A. J. AVERY.
CAMP COOKING OUTFIT.
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Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Witnesses.
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Fuller & Wight Co. PHOTOENGRAVING WORKMEN, N.Y.
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. AVERY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Oakland, county of Kennebec, State of Maine, have invented an Improvement in Camp Cooking Outfits, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a novel and simple cooking outfit, particularly adapted for use in camping or for use of doors cooking, though its use is not by any means restricted thereto, for as will be explained hereinafter the apparatus can be used in any location where trouble with the stove is experienced from drafts or currents of air.

In the use of oil stoves it is highly important in order to get proper results, that the stove be level, and that it is not subjected to air currents. When the stove is not level the wick will not burn properly, and the flame will either smoke badly or will go out altogether, and when the stove is in a place where there is a draft the flame will flare, smoke, or be otherwise objectionable.

In accordance with my present invention I have provided an inclosing casing for the stove, so constructed and arranged that the air currents are shut off, while providing in a simple manner for the necessary volume of air to properly support combustion. By this feature of my invention the stove can be used in any place, in doors or out, in a perfect calm or in a gale, with equal facility, the full efficiency of the stove being secured, so far as air currents are concerned. I have also provided simple and readily operated means for levelling the stove so that the flame burns perfectly true and clear, without smoke or smell.

The various novel features of my invention will be fully pointed out in the subjoined specification and particularly pointed out in the following claims.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cooking outfit embodying my invention showing the stove in place, the front of the casing swung down in the usual position for use, and with the top of the casing turned back; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the device illustrated in Fig. 1, but omitting the stove; Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 1, looking toward the left.

In the present embodiment of my invention the box-like casing has rigidly connected together a bottom 1, back 2 and sides 3, 3, and hinged at 4 to the sides are flaps 5, arranged to be swung outward when the device is in use, and to form a closed top or cover, see dotted lines Fig. 1, at other times. Each cover flap 5 is shown as provided with a cleat or stop 6 to engage the upper end of a brace 7 preferably hinged at 8 to each side 3, see Fig. 1, so that when the outfit is in use the flaps form a convenient table for the support of plates, dishes, or other cooking utensils.

It will be seen from the drawing that the casing forms an inclosure permanently closed at the bottom, back and sides, and I have provided a swinging, adjustable front 9, which at its lower edge is hinged at 10 to 75 the bottom 1, and it can be swung up to completely close the front side of the casing, or it may be adjusted at any desired angle. To this end I fixedly attach to said front member 9 a pair of sheet-metal wings 11, made segmental in shape, see Fig. 3, and having their curved edges cut in to leave stop projections 12, 13. Set nuts 14, herein shown as of the common “butterfly” type, are mounted on the casing sides 3 to overhang the curved edges of the wings 11, and by setting up the nuts the wings are clamped in position against the inner faces of the sides 3, to hold the front 9 in any desired position, the wings moving close against the sides, as shown.

The stove S, Fig. 1, is of any well known construction, designed to burn oil or other liquid fuel, and the casing is of such dimensions that when the stove is placed therein the casing walls rise some little distance above the top of the stove. Inasmuch as there is no possibility of air currents reaching the stove from the back or sides of the casing, it will be obvious that there can be no cross drafts to interfere with the proper burning of the flame, and the air required to properly support combustion being admitted at the front of the casing. By varying the angle of the swinging front 9 the air entering at the front of the casing can be easily regulated, so that if a high wind is blowing the front 9 can be swung up high,
or into practically vertical position if necessary. Whatever the angular position of the casing front the wings serve to close the triangular spaces between it and the sides, so that side drafts are completely shut off.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that a complete protection is afforded by the casing, and the flame of the stove will burn clearly and steadily, without any smoke or disagreeable smell, no matter how high the wind, if out of doors, and entirely irrespective of open doors or windows if the apparatus is used in the house.

To those familiar with the common oil stove it is well known that good results cannot be obtained if air currents or drafts are present, and it is the usual practice to shut doors or windows to such an extent that the employment of such stoves in the house is very uncomfortable. By means of the casing described by me the objections noted are overcome completely, and the oil stove can be used with the greatest comfort and satisfaction at all times and in all places.

I will now describe another important feature of my invention, by means of which the operation of the stove is greatly improved.

As has been stated the wick of an oil stove must be level, or the flame will smoke or go out, and I have devised simple means for accurately leveling the stove in all directions. For this purpose I provide a flat rectangular base, on which the stove rests, the base being of such size that it will fit easily within the casing, and at or near the center of the four corners of the base I provide a leveling screw 16, which works in a threaded hole in the base and projects beyond its under face, to rest upon the casing bottom 1. Said screws have their heads enlarged to be readily grasped, preferably by the fingers, so that the screws can be adjusted as may be necessary, and adjacent one of the edges of the base, preferably the front edge as herein shown, I secure a block or cleat 17 having its top parallel to the upper face of the base 15. Upon the block 1 I pivot at 18 a spirit-level L, so that it can be swung around above the base in all directions, and by the indications of the level and adjustment of the leveling screws 16 the base 15 is made absolutely level in all directions, irrespective of the angularity of the casing bottom. That is, the casing may be tipped up in one direction or another, but the base 15 is truly level, and the stove supported thereby will be level so that a very delicate manipulation of the wicks can be made to get just the desired height of flame without smoking or danger of extinction. It will be understood that the pivot 18 is at right angles to the base.
tion or in angularly adjusted open position, hinged cover flaps mounted on the sides of the casing, and braces to engage and sustain the cover flaps in substantially horizontal position when swung outward.

4. The combination, with an oil stove, of a protective casing therefor having a fixed bottom, upright sides and a back, a swinging front member, pivoted to said bottom, and cover flaps to close the top of the casing; means to retain said front member in angularly adjusted position, to regulate the entrance of air to the casing, a stove-supporting base removably mounted upon the fixed bottom within the casing, and means to level said base within the casing and with relation to the bottom thereof, to thereby sustain the stove in accurately leveled position when placed upon the base.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDREW J. AVERY.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. EDWARDS,

THOMAS J. DRUMMOND.