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Hoffmann**

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(54) **SOLAR OVEN POSITIONING**

(71) Applicant: **Thomas Mark Hoffmann**, Santa Cruz, CA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Thomas Mark Hoffmann**, Santa Cruz, CA (US)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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F24S 20/30 (2018.01)
F24S 50/20 (2018.01)
F24S 30/452 (2018.01)
F24S 30/20 (2018.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **F24S 20/30** (2018.05); **F24S 30/20** (2018.05); **F24S 30/452** (2018.05); **F24S 50/20** (2018.05); **Y02A 40/926** (2018.01); **Y02B 10/20** (2013.01); **Y02B 40/18** (2013.01); **Y02E 10/47** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC F24J 2/02; F24J 2/5266

USPC 126/573, 694, 605, 714, 600, 684

See application file for complete search history.

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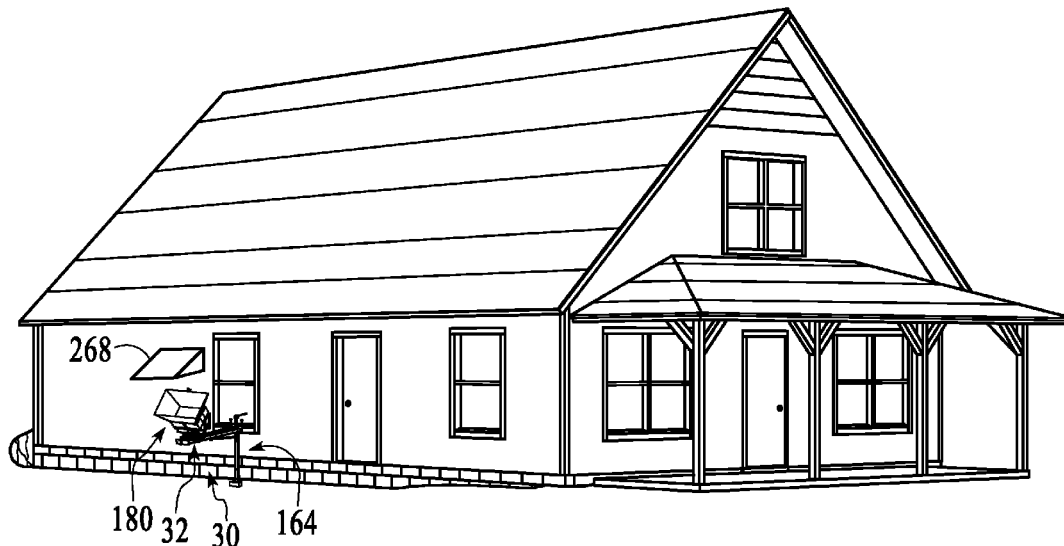
Primary Examiner — Avinash A Savani

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Douglas L. Weller

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Positioning a radiation collection device such as a solar oven using a positioning system attached to an outside of a building structure. The positioning system allowing the collection device to be positioned in a plurality of locations where at least one of the plurality of locations is away from the building structure to allow the radiation collection device to collect solar radiation.

20 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



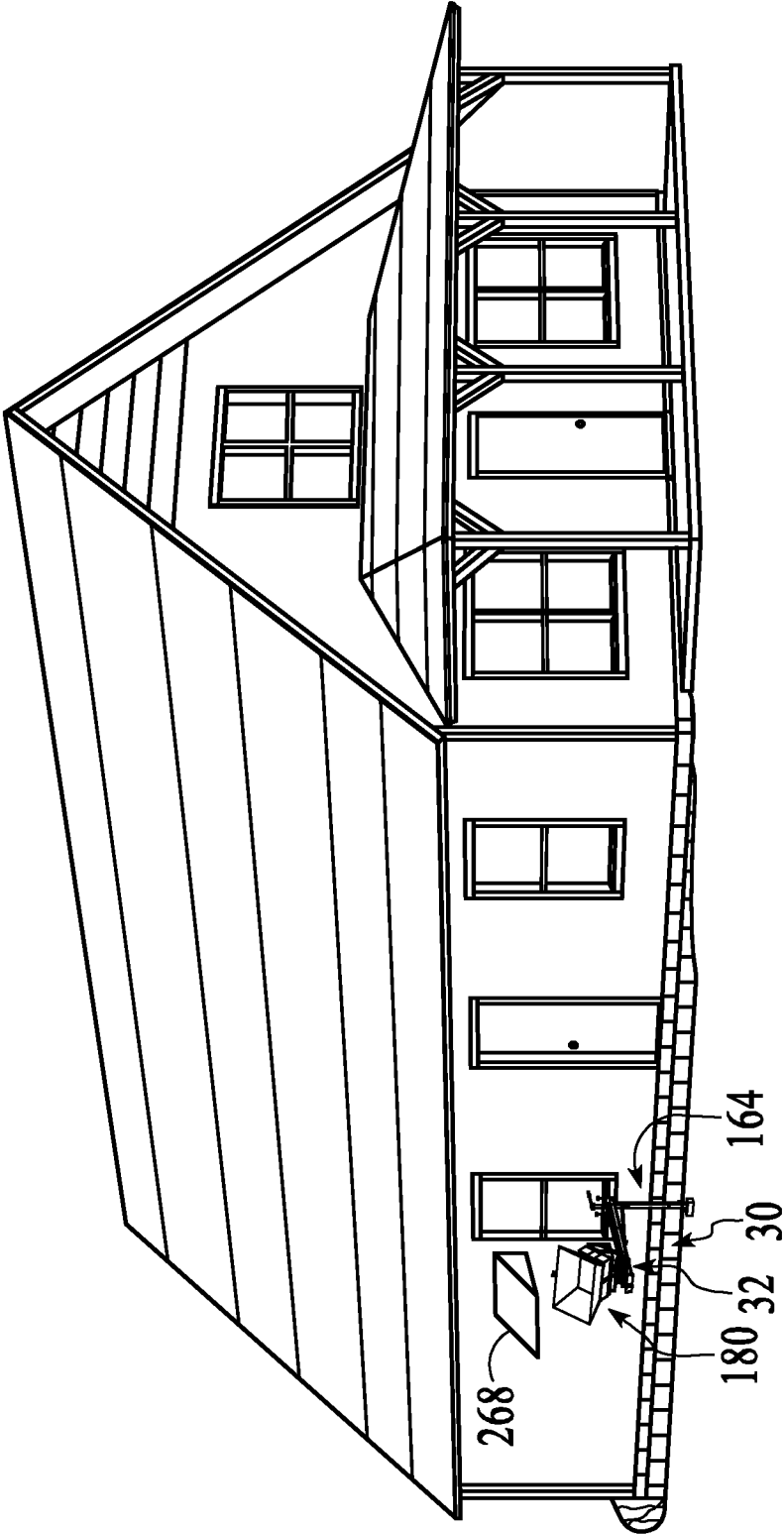


FIG. 1

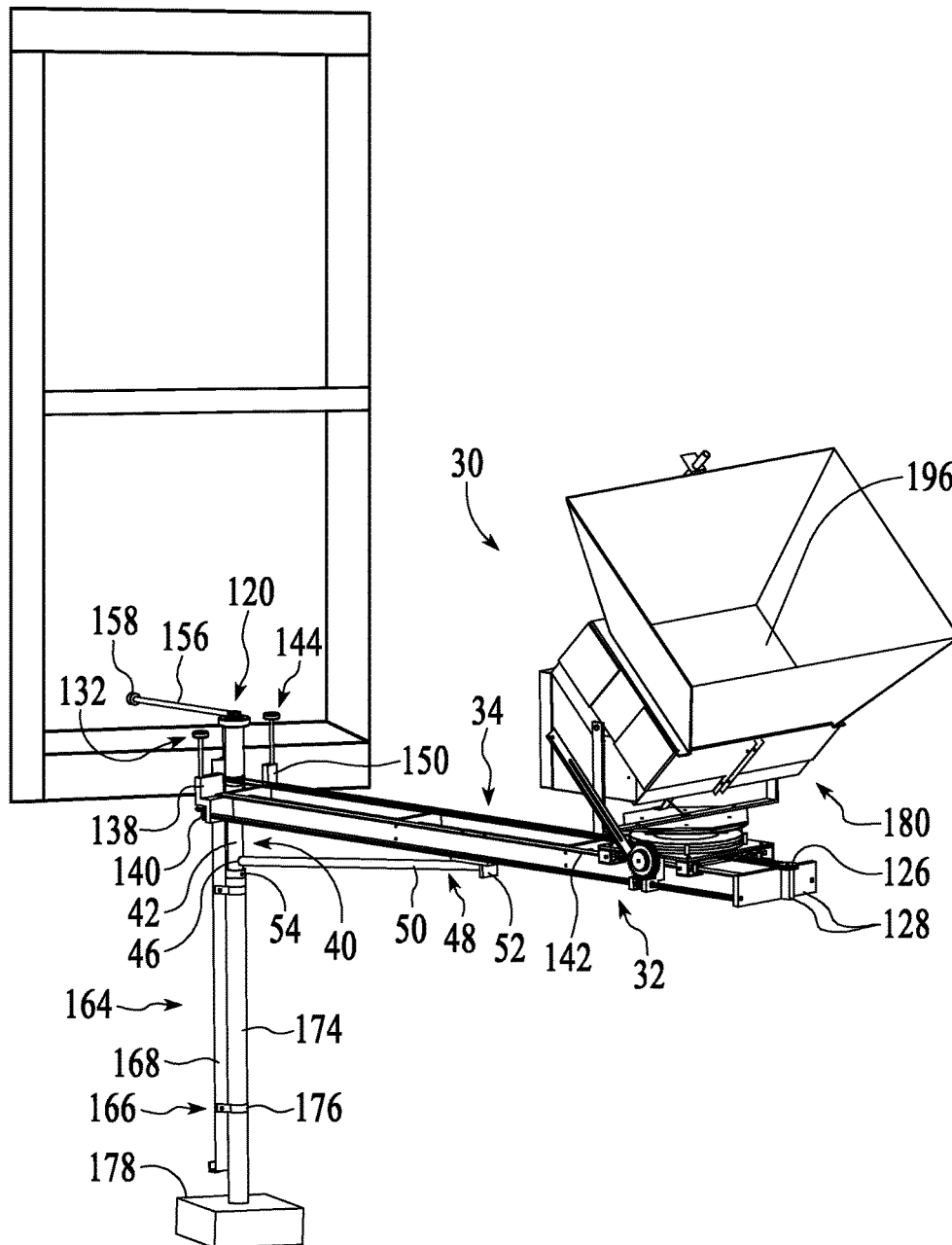


FIG. 2

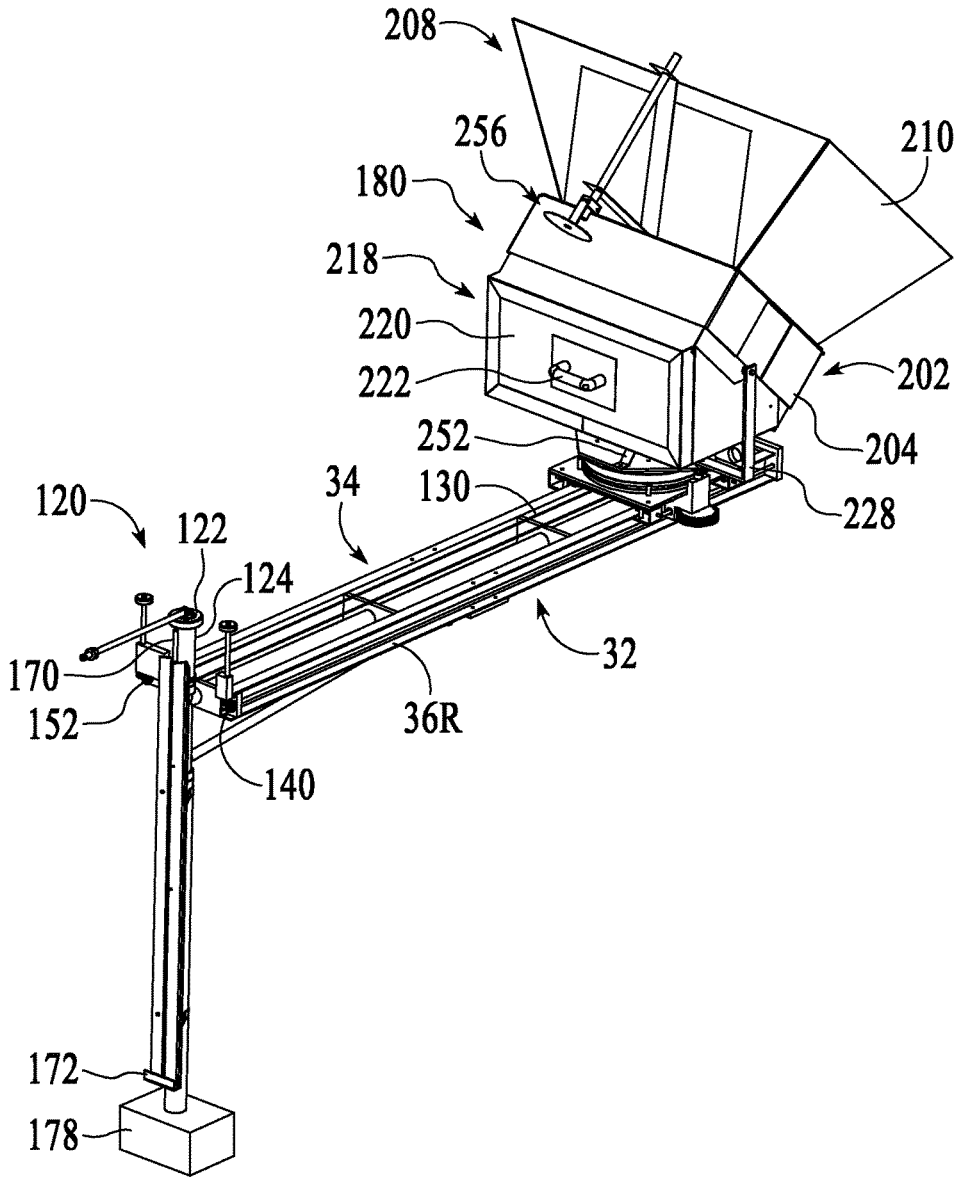


FIG. 3

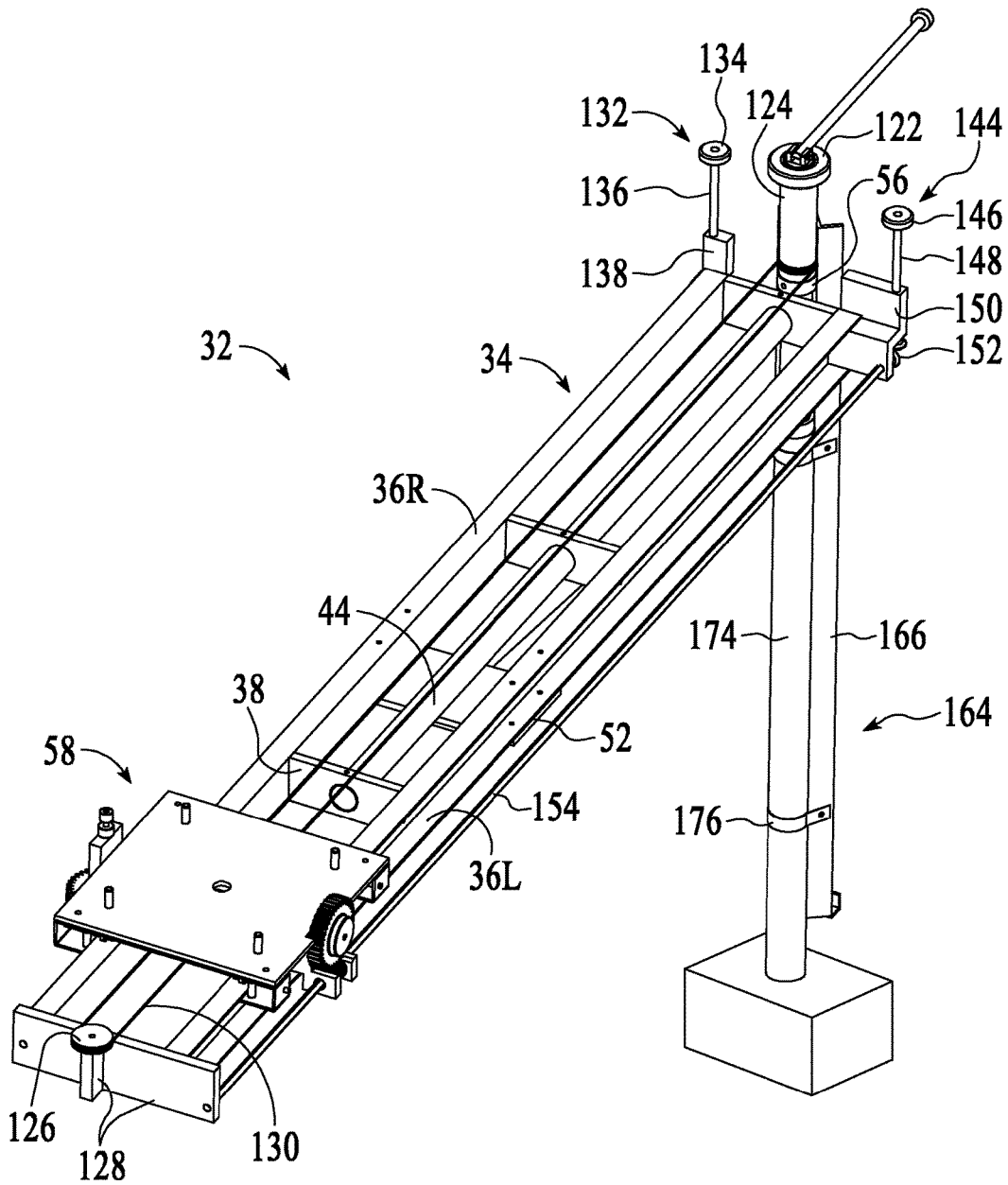


FIG. 4

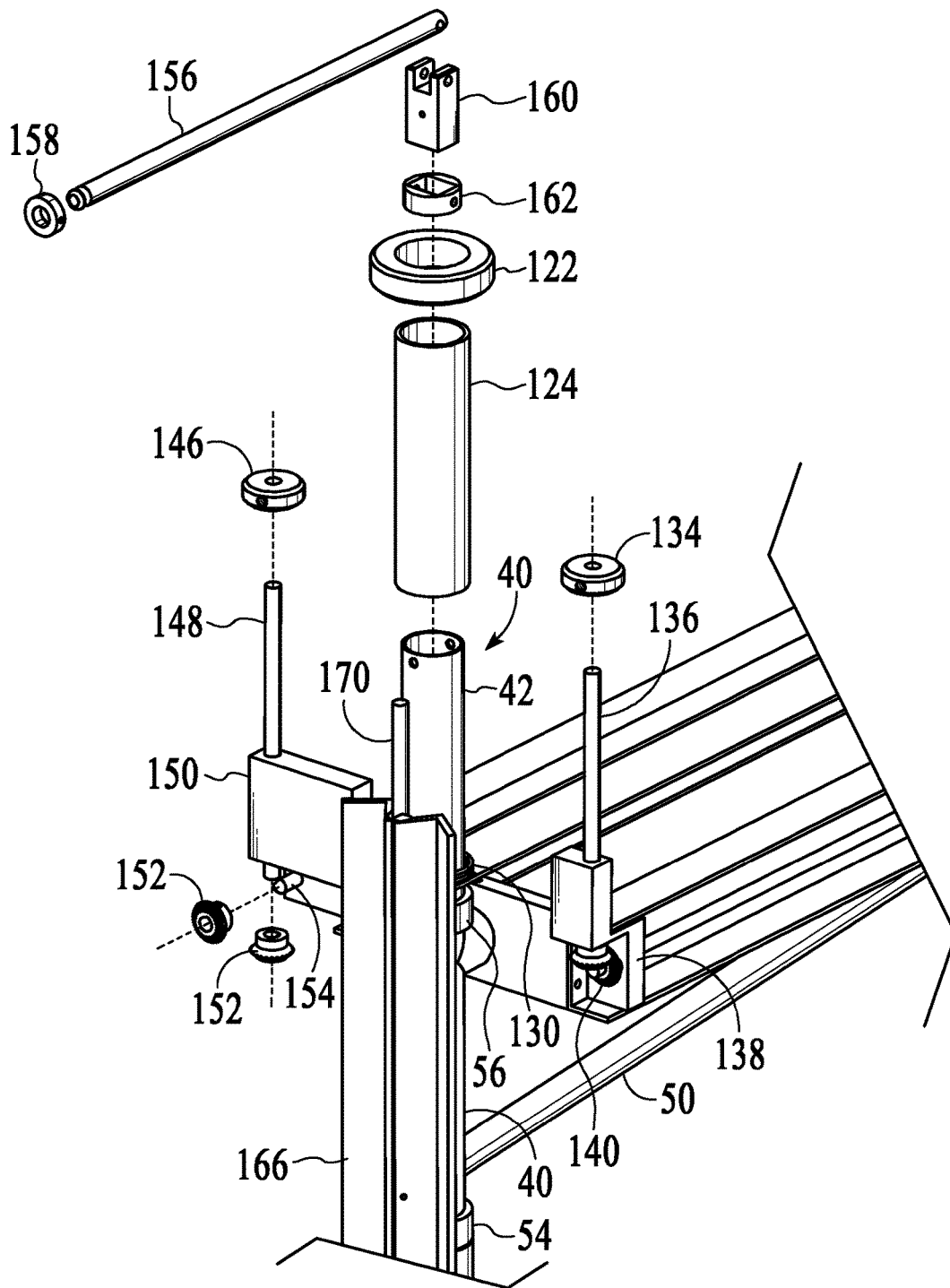


FIG. 5

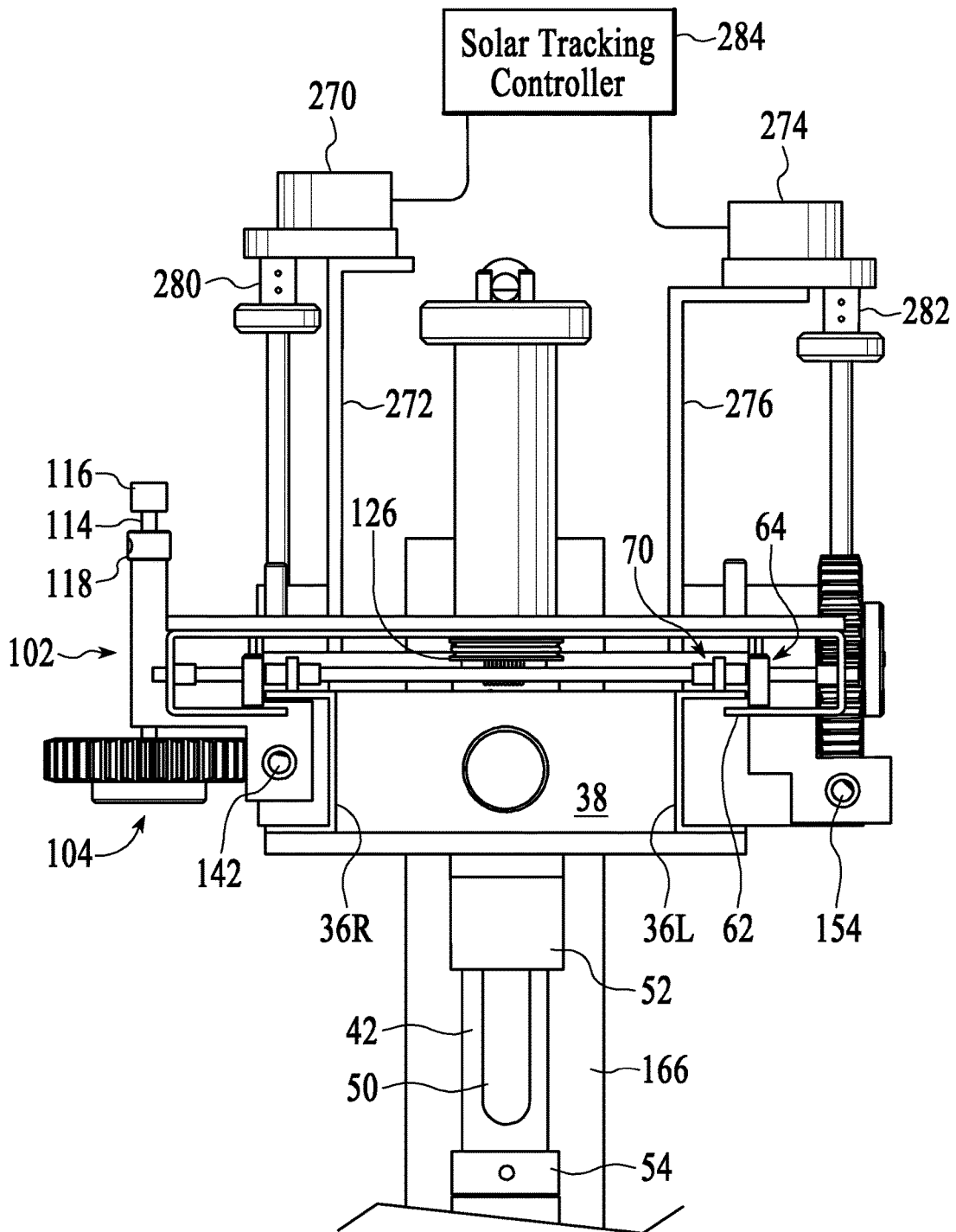


FIG. 6

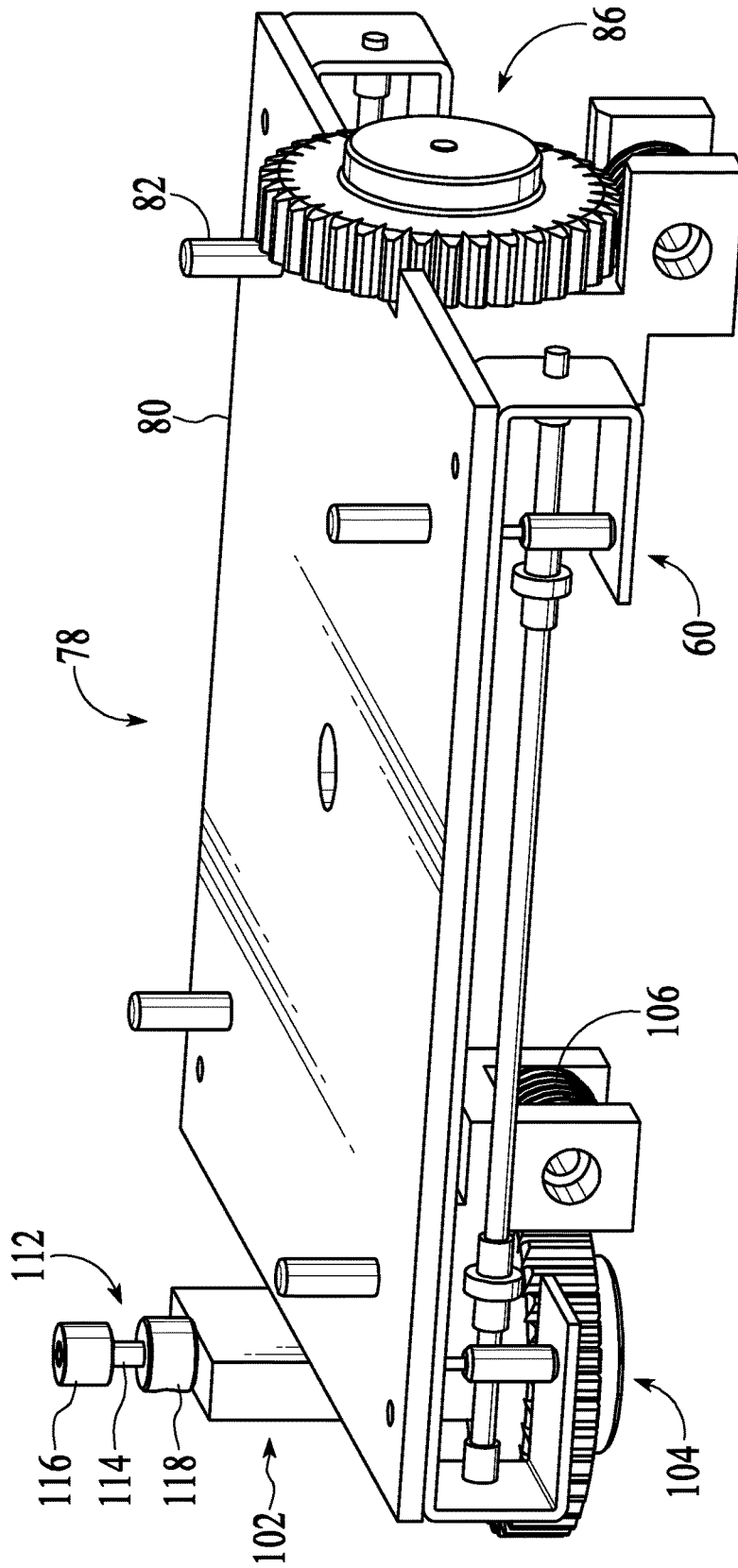


FIG. 7

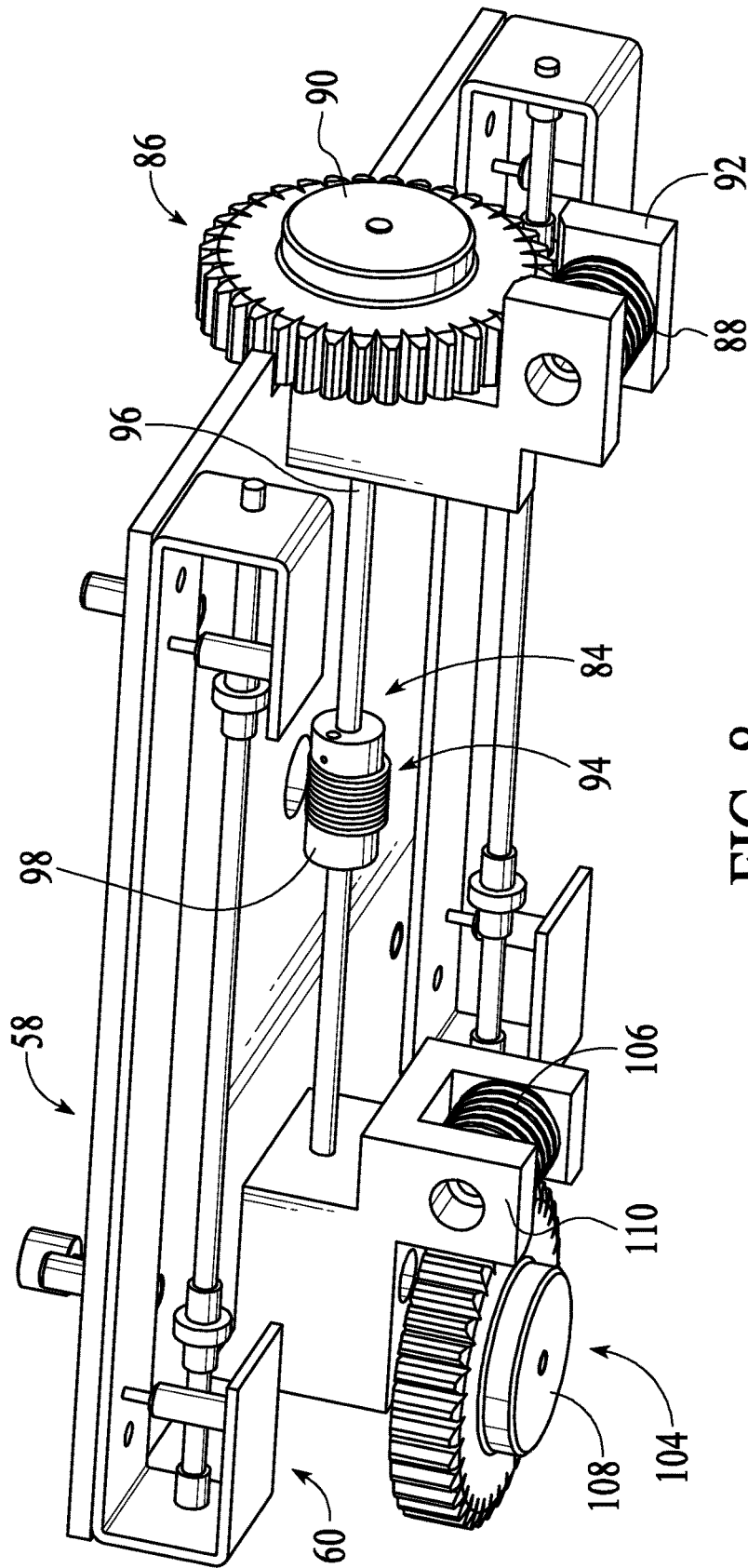
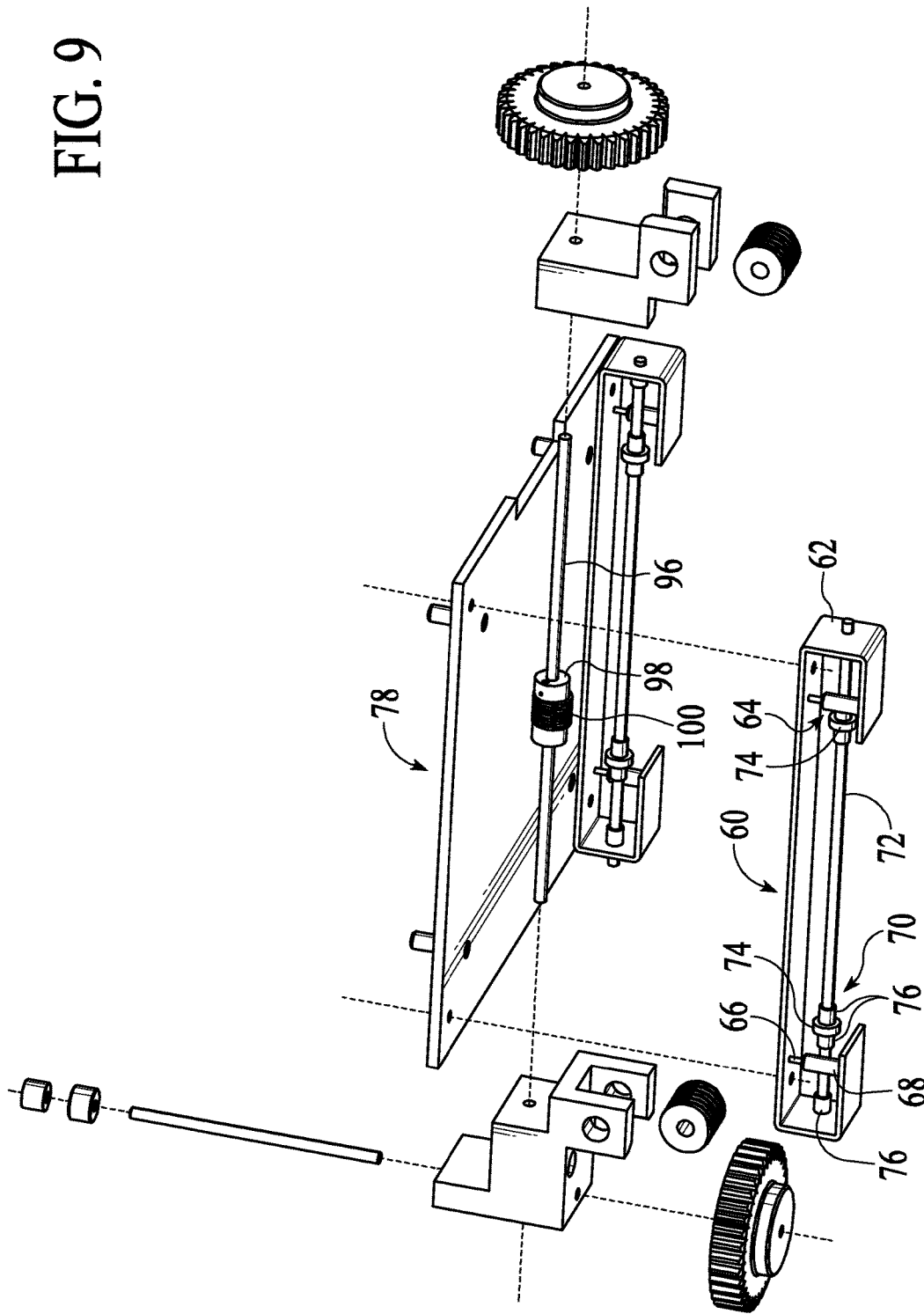


FIG. 8

FIG. 9



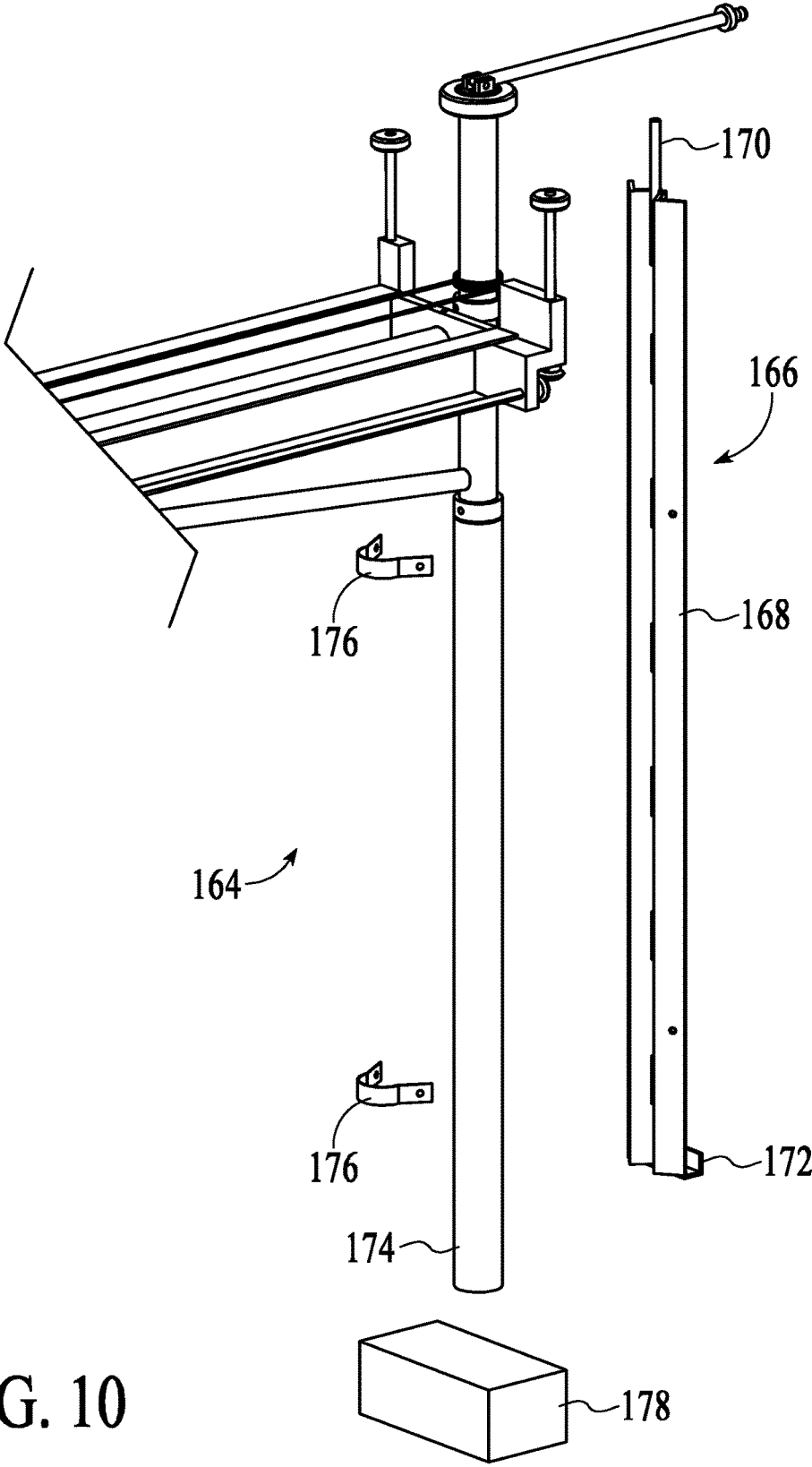


FIG. 10

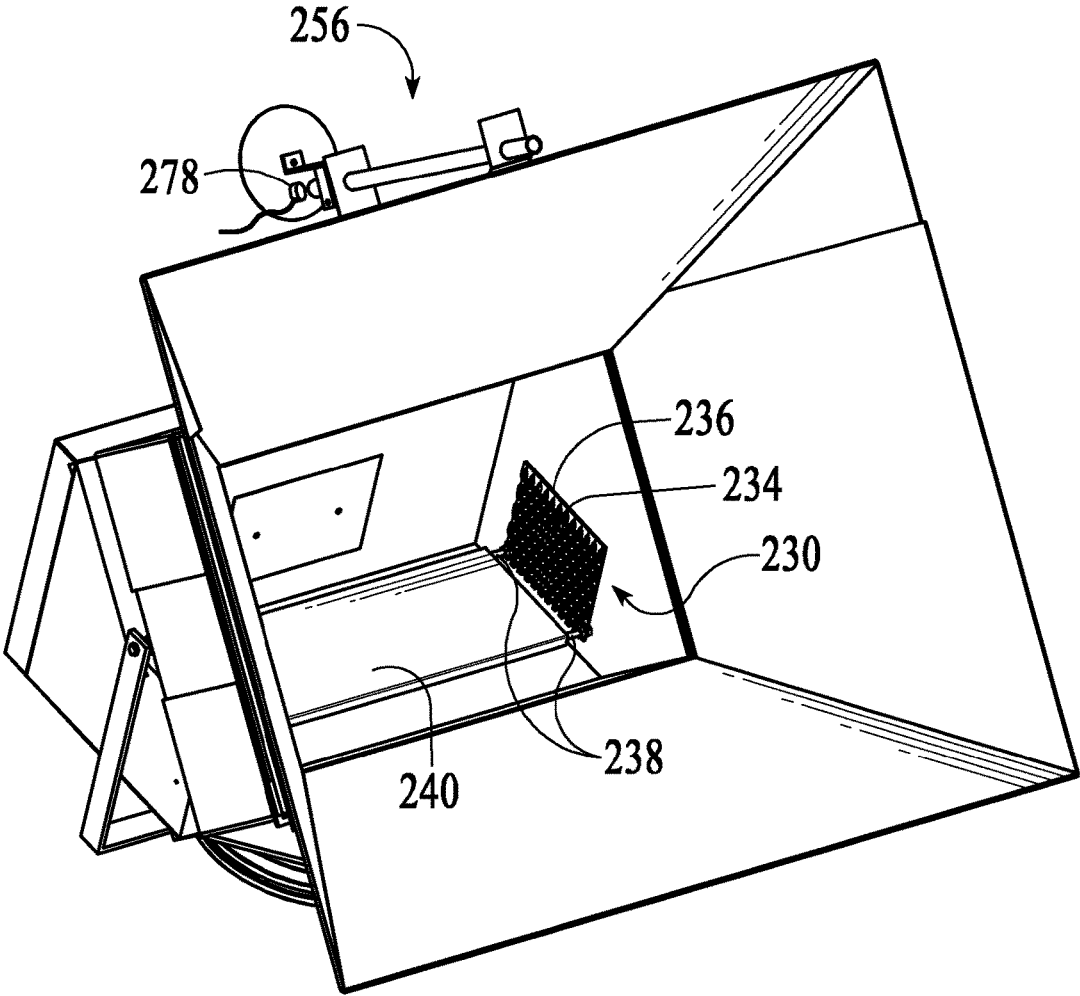


FIG. 11

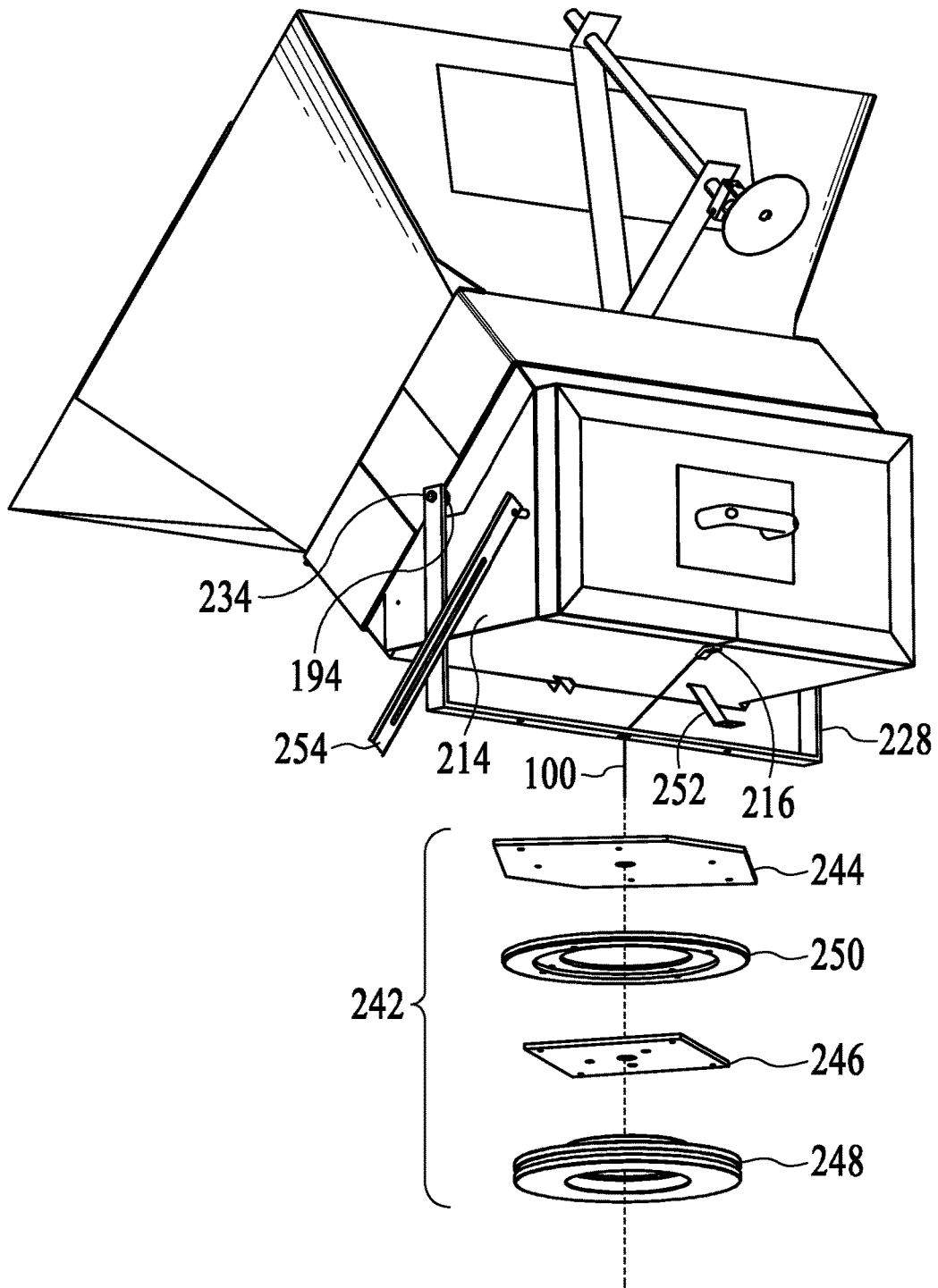


FIG. 12

FIG. 13

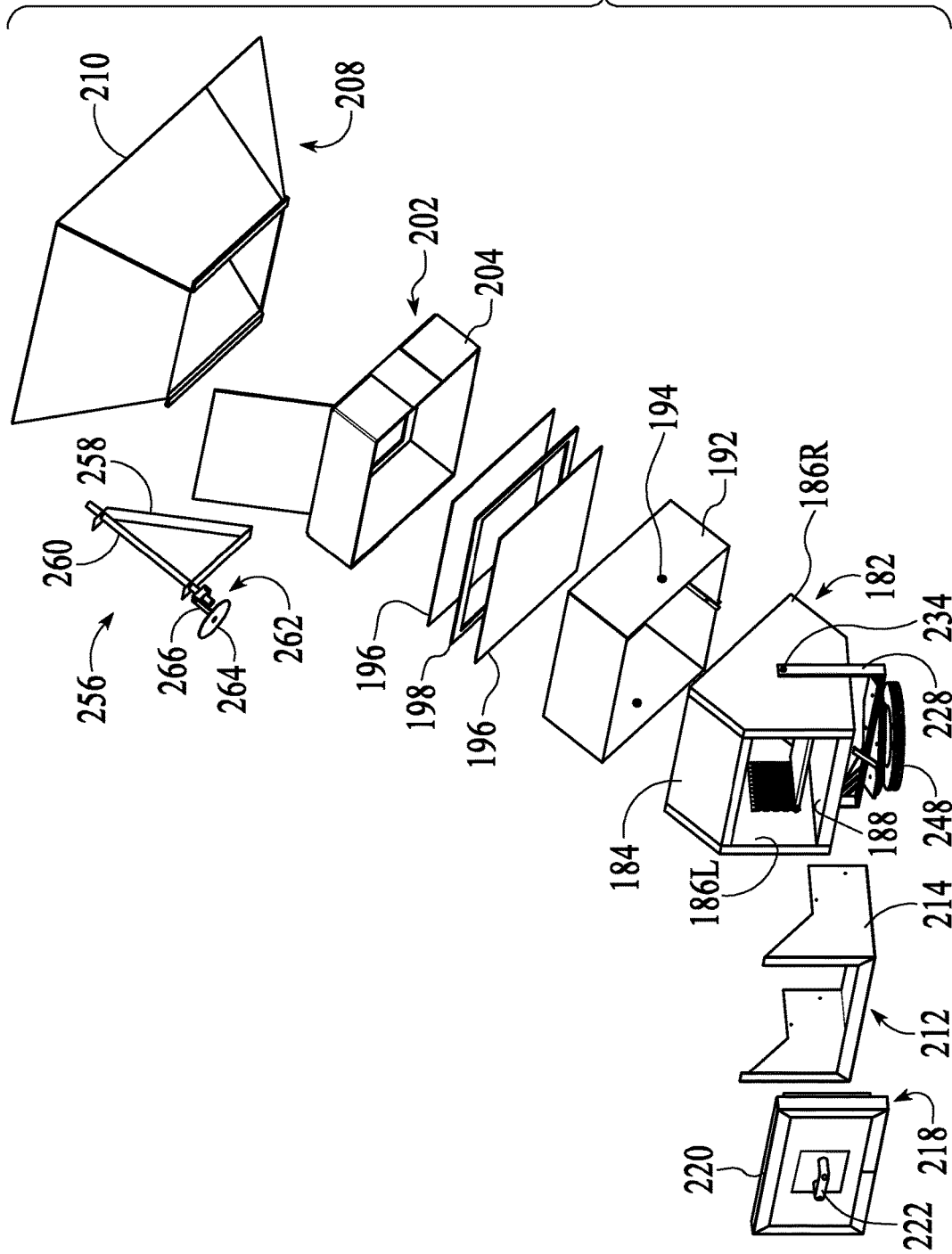
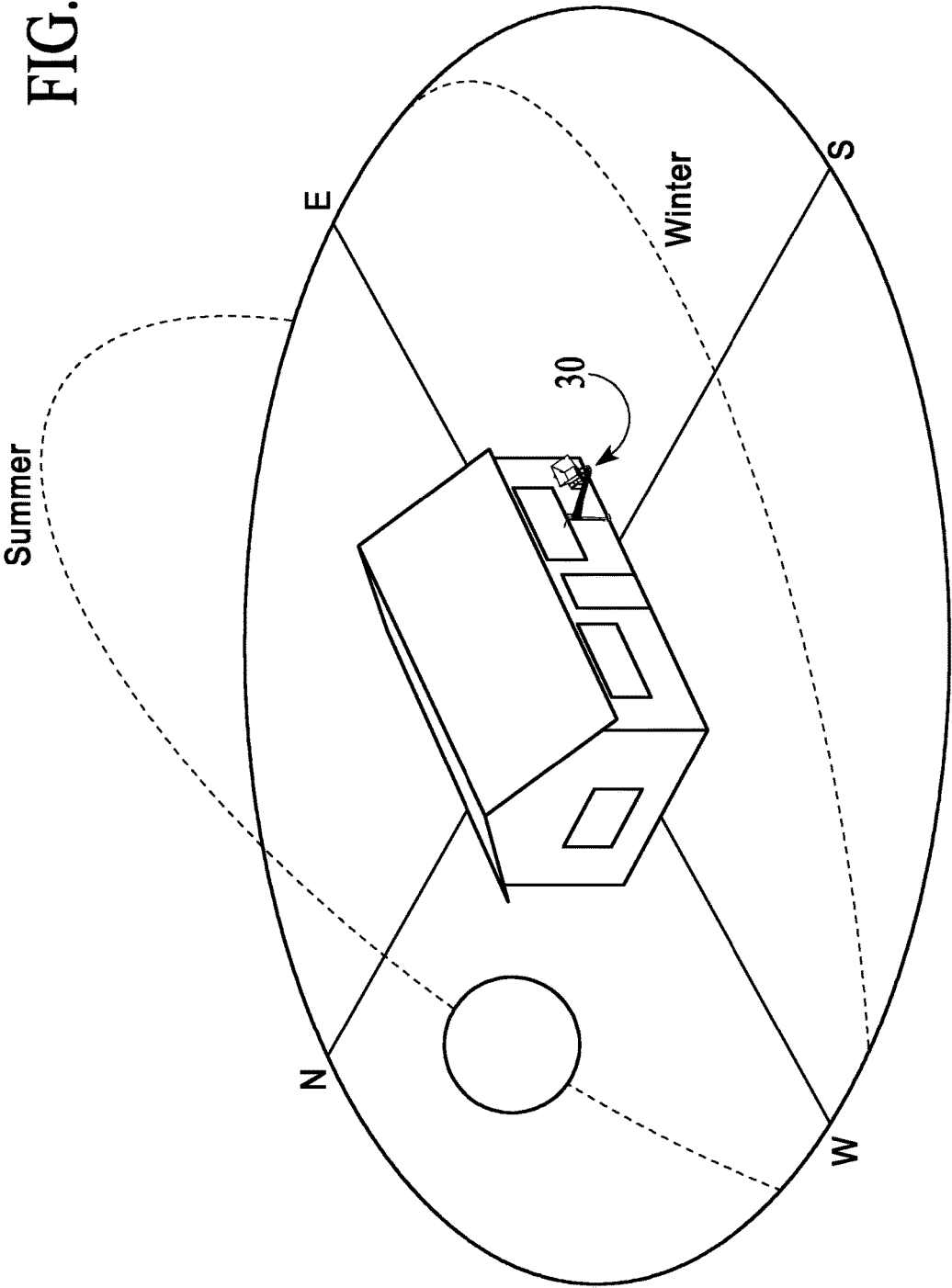


FIG. 14



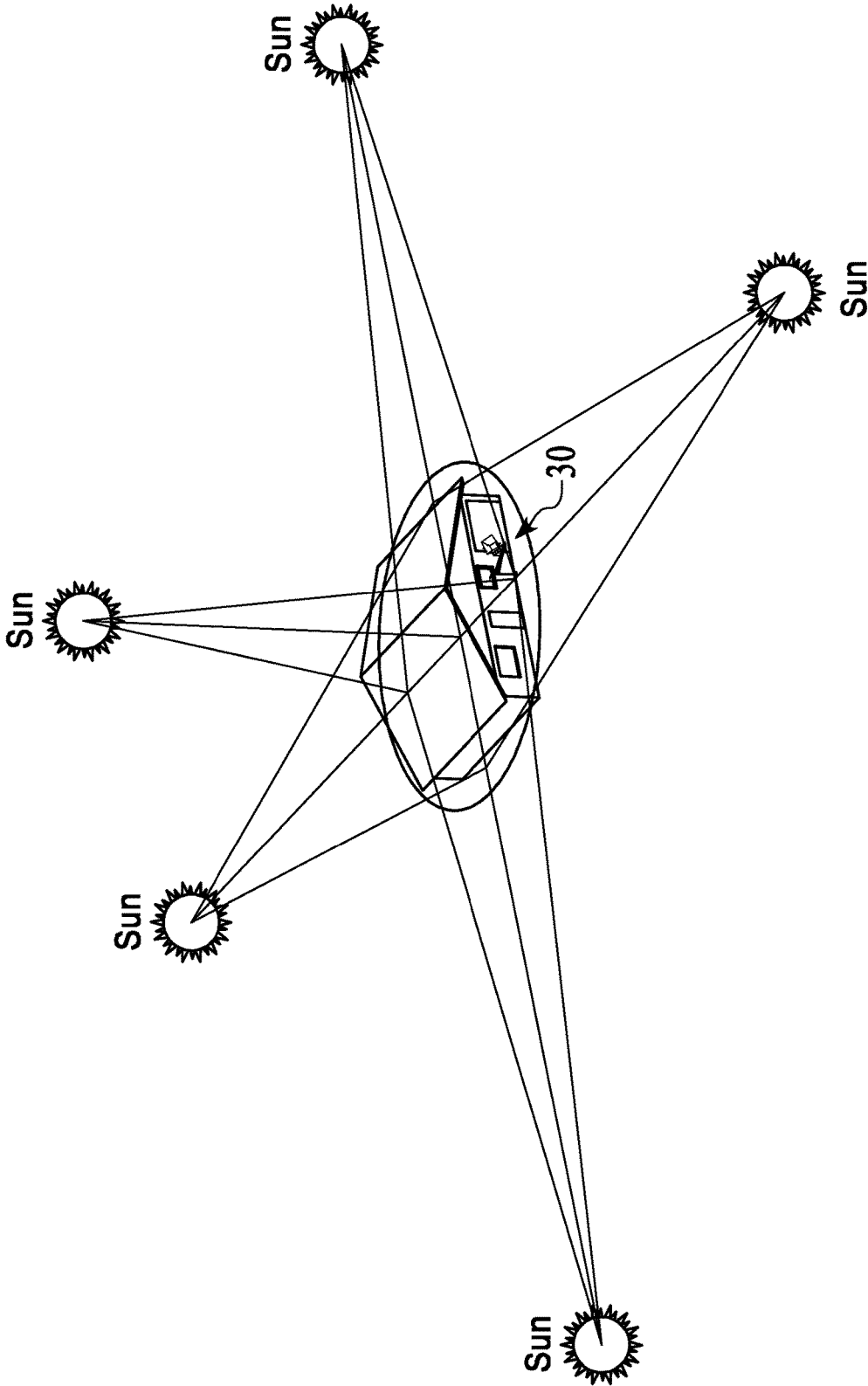


FIG. 15

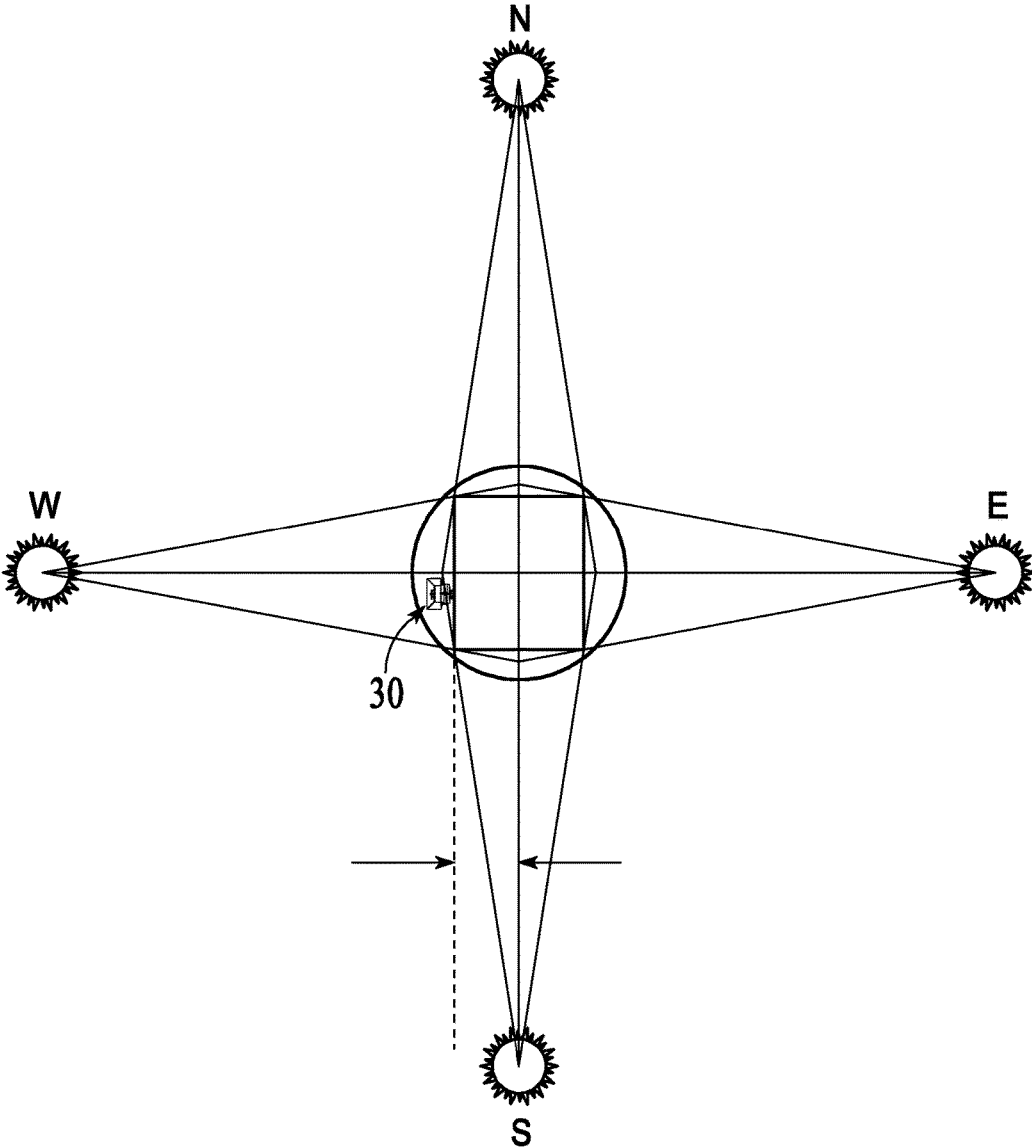


FIG. 16

SOLAR OVEN POSITIONING

BACKGROUND

A solar oven uses the energy of direct sunlight to heat food or drink. Solar cooking is a form of outdoor cooking and is often used where it is desired to minimize fuel consumption. Use of solar ovens helps reduce fuel costs and air pollution. It can also help to slow down deforestation and desertification where the alternative is to use gathered fire-wood for cooking.

A solar oven produces heat by concentrating sunlight and converting the light to infrared heat. Typically, a reflective mirror of polished glass, metal metalized film concentrates light that then is used to produce heat from the sun. The heat is contained in a small cooking area. A solar oven makes efficient heat by the conversion of light to heat. This is done, for example, by using a black or other low reflectivity surface on cooking containers to create heat that is added and trapped in the cooking area.

The solar oven is positioned towards the sun in order to maximize heat generation. As the sun travels across the sky, the position of the solar oven can be adjusted to optimize position with respect to the sun and to avoid shadows. When the solar oven is to be used for several hours untended, the solar oven can be turned to face the zenith of the sun's path so as to optimize captured radiation during the day.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective overall view of a solar oven system installed onto a building structure in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a front perspective view, from outside of a building, of a solar oven system installed on a building structure at a window opening in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a rear perspective view of the solar oven system in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an extended positioning system in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is an exploded partial view of remote control elements and other extended positioning system features including a wall mount weldment.

FIG. 6 is an end view of an upper portion of an extended positioning system structural extension assembly showing a movable carriage connected to the structural extension assembly.

FIG. 7 is a front and top perspective view of a moveable carriage assembly.

FIG. 8 is a bottom perspective view of a moveable carriage assembly features.

FIG. 9 is a bottom exploded perspective view of a moveable carriage assembly and its features.

FIG. 10 is a partial exploded view of an extended positioning system showing a wall mount system.

FIG. 11 is a front perspective view without glaziers of a box solar oven assembly in accordance with an embodiment inside an oven area including a food rack and supports assembly.

FIG. 12 is a rear-view perspective of a box solar oven assembly with an azimuth bearing and pedestal base assembly exploded in this view in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 13 is a partial exploded view of a box solar oven assembly side view without exploding an azimuth bearing and pedestal base assembly.

FIG. 14 is a pictorial sketch showing a sun path with respect to a solar oven mounted in position onto a building structure.

FIG. 15 is a pictorial sketch showing a potential reach for solar energy retrieval of solar energy around corners and past roof eaves.

FIG. 16 is a top view sketch showing a potential reach for solar energy retrieval around corners and past roof eaves increasing exposure times with multiple direction installation.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

- 30 Solar Oven System
- 32 Extended Positioning System
- 34 Structural Extension Assembly
- 36 U-shaped Channel Rail Members (36R & 36 L)
- 38 Cross Members
- 40 Pivot Weldment
- 42 Vertical Pivoting Member
- 44 Horizontal Beam Supporting Member
- 46 Welded Stud
- 48 Beam Suspension Support Truss Assembly
- 50 Brace Bar
- 52 Brace Bar Attachment Bracket
- 53 Weldment Pivot Bearing Collar
- 56 Cable Drive Spool Collar
- 58 Moveable Carriage
- 60 Rollers & Carriage Retaining Assembly
- 62 Roller Bracket
- 64 Lateral Shafts & Rollers Assembly
- 66 Lateral Roller Shaft
- 68 Lateral Roller
- 70 Vertical Load Shafts, Bearing Rollers, & Collars Assembly
- 72 Vertical Load Shaft
- 74 Vertical Load Bearing Roller
- 76 Vertical Load Shaft Collar
- 78 Base plate Assembly
- 80 Base Plate
- 82 Nesting pins
- 84 Solar Altitude Cable Winch Assembly
- 86 Solar Altitude Worm Gear Drive Mechanism
- 88 Solar Altitude Worm
- 90 Solar Altitude Worm Gear
- 92 Solar Altitude Worm Gear Housing
- 94 Cable Winch Drum & Shaft Assembly
- 96 Cable Winch Shaft
- 98 Cable Winch Drum
- 100 Cable Winch Cable
- 102 Azimuth Bearing Drive Roller Assembly
- 104 Azimuth Worm Gear Drive Mechanism
- 106 Azimuth Worm
- 108 Azimuth Worm Gear
- 110 Azimuth Worm Gear Housing
- 112 Drive Roller & Drive Roller Shaft Assembly
- 114 Drive Roller Shaft
- 116 Drive Roller
- 118 Drive Roller Collar
- 120 Remote Control Mechanisms & Devices
- 122 Linear Hand Wheel
- 124 Cable Drive Spool
- 126 Cable Loop Pulley
- 128 Cable Loop Pulley Mount Plate Bracket
- 130 Carriage Drive Cable
- 132 Azimuth Hand Wheel & Hand Wheel Drive Shaft Assembly

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134 Azimuth Hand Wheel
136 Azimuth Hand Wheel Drive Shaft
138 Azimuth Miter Gear Drive Shaft Bracket
140 Azimuth Miter Gears
142 Azimuth "D" Profile Drive Shaft
144 Solar Altitude Hand Wheel & Hand Wheel Drive Shaft Assembly
146 Solar Altitude Hand Wheel
148 Solar Altitude Hand Wheel Drive Shaft
150 Solar Altitude Miter Gear Drive Shaft Bracket
152 Solar Altitude Miter Gears
154 Solar Altitude "D" Profile Drive Shaft
156 Extendable Lever Handle
158 Access Knob Positioning Collar
160 Sliding Drive Block Pivot Yoke
162 Wrench drive plug
164 Wall Mount System
166 Pivot Post Saddle Weldment
168 "M" Shape Saddle
170 Saddle Top Retaining Stud
172 Saddle Bottom Retaining Bracket
174 Pivot Post
176 Pivot Post straps
178 Ground Foundation Block
180 Box Solar Oven Assembly
182 Insulated Foam Box
184 Foam Box Top
186 Foam Box Sides (**186R** & **186L**)
188 Foam Box Bottom
192 Hoop Strap
194 Flange Bearings
196 Glazier
198 Glazier Spacer Frame
200 Glaser "L" Bracket Retaining Clips
202 Solar Collector Panel Mount Retainer & Insulating Enclosure Frame Assembly
204 Solar Collector Panel Mount Retainer & Insulating Enclosure Frame
208 Solar Collector Panels Assembly
210 Solar Collector panels
212 Cover Protector Assembly
214 Cover Protector
216 Solar Altitude Cable Attach Bracket
218 Door Assembly
220 Door
222 Door Handle
228 Yoke Member
230 Food Rack & Supports Assembly
234 Horizontal Pivot Bearing Bolt
236 Food Rack Side Plates
238 Food Rack Cross Rods
240 Food Rack Horizontal Plate
242 Azimuth Bearing & Pedestal Base Assembly
244 Azimuth 12 Inch Bearing Top Mount Plate
246 Azimuth 12 Inch Bearing Bottom Mount Plate
248 Pedestal Base
250 Azimuth 12 Inch Bearing
252 Center of Gravity Biaser Spring
254 Solar Altitude Locking Bar
256 Light Alignment Indicator Assembly
258 Tube Scope Box mounting bracket
260 Light Indicator Tube
262 Translucent Light Target Assembly
264 Translucent Target
266 Target Mounting bracket
268 Protective storage shelter cover
270 Azimuth Servomotor

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272 Azimuth Servomotor Mount Bracket
274 Solar Altitude Servomotor
276 Solar Altitude Servomotor Mount Bracket
278 Feedback Light Sensor Unit
280 Azimuth Servo Drive Coupling
282 Solar Altitude Servo Drive Coupling
284 Solar Tracking Controller

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A solar oven system is installed on an outside wall of a building structure outside the cooking area and accessed through a window or other opening accessible from within the cooking area with the apparatus reaching out away from the building structure into the outside environment when operated. The solar oven system integrates all of the needed solutions of the various operation process steps and numerous problems related to the requirements of the entire solar cooking process into one complete seamless cohesive operation.

FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, of the solar oven system **30** shows a basic version of a solar oven system embodiment installed onto a building structure. A solar oven system **30** includes an extended positioning system **32** and a radiation collection device. For example, the radiation collection system is represented in FIGS. 1 and 2 by a box solar oven assembly **180**. Box solar oven assembly **180** is used for converting solar energy into heat for cooking food or other solar processes. Positioning system **32** is used to deploy, and align box solar oven assembly **180**.

The extended positioning system **32** is installed, mounted, or connected onto the wall by features in FIGS. 3, 4, 5, & 10 with a saddle top retaining stud **170**, saddle bottom retaining bracket **172**, and a ground foundation block **178**. A wall mount system **164** includes a pivot post saddle weldment **166**, of which includes an M-shape saddle **168** (FIG. 10) to nest a pivot post **174**, saddle top retaining stud **170** for top attachment to the building structure, and a saddle bottom retaining bracket **172** for the bottom attachment to the building structure. The wall mount system **164** also includes a pivot post **174** for receiving a pivot weldment **40**, two pivot post straps **176** to secure and adjust the pivot post into a pivot post saddle weldment **166**, and a ground foundation block **178** to support the vertical component force loads of an embodiment itself and its process operation loads.

The saddle top retaining stud **170** is inserted into a hole located in the underside of the exterior lower horizontal window frame material or is already provided by the existing vertical grooves in the building siding material, (such as "T111 and other siding materials with vertical groove features) when the lower horizontal window frame material is mounted over the grooves which then provides a hole feature which can be used as the retaining hole to secure the upper portion of the wall mount system. The saddle bottom retaining bracket **172** slides behind and onto the lower edge of the building siding material between the vertical flange of the saddle bottom retaining bracket **172** and the M-shape saddle **168** mounting surface therefore retaining the lower portion of the wall mount onto the wall material. The M-shape saddle **168** is configured to provide the center portion of the design to protrude out beyond the outer edges or general surface plane of the wall mounting surface of the M-shape saddle **168** therefore providing insertion of the M-shape saddle **168** center material protruding into the siding vertical groove for preventing twisting after mounting and adding strength and retention of the system in any position after installation. The ground foundation block **178**

supports the entire vertical component load force vector after adjusting and setting of the installation to the wall. This design removes (or prevents) the vertical load force component vector from the installed pivot post saddle weldment 166 and keeps the wall mount system 164 from disengaging vertically downward. It does this by first redirecting all the vertical load force directly down onto the ground providing for a load path which provides no unnecessary vertical force on wall mount weldment 166, therefore, not requiring additional fastening methods in order to retain the wall mount weldment 166 vertically onto the building structure. The pivot post straps 176, after installed and setup, only provide retaining of the pivot post 174 into the pivot post saddle weldment 166 in the horizontal component force vector loading directions.

The wall mount system 164 is installed on to the wall by inserting and sliding the pivot post saddle weldment 166 into the groove of the siding material and simultaneously sliding up and in both the saddle top retaining stud 170 along with the saddle bottom retaining bracket 172 simultaneously into their proper securing locations on the wall as previously described above. The pivot post 174 is then inserted into the "M" shape saddle 168 nesting feature as shown in FIG. 4 with the two pivot post straps 176 while loading a downward vertical force of the pivot post 174 onto the ground foundation block 178 before tightening the two pivot post straps 176 in place. As stated above, this design and setup prevents the vertical load force from siding out the upper and lower retaining features of the previously described pivot post saddle weldment 166. No fasteners are required to make the secure installation to the building wall because of this vertical load path design directing to the ground foundation block 178 first, which again, prevents sliding out of the weldment 166 retaining features.

Extended positioning system 32 in FIGS. 2, 4, and 5 includes a structural extension assembly 34 that provides linear extension and manipulation of the box solar oven assembly 180 out away from the building structure. The structural extension 34 includes two U-shape channel rail members 36R and 36L connected together by cross members 38 assembled by screws, welds or other standard structural attachment methods. Referring to FIG. 4, the cross members 38 have a hole in the center with set screws at the plate edge in order to receive and secure for attachment a horizontal beam supporting member 44 of a pivot weldment 40.

The pivot weldment 40 includes a vertical pivoting member 42 including a feature of a welded stud 46 for brace bar 50 attachment for structural support and a horizontal beam supporting member 44 which provides pivoting attachment of the structural extension 34 to the wall mount system 164. Set screws provided in the structural extension 34 cross members 38 are used to secure to the horizontal beam supporting member 44. A lower portion of the vertical pivoting member 42 of the pivot weldment 40 is then slip fit into the top of the pivot post 174 in FIGS. 2 and 4 to allow pivoting (angular rotation) of the structural extension 34 using an extendable lever handle 156 by the operator. A beam suspension support truss assembly 48, made up of the brace bar 50 and a brace bar attachment bracket 52 attached with screws or other methods to the structural extension 34 provides structural strength required to significantly extend and support operational load weights during operations.

Referring to FIGS. 4, 6, and 9, a moveable carriage 58 slides or rolls along the structural extension assembly 34 in a linear movement on vertical load shafts, bearing rollers, and collars assembly 70 to carry (or roll) the box solar oven assembly 180 into optimum locations for operating an

embodiment. The moveable carriage 58 is attached to the structural extension assembly 34 by four lateral shafts and rollers assemblies 64 in FIGS. 6 and 9, which keeps the moveable carriage aligned and trapped to prevent any side derailment. Moveable carriage 58 also has two roller brackets 62 with material extending under the U-shaped channel members 36R and 36L flanges in FIG. 6 for interference when a vertical ascending movement is applied. This prevents upward disengagement from the structural extension assembly 34. These features keep the moveable carriage 58 from being lifted or removed from the structural extension assembly 34 while allowing only a longitudinal degree of freedom movement (linear) of the moveable carriage 58 along the length of the structural extension assembly 34. Further, the moveable carriage 58 is prevented from rolling or sliding off the end of the structural extension assembly 34 by a cable loop pulley mount plate bracket 128, therefore securely trapping the moveable carriage 58 (during assembly) onto the structural extension 34 while in operation.

The moveable carriage 58 in FIGS. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 includes a base plate assembly 78 made up of a structural base plate 80 with nesting pins 82 threaded (with machine nuts) or other methods of securing, positioning, and attaching a pedestal base 248 (FIG. 12) of the box solar oven assembly 180 onto the extended positioning system 32 in FIG. 2. Two rollers and carriage retaining assemblies 60 attach to the underside of base plate 80 with screws or a like standard attachment to create the carriage movement mechanism. It provides vertical load shafts 72, and vertical load bearing rollers 74, with rubber press fit retaining vertical load shaft collars 76, for moving or driving the carriage along the structural extension assembly 34. Carriage retaining assembly 60 provides for lateral control using lateral shafts and rollers assembly 64 with lateral roller shaft 66 and lateral rollers 68 guiding the carriage with the edges (FIG. 6) of the U-Shaped channel members 36R and 36L to prevent derailment. Vertical load shafts, bearing rollers, and collars assemblies 70 carry the box solar oven assembly 180 weight along the structural extension assembly 34. The roller bracket 62 is sized and configured to provide interference with the U-shaped channel rail members 36R and 36L as stated earlier to prevent detachment and removal from the structural extension assembly 34.

Referring to FIGS. 2, 3, 11, 12, and 13 the box solar oven assembly 180 includes an insulated assembled foam box 182 (FIG. 13) which includes a foam box top 184, foam box sides 186R and 186L with clearance holes for the stationary horizontal pivot bearing bolts 234 supported by a yoke member 228, and a foam box bottom 188 assembled at all the corner joints with long wood screws or other suitable connecting methods. The foam material used is rigid polyisocyanurate Aluminum foil faced foam board used in building construction. Energy Shield® by Atlas Roofing Corporation®, or Thermasheath and TSX 100 and 200, by Rmax Inc., or other standard building foam with two-sided foil can be used for the insulated foam box 182 structure. It can be any standard thickness 1.5 inches or greater.

A formed sheet metal hoop strap 192 assembles around (slides onto) the foam box main body area and is then secured by tightening the two screws at a hoop clamp opening (FIG. 2 under bottom collector panel). The clamping system includes two parallel flanges bent 90 degrees outward at each end of the hoop strap material with two clearance holes with screws in each for tightening the clamp together. The clamping system is tightened until it cinches (clamps) tight therefore providing a hoop stress compression

force strength around the entire main body of the insulated foam box structure. This hoop strap 192 provides a significant strength improvement to the foam box structure 182 without adding excessive weight or requiring other less desirable methods for structural integrity and strength. There are two holes located in the hoop strap 192 for flange bearings 194 (FIG. 13) to be inserted which are for rotating the box solar oven 180 (FIG. 12) on the stationary horizontal pivot bearing bolts 234 supported by the yoke member 228. The hoop strap 192 depth is larger (wider) than the top width of the foam box top 184 therefore creating a recessed well at the front glazier opening having a depth of the thickness of the stacked two glaziers 196 of clear plate glass or equivalent with the glazier spacer frame 198 in between. This recessed well provides for insertion, at the front of the insulated foam box 182 edge face, for secure placement in two degrees of freedom of the inner and outer glaziers 196 and glazier spacer frame 198 assemblage. A tight seal for heat retention of the inner glazier 196 to the foam box edge along with the glazier spacer frame 198 between both the inner and outer glaziers 196 is made with a solar collector panel mount retainer and insulating enclosure frame assembly 202 (FIG. 13) by using a solar collector panel mount retainer and insulating enclosure frame 204, which retains and traps the glazier system securely and tightly in place and down into the recess well and onto the foam surface when slid on over the hoop strap's 192 outer surface down to the outer glazier surface. The insulating enclosure frame 204 is then secured with sheet metal screws (not shown) into the hoop strap 192 on both side ends. A solar collector panels assembly 208 made up of solar collector panels 210 segments is assembled by inserting the lower flanges of the solar collector panels 210 under the solar collector panel mount retainer and insulating enclosure frame 204 opening flanges before assembling the insulating enclosure frame assembly 202 onto the hoop strap 192. The solar collector panel mount retainer and insulating enclosure frame 204 after attachment, is what holds the glazier and solar collector panel systems securely in place by using the hoop strap 192 main structure.

A formed sheet metal cover protector assembly 212 provides exterior protection of the foam material not covered by the hoop strap 192. A cover protector 214 is inserted onto the insulated foam box 182 with its sides passing over the hoop strap 192 material and when in position the cover protector 214 is then secured with sheet metal screws (not shown) into each side to the hoop strap 192 structure. A door assembly 218 slides into the rear opening of the insulated foam box snugly with a degree of interference for heat retention using a door handle 222. An added appropriate surface of plastic or other suitable material (not shown) can be inserted into the assembled foam box 182 on the foam/foil surfaces if desired to protect and insulate to facilitate and accommodate operation wear and cleaning.

Referring to FIGS. 3, 11, and 13, A light alignment indicator assembly 256 is used to indicate azimuth and solar altitude alignment of the box solar oven assembly 180 with respect to the related perpendicularity of the glazier surface to the sun's incoming rays. It includes a tube scope box mounting bracket 258 which positions and mounts a light indicator tube 260 attached with clamping collars (not shown) or other method around the tube at the mounting bracket surfaces with the light indicator tube 260 positioned perpendicular to the glazier surface in two directions. A translucent light target assembly 262 provides for a translucent target 264 to be parallel and away from the tube 260 end plane FIG. 13). The translucent light target assembly

262 includes a clamp type target mounting bracket 266 which connects or clamps onto the light indicator tube 260 extending past the light indicator tube 260 end to position the translucent target 264 parallel and away from the tube 260 end plane needed for projecting the sun rays (light beam) out of the tube onto the translucent target 264 for visual reading on either surface of the target material (front or back). The light alignment indicator assembly 256 is attached with the tube scope mounting bracket 258 into the box solar oven assembly 180 solar collector panel mount retainer and insulating enclosure frame assembly 202 with screws.

Referring to FIG. 12, an azimuth bearing and pedestal base assembly 242 for positioning and rotating the box solar oven assembly 180 includes a pedestal base 248 providing a stable ballast stand frame structure screwed or connected by other standard methods to an azimuth 12 inch bearing bottom mount plate 246, then is connected to an azimuth 12 inch bearing 250, which is then mounted to an azimuth 12 inch bearing top mount plate 244 which provides a mounting surface to connect to the yoke member 228. A center of gravity biase spring 252, screwed and mounted to the plate 244 surface is provided to keep a solar altitude cable winch cable 100 tight at all times and therefore fully operational at any position in the 90-degree rotation range. The center of gravity biase spring 252 is designed to keep a constant force or biased push on the box solar oven assembly 180 in one direction throughout the entire adjustment range, thereby eliminating a characteristic reverse rotating reaction caused by a change in the center of gravity moment due to the unique box solar oven 180 design shape.

A solar altitude locking bar 254 in FIG. 12 is connected with a pivoting screw at one end onto the box solar oven assembly 180 and to the yoke member 228 with its adjusting slot. This provides for solar altitude locking bar 254 being able to slide in a long slot at the yoke member 228 when the box solar oven assembly 180 is rotated. By tightening a locking finger screw (not shown) in the long bar slot at the yoke member 228, a clamping action of the bar to the yoke member occurs, therefore locking the box solar oven assembly 180 into a set position. This is used for manually locking the rotating altitude position when needed during manual operations, handling, or maintenance.

FIG. 11 shows a food rack and supports assembly 230 inside the box solar oven assembly 180. The food rack and supports assembly 230 includes two horizontal pivot bearing bolts 234 supported by the yoke member 228 (FIG. 12) as discussed earlier. These bolts are mounted stationary to the yoke member 228 with machine nuts and protrude through the flange bearing assembly and out into the box solar oven assembly 180 cooking or heating interior compartment for assembling the food rack and supports assembly 230. Two food rack side plates 236 are rigidly connected with machine nuts to the two horizontal pivot bearing bolts 234. Two food rack cross rods 238 are rigidly connected with machine nuts at each corner of the lower portion of two food rack side plates 236. A food rack horizontal plate 240 then sits on top the two food rack cross rods 238 maintaining its position vertically by its own weight. The food rack horizontal plate 240 has the two longitudinal side edges bent 90 degrees down or can have four leg type features extending or protruding from the bottom surface of the plate for trapping the plate itself onto (straddling) the two food rack cross rods 238 when in operation. Horizontal plate 240 is trapped (secured) between the two food rack side plates 236 and each of the outer diameter sides of the two food rack cross rods 238.

Referring to FIGS. 2, 3, 4 and 5, the extended positioning system 32 includes a remote-control mechanism and devices 120 (FIG. 2). Remote control mechanism and devices 120 is designed to operate for position, adjusting, and solar alignment in any infinite continuous location or position along the extended positioning system 32 with the operator located within the building structure.

A linear positioning mechanism used to position the box solar oven assembly 180 along the extended positioning system 32 includes and referring to FIGS. 3, 4 and 5, is a linear hand wheel 122 attached with a set screw or other standard method to a cable drive spool 124 which is then slip fit over the vertical pivoting member 42 for rotation of the cable drive spool 124 when in use. A cable drive spool collar 56 attached with a retaining screw to the vertical pivoting member 42 provides a thrust bearing surface for the turning spool 124 to run and slide on thereby reducing friction when rotating while also simultaneously setting the position of cable drive spool 124 on the assembly. A carriage drive cable 130 wraps a series of turns around the cable drive spool 124 in a tight fashion therefore providing frictional attachment to pull all the weight of the box solar oven assembly 180 on moveable carriage 58 in either linear direction without slippage. One end of the carriage drive cable 130 is attached or connected with clamps or a hook method to the vertical load shaft 72 (FIG. 9) closest to the cable drive spool 124 of the moveable carriage 58. The second end of the carriage drive cable 130 passes under the moveable carriage 58 and out the other side and down the structural extension assembly 34 to the end where cable loop pulley 126 is mounted onto the structural extension assembly 34 end with cable loop pulley mount plate bracket 128 by conventional methods and is looped around the cable loop pulley 126 to return to the second vertical load shaft 72 for again attachment to the moveable carriage 58. This system provides pulling tension of the cable for either direction of movement of moveable carriage 58 when the cable drive spool 124 is rotated in either direction.

An extendable lever handle 156 mechanism is used by the operator for polar angular rotation positioning of the extended positioning system 32. Referring to FIGS. 2, 4, and 5, this control mechanism includes an extendable lever handle 156 with a set screw attached access knob positioning collar 158 at the user end. The other end of extendable lever handle 156 is assembled with a pivot pin into a sliding drive block pivot yoke 160 providing for the extendable lever handle 156 to be pivoted (or rotated) 90 degrees from horizontal to vertical or vice versa when in use. The sliding drive block pivot yoke 160 fits and is assembled into a wrench drive plug 162 and after insertion a press fit retaining pin (not shown) is put into the sliding drive block pivot yoke 160 block body which captures the yoke 160 into the wrench drive plug 162. Then wrench drive plug 162 is then mounted and attached using two blind, screw tapped holes with set screws which are inserted through clearance holes in the diameter of the vertical pivoting member 42 of the pivot weldment 40 at the top and tightened into the wrench drive plug 162 thereby securing them together.

Referring to FIGS. 2, 4, 6 and 7, an azimuth positioning remote control mechanism includes an azimuth hand wheel and hand wheel drive shaft assembly 132, an azimuth worm gear drive mechanism 104, an azimuth bearing drive roller assembly 102, and an azimuth 12 inch bearing 250 (FIG. 12).

The azimuth hand wheel and hand wheel drive shaft assembly 132 includes the azimuth hand wheel 134 attached with a retaining screw to an azimuth hand wheel drive shaft

136 which extends down through a running slip fit clearance hole in the top of an azimuth miter gear drive shaft bracket 138 interconnecting with a first azimuth miter gear 140 which engages a second miter gear 140 therefore together changing the rotating power direction 90 degrees from vertical to horizontal. The second azimuth miter gear 140 is connected to a special azimuth D-profile drive shaft 142 that then runs the entire length of the structural extension assembly 34. The azimuth D-profile drive shaft 142 is mounted in running slip fit bearing clearance holes at each end at the bottom of the azimuth miter gear drive shaft bracket 138 and at the cable loop pulley mount plate bracket 128 to allow for power transfer rotation using the bearing holes. The miter gears 140 are fixed to the shafts with set screws or other mechanical common methods.

The azimuth worm gear drive mechanism 104 has a worm 106 that is mounted with its bore onto the D-profile drive shaft 142 with a running slip fit bearing clearance so it slides along the D-profile drive shaft 142 when the moveable carriage 58 is driven linearly with the cable drive spool 124. The bore of the worm is configured to either have a flat spot or keyed feature in the diameter, or a mechanical clip method (not shown) on its hub to provide a key type feature that prevents the worm from rotating around the D-profile shape of shaft 142 when rotational force is applied, yet still allowing free sliding longitudinally along the D-profile drive shaft 142. The design transfers the rotating power from the D-profile drive shaft 142 to the worm at any location along the extended positioning system 32. The rotating azimuth worm 106 engages an azimuth worm gear 108 which is connected to a drive roller shaft 114 and is passed through a running slip fit bearing clearance hole in an azimuth worm gear housing 110 (FIG. 8) that is machine screwed or attached by other common methods to the base plate 80 of the moveable carriage 58. A drive roller collar 118 secures and positions the azimuth worm gear 108 and drive roller shaft 114 together to the azimuth worm 106. A Drive roller 116 is attached in a secure standard method to the top of the drive roller shaft 114 to transfer the rotating power to the side edge of azimuth 12 inch bearing 250 (FIG. 12) and rotate the box solar oven assembly 180 for azimuth positioning and adjustments. At the interface between drive roller 116 and the side edge of azimuth 12 inch bearing 250, pressure is applied into the edge of the side edge of azimuth 12 inch bearing 250 with enough force to provide friction to drive the system. The force of the drive roller 116 may be achieved by various design methods including using a rubber roller preloaded at the side edge of azimuth 12 inch bearing 250 by setup adjustment of the azimuth worm gear housing 110 to the base plate 80 of the moveable carriage 58. Another design method (not shown) is to wedge shape the drive roller 116 in a downward fashion to jam (or wedge) the drive roller 116 into and against the side edge of the azimuth 12 inch bearing 250 using the downward force of gravity and/or another collar (not shown) to preset the downward wedge force in preloading setup. The rotational power can now be transferred from the operator's hand (azimuth hand wheel 134) to the azimuth 12 inch bearing 250 on the moveable carriage 58, at any location along the entire extended positioning system 32 distance.

Referring to FIGS. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the solar altitude positioning control mechanism includes a solar altitude hand wheel and hand wheel drive shaft assembly 144 (shown in FIG. 2), a solar altitude worm gear drive mechanism 86, a cable winch drum and shaft assembly 94 and a cable winch cable 100 which is attached to a solar altitude cable attach bracket 216 (FIG. 12).

The solar altitude hand wheel and hand wheel drive shaft assembly **144** includes a solar altitude hand wheel **146** attached with a retaining screw to a solar altitude hand wheel drive shaft **148** which extends down through a running slip fit clearance hole in the top of a solar altitude miter gear drive shaft bracket **150** interconnecting with a first solar altitude miter gear **152** which engages a second miter gear **152** therefore together changing the rotating power direction 90 degrees from vertical to horizontal. The second solar altitude miter gear **152** is connected to a special solar altitude D-profile drive shaft **154** that runs the entire length of the structural extension assembly **34**. The solar altitude D-profile drive shaft **154** is mounted in running slip fit bearing clearance holes at each end at the bottom of the solar altitude miter gear drive shaft bracket **150** and at the cable loop pulley mount plate bracket **128** to allow for power transfer rotation using the bearing holes. The miter gears **152** are fixed to the shafts with set screws or other mechanical common methods.

The solar altitude worm gear drive mechanism **86** has a worm **88** that is mounted with its bore onto the D-profile drive shaft **154** with a running slip fit bearing clearance so it slides along the D-profile drive shaft **154** when the moveable carriage **58** is driven linearly with the cable drive spool **124**. The bore of the worm is configured to either have a flat spot or keyed feature in the diameter, or a mechanical clip method (not shown) on its hub to provide a key type feature that prevents the worm from rotating around the D-profile shape of shaft **154** when rotational force is applied, yet still allowing free sliding longitudinally along the D-profile drive shaft **154**. The design transfers the rotating power from the D-profile drive shaft **154** to the worm at any location along the extended positioning system **32**. The rotating solar altitude worm **88** engages a solar altitude worm gear **90** which is connected to a cable winch shaft **96** which is passed through a running slip fit bearing clearance hole in a solar altitude worm gear housing **92** that is machine screwed or attached by other common methods to the base plate **80** of the moveable carriage **58**. The cable winch shaft **96** is also passed through a running slip fit bearing clearance hole in the azimuth worm gear housing **110** that is machine screwed or attached by other common methods to the base plate **80** of the moveable carriage **58** (FIG. 8). A cable winch shaft **96** retaining collar, where the cable winch shaft **96** passes through the solar altitude worm gear housing **92** (not shown) secures and positions the solar altitude worm gear **90** and cable winch shaft **96** together to the solar altitude worm **88**.

Referring to FIGS. 9 and 12, a cable winch drum **98** is attached in a secure standard method to the cable winch shaft **96** to transfer the rotating power to a linear pull of the solar altitude cable winch cable **100**, which then pulls to rotate the box solar oven assembly **180** for solar altitude positioning and adjustments. The solar altitude cable winch cable **100** is attached to the cable winch drum **98** with a set screw clamping design consisting of a tapped machine thread hole at the end of the drum intersecting a cable retention hole therefore being able to trap the cable securely to the drum.

The solar altitude cable winch cable **100** is wrapped around the cable winch drum **98** as many times as needed to provide enough linear cable length to rotate the box solar oven assembly **180** in any position within 90 degrees from horizontal to vertical for all possible operation applications. Solar altitude cable winch cable **100** then passes through the moveable carriage base plate **80**, up through the azimuth bearing and pedestal base assembly **242**, and attaches to the underside of the box solar oven assembly **180** at the solar

altitude cable attach bracket **216** which is attached with screws to the cover protector **214** again with a set screw clamping design consisting of a tapped machine thread hole intersecting a cable retention hole for clamping the cable end securely into the solar altitude cable attach bracket **216**. The rotational power can now be transferred from the operator's hand (solar altitude hand wheel **146**) to the box solar oven assembly **180** at the solar altitude cable attach bracket **216** for rotation even when the moveable carriage **58** is at any location along the entire extended positioning system **32** distance. Furthermore, in this design, when the box solar oven assembly **180** is rotated with the azimuth control, the solar altitude cable winch cable **100** can flex and twist from the drum to the cable attach bracket **216** for the required flexibility needed to position the azimuth simultaneously with solar altitude ranging from less than 90 degrees to greater than 270 degrees of azimuth rotation positions.

Referring to FIG. 1, a protective storage shelter cover **268** is mounted to the side of the opening on the building above the height of the box solar oven assembly **180** with standard fastening methods. The box solar oven assembly **180** is manipulated with the extended positioning system **32** under the protective storage shelter cover **268** for storage until later use.

Referring to FIGS. 14, 15, and 16, these diagrams illustrate and indicate the relative increased reach capabilities provided by solar oven system **30** to retrieve solar exposure around a general building structure. FIG. 14 shows the solar oven system **30** extending out in order to meet both summer and winter sun paths which eliminates shadowing from the building overhang and corners. FIGS. 15 and 16, show the potential angular projections of solar radiation exposure in perspective and top views. These views indicate how, in varied application directions, the system **30** can reach back (around a building corner) approximately 11 degrees at a 6 ft. extension of the extended positioning system **32** for increased solar exposure time and thus accommodate more varied building directions and geographic locations for universal utility. FIG. 16 shows how an east or west solar oven system **30** application can get increased solar exposure time due to reach back around a building corner.

The solar oven system operates as follows. The operator opens the building opening from the kitchen cooking area and reaches to operate the system with remote control mechanism and devices **120** at the opening bottom edge and retrieves the solar oven system **30** from protective storage for use (FIG. 2).

The extendable lever handle **156** end access knob being held in an accessible location with an access knob positioning collar **158**, is pulled vertically straight up fully out of the pivot weldment **40** and then the extendable lever handle **156** is rotated 90 degrees in the sliding drive block pivot yoke **160** into the horizontal position for use as shown in FIG. 2. The extendable lever handle **156** is then pulled or pushed sideways left to right, to provide pivoting torque transmitted through the sliding drive block pivot yoke **160** into the wrench drive plug **162** to the pivot weldment **40** by the user which then rotates the extended positioning system **32**, made up generally of the pivot weldment **40**, structural extension assembly **34**, moveable carriage **58**, along with the box solar oven assembly **180**. This moves the solar oven system **30** out of protective storage, away from, and perpendicular to the building wall, in front of the opening for cooking use as in the position shown in FIG. 2. The extendable lever handle **156** is then again rotated 90 degrees in the sliding drive block pivot yoke **160** into the vertical position and lowered back down into the pivot weldment **40** putting it into its

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original storage position when the access knob positioning collar **158** contacts the wrench drive plug **162** for later use and therefore not interfering with the other operational procedures and features.

Then the two remote control mechanisms and devices **120** for azimuth and solar altitude are used to align the back-door surface of the box solar oven assembly **180** to be parallel to the wall opening as in FIG. 2.

The azimuth hand wheel **134** (FIG. 4) and solar altitude hand wheel **146** are rotated individually, each driving its two drive shafts, azimuth hand wheel drive shaft **136**, azimuth D-profile drive shaft **142**, solar altitude hand wheel drive shaft **148**, and solar altitude D-profile drive shaft **154**. The D-profile drive shafts **142** and **154** transmit the rotating power coming through the miter gears **140** and **152** to turn worm gear mechanisms **104** and **86** (FIG. 7), respectively. The azimuth worm **106** turns the azimuth worm gear **108** that turns the drive roller shaft **114** which then turns drive roller **116**, thereby turning the azimuth 12 inch bearing **250** for azimuth positioning of the box solar oven assembly **180**.

The solar altitude worm **88** (FIG. 8) turns the solar altitude worm gear **90** which turns the cable winch drum and shaft assembly **94**, which then, when rotating, pulls the cable winch cable **100** in a linear direction causing the box solar oven assembly **180** to rotate into the desired solar altitude position.

The operator then rotates the linear hand wheel **122** (FIG. 3), therefore turning the cable drive spool **124** and pulling the carriage drive cable **130** which, in turn, moves the box solar oven assembly **180** which is on the moveable carriage **58** and pulls it towards and up to the wall opening ready for use.

The door assembly **218** is then pulled out of the box solar oven assembly **180** and temporarily positioned somewhere in the food preparation area until later use (if a hinged door design is used than this no longer applies). The prepared food containers are then loaded and positioned on the food rack horizontal plate **240** (FIG. 11) being stacked or positioned to the desired liking. The door assembly **218** is then reinserted back into the box solar oven assembly **180**, therefore closing the box solar oven **180** for the cooking operation.

Again, rotating the linear hand wheel **122** (FIG. 3) deploys the loaded box solar oven assembly **180** out into the open environment by pulling the moveable carriage **58** out to the end of the extended positioning system **32**. The wall mount system **164** (FIG. 2) provides the necessary strength to accommodate the deployed loaded box solar oven assembly **180** out away from the building structure by all vertical load forces directed down in the ground foundation block **178**, horizontal loading held in equilibrium by the pivot post **174** and pivot post straps **176**, pivot post saddle weldment **166**, pivot weldment **40**, and beam suspension support truss assembly **48**. The azimuth hand wheel **134** (FIG. 4) and solar altitude hand wheel **146** are now rotated again by the operator to align the box solar oven assembly **180** in position (towards the sun) for optimum solar energy retrieval. As the azimuth hand wheel **134** and solar altitude hand wheel **146** are now being rotated, the operator visually uses the light alignment indicator assembly **256** (FIG. 13) and the light beam spot on either side of translucent target **264** to indicate and communicate the amount of azimuth and solar altitude adjustment alignment required for the box solar oven assembly **180** with respect to its related perpendicularity of the glazier surface to the sun's incoming rays.

Solar cooking is now in full operation without spillage, leaving the kitchen, or other deployment problems associ-

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ated with the prior art. Now, periodically, the user visually checks and monitors the light alignment indicator assembly **256** translucent target **264** light beam alignment patterns and makes the desired necessary adjustments using the azimuth hand wheel **134** and solar altitude hand wheel **146** keeping the oven system collecting the greatest quantity of solar radiation. The indication of light rays which pass through the light indicator tube onto the translucent target **264** in a full round spot (not round or clipped off) indicates that the box solar oven assembly **180** is accurately aligned to the sun for optimum perpendicularity, therefore, energy retrieval.

As an alternative embodiment (FIG. 6), this manual solar adjustment and alignment process with azimuth hand wheel **134** and solar altitude hand wheel **146** can be configured to be semiautomatic or fully automatic by installing sun tracking devices to the azimuth and solar altitude control mechanisms such as clock motors on each hand wheel, weather spring driven or electric, or other apparatuses to rotate and track the sun path as needed with feedback or no feedback. This tracking would be operated after the above deployment with the manual controls to a sun path start position for the day or cook time.

When the cooking process is completed, the azimuth hand wheel **134** and solar altitude hand wheel **146** are then rotated by the operator to align the back-door surface of the box solar oven assembly **180** to be parallel to the wall opening as in FIG. 2. Then the operator again rotates, the linear hand wheel **122**, therefore turning the cable drive spool **124** and pulling the carriage drive cable **130** which moves the box solar oven assembly **180** back towards and up to the wall opening ready for unloading. The door assembly **218** is then pulled out of the box solar oven assembly **180** and temporarily positioned somewhere in the food preparation area until later (if a hinged door design is used than this no longer applies). The prepared food containers are then unloaded back into the cooking area by removing them off the food rack horizontal plate **240**. The door assembly **218** is then reinserted back into the box solar oven assembly **180**, therefore closing the box solar oven **180** for storage.

Then the operator again rotates, the linear hand wheel **122**, therefore turning the cable drive spool **124** moving the box solar oven assembly **180** back out away from the building wall and again pulls up extendable lever handle **156** end access knob which is pulled vertically straight up fully out of the pivot weldment **40** and then retracted back down 90 degrees in the sliding drive block pivot yoke **160** into the horizontal position for use pivoting the solar oven system **30** to the protective storage area for later use. The azimuth hand wheel **134** and solar altitude hand wheel **146** may be rotated by the operator to align the box solar oven assembly **180** under the protective storage shelter cover **268** (FIG. 1).

The center of gravity biaser spring **252**, screwed to the plate **244** surface, keeps the solar altitude cable winch cable **100** constantly tight throughout the entire 90-degree rotation range when the altitude position is high enough to shift the center of gravity moment in reverse (a geometric characteristic of the oven shape). The center of gravity biaser spring **252** (FIG. 3) pushes on the bottom of the box solar oven assembly **180** upward therefore removing or eliminating the reverse force moment and maintaining the forward force moment (biased in one direction), therefore keeping cable winch cable **100** remaining tight and fully operational in any position without losing control due to cable **100** slack.

The solar altitude locking bar **254** (FIG. 12) is connected with a pivoting screw onto the box solar oven assembly **180** and slides in a slot at the yoke member **228** when the box solar oven assembly **180** is rotated. By tightening a locking

finger screw (not shown) in the long solar altitude locking bar **254** slot, a clamping action of the solar altitude locking bar **254** to the yoke member **228** occurs, therefore locking the box solar oven assembly **180** into a set position. This is used for manually locking the rotating altitude position when needed during handling, maintenance, or assembly of the system.

The solar oven system embodiment provides a highly efficient, effective, and adaptive solar oven cooking apparatus that is easy for anyone to frequently use as a useful cooking device when doing standard ongoing cooking operations.

Reaching out away from the building structure into the outside environment for solar exposure when operated with remote controls without leaving the cooking area, and the adaptable flexible universality of the system features greatly enhancing practicality and usability, all provide increased significant development of solar oven technology in the prior art, therefore, substantially impacting energy savings, alternative energy use, and energy conservation.

The solar oven system embodiment provides a major advantage of integrating the needed solutions of the various and numerous problems encountered with solar cooking that, up until now were prohibitive to the operating requirements of each step in the entire solar cooking process. It is one complete seamless cohesive operation that has been solved with this new embodiment apparatus by integrating the functional process steps together from a kitchen area.

Featured examples of this new embodiment including the box solar oven structure rotating around the food contents during vertical solar altitude adjustments, all food handling being done in the kitchen area, and the ability to move out and position the box solar oven out away from the building and retrieve it back from inside the building are just three of the major advantages illustrating the practical innovative design of this embodiment.

In addition to the above-described embodiments, many other variations are possible. For example, solar oven system **30** and or extended positioning system **32** may be used for other food preparation needs such as cooling of hot dishes, making sun tea, drying fruit, drying dishes, or pasteurizing water.

The extended positioning system **32** may be used alone to adapt to and accommodate other portable box solar ovens built or purchased which are unrelated generic types to this solar oven system. If yoke member **228** (FIG. **12**) is disconnected from the azimuth 12 inch bearing top mount plate **244**, therefore enabling removal of the remainder of the box solar oven assembly **180**, then any portable solar oven placed on top of the azimuth 12 inch bearing top mount plate **244**, which is connected to the moveable carriage **58**, would provide for the operator to be able to use three of the manual remote control mechanisms and devices **120**, including the Linear hand wheel **122** for carriage movement, azimuth hand wheel **134** for adjusting azimuth, and the extendable lever handle **156** for polar angular rotation of the structural extension **34**. This adaptation provides for expanded use of the described embodiment utilizing a wider range of market adaptations of generic prior art portable box solar ovens which further accelerates solar oven technology in the future.

The extended positioning system **32**, with its universal utility including its manipulating and control features, may also provide other wider uses such as photo voltaic solar cell positioning and operation, or other applications requiring extension and reach out away from buildings or other structures.

This embodiment, with its utility, can be adapted and reconfigured at the wall mount by eliminating the ground foundation block **178** loading path for multistory, above ground building and apartment use applications providing access to sunlight to residences and the like for solar cooking operations that would not normally be available to these applications. This further expands the solar oven technology.

Furthermore, the solar oven system **30** may also be used and mounted at any alternative location of the building structure, deck structure, wall, or post for added utility in various adapted settings. This will expand the alternatives available for solar radiation exposure.

Further, the option of creating a new cut wall opening designated solely for this solar oven system **30** provides the added benefit of having the box solar oven assembly **180** protective storage shelter cover **268** over and around the opening for ease and effective storage when pulled back to the building when the unit is not in use (not blocking a window opening when leaving the unit ready for the next use). Also, a new designated opening can provide better operator reach into the box solar oven **180** depending upon the interior layout of the cooking area. The protective storage shelter cover **268** can also be installed directly over and around the window opening if desired for ease and speed of the operation regarding the unit storage steps being removed.

Box solar oven assembly **180** can also be used and operated in a standalone configuration in the described embodiment placed anywhere such as a prior art portable unit and can be aligned by rotating manually then locked into position using the solar altitude locking bar **254** (FIG. **12**).

Another variation of an embodiment of the solar oven system **30** would be to have the extended positioning system **32** structural extension assembly **34** lengthened for further reach out into the environment for solar radiation availability providing (if out far enough) approaching 360 degrees of solar exposure. By adding a section to the structural extension assembly **34** or having a telescoping section that extends out from the main structural extension **34**, this could be accomplished. Due to the extensive structural extension length, a designed support assembly with wheel casters extending down to the ground or other surface and attached at some intermediate location along the structural extension **34** or at an end of structural extension **34** would provide added support for a long structural extension **34** while continuing to provide for movement when making polar angular adjustments of structural extension **34** with the extendable lever handle **156**.

Referring to FIG. **12**, the azimuth bearing and pedestal base assembly **242** can be changed in various ways to provide alternative ways to accommodate different applications and reduce parts and cost. For example, one alternative is to remove (not have) the pedestal base **248** and azimuth 12 inch bearing bottom mount plate **246** whereby then attaching the azimuth 12 inch bearing **250** directly to the moveable carriage base plate **80**. Another is to remove the two top and bottom azimuth 12 inch bearing mount plates **244** and **246** along with the pedestal base **248** and attach the yoke member **228** and moveable carriage base plate **80** directly to the azimuth 12 inch bearing **250** (not removable readily from the extended positioning system **32** and no base for standalone operation). These configurations reduce the amount of parts and cost of the azimuth bearing and pedestal base assembly **242** which are not necessarily required for some stand alone or other application functions. Or, the pedestal base **248** can be attached directly to the yoke

member **228** (no azimuth 12 inch bearing **250** or azimuth function unless a separate bearing is inserted under the pedestal base **248**) for a standalone system (operating without the extended positioning system **32**).

Another variation of the solar oven system **30** is that door assembly **218** can include a hinge and latch design at the top or bottom of the door edge to increase and simplify operation efficiency which keeps the door attached at all times to the oven body and speeds up the loading process. Either design of press fit insertion (described in the above description) or hinged attachment can be used depending on cost and process method application requirements.

Different alternative wall mount system design configurations to accommodate various applications include a steel stake retention rod driven into the ground replacing the saddle bottom retaining bracket **172** which was previously employed. This stake retention method includes a horizontal flange (not shown which is welded onto the M-shape saddle **168**) protruding from one side of the M-shape saddle **168** near the ground surface with a hole for the insertion and driving of a retention rod driving it deep into the ground material for secure retention of the bottom of the pivot post saddle weldment **166**. This design is needed when the building wall design and material do not accommodate the saddle bottom retaining bracket **172** design shown in the preferred embodiment described above. Also, the saddle top retaining stud **170** can be converted to another shape design of a flange with a hole or other for accommodating different building designs. Screws, bolts, other type fasteners, or other standard prior art retaining methods can be used if necessary to attach the pivot post saddle weldment **166** to the wall as well.

The azimuth worm gear drive mechanism **104** (FIG. 7) can be changed to a miter gear 90 degree (no gear reduction) or bevel gear (reduction) alternative design if desired. This provides an alternative for a direct drive gear ratio of one to one in the drive system or other gear reduction ratio to the azimuth 12 inch bearing **250**. This reduces the turning revolutions the operator must make to change azimuth position. These designs also allow for cost reduction in manufacture.

Sun tracking clock motors, servo motors (spring force, electric, or other), or other server mechanisms can be mounted and attached to the azimuth and solar altitude hand wheel and hand wheel drive shaft assemblies wheels **132** and **144** (FIG. 2) for driving and turning the remote-control devices to track the sun path for automatic adjusting to sun position throughout the day therefore, not requiring operator intervention for the entire cooking time.

The positioning system can include a sun tracking system that utilizes servo motors that adjust positioning of the solar oven radiation collection device. For example, a sun location system can be used to identify current location of the sun, and the servo motors (or other servo mechanisms) can adjust positioning of the solar oven radiation collection device based on information about location of the sun provided by the sun location system.

For example, a market manufactured automated sun tracking system using either a fixed control algorithm, fixed control mechanism, or dynamic tracking system design can be adapted and integrated into the solar oven system **30** (FIG. 2) by attaching automatic sun tracking system components onto the extended positioning system **32** and box solar oven assembly **180**. Referring to FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 servomotors **270** and **274** are mounted to the azimuth hand wheel drive shaft **136** and solar altitude hand wheel drive shaft **148** with azimuth servomotor mount bracket **272** and

solar altitude servomotor mount bracket **276** with machine screws or other standard attachment methods. The servomotor drive shafts are connected with azimuth servo drive coupling **280** and solar altitude servo drive coupling **282** with set screws to the azimuth and solar altitude hand wheel drive shafts **136** and **148** for driving the azimuth and solar altitude hand wheel & hand wheel drive shaft assemblies **132** and **144** (FIG. 2). The azimuth and solar altitude servomotor mount brackets **272** and **276** are then attached to azimuth miter gear drive shaft bracket **138** and solar altitude miter gear drive shaft bracket **150** (FIG. 6) with machine screws or another standard attachment method to connect and hold the servomotors stationary with respect to the positioning system **32** frame when rotating. A feedback light sensor unit **278** (FIG. 11) mounted on the translucent target **264** (FIG. 13) under the end of the light indicator tube **260** receives light from the light indicator tube when in alignment communicating to the servomechanism to stay in position, or if partial light, adjust to align. This feedback light sensor unit **278** would be used for a dynamic system design requiring a feedback sensor circuit. A solar tracking controller **284** is then connected to the sensor circuit and servomotors for solar tracking control.

Further, servo motors can be employed that position using a GPS (Global Positioning System) control signal from a cell phone or other electronic device. Furthermore, a solar oven system software application on a cell phone could be employed to adjust and monitor temperature and sun alignment by the operator during the cooking process and operations using current telecommunications technology.

The foregoing discussion discloses and describes merely exemplary methods and embodiments. As will be understood by those familiar with the art, the disclosed subject matter may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or characteristics thereof. Accordingly, the present disclosure is intended to be illustrative, but not limiting, of the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for allowing an operator inside a building structure to cook using a solar oven, comprising:
 - providing a positioning system attached to the solar oven, the position system being attached to the building structure;
 - using the positioning system to transport the solar oven from a first location accessible to the operator, allowing the operator to place food for cooking into the solar oven while the operator remains inside the building structure, to a second location along the track outside and away from the building structure where at the second location the solar oven can collect solar radiation and use heat from the solar radiation to cook the food placed in the solar oven by the operator, the second location being out of direct physical reach of the operator when the operator is within the building structure;
 - using the positioning system to transport the solar oven back to the first location where the food cooked using solar radiation can be removed by the operator from the solar oven; and,
 - wherein the operator controls movement of the solar oven away from the building structure while the operator remains inside the building structure and the position system remains attached to the building structure.
2. A method as in claim 1, additionally comprising:
 - using the positioning system, by the operator still within the building structure while the positioning system is still attached to the building structure, to adjust orien-

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- tation and position of the solar oven while the solar oven is at the second location, taking into account current and future position of the sun, to increase solar radiation captured by the solar oven.
3. A method as in claim 1, additionally comprising:
loading food into the solar oven when the solar oven is located inside the building structure.
4. A method as in claim 1, additionally comprising:
using the positioning system to transport the solar oven to a storage location when the solar oven is not in use.
5. A method as in claim 1, additionally comprising:
aligning the solar oven in azimuthal and altitudinal directions to optimize capture of solar radiation.
6. A method as in claim 1, wherein the first location is inside the building structure.
7. A method as in claim 1, wherein the first location is outside the building structure, but close enough to the building structure to be within direct physical reach of the operator when the operator is within the building structure.
8. A method as in claim 1, additionally comprising:
using the positioning system to transport the solar oven from the second location to the first location, where at the first location the operator, still within the building structure, is able to unload cooked food from the solar oven.
9. A method as in claim 1, wherein the operator controls movement of the solar oven away from the building structure by using controls of the positioning system that are accessible to the operator when the operator is within the building structure.
10. A method for controlling location of a solar oven, comprising:
attaching a positioning system to a radiation collection device that receives food for cooking and to a mounting system, the position system allowing the radiation collection device to be positioned in a first location where the food is placed within the radiation collection device by an operator and then to be positioned in a plurality of locations different from the first location to allow the radiation collection device to collect solar radiation for cooking the food;
using a structural extension assembly of the positioning system to extend the radiation collection device radially out from an anchored pivot, including,
moving the radiation collection device on a moveable carriage that travels along a rail system, wherein a direction at which the radiation collection device extends from the anchored pivot can be varied by moving the track the rail system around the anchored pivot,
controlling location of the moveable carriage along the rail system with a cable system.
11. A method as in claim 10 additionally comprising:
attaching the positioning to a building structure using a wall mounting system, the wall mounting system including the anchored pivot.
12. A method as in claim 10 additionally comprising:
using a control system of the positioning system to control positioning of the radiation collection, including:
using an azimuth positioning control mechanism to rotate the radiation collection device for solar azimuth positioning of the solar oven radiation collection device,
using a solar altitude positioning control mechanism to rotate the radiation collection device for solar altitude positioning and adjustments,

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- using a linear positioning mechanism to control linear positioning of the solar oven radiation collection device along the structural extension assembly, and using a lever handle for polar angular rotation positioning of the structural extension assembly.
13. A method as in claim 10 additionally comprising:
using a wall mount system to attach the positioning system to the building structure so that all vertical load forces exerted by the positioning system are directed down onto a ground area and not to the building structure.
14. A method as in claim 10 additionally comprising:
using a sun tracking system to track current location of the sun; and
using servo mechanisms to adjust positioning of the solar oven radiation collection device based on information about location of the sun provided by the sun tracking system.
15. A method to adjust position of a radiation collection device for a solar oven, comprising:
attaching a moveable carriage to the radiation collection device;
moving the moveable carriage, from a first location where food for cooking can be placed within the radiation collection device, radially away from an anchored pivot by a structural extension to a location different from the first location to allow the radiation collection device to collect solar radiation for cooking the food, wherein the structural extension includes at least one channel rail member on which the moveable carriage travels;
moving the moveable carriage back to the first location where the food can be removed from the radiation collection device;
controlling the moveable carriage with a carriage control system that controls location of the moveable carriage along the at least one channel rail member, the carriage control system being configured so a user located near the anchored pivot can use the carriage control system to control movement of the moveable carriage along the at least one channel rail member even when the moveable carriage is beyond reach of the user, wherein a direction at which the radiation collection device moves from the anchored pivot can be varied by moving the at least one channel rail member around the anchored pivot.
16. A method as in claim 15, wherein controlling the moveable carriage includes using a hand wheel located near the anchored pivot.
17. A method as in claim 15, wherein attaching the moveable carriage to the radiation collection device includes:
mounting the radiation collector on a pedestal base of the moveable carriage, the pedestal base being mounted on a pivot around which the pedestal base can be rotated.
18. A method as in claim 15, additionally comprising:
using an azimuth positioning control mechanism to rotate the radiation collection device for solar azimuth positioning of the mounting system radiation collection device;
using a solar altitude positioning control mechanism to rotate the radiation collection device for solar altitude positioning and adjustments; and
using a lever handle or polar angular rotation positioning of the structural extension assembly around the anchored pivot.

19. A method as in claim 15, additionally comprising:
using a carriage altitude gear and winch mechanism to
rotate the radiation collector to face more upward or
more downward; and,
configuring an adjust control so that as a user turns the 5
adjust control, a drive shaft rotates which causes the
carriage altitude gear and winch mechanism to rotate
the radiation collector to face more upward or more
downward without rotating a food rack on which food
is placed. 10

20. A method as in claim 15, additionally comprising:
using a sun tracking system with servo mechanisms to
automatically adjust positioning of the radiation col-
lection device. 15

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