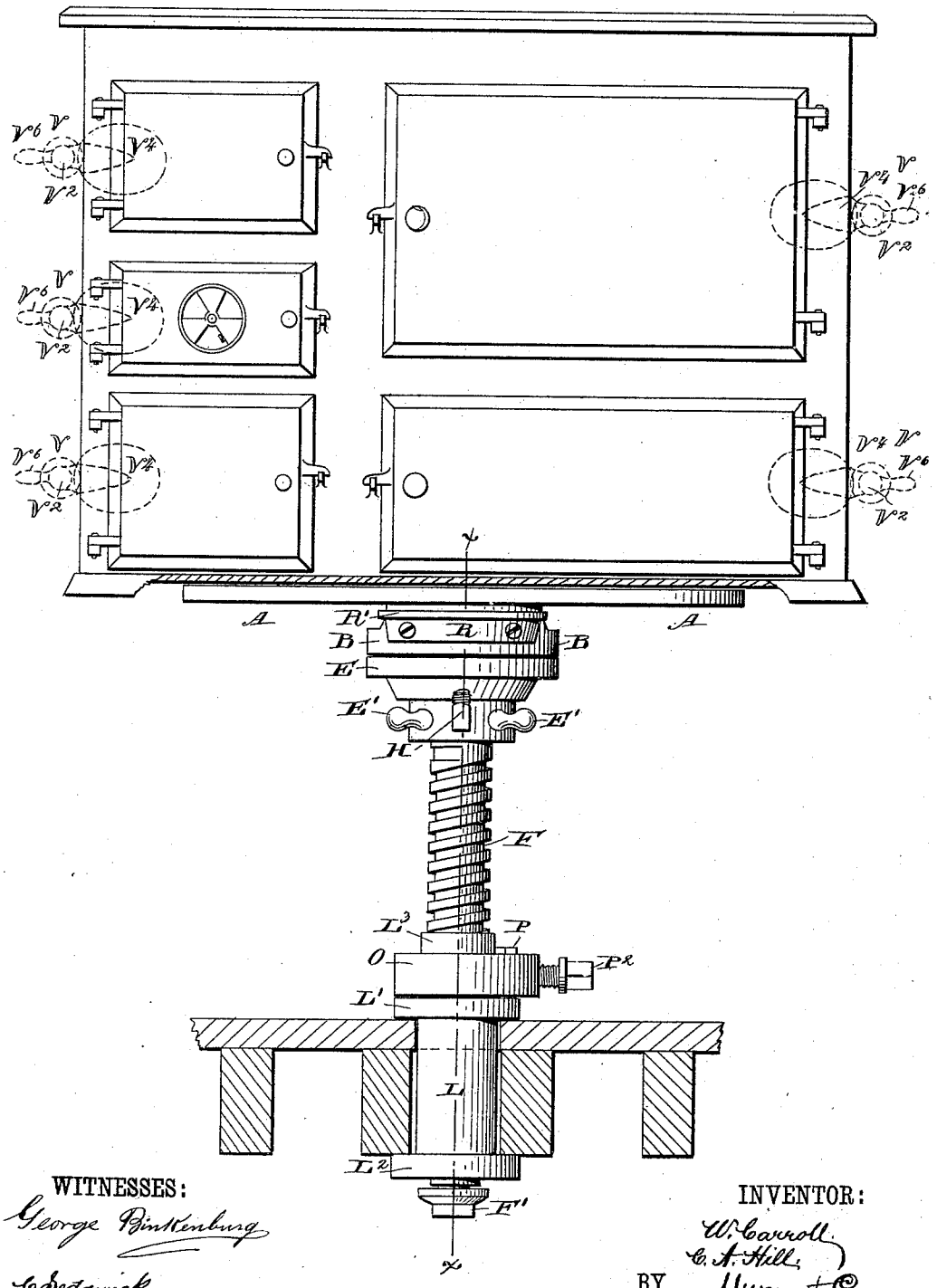
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W. CARROLL & C. A. HILL.

STOVE BLOCK.

No. 378,572. Patented Feb. 28, 1888.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

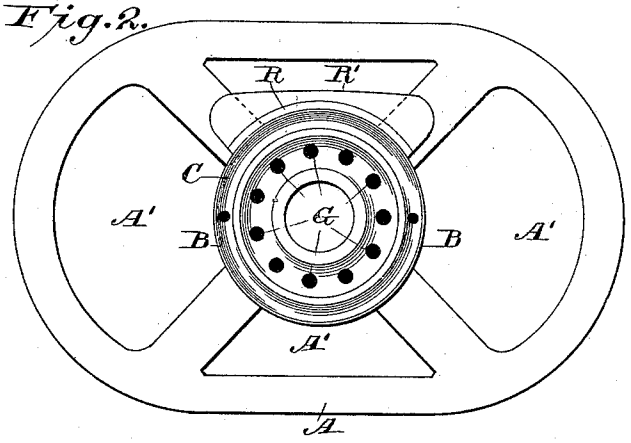


Fig. 3.

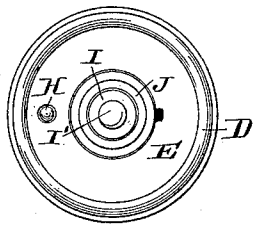


Fig. 5.

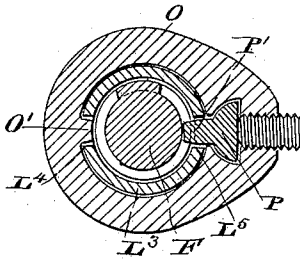


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 6.

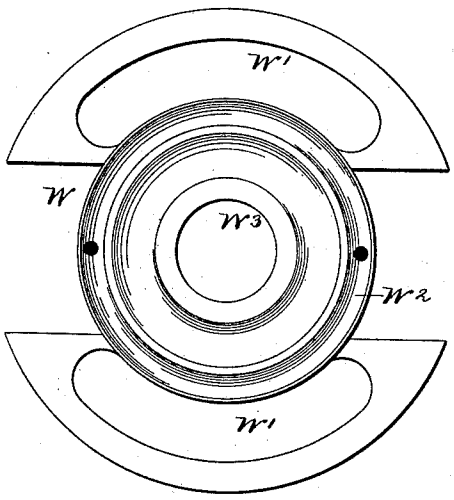


Fig. 7.

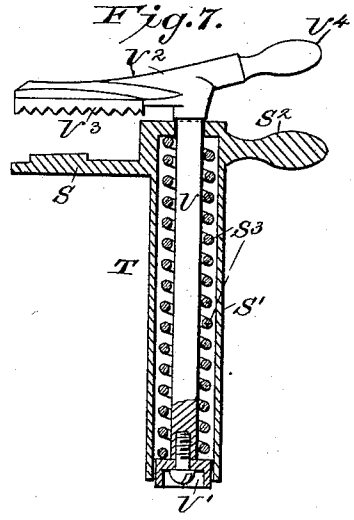
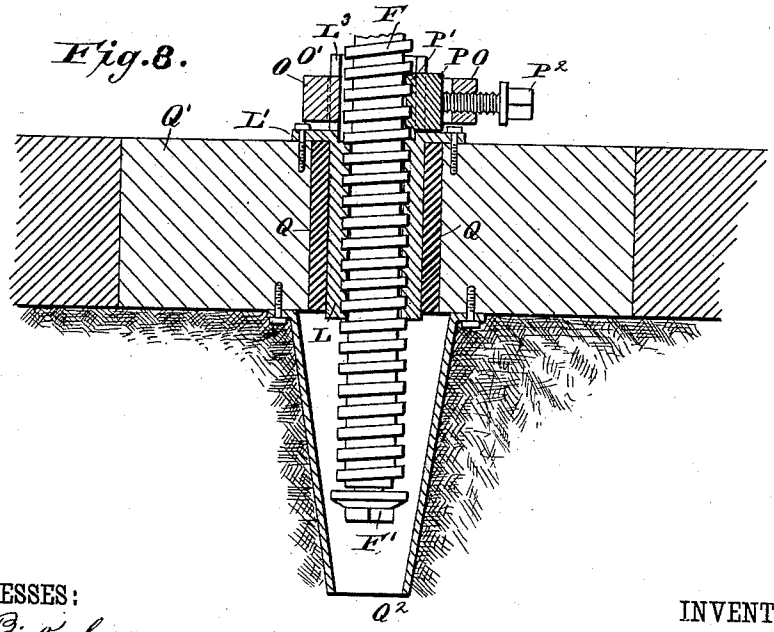


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CARROLL AND CHARLES A. HILL, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO SAID CARROLL, AMELIA C. OLDHAM, OF SAME PLACE, AND JOHN CALLAM, OF KENTON, OHIO.

STOVE-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,572, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed July 12, 1887. Serial No. 244,075. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM CARROLL and CHARLES A. HILL, both of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Stove-Block, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of our invention is to provide a new and improved stove-block to facilitate the fitting together of the several parts of the stove.

The invention consists of a table mounted to revolve on and to be locked to a disk adapted to be raised or lowered.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the table. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the supporting-disk for the table. Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of part of the same on the line *y y* of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an inverted plan view of a modified form of the table. Fig. 7 is a sectional side elevation of one of the clamps, and Fig. 8 is a sectional side elevation of a modified form of the foundation of our improvement.

The table A, on which the stove is supported while being fitted up, is provided with a series of openings, A′, through which are passed the bolts and stay-rods for securing the several parts—that is, the sides, the ends, and the top—of the stove together. In the middle of the table A is formed the downwardly-extending hub B, provided on its under side with an annular groove, C, fitting on a corresponding annular projection, D, formed on top of the disk E, held on the upper end of the screw F.

On the under side of the hub B are a number of recesses, G, adapted to be engaged by the upper end of a set-screw, H, screwing from underneath the disk E through the same, so as to engage said recesses G whenever desired, thereby holding the table A in place on the disk E, so as to prevent a revolving motion of said table on said disk E. From the center of the top of the disk E projects upward the spindle I, on which is fitted loosely the sleeve J, having on its lower end an outwardly-extending flange fitted into a corresponding recess formed on top of said disk E, said recess being concentric with the spindle I.

The upper end of the sleeve J passes through the central aperture, B′, formed in the hub B, and on the upper screw-threaded end, I′, of said spindle I a nut, K, screws over said sleeve J and rests on the shoulder formed between the spindle I and the screw-threaded end I′, so that said sleeve J is covered, and at the same time the table A and its hub B are permitted to rotate freely on the disk E, and said table and its hub are prevented from being lifted from said disk E on account of the nut K resting on the annular projection B^2 of said hub B.

The screw F, on which the disk E is formed, screws into a nut, L, provided at the top and bottom with flanges L′ and L^2, respectively, resting, respectively, on the floor N and on the beams N′, supporting said floor N. From the upper flange, L′, projects upwardly a sleeve, L^3, surrounding said screw F and provided at opposite sides with slots L^4 and L^5. On said sleeve L^3 fits loosely a collar, O, provided on one side with a tooth, O′, projecting into said slot L^4 of the sleeve L^3, and on the opposite side from said tooth O′ is formed a vertical slot, in which is held loosely a clamp, P, provided on its inner end with teeth P′, engaging the thread of the screw F.

The teeth P′ of the clamp P are pressed against the threads of the screw F by means of a screw, P^2, screwing into said collar O and against the outer edge of the clamp P. If the screw P^2 is loosened, the teeth P′ of the clamp P are disengaged from the threads of the screw F, and the latter is free to revolve in its nut L, so that when the screw F is turned by the operator taking hold of the handles E′, formed on the disk E, the latter and its table A are raised or lowered to any desired height.

On the lower end of the screw F is fastened a cap, F′, projecting beyond the circumference of the screw F, so as to engage the lower side of the flange L^2 when the screw F is turned upward, thus preventing said screw F from being screwed out of the nut L.

If the foundation of our stove-block is on the ground-floor, the nut L is supported in the manner shown in Fig. 5, in which said nut L is without a bottom flange, L^2, and is fastened by means of lead, Q, into a stone, Q′, held on the ground-floor. On the bottom of the stone Q′ is secured a casing, Q^2, for protecting the lower end of the screw F. Through the upper flange, L′, of the nut L pass bolts, screwing into said stone Q′, thus additionally fastening the nut to the stone Q′.

On one side of the hub B of the table A is secured a segment, R, provided on its upper end with an outwardly-projecting flange, R′, placed a suitable distance below the bottom of the table A, so as to permit the projection S of the clamp T to pass between the bottom of the table A and the top of said flange R′, as shown in Fig. 4. The clamp T is provided with a sleeve, S′, from the upper end of which extends said projection S, and opposite to the latter extends the handle S^2, for conveniently handling the clamp T. A rod, U, is held to slide vertically in the sleeve S′, and said rod U is provided on its lower end with a collar, U′, against which rests one end of a spring, S^3, coiled around said rod U, and resting with its other end against the top of said sleeve S′. On the upper outer end of said rod U is secured the clamping-jaw U^2, provided on the under side of one end with clamping-teeth U^3 and on its other end with a handle, U^4, for conveniently turning said jaw U^2.

It will be seen that the spring S^3 presses said jaw U^2 inward, and when the clamp T is in position on the table A, as shown in Fig. 4, the teeth U^3 of the jaw U^2 engage the top of the bottom plate of the stove, thus holding said bottom plate securely in place on the table A. The spring S^3 of the clamp T permits an adjustment of the jaw U^2 to a stove-bottom of any thickness, and at the same time facilitates the handling of said jaw U^2 to and from the stove-bottom.

For holding stove-doors in place while fitting on the pintles, handles, &c., we employ the double clamp V, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1. The jaws V^4 of this clamp are carried by rods V^2, which are acted upon by springs, each jaw being provided with teeth and with a handle, V^6.

For small round stoves we use the table W, illustrated in Fig. 6, and provided with openings W′ for the passage of the stove rods and bolts, and with annular grooves W^2, which fit on the annular projection D of the disk E. The screw H of the latter, instead of passing into the recesses G, as above described in relation to the table A, presses against the under side of the hub of said table W, thus holding the latter in place, and the weight on said table is very little when the stove is small.

The operation is as follows: The table A is raised or lowered to suit the convenience of the workmen by turning the screw F when the clamp P is loose until the desired height is attained, when the operator screws up the set-screw P^2 against the clamp P, so that the latter locks the screw F in place on the collar O, which is prevented from turning by its tooth O′ engaging the slot L^4 of the fixed sleeve L^3, secured to the nut L. When the set-screw H is screwed down, the table A is free to revolve on the annular projection D of the disk E, so that the workman can conveniently get at all the sides of the stove without changing his position. If the operator desires to fasten the table A at any desired place, he screws up the set-screw H, which engages one of the apertures G, thus preventing the table A from revolving on the disk E. The bottom plate of the stove to be fitted up is placed on the table A, and then secured to the latter by the clamp P, above described. The operator can then set up the sides and ends of the stove in the usual manner, passing the rods and bolts through the bottom plate of the stove to the openings A′ of the table A, after which he fits on the top plate of the stove and then the doors by employing the double clamp V, above referred to and illustrated in Fig. 1.

It will be seen that by our improved stove-block the operator is enabled to fit up parts of a stove very rapidly and conveniently.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a stove-block, the combination, with a table provided with a hub having on its under side a series of recesses, of a disk on which said hub is mounted to turn, and a set-screw screwing in said disk and engaging one of said recesses in the hub, so as to secure said hub to said disk, thereby preventing the turning of the table, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a stove-block, the combination, with a screw, of a nut in which said screw turns, a collar held in said nut, and a clamp held in said collar and adapted to engage the thread of said screw, so as to lock the latter in place on said nut, substantially as described.

3. In a stove-block, the combination, with a screw, of a fixed nut provided with a sleeve having slots, a collar held loosely on said sleeve and having an inwardly-projecting tooth engaging one of said slots of the sleeve, a clamp held in said collar and passing through the other slot in the sleeve against the thread of the said screw, and a screw for pressing said clamp against said thread of the screw, as set forth.

4. In a stove-block, the combination, with a table having a hub and a segment forming a flange secured to said hub, of a clamp having a projection held between the bottom of said

table and the top of said flange of the segment, and a spring-jaw formed on said clamp and adapted to engage the top of the bottom plate of the stove resting on said table, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a stove-block, the table A, having the openings A′, and the hub B, formed centrally on said table A and provided in its bottom with an annular groove, C, in combination with the disk E, which is vertically adjustable and provided on its top with an annular projection, D, fitting into said annular groove C in the hub B, substantially as shown and described.

6. In a stove-block, the combination, with the table A, provided with the hub B, having an annular groove on its under side, of a disk mounted to revolve, and provided with an annular flange or projection entering the annular groove of the hub, and with an upwardly-projecting spindle, and a nut on the end of the spindle and engaging the hub of the table, substantially as herein shown and described.

7. In a stove-block, the combination, with the table A, provided with the hub B, having an annular groove on its under surface, of a disk mounted to revolve, and provided with annular projection entering the groove of the hub, and with the spindle I, the flanged sleeve J, and the nut K, substantially as herein shown and described.

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CHARLES A. HILL.

Witnesses:
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FRANK KOEHNE.