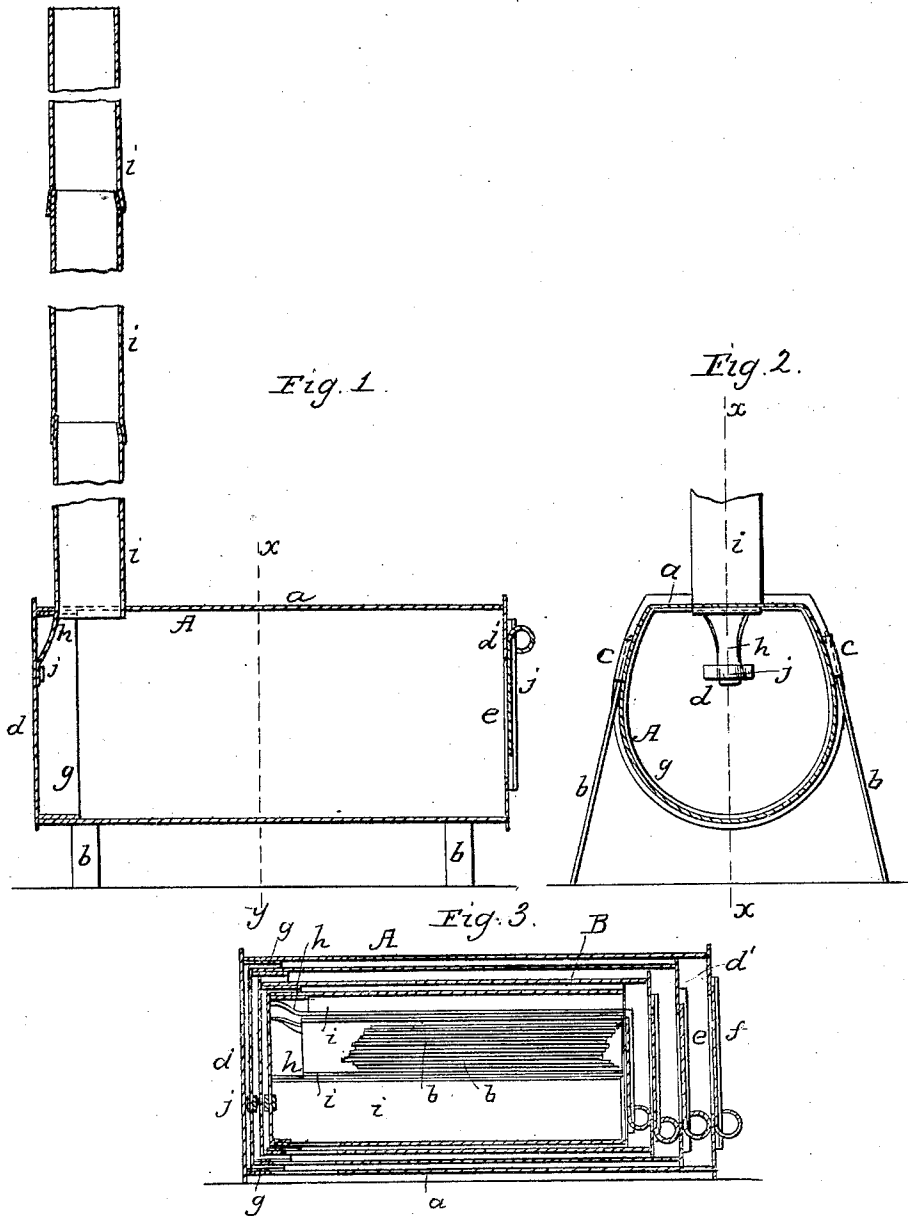


R. KINGSLAND.

Army Stove.

No. 37,043.

Patented Dec. 2, 1862.



Witnesses:
Samuel H. Kim
W. S. Purbridge

Inventor:
Richard Kingdon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARMY-STOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 37,043, dated December 2, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARDS KINGSLAND, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Army-Stove; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of my stove when the same is put up and ready for use, the plane of section being indicated by the line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same, taken in the plane indicated by the line *yy*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of a course of stoves with their attachments put up for transportation.

Similar letters of reference in the three views indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to produce a portable and effective stove, particularly for army purposes, capable of being transported with ease and facility, and of being readily put up and used with a comparatively small quantity of fuel.

The invention consists in the arrangement of a course of stoves with their legs and pipes in such a manner that two or more stoves with all their attachments can be placed one inside the other and the whole stowed away in a comparatively small space, and transported from one place to another with little trouble or exertion.

It consists, further, in an improved manner of mounting the stove-pipe and securing the movable end of the stove in position. I construct the body of the stove in the form of an elliptical cylinder having a section cut away by means of a plane passing through one of the focuses in a direction parallel to the minor axis, whereby a flat surface is formed on the upper part of the stove in such a manner that all the rays of heat from the fire which is built in the lower part of the stove are radiated to said upper flat surface, and all articles placed on the same are quickly heated to a high temperature.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the drawings.

A represents a stove, made of sheet-iron or

any other suitable material, in the form of a cylinder, the base of which represents an ellipse, one end of which is cut away by a plane, *a*, passing through one of the foci in a plane parallel to the minor axis of the ellipse. When the stove is put up ready for use, the plane surface *a* is on the top and the fire is built on that part of the cylinder opposite to said plane surface. By this arrangement the center of heat is at or near the lower focus of the ellipse, and all rays of heat emanating from the same are necessarily radiated to the other focus, and consequently concentrated on the plane surface *a*. This surface therefore becomes highly heated, while the other parts of the stove remain comparatively cool, and articles placed on said surface can be brought to a high temperature with a comparatively small expenditure of fuel.

The body A of the stove is supported by legs *b*, which fit into loops *c*, attached to its sides, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and said body is provided with two heads, *d d'*, one of which is fast and the other loose. The fast head *d'* is provided with an aperture, *e*, which is opened or closed by a sliding door, *f*. Through this door the material used for heating the stove is introduced, and by raising the door more or less the draft is regulated.

The loose head *d* is provided with a broad flange, *g*, fitting neatly into the end of the body A, and when the stove is put up ready for use said head is retained by a prong, *h*, which projects from the lower end of the pipe *i*, and which catches into a loop, *j*, at the inner surface of the head, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. Additional fastening may be applied to it should it be deemed necessary.

The pipe *i* is made of three or more sections connected so that it can be readily taken down when the stove is put up for transportation. B, Fig. 3, represents a course of stoves consisting of four (more or less) single stoves, which are so constructed that one fits into the other. The body of the second stove fits into that of the first, the body of the third into that of the second, the body of the fourth into that of the third, &c., and the several sections of the pipe of the second stove fit into those of the first, those of the third into those of

the second, &c., and all the pipes are placed inside the body of the last or smallest stove, the interior of which also affords room for the legs of all the stoves, as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. When thus put up, the whole course of stoves takes a comparatively small space, and it can easily be transported from one place to another.

This stove is particularly designed for army purposes, and it is made so light that a course of four stoves, with all their attachments, will weigh not more than sixty pounds, giving an average of fifteen pounds for each stove. It will therefore be very easy to remove the stoves in case of a sudden breaking up of the camp, and in transporting the stoves from one place to another four (more or less) are placed one inside the other, so that the whole course does not take up more room than a single stove. My stove is also very economical in fuel, on account of its peculiar shape, and a

comparatively small fire will suffice to bring the articles placed on it to the desired temperature.

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

1. A course of two or more stoves, A B, each having the form of an elliptical cylinder with a flat upper surface and provided with movable legs *b*, a movable head, *d g*, and tapering pipe *i*, all as herein described, so as to adapt them to fit compactly one within another, in the manner and for the purposes explained.

2. Securing the pipe *i* and movable head in position by means of the prong *h* and loop *j*, in manner substantially as and for the purposes explained.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND.

Witnesses:

TIMOTHY SHINE,
M. S. PARTRIDGE.