

(No Model.)

L. E. COVERT & C. W. McCUTCHEN.
STOVE LEG FASTENING.

No. 487,255.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.

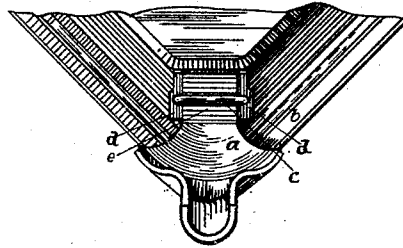


Fig. I

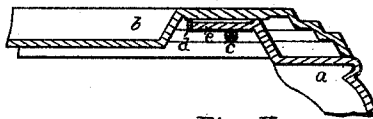


Fig. II

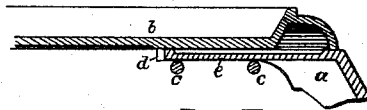


Fig. III

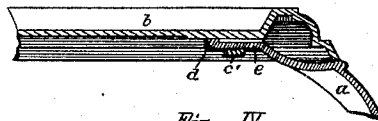


Fig. IV

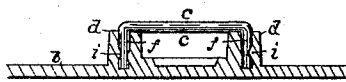


Fig. V

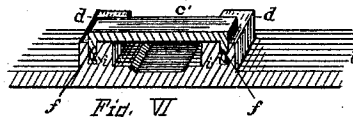


Fig. VI

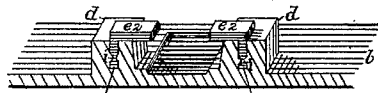


Fig. VII



Fig. VIII

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STOVE-LEG FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,255, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed March 4, 1892. Serial No. 423,788. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS E. COVERT and CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have jointly invented a new and useful Stove-Leg Fastening; and we declare the following specification to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to means for securing stove-legs to bases; and its object is to simplify the process of molding, mounting, and handling the legs of stoves. The objects are attained by the means fully set forth in the accompanying drawings.

Figure I is a section of an inverted base with leg affixed by the means to be described. Fig. II is a vertical cross-section through the center of the leg and base where attached. Fig. III is a like view showing a leg with a shank extended beyond the usual length. Fig. IV is a sectional view representing a form of fastening further illustrated by Fig. VI. Fig. V is a partial sectional view showing how the wire fastening is held by the casting. Fig. VI represents the fastening to be a flat piece of metal. Fig. VII illustrates the use of lugs instead of a bridge-piece. Fig. VIII shows an adaptation of the fastening to an arched form of leg-shank.

In all the figures, *b* represents the base, and *d d* lugs on the base to receive the shank *e* of the leg *a*.

c represents a wire fastening in all figures excepting Figs. IV, VI, and VII. In Figs. IV and VI a flat form of fastening is represented by the letters *c*, and in Fig. VII a flat form of lug is represented by the sign *e*². Usually the lugs *d d* are made dovetailing on their inner faces, and the leg-shank *e* is shaped to fit the dovetail. The dovetailing form of the lug is now almost universally obtained by the use of sheet-metal pieces left in the mold in the process of molding. We make the inner faces of these lugs straight, or preferably with an outward draft, as at *ff*, Fig. V, so as to cause them to mold easily. Then we place metallic pieces, as *c*, Fig. V, in the pattern while it is being molded. The piece is made

of wire and notched, as at *i*, or flattened on the ends, so that the molten iron will secure a good hold upon them. Of course the piece is left in the sand when the pattern is withdrawn. The iron being poured in the mold, the pieces are secured, as shown.

As the lugs *d* are easily molded, there is no difficulty about having them come out in the casting in good shape and uniform size, a result that is not uniformly obtainable by the method previously mentioned, and as a consequence each leg has to be fitted to its place on a stove. By our plan little variation occurs and any due to a varying thickness of the shanks *e* is readily adjusted by tapping the bridge-piece down with a hammer if the bridge is high, or by simply driving the leg to its place if the bridge is low. Although it is thus pliable in fitting, it has been proven to be a strong and secure fastening, effecting a saving of labor in molding and in every process of handling the stove-legs.

For extra heavy stoves or constructions requiring long leg-shanks, as in Fig. III, two or more fastenings may be employed, as therein shown.

It is obvious that these fastenings may have any form suitable to the duty to be performed or to the stove construction. They may be made in flat shapes, as in Fig. VI, and in the form of lugs, as in Fig. VII, or may be made to conform to special shape of shanks, as in Fig. IV.

Instead of a single bridge-piece, it may sometimes be desirable to use simple lugs, as *e*² *e*², Fig. VII, in which case the lugs are set in the pattern and left in the sand in the same manner as in the use of the full-length bridge-pieces.

Having described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In combination, the plate *b*, having lugs *d* with plain inner surfaces, bridge-piece *c*, with ends *ff* bent and notched, as shown, and embedded in the casting.

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