

A. RONGAGLIA.
 FOLDING CAMP STOVE.
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982,302.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

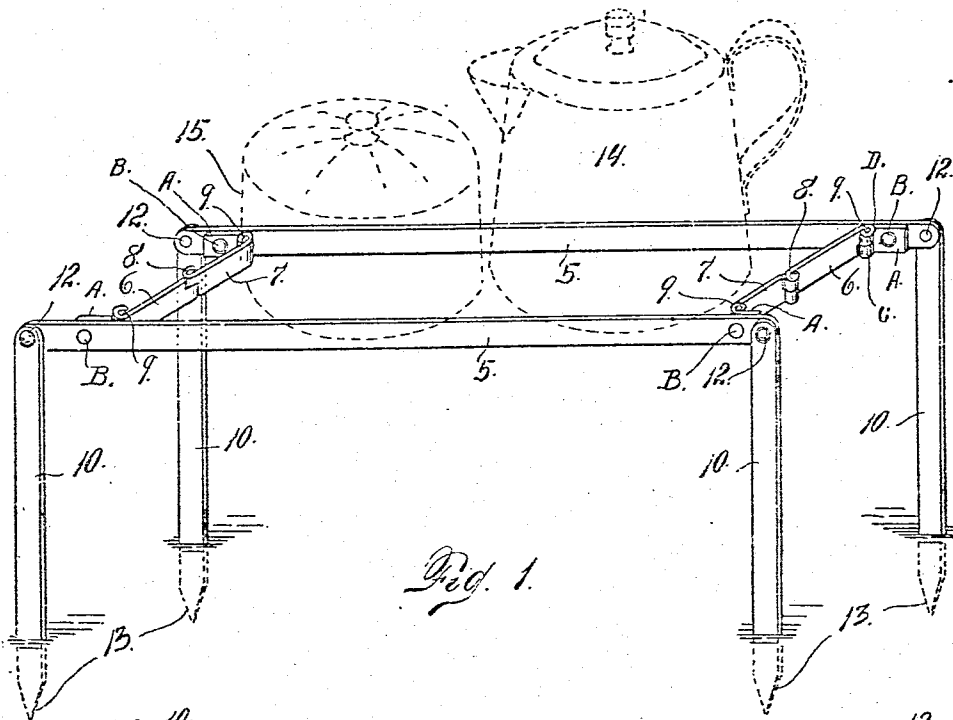


Fig. 1.

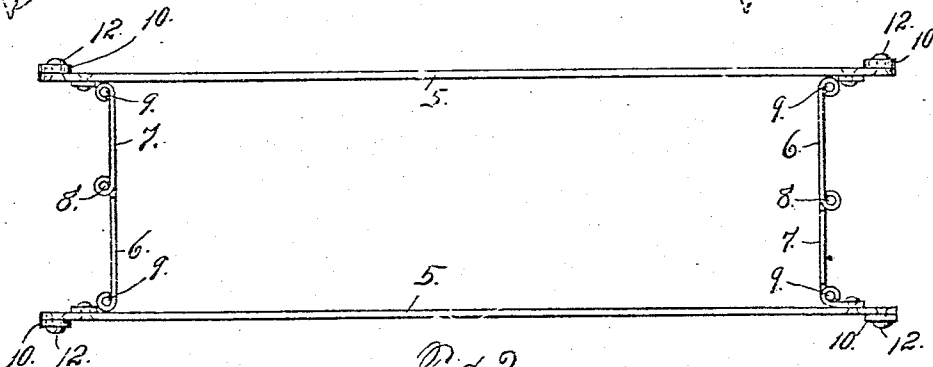


Fig. 2.

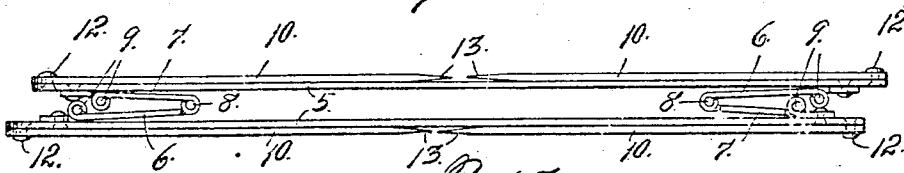


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE:

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FOLDING CAMP-STOVE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMERICUS RONCAGLIA, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Camp-Stoves; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in folding camp stoves.

My improved construction consists of a folding support for cooking utensils rather than what is ordinarily termed a stove, since no provision is made for holding fuel. The fire is supposed to be built underneath the upper parts of the receptacle upon which the utensils, containing the food to be cooked, are supported.

My improved construction is exceedingly simple and may be folded into very small compass, and in fact may if desired be easily carried in the pocket.

My improved construction obviates the necessity of using logs, rocks or other devices ordinarily employed for the support of cooking utensils while camping out.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved construction. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view showing the device in the folded or collapsed position.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral designate the two longitudinally disposed top bars of my improved construction, these bars being connected by means of two hinge members, 6 and 7, which are hinged together at 8. The hinge members 6 and 7 are pivotally connected, respectively, with the side bars 5 as shown at 9. There is a pair of hinge members C and 7 located near each extremity of the side bars 5 and both sets of these members are arranged to fold or assume the position shown Fig. 3, when the device is not in use.

Pivotally connected with the opposite extremities of each side bar 5, beyond the members 6 and 7, as shown at 12, are legs 10 which when adjusted to occupy positions at right angles to the bars 5, constitute a support for the upper skeleton structure upon which the cooking utensils may be supported as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The lower extremities of the legs 10 are sharpened as shown at 13 to facilitate their entering the ground as indicated in Fig. 1.

When the device is in use it should be arranged as shown in Fig. 1, the legs 10 being forced into the ground a suitable distance in order to properly support the structure in an upright position. A fire is then built underneath the bars 5 and between the two sets of supporting legs. The utensils, indicated in the drawing by dotted lines and designated 14 and 15 respectively, containing the articles to be cooked are then set upon the bars 5.

It will thus be observed that this exceedingly simple structure virtually performs the function of a stove, and completely obviates the necessity for an improvised structure or support as heretofore explained.

In connecting the hinge members 6 and 7 with the side bars 5, angle plates A are riveted to the side bars near their ends as shown at B. Each of these plates is equipped with a sleeve C cooperating with a similar sleeve D formed on the end of the hinge member. These sleeves, C and D, are connected by the pivot pin 9 which constitutes a hinge pin.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A folding camp stove, comprising bars having supporting legs pivotally connected therewith and members adapted to fold intermediate their extremities, and pivotally connected with the bars for spacing the bars when in use, substantially as described.

2. A structure of the class described, comprising two bars, folding members adapted to fold intermediate their extremities interposed between the bars and pivotally connected therewith and supporting legs also pivotally connected with the bars, for the purpose set forth.

3. A structure of the class described, comprising bars for supporting cooking utensils, members hinged intermediate their extremities and pivotally connected with the respective bars, whereby the said members are arranged to fold when not in use, and sup-

porting legs pivotally connected with the said bars, substantially as described.

4. A structure of the class described, comprising bars for supporting cooking utensils, means for connecting and spacing the bars comprising two sets of members hinged intermediate their extremities and respectively pivotally connected at their outer extremities with the said bars, and legs pivotally

connected with the bars beyond the pivotal connection of the hinge members, substantially as described. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AMERICUS RONCAGLIA.

Witnesses:

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