

(No Model.)

R. J. HAWES.  
STOVE BOARD.

No. 495,133.

Patented Apr. 11, 1893.

Fig. 1.

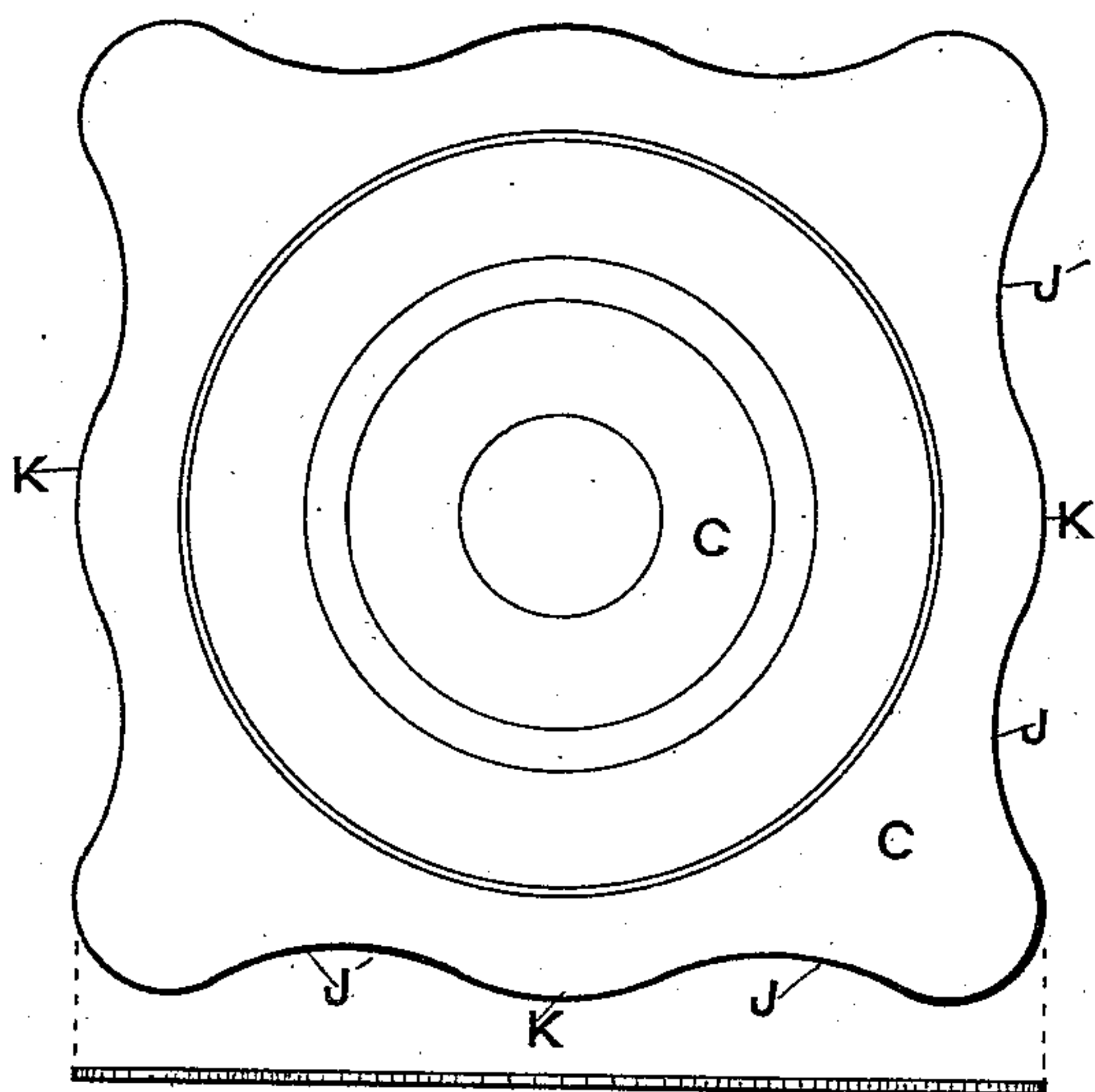


Fig. 2.

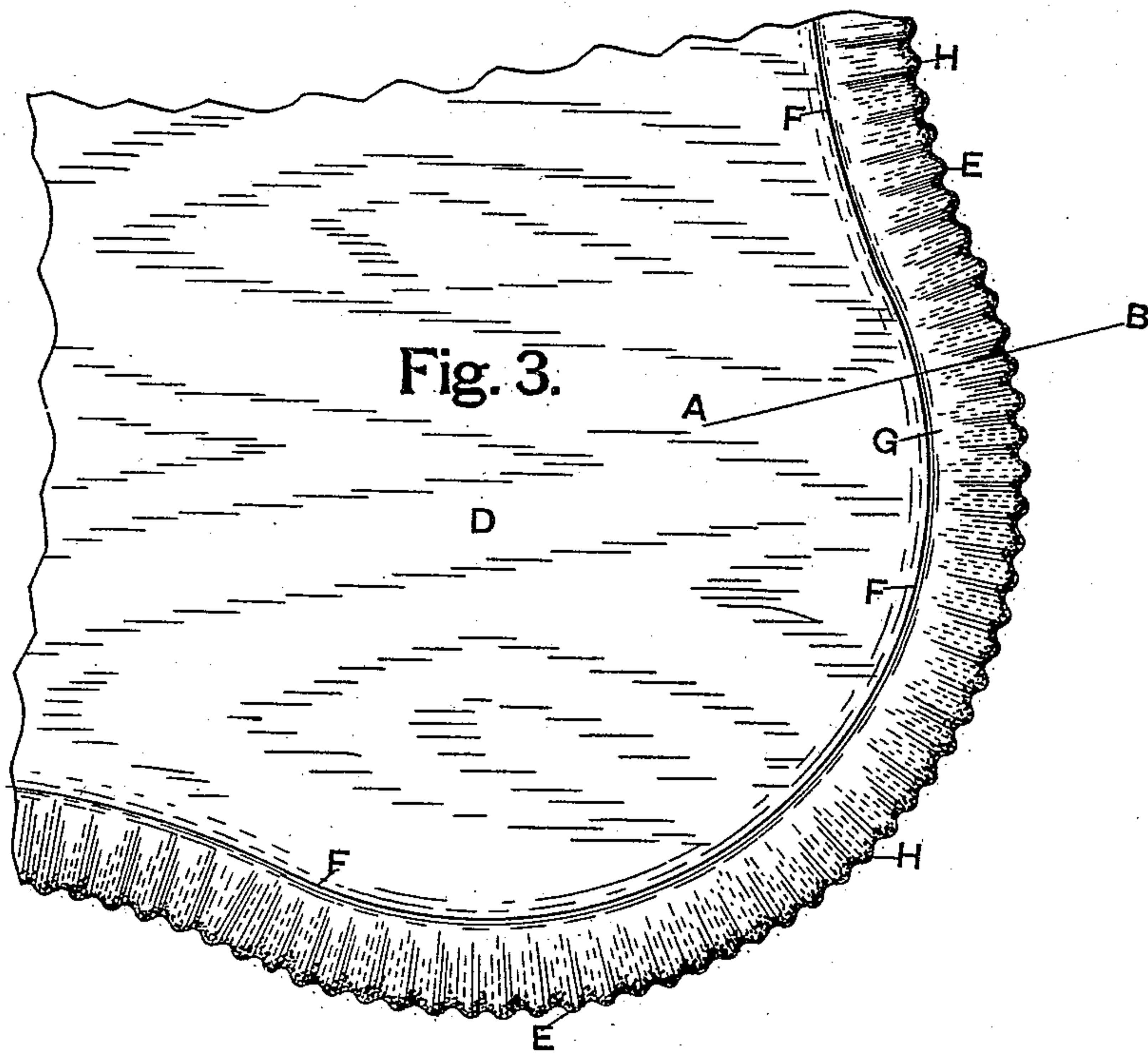
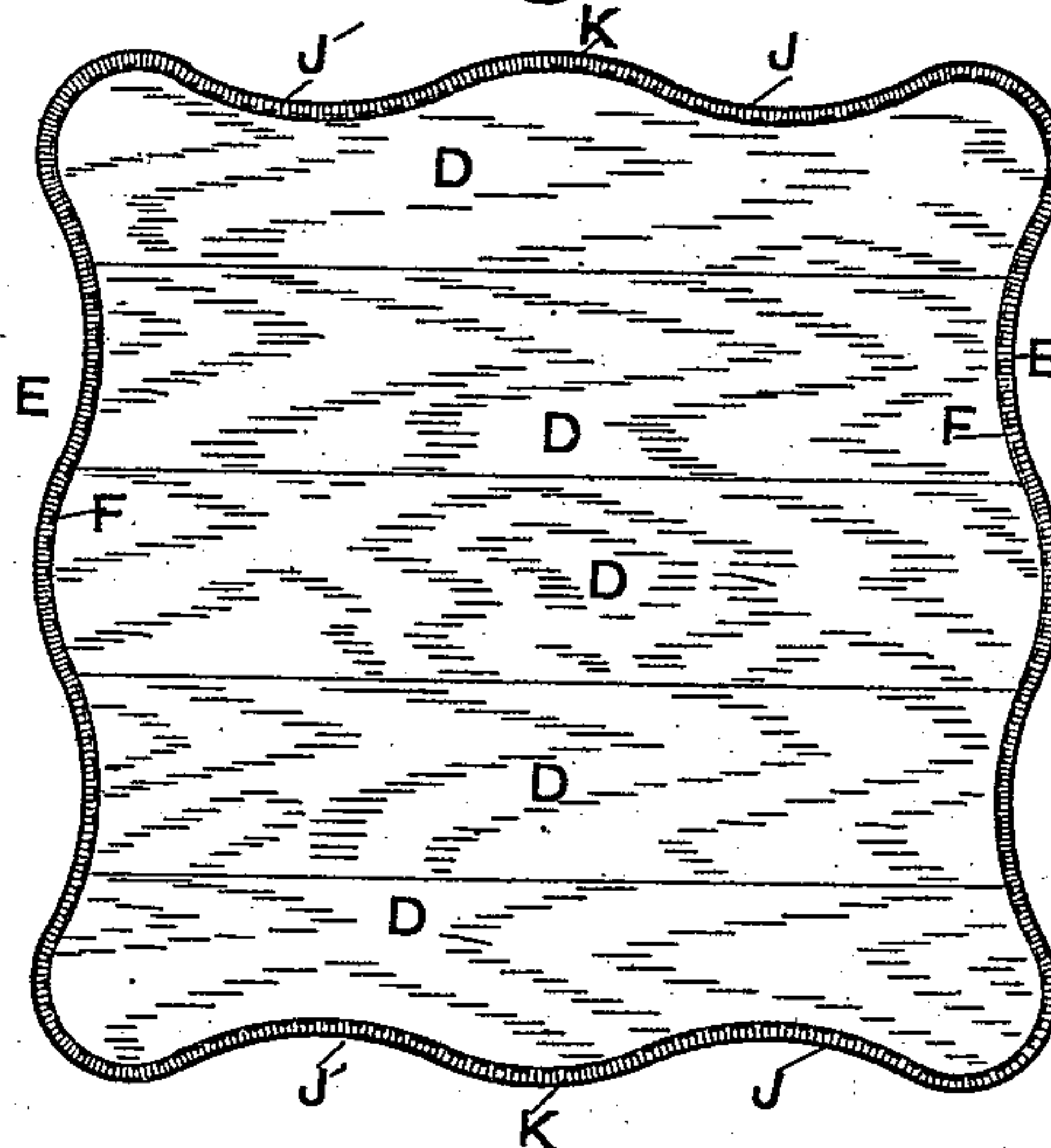
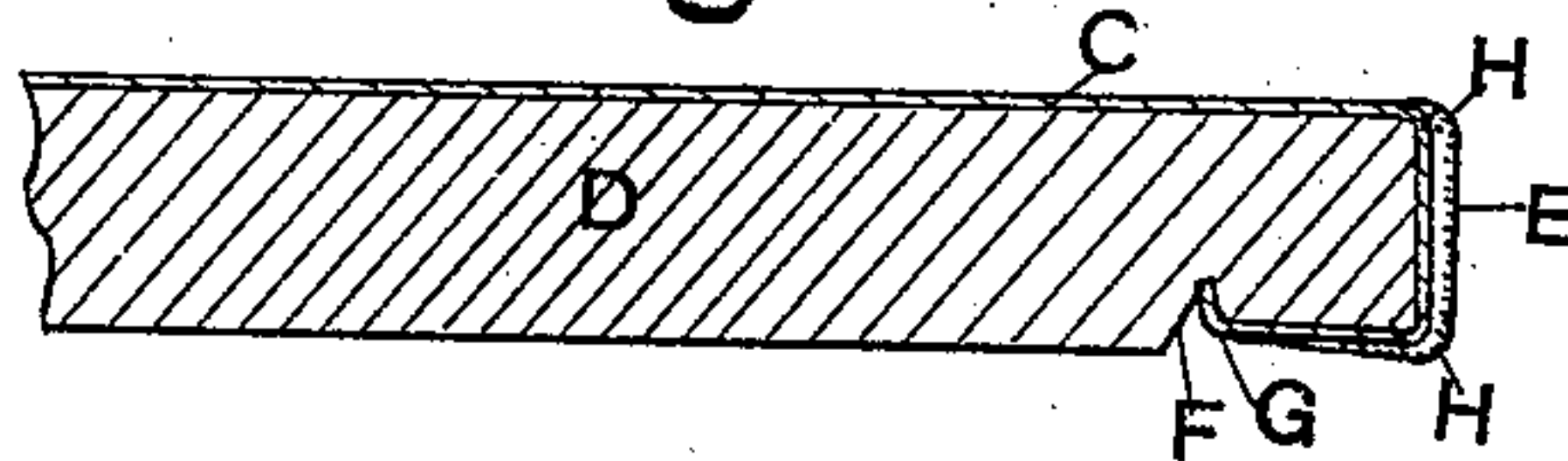


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

*Wm. H. Babey*  
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INVENTOR:

*Richard J. Hawes*  
By his attorney *Oscar Trull*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD J. HAWES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
DAVID GOLDBERG, OF SAME PLACE.

## STOVE-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,133, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed July 14, 1892. Serial No. 439,963. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD J. HAWES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Stove-Board, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of stove boards which are placed under stoves for the protection of carpets, floors, &c., and my object is a new construction embodying features which add greatly to the durability of such boards without increasing their cost, all of which will be fully explained hereinafter, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2, respectively, show plan and bottom views of a stove board in which are embodied my improvements. Fig. 3 shows one corner of Fig. 2 the other parts of the board being broken away. Fig. 3 is natural size, and is for the special purpose of showing plainly the manner of securing the metal top to the edges at the bottom side of the board. Fig. 4 is a section of Fig. 3 on line A B.

Similar reference letters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

It is well known that, on account of the proximity of a stove board to the heat of a stove that, although the material of which the wooden body thereof is composed be thoroughly seasoned, in the ordinary sense, it will contract by the heat, when in use, in a few days, and almost invariably loosens the fastenings of the metal top, or cause the top to buckle and become very uneven on account of the attachment of the top and body being at intervals, instead of around the entire edge of the board. It has also been found that when the edges of the board between the corners have been in straight lines, the expansion of the metal covering will cause it to have a tendency to buckle and turn up away from the board between the corners. The central portion of each edge will be expanded the most, and will draw the flange from under the board and raise it up to a greater or less extent while the portion toward the corners will be affected the least, thus causing the metal to turn up with an

inwardly curving line between the corners as sort of a hinge or turning point. But I have discovered that by making the edges of the board in an uneven or sinuous line this trouble is entirely obviated for the reason that each unevenness or sinuosity has its own center and the hinge or point of general curvature from corner to corner is not on an even curved line as it is where the edge of the board is straight, and therefore it is impossible for the edges to turn up like they do with the straight edged boards.

Referring to the drawings; C is the metal top, and D the pieces usually of wood, which form the body of the board. It will be noticed in Figs. 1 and 2 that the sides of my new board, instead of being straight, are curved after a certain form and also, by reference to Fig. 2 and the enlarged fragment Fig. 3, it is seen that the metal top C is corrugated at the edge and bottom of the board at E. Fig. 4 is a section showing a groove F formed at the bottom of the board near the edge thereof, which groove extends entirely around the board and is for the purpose of receiving the edge of the metal top, the extreme edge of the top being bent at G and pressed into groove F, and serving to hold the metal at the edge of the board from being forced out of position or proper form, the corrugations serving to stiffen the metal at the corners H and H'. It is obvious that by making the edges of the board of a form in which there are several curves, and more especially reversed curves, as at J, K and J', Figs. 1 and 2, there is less tendency, or almost no tendency for the turned-over portion of the metal top at the edges of the board to bulge outward and become irregular, and the several pieces D, which usually form the body of the board, can contract, one independent of the other, each one held in place by the clinch and pressed-in corrugations of the turned over portion of the top, as is shown in Fig. 2.

I claim as my invention—

1. A stove board comprising a body, and a sheet metal covering, said body being flat and having its corners rounded and a portion of the edges between the corners being in sinuous lines and the edge of the cover corresponding with the outlines of the board and being

bent down over and under the same and secured thereto, substantially as set forth.

2. A stove board comprising a flat body, and a covering therefor, the corners of the  
5 body being rounded and the portions of the edge between the corners being formed into reverse curves, and the edge of the covering being bent down over and under the edges of the board and the portion that is bent down

over the edge of the board being corrugated to vertically, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 9th day of July, 1892, in the presence of witnesses.

RICHARD J. HAWES.

Witnesses:

OSCAR SNELL,

R. P. BIRD.