

(No Model.)

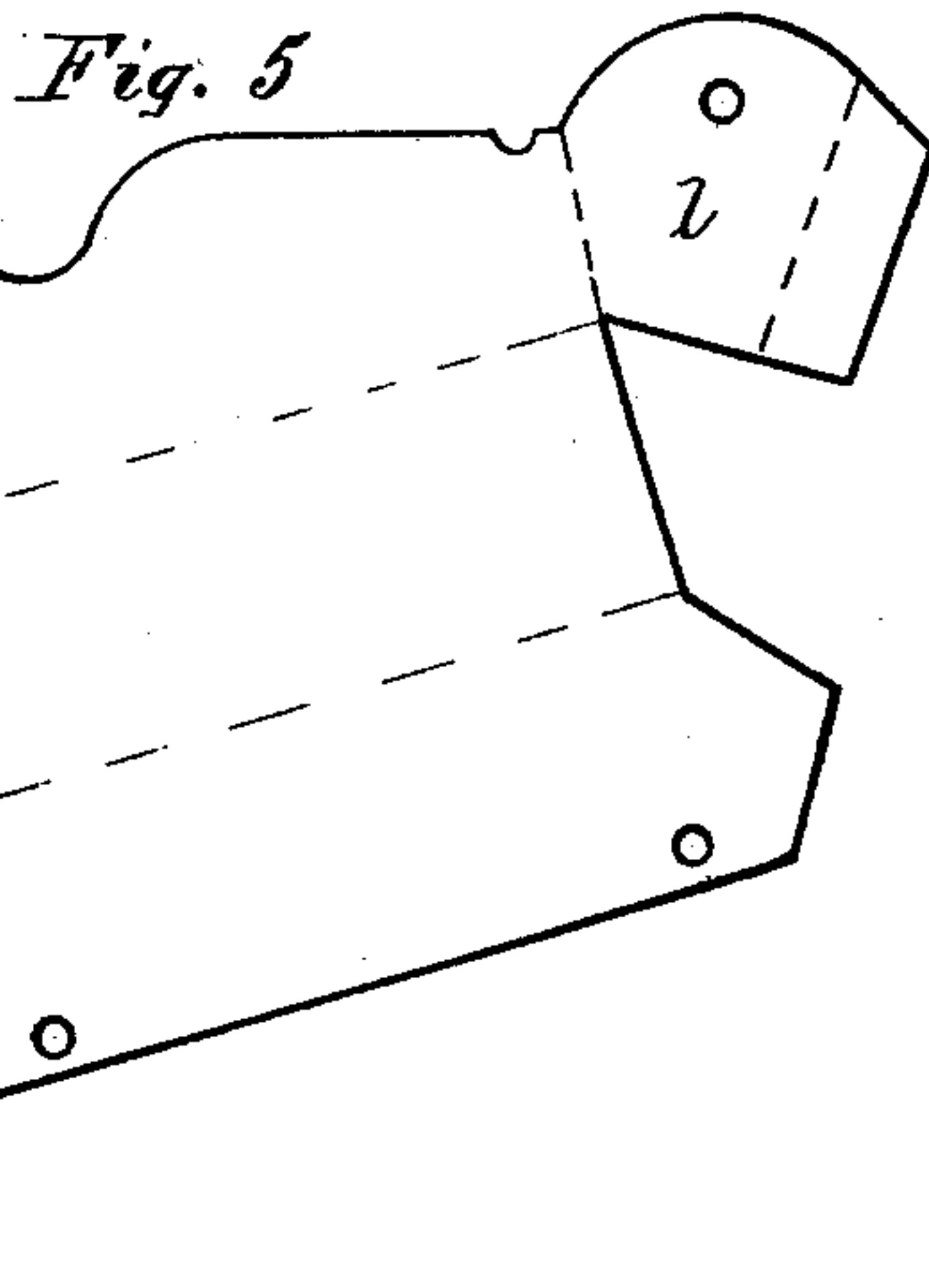
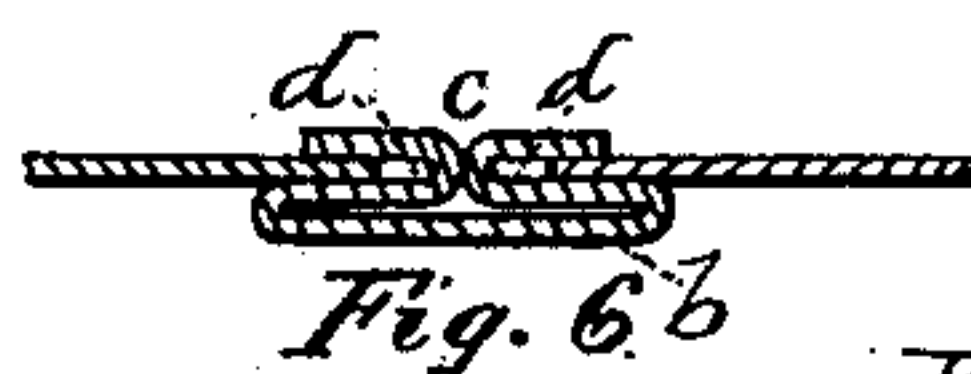
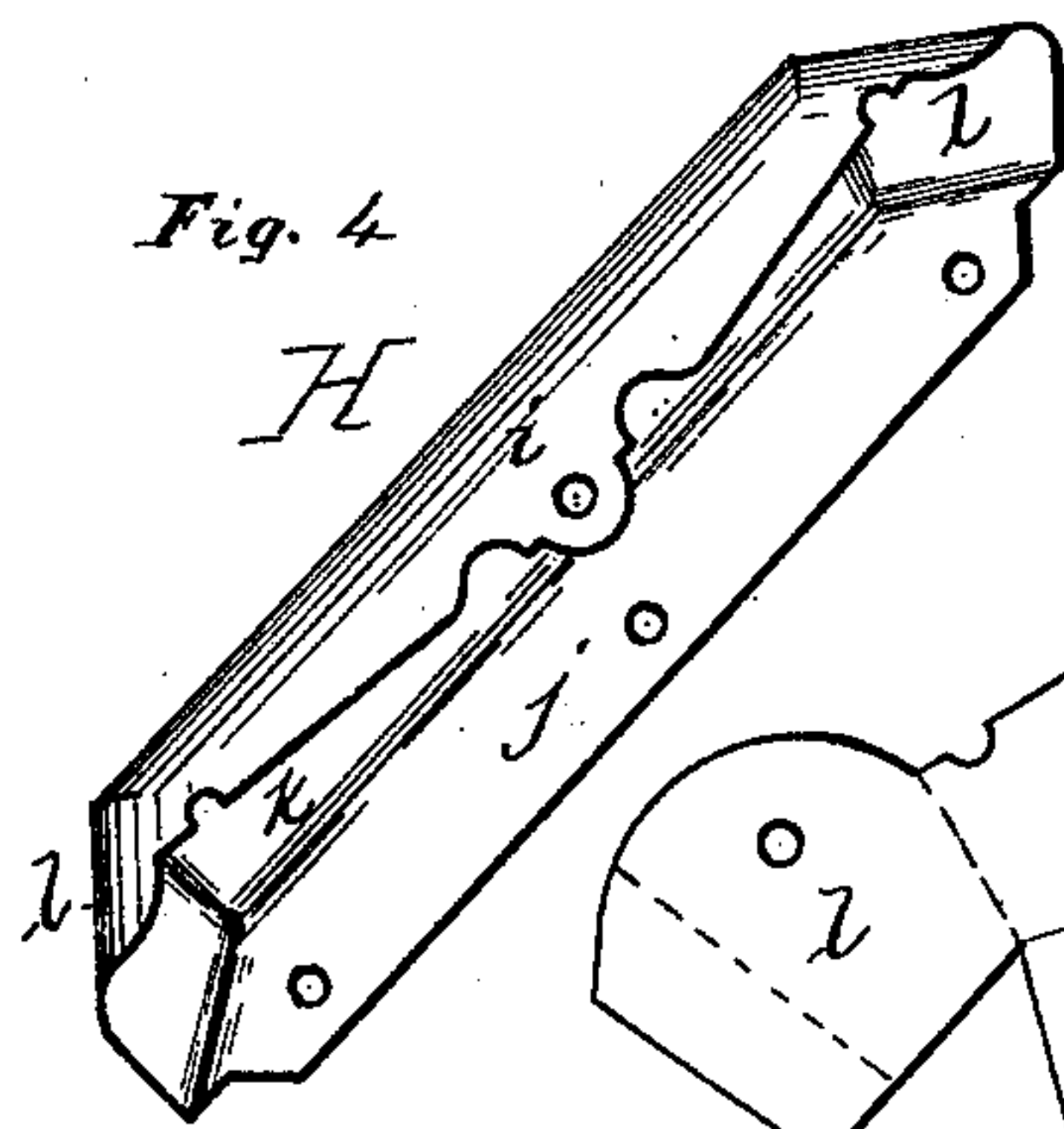
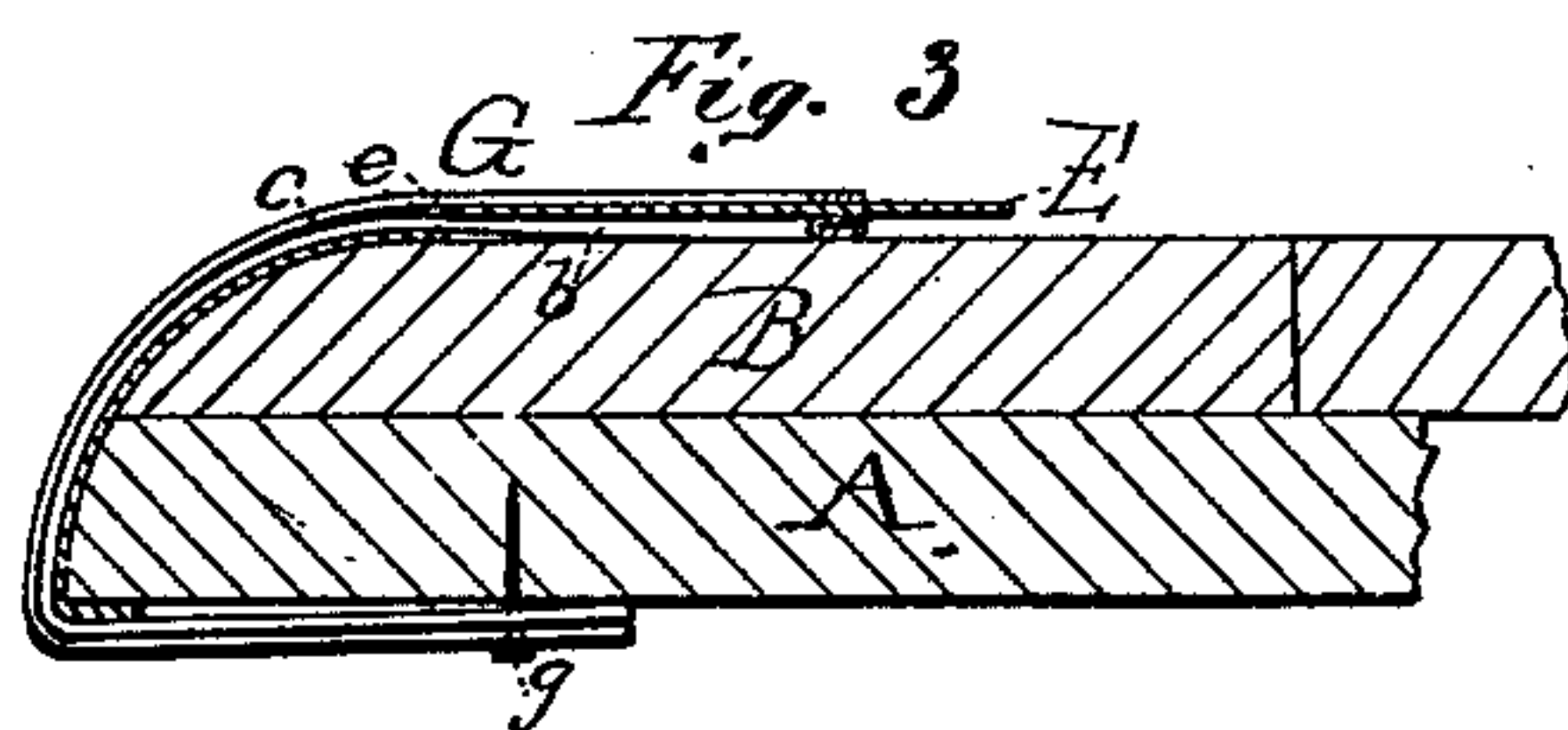
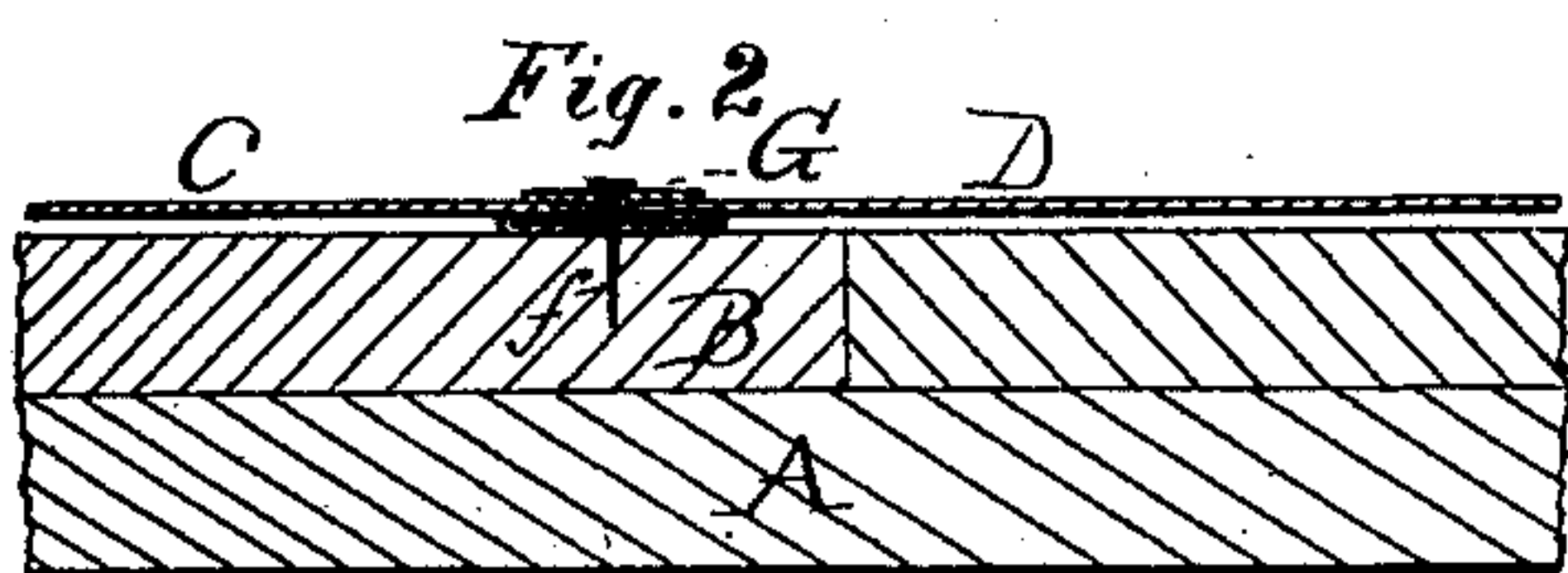
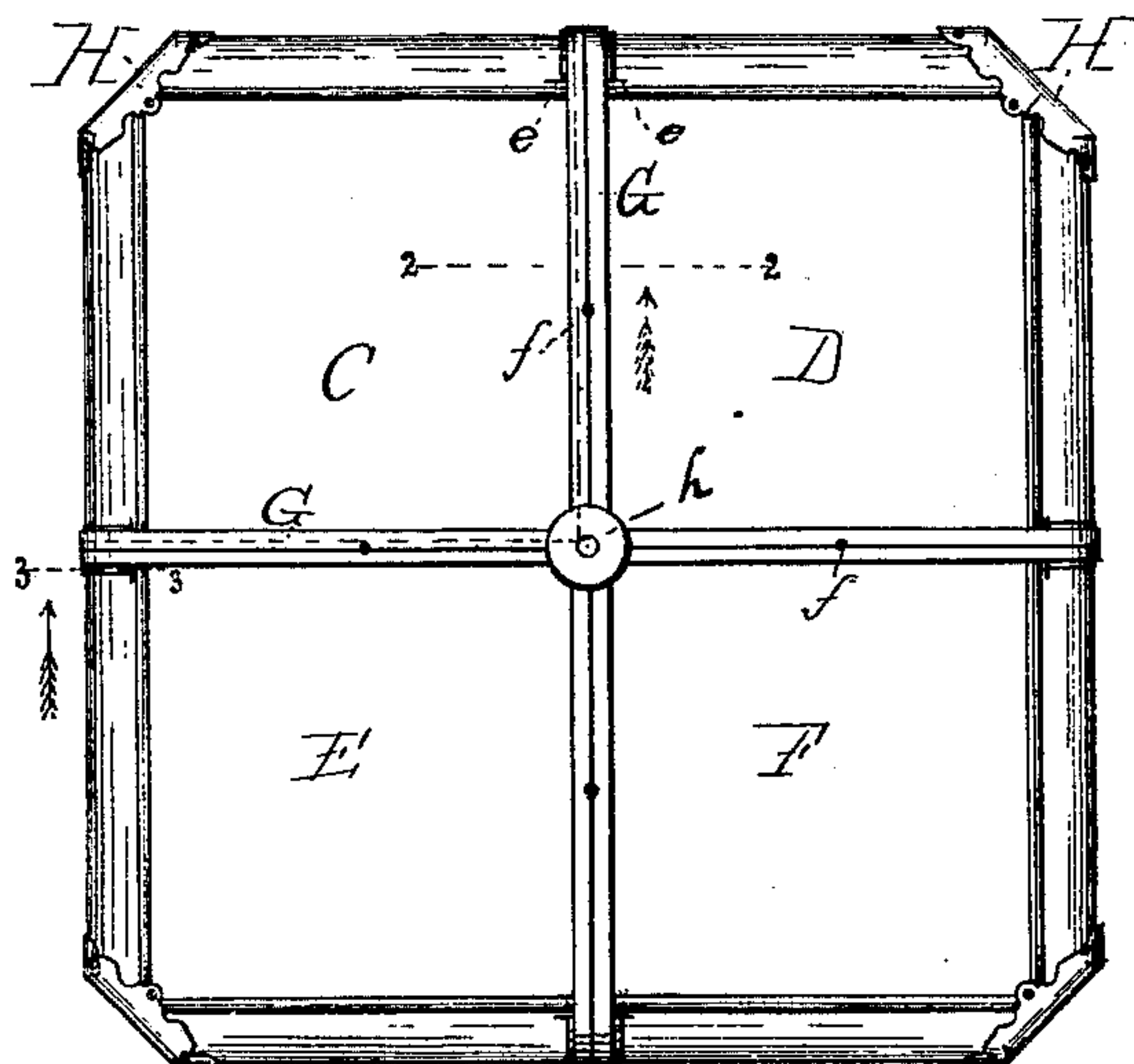
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. RENDTORFF.  
Stove Board.

No. 233,947.

Patented Nov. 2, 1880.

Fig. 1



WITNESSES

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Attorneys

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. RENDTORFF.  
Stove Board.

No. 233,947.

Patented Nov. 2, 1880.

Fig. 7

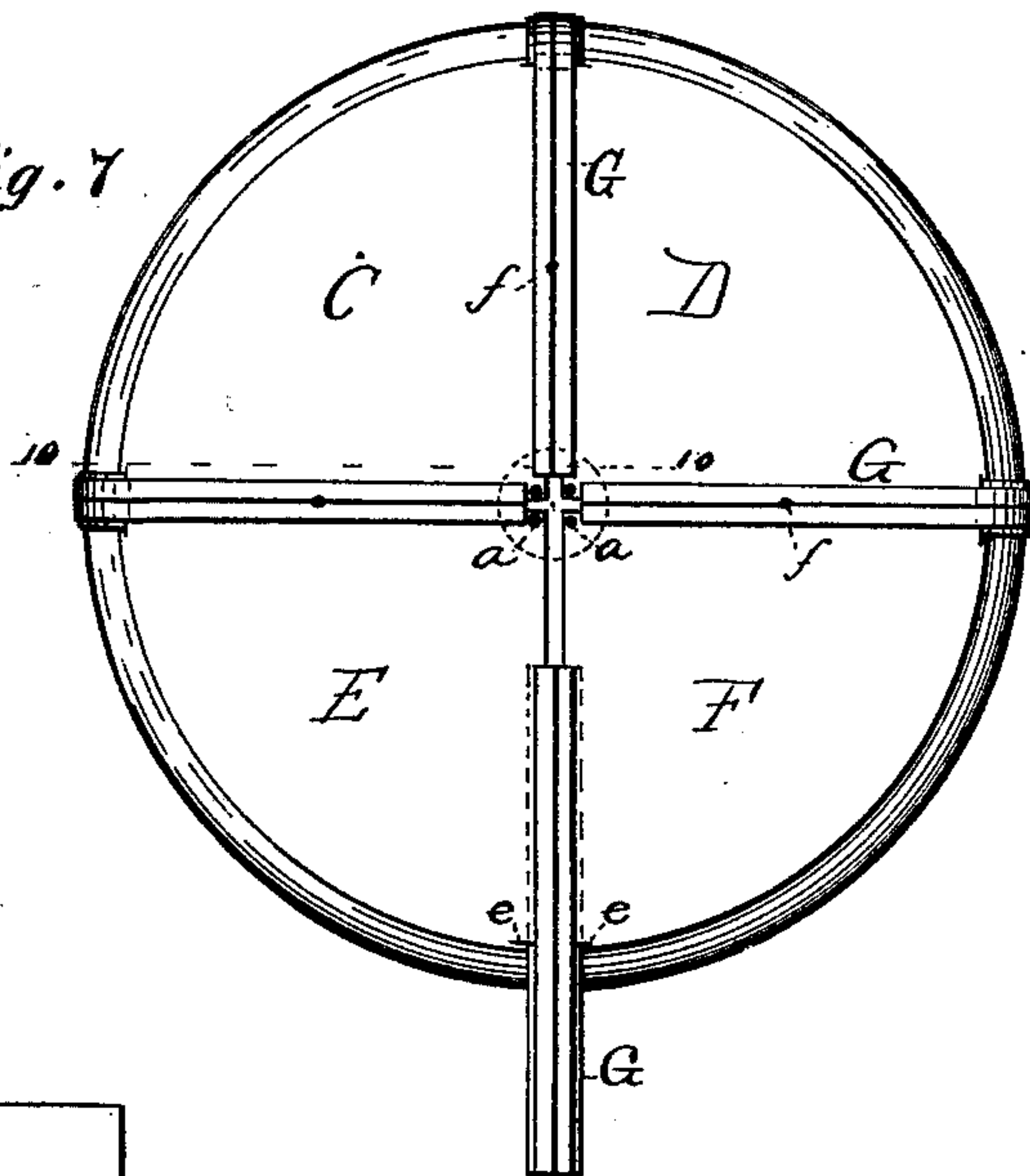


Fig. 8

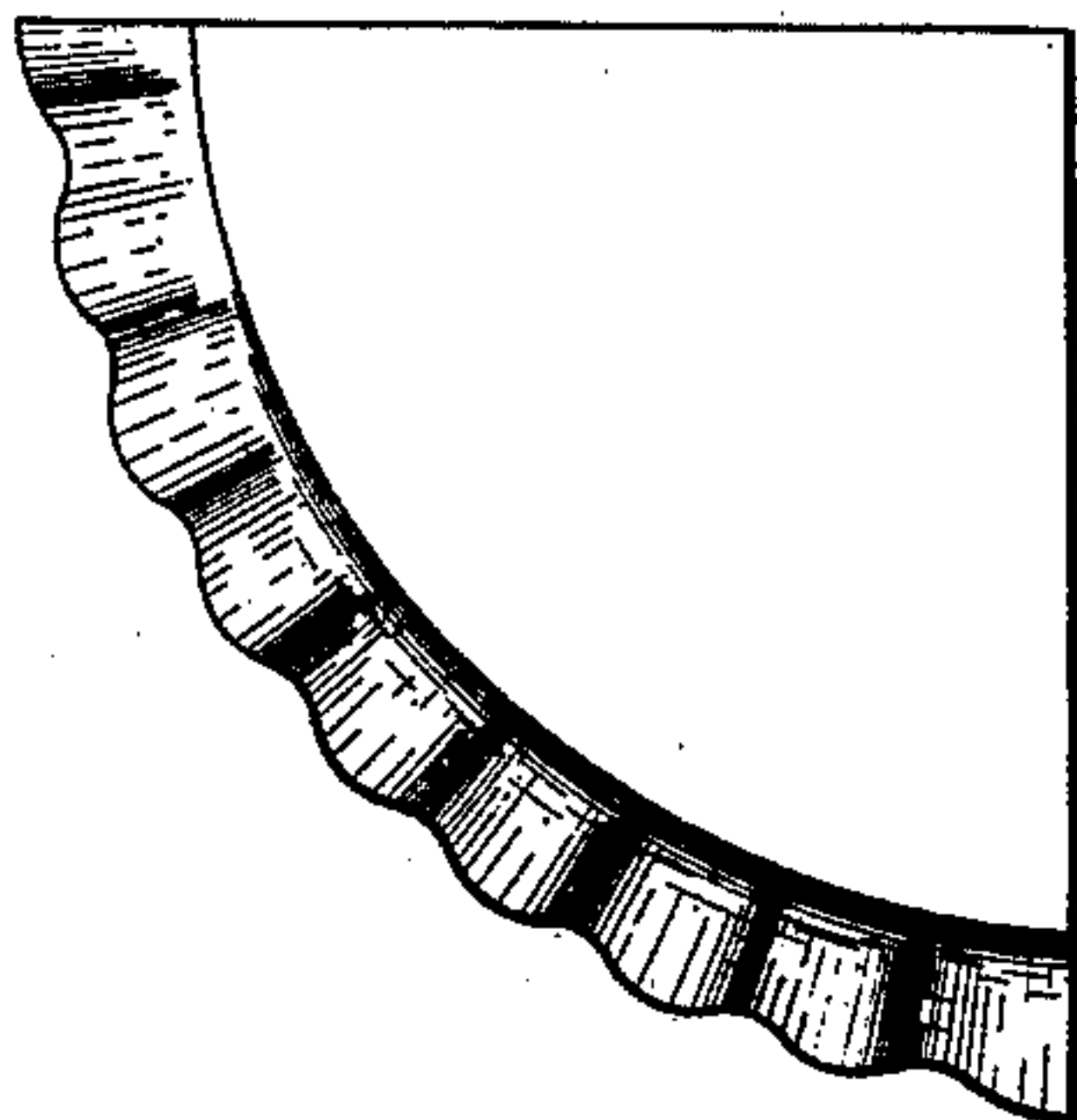


Fig. 9

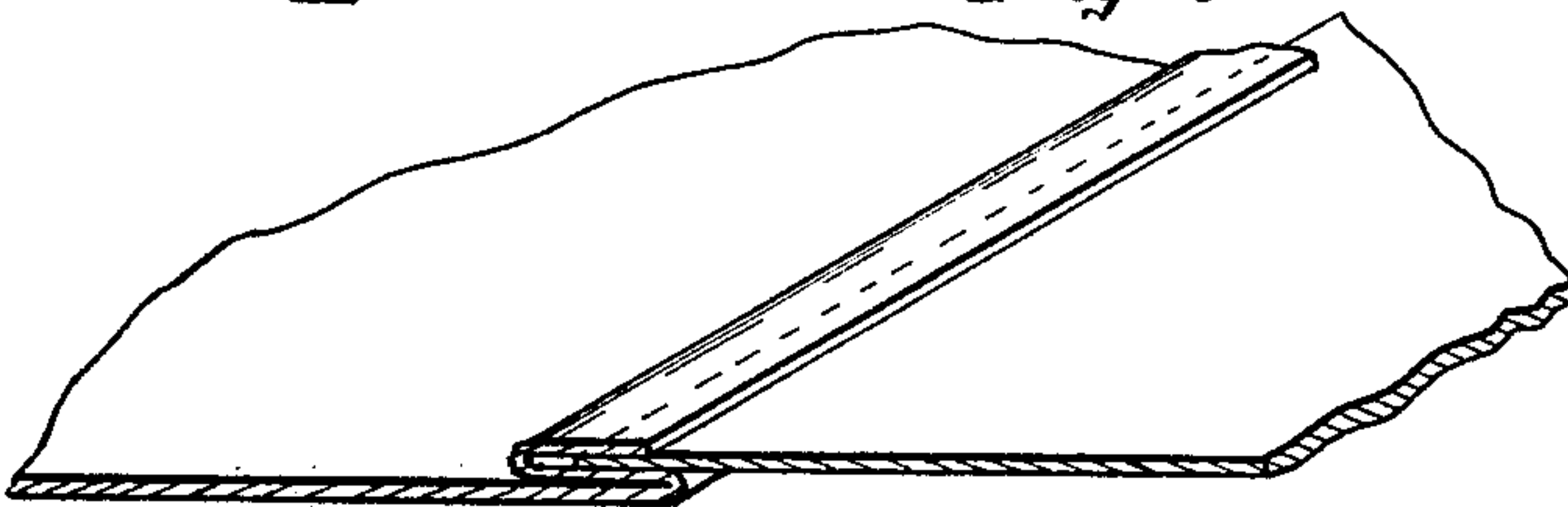
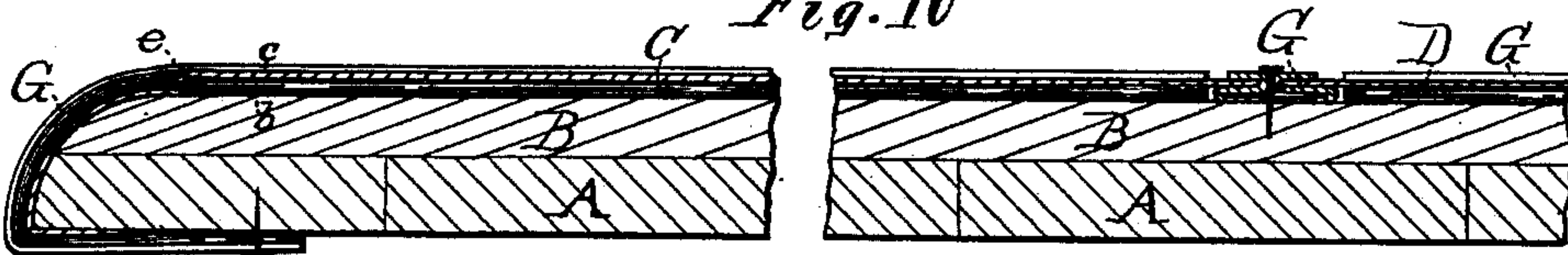


Fig. 10



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN RENDTORFF, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## STOVE-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 233,947, dated November 2, 1880.

Application filed May 14, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERMANN RENDTORFF, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Stove-Boards, of which the following is a specification.

The object I have in view is such an improvement upon the crystallized-tin stove-board patented October 15, 1878, by Augustus C. Stoessiger that the same will be better and cheaper in construction and more perfect in finish; and my invention therein consists in the peculiar construction of the stove-board and in the manner of forming the same; in the peculiar metallic corners for the rectangular board; and, further, in the combination, construction, and arrangement of the parts composing the rectangular stove-boards, all as fully hereinafter explained, and pointed out by the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a top view of the rectangular board; Fig. 2, a cross-section of a part of the same on line 2 2; Fig. 3, a cross-section of the edge of the same on line 3 3; Fig. 4, a separate perspective view of the metallic corner; Fig. 5, the blank from which the corner is formed; Fig. 6, a cross-section, on larger scale, of one of the joints; Fig. 7, a top view of the round board partly finished; Fig. 8, a view of a small portion of one of the sheets, showing the crimped edge; Fig. 9, a view of a modification of the slip-joint; and Fig. 10, a sectional view of the round board on line 10 10, looking toward the center of the board.

Like letters denote corresponding parts in all the figures.

The stove-board has a base of wood, composed of two thicknesses of boards, A B, laid across each other and nailed together, so as to prevent warping. This base is solid (without an open center) and extends throughout the stove-board under all parts of the same.

The base is made rectangular in shape, (square or oblong,) or of circular form, and is covered by separate sheets, C D E F, of crystallized tin, preferably four in number. These sheets are first bent downwardly and inwardly on their outer edge, and are then placed on the base one at a time, and secured at their inner corners, near the center of the base, by tacks *a*, the bent edges of the sheets inclosing the edge

of the base. As thus secured to the base the sheets C D E F of crystallized tin do not quite meet. They are connected together, however, by joint-strips G. These joint-strips are the same in construction as those shown in the patent of Stoessiger, before referred to. Each is made of a strip of tin, both edges of which are bent toward the center of the strip to form a bottom plate, *b*, and then outwardly to form an upper plate, *c*, leaving intervening grooves *d* between such plates.

Near the edge of the base the adjoining edges of the tin sheets are cut or slitted, as shown at *e*, and the bottom plates, *b*, of the strips G are inserted inwardly under the edges of the sheets through such slits. The strips G are then pushed up to near the tacks *a*, Fig. 7, and are themselves secured to the base by tacks *f*. The outer ends of the strips G are bent around and under the base wholly over the tin sheets, and are secured at their ends by other tacks, *g*.

By this manner of securing the sheets and joint-strips together and to the base a better finish is secured and the tin sheets set directly against the base all around the edge of the stove-board. A cheaper stove-board is also obtained.

The inner ends of the joint-strips and the inner corners of the tin sheets are covered by a metal plate, *h*, secured by a tack to the base. This plate *h* is shown in Fig. 1, and its position is indicated by a dotted circle in Fig. 7 of the drawings. It is preferably of circular form, and the tack that secures it passes down between the corners of the tin sheets into the wood base. The edges of the tin sheets only extend part way in the grooves *d* and form slip-joints with the strips G, so that the sheets can move somewhat nearer together or farther apart as they expand and contract without wrinkling or springing at any point.

The rectangular board, Fig. 1, has the corners of its base sawed off obliquely, producing a stove-board of octagonal form with four long and four short sides. These oblique corners or short sides of the stove-board are covered, protected, and ornamented by metallic corners H, which have top and bottom plates, *i j*, back *k*, and oblique ends *l*, all made from a single piece of metal cut in the form shown



in Fig. 5, the dotted lines denoting the center of the bends given to the blank in order to make the corner.

The top plate, *i*, is bent on the horizontal line shown to a position nearly at right angles to the back *k*, carrying the ends *l* around into the same position, and the bottom plate, *j*, is bent up so as to be about parallel with the top *i* and ends *l*. The ends *l* are then bent down against the ends of the bottom plate on the line of their junction with the top plate, and are bent under the ends of the bottom plate, so as to lap under them about the distance indicated by the outer dotted lines on such ends. The lapped portions of the ends *l* are then soldered to the bottom plate, *j*, and the corner is completed.

The metallic corners *H* cover the edges of the tin sheets at the corners of the base, and are secured to the base by tacks, as shown.

In bending the tin sheets to fit the edges of the base of the round board they may be crimped, as shown in Fig. 8.

As a modification of the slip-joints used in my stove-boards, the same can be formed directly on the edges of the tin sheets, as shown in Fig. 9, one sheet being turned back upon itself and then forward to form the groove in which the edge of the other sheet sets.

The crystallized tin is ornamented in colors and is varnished, and the varnish is preferably baked on, so as to be hard and durable. I prefer to first varnish the crystallized tin to form a body for the colors, and then, after the colored ornamentations are put on, I again varnish the surface to protect the ornamentation.

The metallic corners for the rectangular

boards are nickel-plated, while the joint-strips may be bronzed or crystallized. A stove-board is thereby produced which is exceedingly ornamental and attractive, does not oxidize or lose its brightness of finish, and has superior reflecting powers.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a stove-board, the combination, with the wood base *A B*, of the sheets *C D E F*, of crystallized tin, bent to inclose the edge of the base and secured at their inner corners to the base, the joint-strips *G*, situated between the sheets and secured to the base, and the plate *h*, covering the inner ends of the joint-strips and tin sheets, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a stove-board, the combination, with wood base *A B*, of the sheets *C D E F*, of crystallized tin, secured thereto, and the joint-strips *G*, extending between the sheets on top of the base and wholly over such sheets around the edge of the base, substantially as described and shown.

3. In a stove-board, the metallic corner *H*, made of a single piece of metal, and having top and bottom plates, *i j*, back *k*, and oblique ends *l*, constructed substantially as described and shown.

4. The rectangular stove-board described, composed of rectangular wood base *A B*, having oblique corners, sheets *C D E F*, of crystallized tin, joint-strips *G*, and metallic corners *H*, all constructed, arranged, and combined substantially as set forth and shown.

HERMANN RENDTORFF.

Witnesses:

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EMIL H. FROMMANN.