

Sept. 9, 1924.

1,508,334

W. R. INGALLS

CAMP STOVE

Filed Jan. 29, 1924

Fig. 1,

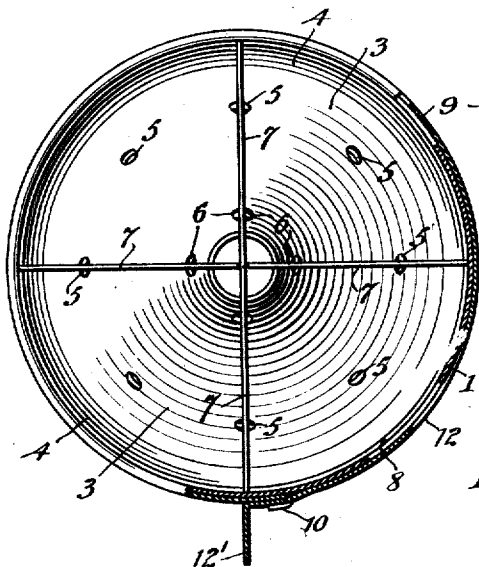


Fig. 2,

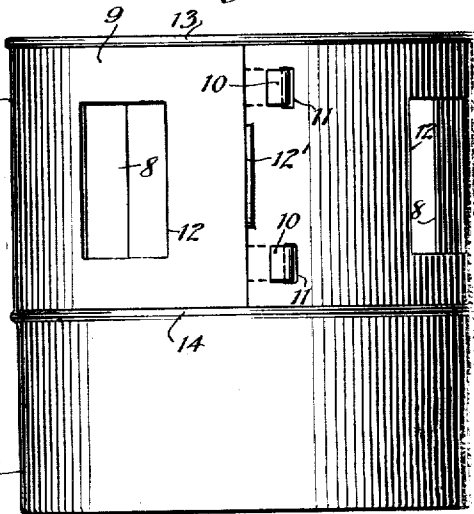
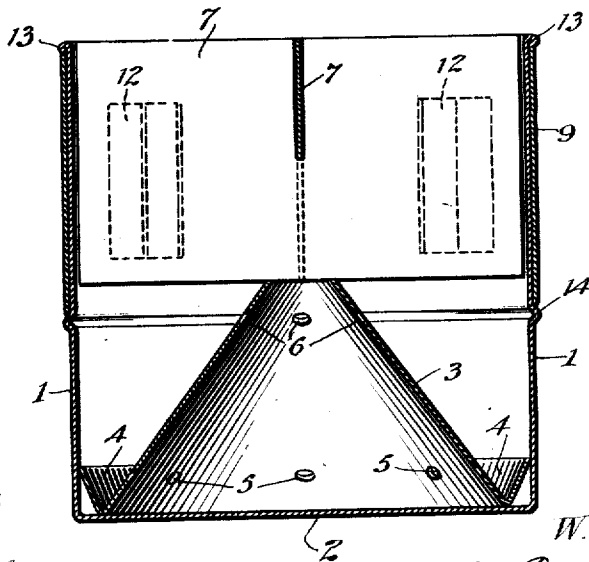


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBUR ROSMAN INGALLS, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

CAMP STOVE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBUR ROSMAN INGALLS, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, and a resident of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Camp Stove, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in camp stoves and while I apply this term to the device because it is especially adapted for use by campers and the like it is understood, of course, that the stove can be employed for many purposes and is not limited to this particular use.

An object of the invention is to provide a stove which will be small and compact, which will employ alcohol or the like as a fuel, and which will give the maximum of efficiency under any and all conditions.

A further object is to provide a stove at a reasonably low price and which will occupy but small space and which will be economical and efficient in operation.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts which will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a top plan view, partly in section, illustrating my improved stove;

Figure 2 is a view in side elevation of this stove;

Figure 3 is a view in longitudinal section through the stove.

1 represents the casing of the stove which is preferably of cylindrical form having a closed bottom 2 and an open top. In the lower portion of the casing 1 I provide a burner 3. This burner is of general truncated form having its larger lower end resting upon the bottom 2 and provided around its outside with an annular trough 4. Openings 5 are formed in the main portion of the burner 3 communicating with the trough 4 so that alcohol or similar fluid poured into the trough will overflow through the openings 5 into the bottom of the casing 1. Other openings 6 are provided in the burner 3 adjacent its upper end, and, as seen most clearly in Figure 1, the upper extremity of the burner is open. Within the casing 1 and directly above the burner 3 cross partitions 7 are located, di-

viding the upper portion of the casing into four compartments or chambers, each of which compartments is provided with an opening 8 in the wall of the casing 1 to permit air to flow into the casing, and it will be noted that, by reason of the partitions 7, even though there be a strong wind blowing, a strong draft can enter at one chamber of the casing only, so that it will not materially interfere with the proper burning of the stove. To control the inlet of air I provide a damper 9 around the outside of the casing 1. This damper 9 constitutes a strip of sheet metal bent into cylindrical form and having lugs 10 at one end projecting through slots 11 in the other end and bent backward upon themselves to hold the strip in cylindrical form. A laterally projecting fingerhold 12 is provided on one end of the strip to afford a ready means for moving the damper, and openings 12 are provided in the damper to register with the openings 8 and to permit the size of said openings to be controlled, as will be readily understood. This damper 9 is held in operative position by means of two beads 13 and 14 formed on the casing 1 and between which the damper is located but is freely movable. To extinguish blaze, all that is necessary is to turn damper until openings in sides of stove are closed.

In operation it is to be understood that the cooking utensil or utensils can be located on top of the casing 1 after the stove is in operation. To start the burner, alcohol or similar fluid is poured into the casing and fills trough 4 up to the level of the openings 5 and then flows into the interior of the burner. The alcohol in the trough 4 is first ignited and as it burns it heats the body of burner 3 causing the fuel within the burner to vaporize, and this vapor is ignited at the top of the burner by the flame from the burning fuel in the trough. The fuel in the trough is soon exhausted so that only the fuel from within the burner which is vaporized will burn at the top of the burner 3 and give the maximum of heat and efficiency with the minimum consumption of fuel.

Various slight changes and alterations might be made in the general form of the parts described without departing from my invention, and, hence, I do not limit myself to the precise details set forth but consider

myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim—

1. A stove of the character described, comprising a casing, cross partitions in the upper portion of the casing dividing the same into a plurality of compartments, said casing having openings in its wall communicating with said compartments, and a damper movable on the casing and having openings therein registering with the openings in the casing.

2. A stove of the character described, comprising a casing, cross partitions in the upper portion of the casing dividing the same into a plurality of compartments, said

casing having openings in its wall communicating with said compartments, a damper controlling the openings in the casing, and a liquid fuel burner in the bottom of the casing below the partitions.

3. A stove of the character described, comprising a casing, a truncated conical burner in the bottom of the casing, an annular trough around the outside of the burner at its lower end, said burner adapted to receive and consume alcohol and the like, and having perforations therein communicating with the trough and other perforations therein adjacent the upper open end of the burner, and cross partitions in the upper end of the casing directly above the burner.

WILBUR ROSMAN INGALLS.