No. 828,801. PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

W. E. BAXTER.

COOKING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1905.

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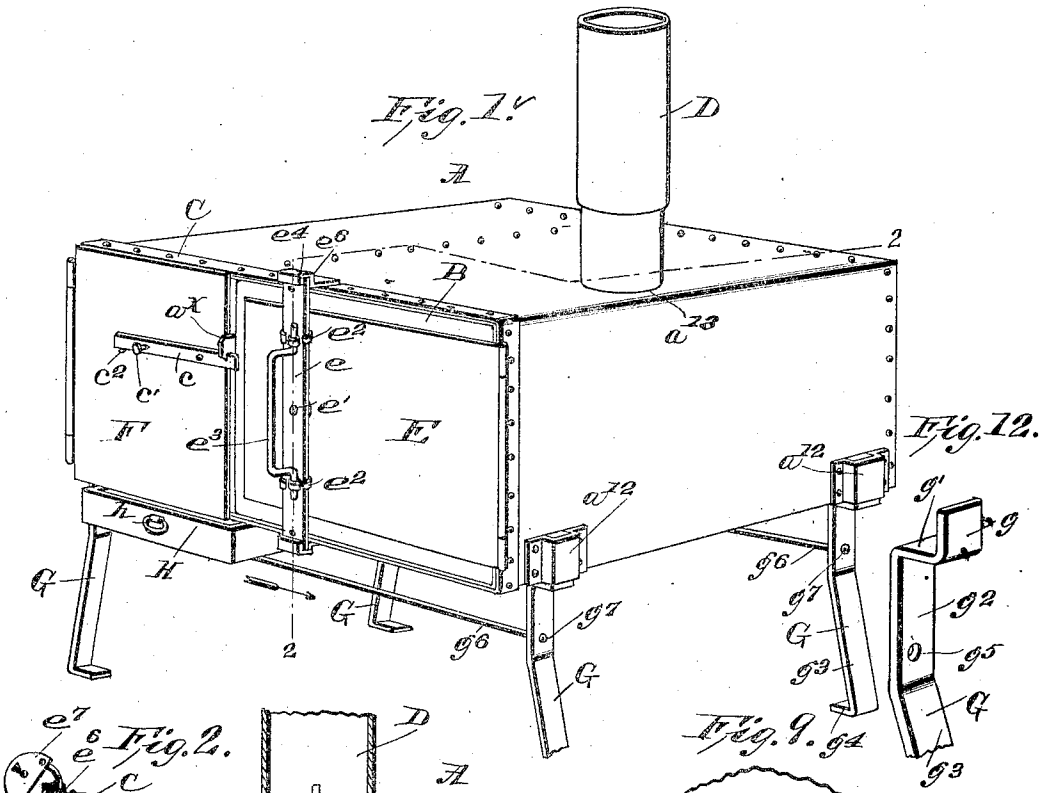
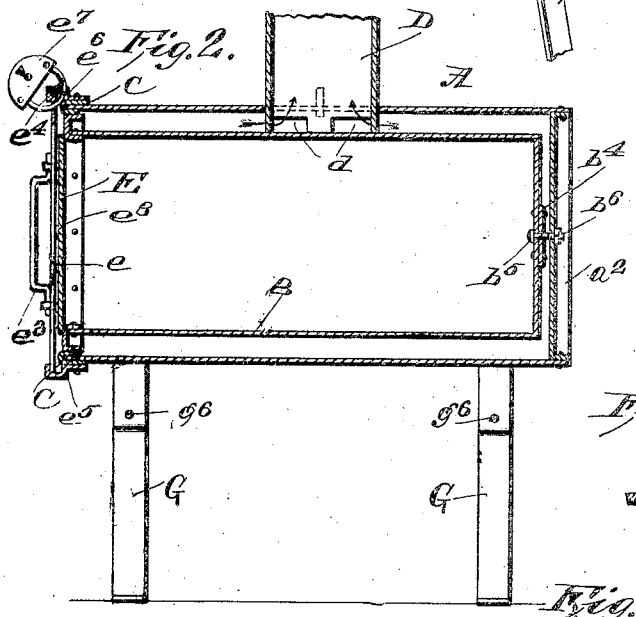
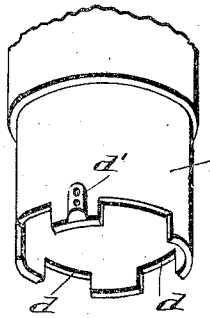


Fig. 12.





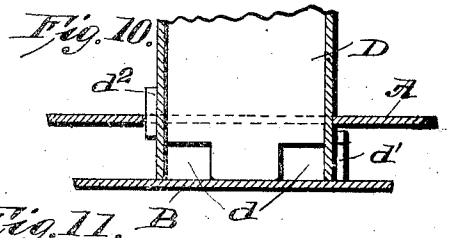
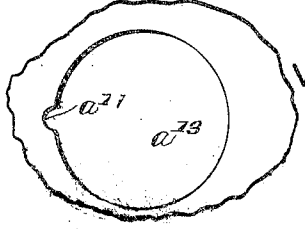


Fig. 11.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

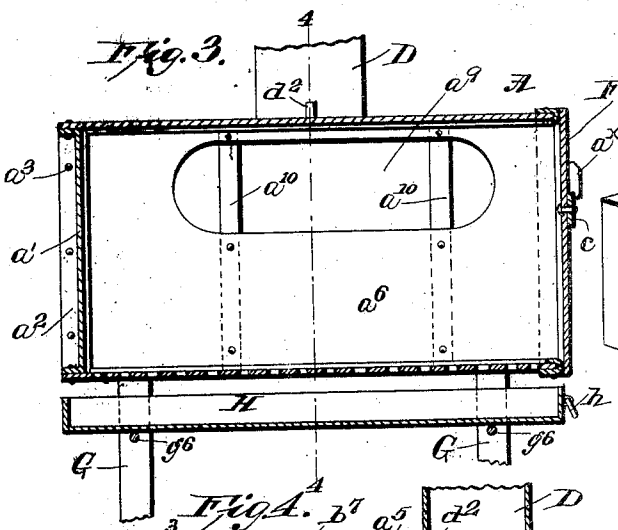


Fig. 6.

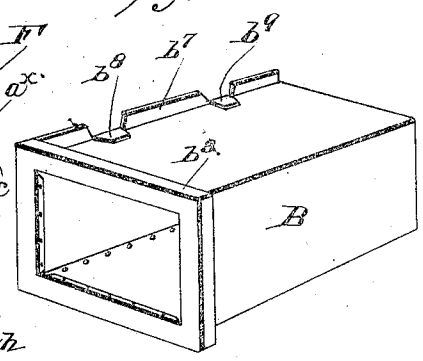


Fig. 4.

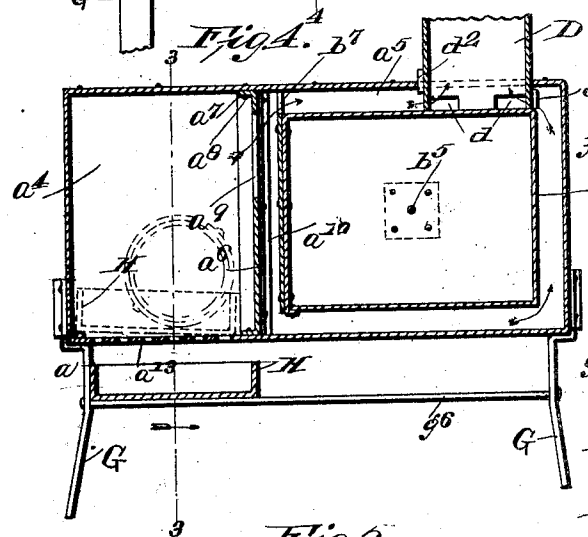


Fig. 7.

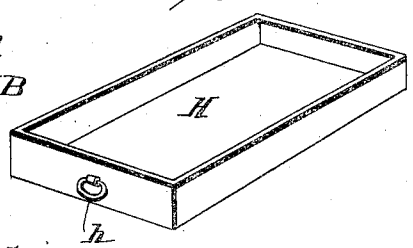


Fig. 8.

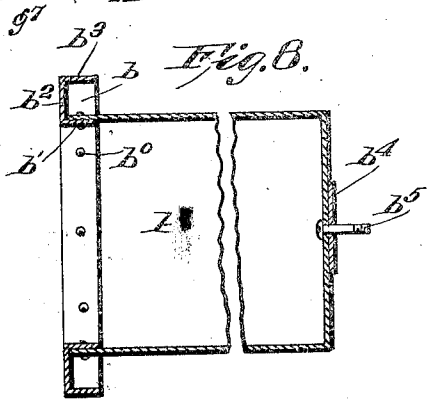
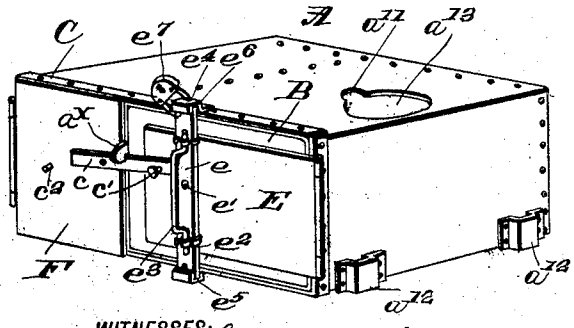


Fig. 5.



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COOKING APPARATUS.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 13.

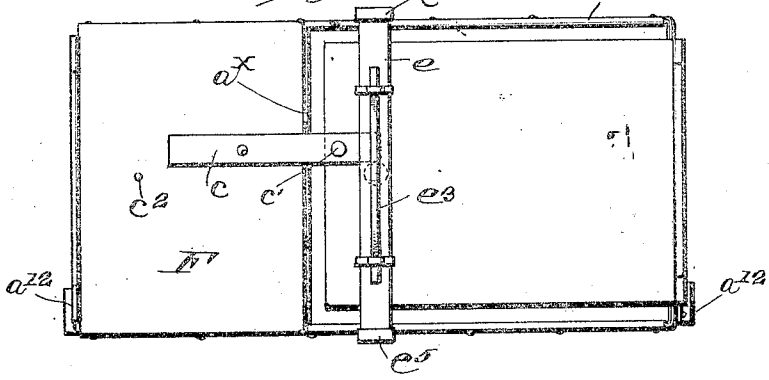


Fig. 14.

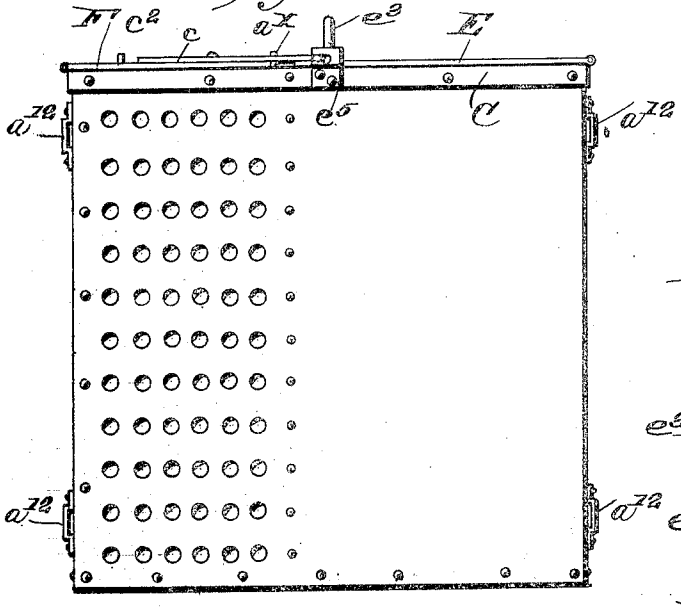
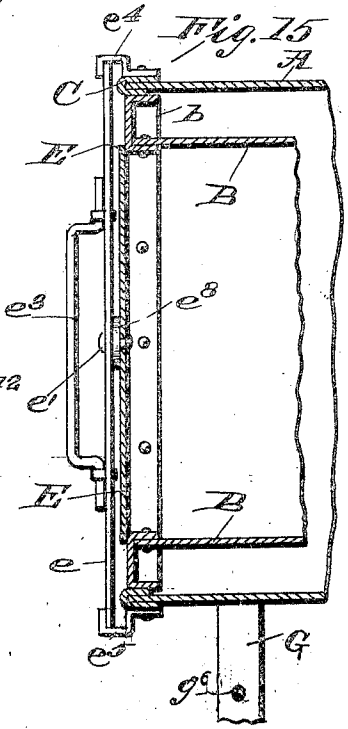


Fig. 15.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COOKING APPARATUS.

No. 828,801. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed July 25, 1905. Serial No. 271,123.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EDWARDS BAXTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Frankfort, in the county of Franklin and State of Kentucky, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Cooking Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in portable cooking apparatus, especially such as is intended for use in camping out, campaigning, and the like and which can be conveniently and compactly packed in shape for storage and carrying; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line dividing the oven from the fire-box. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of my improvement packed ready for shipment or for carriage. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the inner casing of the oven. Fig. 7 is a similar view of the ash-pan. Fig. 8 is a vertical longitudinal section through the inner casing of the oven. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the lower end of the stovepipe. Fig. 10 is a detail section through the stovepipe in place. Fig. 11 is a plan view of the pipe-hole. Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the upper end of one of the legs. Fig. 13 is a front view of the stove. Fig. 14 is a plan view of the bottom, and Fig. 15 is an enlarged vertical longitudinal section through the stove on the line of the latching device.

In the present embodiment of my invention I provide a casing A, rectangular in cross-section, and composed, preferably, of sheet steel or iron of sufficient gage to give strength, lightness, and durability. The casing is formed of a single sheet of metal bent to form an open-ended tube rectangular in cross-section, the edges overlapping and secured together by rivets, as at a. The back of the stove a' is composed of a single piece of metal having its edges flanged, as at a^2, the plate being fitted into the open rear end of the casing with the flanges outward and secured to the casing by means of the rivets or bolts a^3, the flanges being approximately one-half inch in depth.

The fire-box a^4 is separated from the oven a^5 by means of a plate a^6, having flanges a^7 upon its upper, lower, front, and back edges and secured in place by rivets or bolts a^8, traversing the flanges and the walls of the casing. A draft-hole a^9 is cut adjacent to the upper edge of the plate, as shown in Fig. 3, and reinforcement-strips a^{10} are riveted on the plate across the opening.

The inner casing B of the oven is similar in construction to that described in my former patent, No. 584,259, patented June 8, 1897, being formed of a plate bent into the proper shape provided on its free edge with a flange b, having the shape in cross-section shown in Fig. 8. The flange comprises a portion b', parallel to the walls of the inner casing and secured thereto by the rivets b^0, a portion b^2, perpendicular to the casing-wall, and a portion b^3, parallel to the portion b' and adapted to fit snugly within the edge of the opening of the outer oven. A reinforcing-plate b^4 is riveted to the rear end of the inner casing, and a bolt b^5 traverses alined openings in the rear wall and reinforcing-plate and in the rear wall of the outer casing and is secured in place by a nut b^6. This permits easy removal for cleaning.

A reinforcing-plate b^7 is secured to the side of the inner casing adjacent to the draft-opening a^9, the reinforcing-plate extending upwardly to the inner face of the outer casing and notches b^8 thereof being cut out to form draft-openings b^9. This extension of the plate b^7 upwardly to almost close the upper draft-space forces the draft downward and around under the inner shell of the oven and equalize the draft and heat.

A stovepipe-opening a^{12} is arranged in the upper face of the stove on the opposite side from the fire-box, a semicircular notch a^{13} being formed in one edge of the opening. Within the opening is arranged the stovepipe D, preferably composed of telescoping sections, the bottom of the lower section being provided at its lower end with the notches d' and with the lugs d' d^2, the lug d' being secured flush with the lower end of the pipe and the lug d^2 being arranged slightly above the lug d'. When placing the pipe in position, the bottom of the pipe is engaged with the opening a^{12}, the lug d' passing through the notch a^{13}. The pipe is then turned half around until the lug d^2 engages the semicircular notch, when the pipe is pushed down until it rests upon the inner casing.

A band or strap of metal C is riveted to the

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free edge of the stove proper around the full extent thereof to strengthen and stiffen the same, and to this plate are hinged the oven-door E and the fire-box door F.

The oven-door E is provided with a catch *e*, comprising a bar pivoted thereto by a bolt *e'*, a washer e^3 being interposed between the catch and the door, and eyes e^2 are suitably secured to the outer face of the catch for engaging the ends of the handle e^3. Lugs e^4 e^5 are secured to the upper and lower edge of the casing for engaging the ends of the catch, and openings e^6 are provided traversing the lugs and the catch, through which may be inserted the tongue of a padlock e^7 for locking the catch in position.

A latch comprising a bar *c* is pivoted to the fire-box door, the long end of the latch being provided with a button *c'*, and a pin c^2 is arranged on the fire-box door to support the long end of the latch when the latch is not in its engaging position, the weight of the long end holding the short end in the latching position when engaging the notch in the securing-device $a^\times$.

Upon the free edge of the plate dividing the oven from the fire-box is an angle piece or lug $a^\times$, formed integral therewith and adapted to engage the latch *c*. In the ordinary use of the latch the long or heavy end rests upon the pin c^2, the short end engaging beneath the angle-piece $a^\times$. The lower edge of the angle-piece $a^\times$ is beveled, so that when the door F is pushed shut the upper edge of the short end of the latch *c* engages the bevel on the angle-plate, depressing the short end until it engages the notch at the inner end of the bevel, thus making the latching of the door automatic.

When the stove is being packed for shipment or for carriage, both doors are partly opened, and the upper end of the catch *e* is turned over to the right until the catch is at approximately an angle of forty-five degrees to the horizontal. The long end of the latch *c* is then turned over to the right and both doors are pushed shut. The long end of the latch is then raised until it engages beneath the angle-piece $a^\times$ and the catch is turned into position to engage the lugs e^4 e^5, passing over the long end of the latch, said end being just long enough to rest on the rivet *e'*. The shackle of the padlock e^7 is then passed through the openings in the catch and lug e^4 and locked.

Staples a^{12} are riveted to the opposite sides of the stove, in which engage the upper ends of the legs G for supporting the stove. The legs are of the general shape shown in Figs. 1 and 12, comprising a vertical portion *g* for engaging the staples, a horizontal portion *g'*, upon which rests the bottom of the stove, a vertical portion g^2, an outwardly-bent portion g^3, and a horizontal portion g^4, resting upon the ground. The vertical portion is provided with an aperture g^5 for receiving the end of wire, bolt, or rod g^6, engaging the apertures in the corresponding legs on the opposite sides of the stove and provided with the knots or heads or nuts g^7 for retaining it in place.

An ash-pan H of a size to fit within the fire-box of the stove rests upon the wires or rods g^6 beneath the grate a^{20} of the fire-box, said ash-pan being provided with a handle *h* of any approved construction. The ash-pan, as shown in Fig. 1 in the construction of the stove, is made to hang slightly below the stove-grate, thus permitting the air or draft to pass over its outer edges into the perforations of the grate into the fire-box of the stove to the oblong hole in dividing-plate between the stove and the oven, into the space formed between the inner shell and outer plates of the oven, thence through the notches B in the stovepipe, thus making a complete and good draft and a quickly-baking stove and oven.

It will be evident from the description that my improved stove presents many advantages, among which may be mentioned compactness, strength, and durability. The arrangement of the locking-bars presents a convenient means for securing the doors in closed position, whereby they may be locked with a single lock, while by reversing the arrangement of the locking, each door may be secured separately. The arrangement of the one end plate *a'* for the back of the stove provides a strengthening for the rear edge of the casing, and the arrangement of the flanges on the free edge of the plate a^6 and the inner casing of the oven provides an efficient strengthening and spacing means, while at the same time the inner casing is easily detached for cleaning. If desired, the inner casing may be reinforced at the top or at any other suitable place. The wires or rods securing the legs in pairs offers a convenient mode of supporting the ash-pan, and when not in use the wires may be wrapped around the legs or the bolts detached and the legs and the ash-pan and pipe placed inside of the stove. The duffle or outfit is packed within the oven. When packed, there are no loose parts to rattle, knock off, or to become lost, and when locked it makes a compact and safe shipping apparatus in itself and for the contents.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination, a stove comprising a casing, staples secured to the casing, legs for supporting the stove comprising a vertical portion for engaging the staples, a horizontal portion for engaging the bottom of the stove, and a lower substantially vertical portion and devices connecting the legs in pairs.

2. The cooking apparatus herein described,

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comprising a stove having a notched stovepipe-hole, the stovepipe fitting in the stovepipe-hole, and means for limiting the movement of the pipe through the hole, a lug on the lower end of the stovepipe in position to bear beneath the upper plate of the stove, and a second lug on the opposite side of the pipe in position to fit in the notch in the stovepipe-hole, and key the stovepipe from turning when the first lug is engaged beneath the upper plate of the stove.

3. The cooking apparatus herein described, comprising a casing having a notched stovepipe-hole, an inner casing spaced at its top below the outer casing, a stovepipe having a notched lower end fitting in the hole in the outer casing, and resting upon and supported by the inner casing, a lug on the opposite side of the pipe in position to fit in the notch in the stovepipe-hole, and key the stovepipe from turning, when the lug is engaged beneath the upper plate of the stove.

4. In combination, a stove comprising a casing having an open end, doors for closing the casing, means on one of the doors for securing it in closed position, means on the other door for securing the same in closed position, and means whereby said last-named closing means may lock said first-named closing means.

5. A portable camp-stove comprising a casing having an open end, doors for closing the open end thereof, a bar pivoted at its center to one of the doors, lugs on the stove for engaging the ends of the said bar, a bar eccentrically pivoted to the second door, whereby its long end may engage beneath the first bar and a lug on the stove for engaging the second bar, all substantially as described, whereby the first and second bars may be adjusted to individually secure their respective doors and whereby the second bar may be adjusted relatively to the first bar in such manner as to be secured by the locking of said first bar, as and for the purposes described.

6. A stove comprising a casing open at one end and divided longitudinally to form a fire-box and an oven-compartment arranged laterally with respect to each other, an inner casing within the oven-compartment, and spaced apart therefrom, and a baffle-plate projecting upwardly from the inner casing at the side thereof adjacent to the oven and having openings for the passage of a limited portion of the products of combustion.

7. A portable stove having a casing open at one end, a pair of doors for closing the open end of the stove, a catch-bar on one of the doors for holding it closed, said catch-bar being provided with a handle by which it may be manipulated and by which the stove may be carried by hand, a lock for securing the catch-bar in position to hold its door closed, and a latch-bar for holding the other door closed, said latch-bar being adjustable into position for engagement with the catch-bar whereby the locking of the catch-bar may also operate to lock the latch-bar, substantially as set forth.

8. A stove-casing having a perforated bottom forming a grate, legs for said casing whereby to elevate its perforated bottom, connections between the opposite legs, and an ash-pan supported on said connections below the perforated bottom.

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GEO. F. PHYTHIAN.