L. M. BOYLE.

CAMP STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1921.

1,421,393.

Patented July 4, 1922.

Fig. 4.

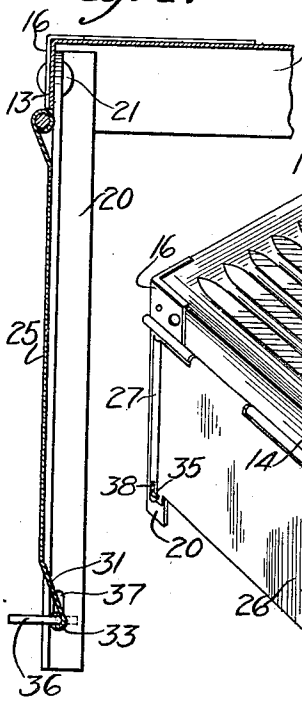


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

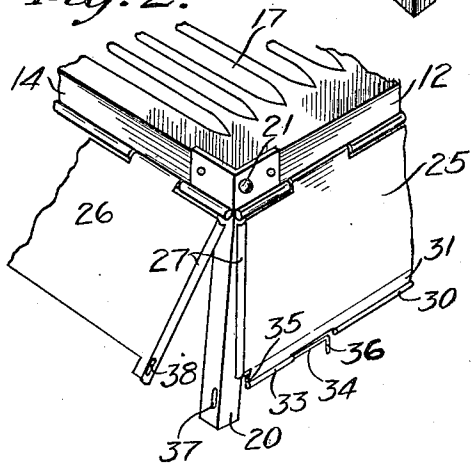
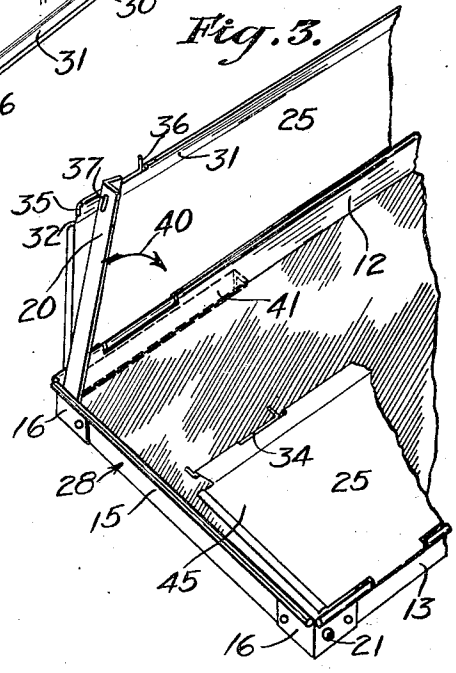


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS M. BOYLE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

CAMP STOVE.

1,421,393. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 4, 1922.**

Application filed July 2, 1921. Serial No. 482,014.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS M. BOYLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Camp Stove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stoves suitable for use by campers and which may be easily transported.

It is an object of my invention to provide a stove of this type which may be folded so as to occupy a minimum of space, and which will have no detachable parts to become lost.

It is a further object of my invention to provide a folding stove of this type which will be very strong when in its operative position.

Other objects and advantages will become evident hereinafter.

Referring to the drawing which is for illustrative purposes only:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a stove embodying my invention, the closed end being presented to the observer.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of that corner of the stove, as shown in Fig. 1, nearest the observer. This view illustrates the manner in which the side and end aprons are unlatched from the leg members when it is desired to fold the stove.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view looking towards the open end of the stove, as same lies inverted upon the ground, in the process of being folded.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section taken substantially upon a plane represented by the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

As shown in the drawing I provide a substantially flat top 11, having sides 12 and 13 and ends 14 and 15, integrally formed with the top by turning down the edges of the metal sheet from which the top 11 is stamped. The top is perforated at 17 to form a grid and depressed at 18 to form a flat surface which may be used as a skillet. The corners of the top 11 are reinforced with angle clips 16.

At each of the corners of the top 11, and on the underside thereof, I pivot an angle iron leg 20 upon a rivet 21 extending through the metal forming the sides 12 and 13, this rivet also extending through the clip 16, as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawing.

From the sides 12 and 13 are hung aprons 25 and from the end 14 is hung an apron 26, these aprons being hinged along their upper edges to the lower edges of the downwardly turned edges of the top 11. The ends of these aprons are reinforced by formed grooves 27. One end 28 of the stove is left open to provide for sufficient draft to maintain a brisk fire and to allow for the feeding of fuel to the fire.

The lower edges of the aprons 25 are rolled as shown at 30 to provide a suitable edge reinforcement, and the strip of metal 31 between the notched corners 32 is bent inwardly so that the roll 30 will be within the inner surfaces of the legs 20. The end portions 33 of the roll 30 slidably contains latches 34 which consist of rods having one end bent to form a hook 35 and the other end bent to form a handle 36. When the stove is locked in open position, the latches 34 extend through slots 37 in the legs 20. At the closed end of the stove, the latches 34 also extend through slots 38 in the apron 26, and the hooks 35 engage the apron as shown in Fig. 1, holding same firmly against the legs 20. The latches at the open end of the stove extend through the slots 37 and engage the legs at that end.

When it is desired to fold the stove, the handle 36 of each latch 34 is turned through 90° which will cause the hook end 35 to be rotated from the position shown in Fig. 1 into a vertical position which will enable the hook to be drawn back through the slots in which it acts in locking the different parts together. Fig. 2 illustrates the latch 34 in withdrawn position.

It is convenient when folding the stove to turn it over upon the ground as illustrated in the fragmentary detail Fig. 4. Owing to the manner in which they are hinged, the legs 20 are adapted to swing inwardly through a plane parallel to the side 12 or 13 upon which they are mounted as indicated by the arrow 40, and will assume, upon being so swung, the position indicated by the dotted lines 41. When the leg members are in this position, the aprons may be folded in as shown at 45 in the figure,

making a compact and easily handled article.

This stove is very light in weight and can be folded into a very compact package. There are no loose parts to become lost and when set up in its operative position, the stove is very strong and rigid.

I claim as my invention:

1. A camp stove comprising: a top member; legs foldably attached to said top member; aprons foldably attached to said top member; and latches mounted upon certain of said aprons adapted to engage said legs and other of said aprons adjacent thereto when said legs and said aprons are disposed in open position.

2. A camp stove comprising; a top member; legs foldably attached to said top member; aprons foldably attached to the edges of said top member; and latches mounted upon certain of said aprons adapted to engage said legs and other of said aprons adjacent thereto when said legs and said aprons are disposed in open position.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 24th day of June, 1921.

LOUIS M. BOYLE