(No Model.)

G. C. KNIFFIN.

Stove Leg Fastening.

No. 236,439. Patented Jan. 11, 1881.

Fig. 1.

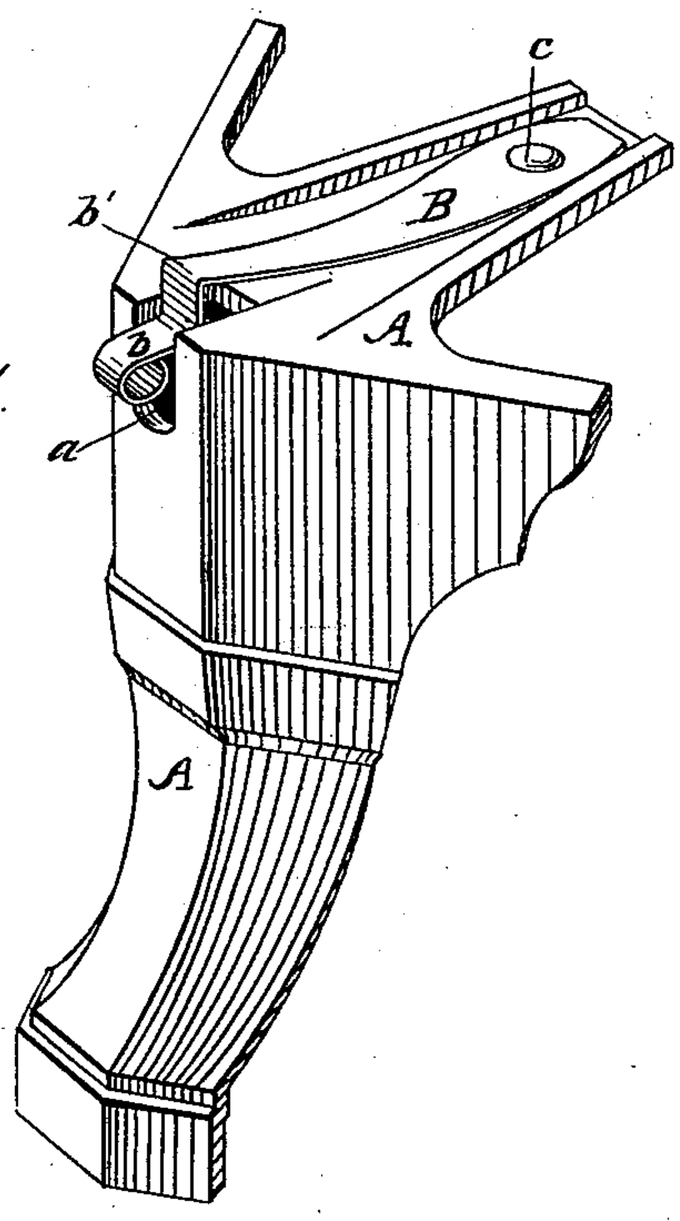

Fig. 2.

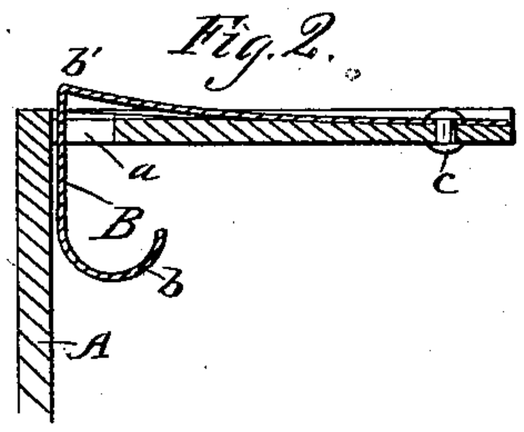

Fig. 3.

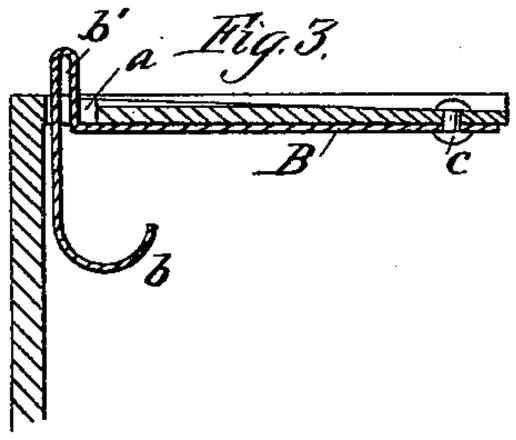

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

F. B. Townsend

T. H. Cavanaugh.

INVENTOR.

G C Kniffin

By A. M. Stoutenburgh

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT C. KNIFFIN, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STOVE-LEG FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,439, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed September 15, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, G. C. KNIFFIN, of the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, have invented certain Improvements in Stove-Leg Fastenings, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap and convenient device for holding the legs of stoves in place when the tops of such legs are inserted into grooves or flanges under the bottom of the stove, for such legs are liable to drop out when the stove is moved from place to place without the use of some means of fastening, and cause much trouble and annoyance. I have accomplished this object by means of a spring the inner end of which is fastened to the horizontal extension of the leg and its other end left free to exert the requisite amount of force against the under side of the bottom of the stove, or against its projecting rim, to resist the removal of the leg.

My said improvement will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective of such a leg, together with my spring, in position to be inserted in the groove under the bottom of the stove; Fig. 2, a central vertical section of the upper portion of such leg and spring, both varied in form; Fig. 3, a like section of the same parts, the form and position of the spring being different from those shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4, a plan of a spring provided with a vertical slot in the inner end for the insertion of a screw as a means of an adjustable attachment of the spring to the leg.

A indicates the stove-leg; B, the spring, seated in a suitable recess in the top of the leg; *c*, the rivet by which its inner end is fastened to the leg; *a*, an aperture in the front portion of the leg for the free end of the spring to work in or pass through; *b*, the thumb-piece or handle of the spring; *b'*, the bend or point of the spring, designed to impinge or hold against the under surface of the stove-bottom, or against a downwardly-projecting rim or flange of the stove-bottom, and thus resist removal.

In Fig. 1 the point *b'* stands above the bottom of the recess in the top of the leg as the spring is uncompressed, and in that condition the leg can be forced into the groove on the under side of the stove-bottom, and in doing so compresses the spring; but this can be done more easily, of course, if the spring be compressed by force applied to handle *b*.

In Fig. 2 the handle *b* has a different form, and is passed down through the vertical slot *a*, behind the front of the leg, and to manipulate it the hand must be passed behind the leg.

In Fig. 3 the spring has still another variation in form, and is riveted to the under side of the horizontal portion of the leg, and the bend or point *b'* passes up through the slot *a*, and impinges against the bottom of the stove.

In Fig. 4 the spring B is provided with a vertical slot, *s*, in order that it may be attached to the leg by means of a headed bolt and screw-nut and be rendered adjustable. The same result would be attained, however, by making the slot in the leg instead of the spring.

In the drawings the spring is shown to be flat, and may be made of sheet iron or steel; but it could also be made of round wire or of any other form.

A leg provided with a spring such as I have above described and shown is particularly adapted to stoves ordinarily constructed with a downwardly-projecting rim or flange, which, when the leg is locked to the bottom of the stove, extends beyond or outside of the outer face of the leg and affords a stop against which the free end of the spring will abut when the spring is in position, the recess in the leg being of sufficient depth to admit of the spring being depressed to clear the flange when the leg is being inserted, so that when released the spring will rise above the flange, which will then form an abutment for the free end of the spring and prevent a displacement of the leg.

Most stoves now made are provided on their bottoms with such flanges as are above mentioned.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The stove-leg A, provided with slot *a*, and the spring B, having bend or point *b'*, and attached at *c* to either the under or the upper side of the leg A, and formed and seated, as described, so that it shall, when the leg is in position in a stove, exert a constant force at its point *b'* against the bottom of the stove, substantially as described.

GILBERT C. KNIFFIN.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. SHAW,

E. B. JANUARY.