantially prevent movement of the mixing arm **834** and the mixing wand **986** during operation of the mixing functions of the cooking appliance **810**. The bottom surface of the mixing arm **834** can include a contoured portion **1010** that is configured to cooperate with the upper surface **1012** of the alignment trough **842** to provide a drip edge **1014** on the bottom surface of the mixing arm **834**. This configura-

tion substantially prevents spills outside of the cooking vessel **840** when the mixing arm **834** is disposed between the mixing state **836** and the idle state **838**.

Referring now to FIGS. **59-61**, the cooking appliance **810** includes a lid **818** having a substantially translucent or glass body portion **1030**, and a supporting ring **1032** disposed proximate the outer edge of the body portion **1030**. The supporting ring **1032** includes a substantially circular sidewall **824** that is configured to engage the inner surface **924** of the cooking vessel **840** at the rim **928** of the cooking vessel **840**. The sidewall **824** includes an alignment notch **826** that is configured to engage at least a portion of the mixing arm **834** when the mixing arm **834** is disposed in the mixing state **836** and disposed within the alignment trough **842** of the cooking vessel **840**. In this manner, when the mixing arm **834** is disposed in the mixing state **836**, the alignment trough **842** of the cooking vessel **840** and the alignment notch **826** of the lid **818** cooperate to surround at least a portion of the mixing arm **834**. Accordingly, these features serve to prevent splatter of food items outside of the cooking vessel **840** that may occur during the mixing functions of the cooking appliance **810**. Additionally, the alignment trough **842** and alignment notch **826** serve to substantially contain heat within the cooking vessel **840** when both the cooking and mixing functions of the cooking appliance **810** are used simultaneously.

Referring now to FIG. **59**, the alignment notch **826** of the lid **818** and the alignment trough **842** of the cooking vessel **840** can also cooperate to form a substantially controlled pouring spout of the cooking vessel **840** such that a limited and controlled flow of food material can be poured out of the cooking vessel **840**, thereby preventing excessive splatter of food material.

Referring again to FIGS. **59-61**, the sidewall **824** of the lid **818** also includes a straining portion **1040** that is configured to allow fluids and fine particulate matter to be poured out of the alignment trough **842** when the lid **818** is situated within the cooking vessel **840** as shown in FIG. **60**. Additionally, the lid **818** can be turned such that an opaque portion **1042** of the sidewall **824** is disposed proximate the alignment trough as illustrated in FIG. **61**, such that the cooking vessel **840** is substantially sealed to substantially prevent the heat from escaping the cooking vessel **840**.

Referring now to FIGS. **62-64**, the mixing arm **834** can be situated in either the mixing state **836**, the idle state **838**, and can be rotated between the two positions as well. The mixing arm **834** can include an intermediate idle state **1050** that is disposed between the mixing state **836** and an outermost idle state **1052**, wherein the intermediate idle state **1050** is configured to allow for removal of the mixing wand **986**. When the mixing arm **834** is disposed in the intermediate idle state **1050**, the mixing wand **986** remains positioned over the cooking vessel **840** such that liquid and food material that may drip off of the mixing wand **986** will fall into the cooking vessel **840**. In this manner, the amount of splatter of food material can be minimized during removal of the mixing wand **986** from the mixing arm **834**.

Referring now to FIG. **64**, the mixing arm **834** disposed in the outermost idle state **1052** is configured such that the mixing end of the arm enclosure **980** does not substantially interfere with the removal of the cooking vessel **840** from the heating cavity **808**. In this manner, the cooking vessel **840** can be lifted vertically out of the heating cavity **808** and removed without substantial interference from the arm enclosure **980** or the remainder of the stirring arm.

Referring again to FIGS. **59-61**, the lid **818** can include a handle **1060** attached to the body portion **1030** of the lid **818**.

It is also contemplated that two or more handles **1060** can be disposed proximate the outer edge of the body portion **1030** of the lid **818**.

Referring again to FIGS. **51** and **57**, the user interface **912** includes heating controls **1070** disposed on the outer surface **908** of the housing **812** and in electrical communication with the heating plate or heating element. The user interface **912** also includes mixing controls **1072** disposed on an outward surface **1074** of the stirring tower **828** and in electrical communication with the drive system **832**. In various embodiments, a single user interface **912** can be included that controls the heating functions of the cooking appliance **810** and, when the stirring tower **828** is in the proximal position, also controls the mixing functions of the stirring tower **828**. Communication from the single user interface **912** can be accomplished through the data connection disposed within the electrical interface **880**. The user interface **912** controls can include various mechanisms that include, but are not limited to, knobs, buttons, levers, a touch screen, and other similar mechanisms.

It will be understood by one having ordinary skill in the art that construction of the described device and other components is not limited to any specific material. Other exemplary embodiments of the device disclosed herein may be formed from a wide variety of materials, unless described otherwise herein.

For purposes of this disclosure, the term “coupled” (in all of its forms, couple, coupling, coupled, etc.) generally means the joining of two components (electrical or mechanical) directly or indirectly to one another. Such joining may be stationary in nature or movable in nature. Such joining may be achieved with the two components (electrical or mechanical) and any additional intermediate members being integrally formed as a single unitary body with one another or with the two components. Such joining may be permanent in nature or may be removable or releasable in nature unless otherwise stated.

It is also important to note that the construction and arrangement of the elements of the device as shown in the exemplary embodiments is illustrative only. Although only a few embodiments of the present innovations have been described in detail in this disclosure, those skilled in the art who review this disclosure will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible (e.g., variations in sizes, dimensions, structures, shapes and proportions of the various elements, values of parameters, mounting arrangements, use of materials, colors, orientations, etc.) without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of the subject matter recited. For example, elements shown as integrally formed may be constructed of multiple parts or elements shown as multiple parts may be integrally formed, the operation of the interfaces may be reversed or otherwise varied, the length or width of the structures and/or members or connector or other elements of the system may be varied, the nature or number of adjustment positions provided between the elements may be varied. It should be noted that the elements and/or assemblies of the system may be constructed from any of a wide variety of materials that provide sufficient strength or durability, in any of a wide variety of colors, textures, and combinations. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the present innovations. Other substitutions, modifications, changes, and omissions may be made in the design, operating conditions, and arrangement of the desired and other exemplary embodiments without departing from the spirit of the present innovations.

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It will be understood that any described processes or steps within described processes may be combined with other disclosed processes or steps to form structures within the scope of the present device. The exemplary structures and processes disclosed herein are for illustrative purposes and are not to be construed as limiting.

It is also to be understood that variations and modifications can be made on the aforementioned structures and methods without departing from the concepts of the present device, and further it is to be understood that such concepts are intended to be covered by the following claims unless these claims by their language expressly state otherwise.

The above description is considered that of the illustrated embodiments only. Modifications of the device will occur to those skilled in the art and to those who make or use the device. Therefore, it is understood that the embodiments shown in the drawings and described above is merely for illustrative purposes and not intended to limit the scope of the device, which is defined by the following claims as interpreted according to the principles of patent law, including the Doctrine of Equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A cooking appliance comprising:
 - a housing defining a heating cavity and including a bottom wall defining an alignment receptacle;
 - a lid operable between open and closed positions and including a sidewall defining an alignment notch;
 - a stirring tower having a supporting platform disposed under the bottom wall of the housing and including an alignment seat selectively coupled with the alignment receptacle of the housing;
 - a drive system disposed in the stirring tower;
 - a mixing arm operably coupled to the stirring tower and operable between a mixing state when the drive system is activated and an idle state when the drive system is deactivated; and
 - a cooking vessel disposed in the heating cavity and including an alignment trough, wherein the alignment trough and the alignment notch selectively define a mixing arm aperture that selectively receives the mixing arm when the lid is in the closed position, wherein the mixing arm extends through the mixing arm aperture defined by both of the alignment trough and the alignment notch when the mixing arm is in the mixing state and the lid is in the closed position.
2. The cooking appliance of claim 1, wherein the stirring tower is in electrical communication with the housing, and wherein the stirring tower selectively receives electrical power at the supporting platform of the stirring tower through the alignment receptacle of the housing.
3. The cooking appliance of claim 1, further comprising:
 - a heating element proximate the heating cavity; and
 - a user interface in communication with the heating element and the drive system.
4. The cooking appliance of claim 3, wherein the user interface includes heating controls disposed on an exterior surface of the housing in electrical communication with the heating element, and mixing controls disposed on an exterior surface of the stirring tower in electrical communication with the drive system.
5. The cooking appliance of claim 1, wherein the lid includes a glass top and a metallic sidewall extending around the glass top.
6. The cooking appliance of claim 5, wherein the cooking vessel includes an internal lip that selectively engages a peripheral bottom edge of the sidewall of the lid.

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7. The cooking appliance of claim 1, wherein the stirring tower includes at least one mixing wand selected from the group consisting of: a flipping wand, a stirring wand, and a combination flipping and stirring wand.

8. A cooking appliance comprising:
 - a stirring tower having a supporting foot;
 - a housing removably coupled with the stirring tower and including at least one outer wall defining a heating cavity that selectively receives a cooking vessel;
 - an alignment receptacle disposed in a base of the housing for selectively engaging the supporting foot when the housing is in an engaged position with the stirring tower, wherein the engaged position places the entire supporting foot under the housing and within the alignment receptacle;
 - a mixing arm removably coupled to the stirring tower and including at least one removable mixing wand; and
 - a lid operable between an open position and a closed position in which the lid covers the heating cavity and a portion of the mixing arm.

9. The cooking appliance of claim 8, wherein the supporting foot includes an alignment seat that selectively engages the alignment receptacle and properly position the heating cavity under the mixing arm.

10. The cooking appliance of claim 8, wherein the cooking vessel includes an alignment trough that selectively receives at least a portion of the mixing arm when the housing is in the engaged position.

11. The cooking appliance of claim 8, further comprising:
 - a heating member disposed proximate the heating cavity;
 - a drive system disposed in the stirring tower; and
 - a user interface in communication with the heating member and the drive system.

12. The cooking appliance of claim 11, wherein the user interface includes heating controls disposed on an exterior surface of the housing in electrical communication with the heating member, and mixing controls disposed on an exterior surface of the stirring tower and in electrical communication with the drive system.

13. The cooking appliance of claim 8, wherein the lid includes an alignment notch that engages a top surface of the mixing arm when the lid is in the closed position.

14. The cooking appliance of claim 8, wherein the at least one removable mixing wand is selected from the group consisting of: a flipping wand, a stirring wand, and a combination flipping and stirring wand.

15. The cooking appliance of claim 8, wherein the mixing arm is operable between a mixing state and an idle state and operation of the lid between the open and closed positions is independent of the operation of the mixing arm between the mixing state and the idle state.

16. A cooking appliance comprising:
 - a stirring tower having an alignment seat;
 - a mixing arm hingedly coupled to the stirring tower and operably coupled with a drive system;
 - a housing including a plurality of walls and a base defining a heating cavity, the base defining a base receptacle to selectively engage the alignment seat; and
 - a cooking vessel having a lid, wherein the cooking vessel and the lid cooperatively define an alignment aperture in communication with the heating cavity, wherein the alignment aperture selectively receives the mixing arm of the stirring tower, wherein the alignment aperture is positioned to receive the mixing arm between the lid and the cooking vessel such that the alignment aperture completely encircles a portion of the mixing arm.

17. The cooking appliance of claim 16, wherein the stirring tower is in electrical communication with the housing, and wherein the stirring tower selectively receives electrical power from an electrical interface disposed proximate the housing. 5

18. The cooking appliance of claim 16, further comprising:

a heating element disposed proximate the heating cavity; and

a user interface in electrical communication with the heating element and the drive system. 10

19. The cooking appliance of claim 16, wherein the stirring tower includes at least one mixing wand selected from the group consisting of: a flipping wand, a stirring wand, and a combination flipping and stirring wand. 15

20. The cooking appliance of claim 18, wherein the user interface includes heating controls disposed on an exterior surface of the housing in electrical communication with the heating element, and mixing controls disposed on an exterior surface of the stirring tower and in electrical communication with the drive system. 20

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