F. P. TEBBETTS.

MESSING EQUIPMENT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 12, 1917.

1,373,155.

Patented Mar. 29, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

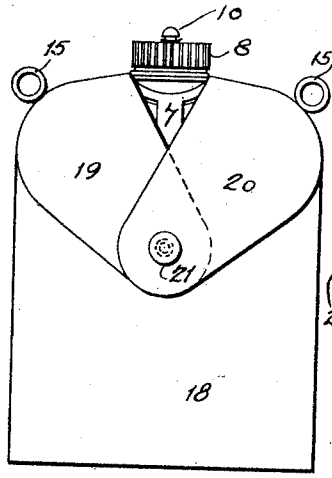


Fig. 1

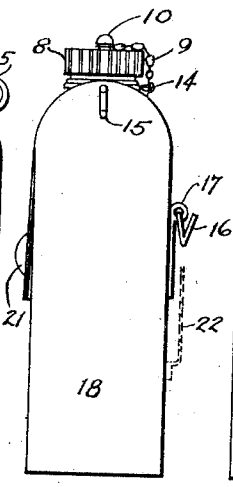
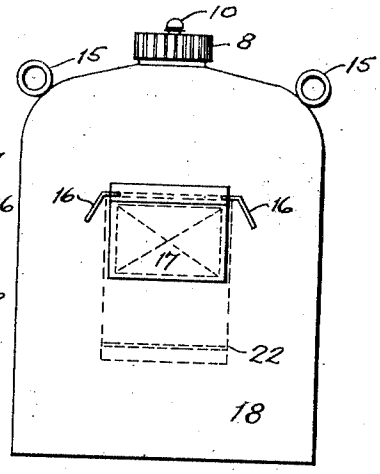


Fig. 2.



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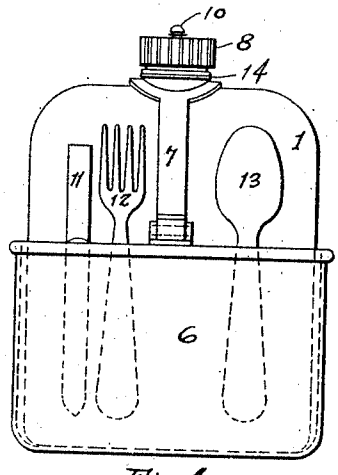

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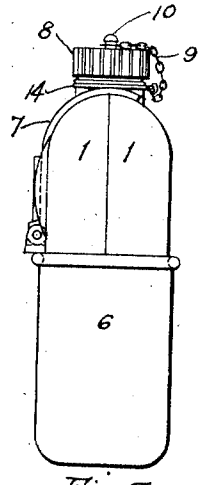

Fig. 5.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

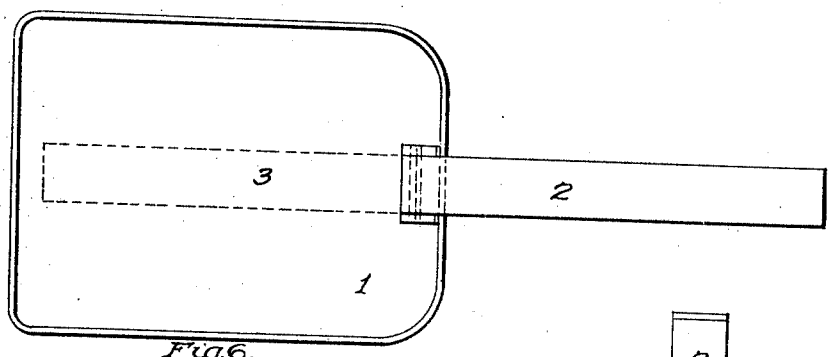
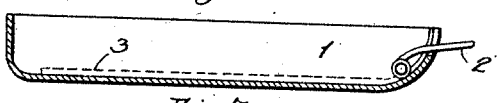


Fig. 6.



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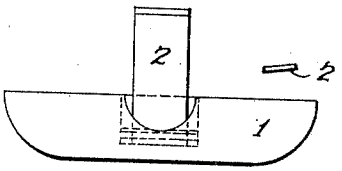

Fig. 8.

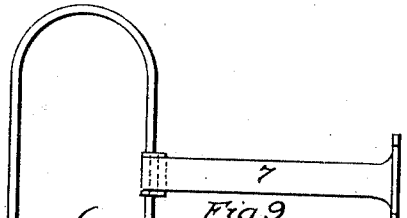

Fig. 9

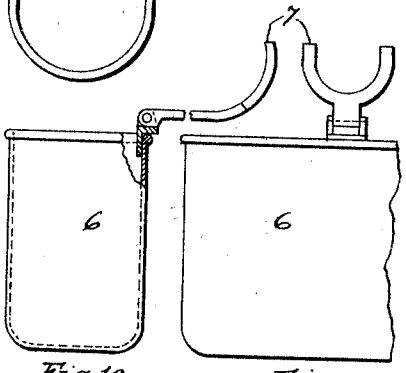

Fig. 10 Fig. 11

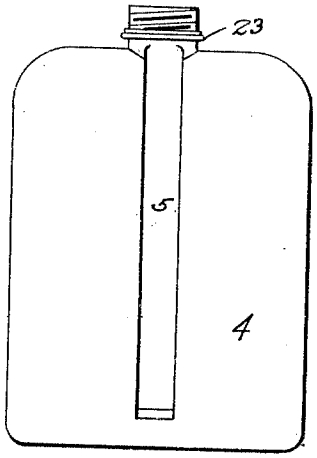

Fig. 12.

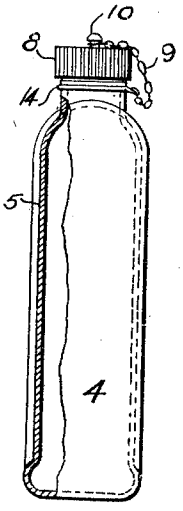

Fig. 13.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK P. TEBBETTS, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

MESSING EQUIPMENT.

1,373,155. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1921.

Application filed November 12, 1917. Serial No. 201,710.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK P. TEBBETTS, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Messing Equipments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification, and to the figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates more particularly to messing equipment for soldiers and others.

The object of this invention is to provide a messing equipment which will at once be compact in form when carried, and efficient when used.

It is also an object to provide certain details and features of construction and combinations tending to increase the general efficiency and the desirability of a messing equipment of this particular character.

Referring to the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the kit inclosed in carrying case.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the kit withdrawn from the case.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan of the mess pan, showing in dotted lines the position of the handle when the kit is nested.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a side elevation of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the cup.

Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the cup.

Fig. 11 is a rear elevation of Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is a front elevation of the flask.

Fig. 13 is a side elevation of Fig. 12 with a portion broken away to show the depression in the side of the flask to receive the handle of the pan.

Like numerals of reference in the several figures indicate the same or similar parts.

As thus illustrated, the invention comprises a pair of mess-pans 1 and 1, each having a handle 2 which is pivoted inside of the pan, and which can be extended (see Figs. 6 and 7) for use; but when folded inside of the pan the handle then occupies the position 3 indicated in dotted lines. A flask 4 is provided and formed to fit the pans, each side of the flask having a recess or depression 5 to receive the said handles, whereby the two pans fit the opposite sides of the flask. A cup 6 fits over the lower ends of the nested flask and pans, and is provided with a pivoted handle 7 which is fork-shaped at its end. A cup 8 is fastened by a chain 9 (secured to the stud 10) to the neck of the flask. A knife 11 and fork 12 and spoon 13 are provided and inserted in the cup 6, as shown, so that they stand upright against the bottom of one pan. A ring 14 is applied to the neck of the flask to support said chain 9, and the fork-like end of the handle 7 extends under this ring at opposite sides of the neck, the fork and spoon being shown at opposite sides of said handle; and it will be understood that the handles of the fork and spoon, and the blade of the knife, are made thin and flat to require only slight space for their insertion between the bottom of the pan and the inside surface of the cup. A pair of rings 15—15 are attached to the case for the kit, to be used when the kit is carried from the shoulders, and the case is also provided with a wire clasp 16 for attachment to a belt, this clasp being secured to the case by a loop 17 of sheet metal; and the said case, it will be understood, is a bag 18 made of canvas or other material. Said bag has flaps 19 and 20 which button over and engage the snap stud 21 on the bag. In addition, the bag has a loop 22 to receive a belt, thus the case or bag 18 can be attached to a belt, or to something which will go over the shoulders.

It will be seen that the flask 4 is inclosed by the two pans 1 having their handles 3 folded inwardly. The pans containing the flask are then inserted in the cup 6, and the handle 7 is raised until it lies against the side of the pan 1, and the end of the handle 7 clasps over the edges of both pans 1, holding the entire kit securely together. The knife 11, fork 12 and the spoon 13 are then slipped down between the wall of the cup 6 and the bottom of the pan against which the handle 7 rests. The object is to leave the opposite side of the kit as smooth as possible where it comes in contact with the person of the carrier.

The kit is now slipped into the case 18, the flap 19 set down over the snap stud on the bag 18, and the flap 20 is then snapped down over the flap 19. The entire case is attached

or carried either by snapping the spring clasp 16 into holes in the belt, or by threading the belt through the loop 22, or by slinging it from the shoulder by rings 15.

Should it be desired to provide a means for carrying emergency rations, it can easily be accomplished by adding depth to the cup and a similar amount to the carrying case. The arm 7 in this case preventing the kit from telescoping upon the contents of the cup and injuring the same.

Some advantages of this equipment over present messing outfits may be summed up briefly as follows:—

It is very compact, requiring but little more room than the flask itself.

It doubles the pan capacity of the kit.

It is a complete unit of the soldier's equipment, instead of being divided between the haversack and the belt.

It furnishes a sanitary container for the knife, fork, cup and spoon.

Furthermore, as the neck and cap of the flask are left exposed, the flask can be filled and discharged without disturbing the other elements of the mess-kit.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. In a mess-kit, the combination of a flask, a pan shaped to fit the side of the flask, and a cup shaped to receive the lower end portion of the nested flask and pan, whereby the flask and pan are held together by the cup, the upper end of the flask having a removable closure, and said cup having a hinged handle to engage the upper end of the mess-kit to hold the cup in place.

2. A structure as specified in claim 1, said closure being a screw-cap, and said handle being forked to engage the top of the mess-kit at opposite sides of said screw-cap.

3. In a mess-kit the combination of a cup, a receptacle shaped to enter said cup, and a handle pivoted on the cup and shaped to engage the receptacle to thereby alone hold the cup properly in place, the cup being so shaped that said handle is sufficient to hold it against displacement from said receptacle.

4. In a mess-kit, the combination of a flask provided with a vertically extending recess in one side thereof, a pan fitting the side of the flask, and a handle hinged to the pan and disposed in said recess, in combination with means including another handle to hold said pan in place on the flask.

5. In a mess-kit, the combination of a flask provided with a vertically extending recess in one side thereof, a pan fitting the side of the flask, and a handle hinged to the pan and disposed in said recess, in combination with means including another handle engaging the upper end of the pan to hold the mess-kit together.

FRANK P. TEBBETTS.

Witnesses:

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VIOLA BRYN.