W. B. COLLIER.
Camp-Stove.

No. 206,422. Patented July 30, 1878.

FIG. 1.

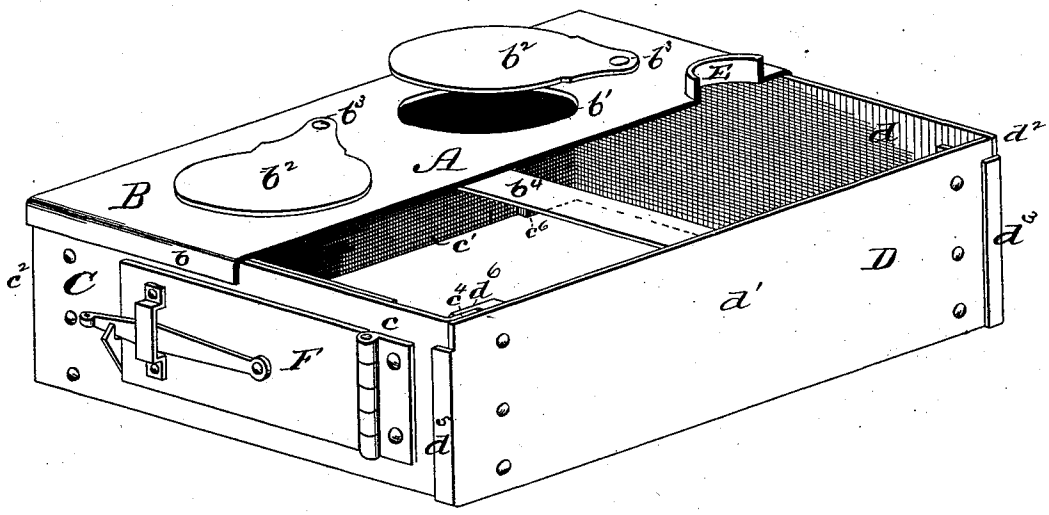


FIG. 2.

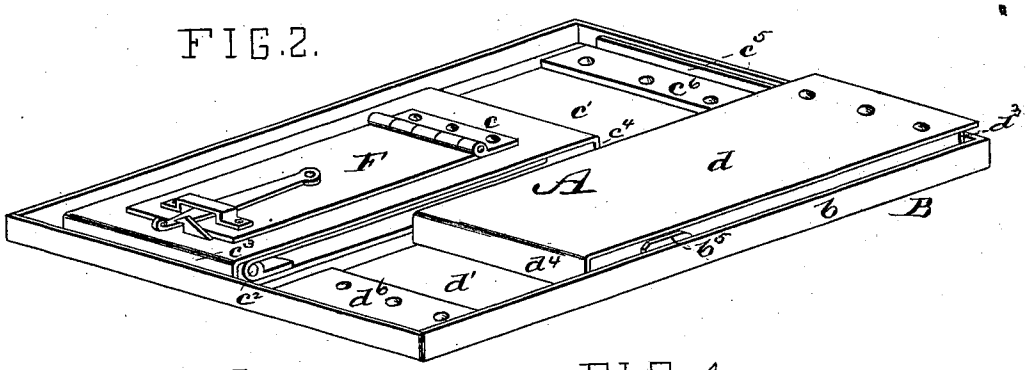


FIG. 3.

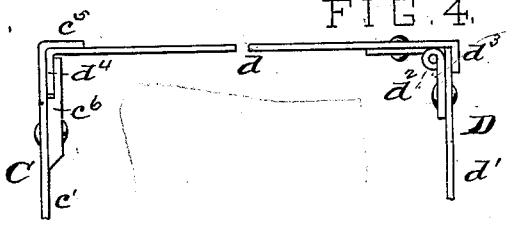


FIG. 4.

ATTEST.
Paul Bakewell.
Frank S. Boyd

INVENTOR.
William B. Collier.
by Chas. D. Moody.
atty.

N. PETERS. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. COLLIER, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CAMP-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,422**, dated July 30, 1878; application filed June 1, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. COLLIER, of San Diego, California, have made a new and useful Improvement in Camp-Stoves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 shows the invention in perspective, part of the top plate being broken away to show the interior; Fig. 2, a view in perspective, showing the invention in a knock-down shape; and Figs. 3 and 4, details, being plans showing the modes of forming the joints in the side plates.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The especial advantage of the present improvement is that the stove can be readily taken apart and put in a compact knock-down shape for transportation.

In the annexed drawing, A represents my improved stove. It consists, mainly, of three parts—the cover or top plate B and the parts C and D. The latter are similarly constructed, and as follows: The part C is composed of two plates, c c^1, hinged together at c^2, and, when opened out, constituting two of the four walls of the stove. The plate c, at the end near the hinge, is provided with a flange, c^3, which, when the plates c c^1 are opened at right angles to each other, comes against the outer side of the end of the plate c^1, and at its other end is furnished with a flange, c^4, that interlocks with the plate d^6, as hereinafter described. The plate c^1, at the end farthest from the hinge, is furnished with a flange, c^5, that is turned inward at right angles to the plate c^1. The latter also has a plate, c^6, attached to its inner side, as shown, and so as to leave a space between it and the plate c^1 and flange c^5, to receive the interlocking flange d^4 of the part D, as hereinafter described.

The plate D is similarly composed of two plates, d and d^1, hinged together at d^2, the plate d being provided with the flanges d^3 and d^4, and the plate d^1 being provided with a flange, d^5, and plate d^6.

To put the stove together, the flange c^4 of the plate c is interlocked with the plate d^6, and the flange d^4 of the plate d is interlocked with the plate c^6, as shown. The top plate B, which is provided with a flange, b, extending all around its edge, is then slipped onto the parts C and D, as shown in Fig. 1, the flange b coming against the outside of the plates c c^1 d d^1.

To enable the flange b to come closely against these plates, the flanges c^3 c^5 d^3 d^5 do not extend to the tops of the plates c c^1 d d^1.

The flanges c^3 c^5 d^3 d^5 are very serviceable in stiffening the structure when the stove is set up, and they also aid in locking the joints of the parts C and D. The cover, when in place, still further strengthens the structure.

The cover B has the usual openings b^1 b^1 b^1 b^1, to receive the cooking utensils. The lids b^2 b^2 b^2 b^2 are preferably arranged to swing upon the pivots b^3 b^3 horizontally to and from the openings. The cover B is further provided with a strengthening rib or plate, b^4, that is attached to the under side of the plate, and that at its ends is provided with flanges b^5, that, when the cover B is in place, come against the inner sides of the plates c^1 d^1 and serve to brace them.

E represents the exit for the products of combustion. A telescopic smoke-pipe is preferably used with it.

The stove has no bottom plate, it being intended to place the fire directly upon the ground. F represents a door in the front plate, through which the fuel is introduced.

The stove can at once be put in a shape for transportation by removing the cover and disconnecting and folding the parts C and D, when the latter can be laid in the former, as shown in Fig. 2, forming a very compact package.

This improvement is particularly adapted to the needs of those leading a camp-life, such as soldiers, miners, and hunters.

I claim—

1. The combination of the part C, having the hinged plates c c^1, the flanges c^3 c^4 c^5, and plate c^6, and the part D, having the hinged

plates d d^1, the flanges d^3 d^4 d^5, and plate d^6, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the plate c, having the flange c^4, and the plate d, having the flange d^5 and plate d^6, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the plate B, having the flange b, and the parts C and D, the part C having the plates c c^1, hinged together and provided with the flange c^4 and plate c^6, and the part D having the plates d d^1, hinged together and provided with the flange d^4 and plate d^6, substantially as described.

WM. B. COLLIER.

Witnesses:
WM. S. CAMPBELL,
IRAM A. SAWYER.