April 21, 1936. R. LANG 2,038,226

CAMP STOVE

Filed June 8, 1933

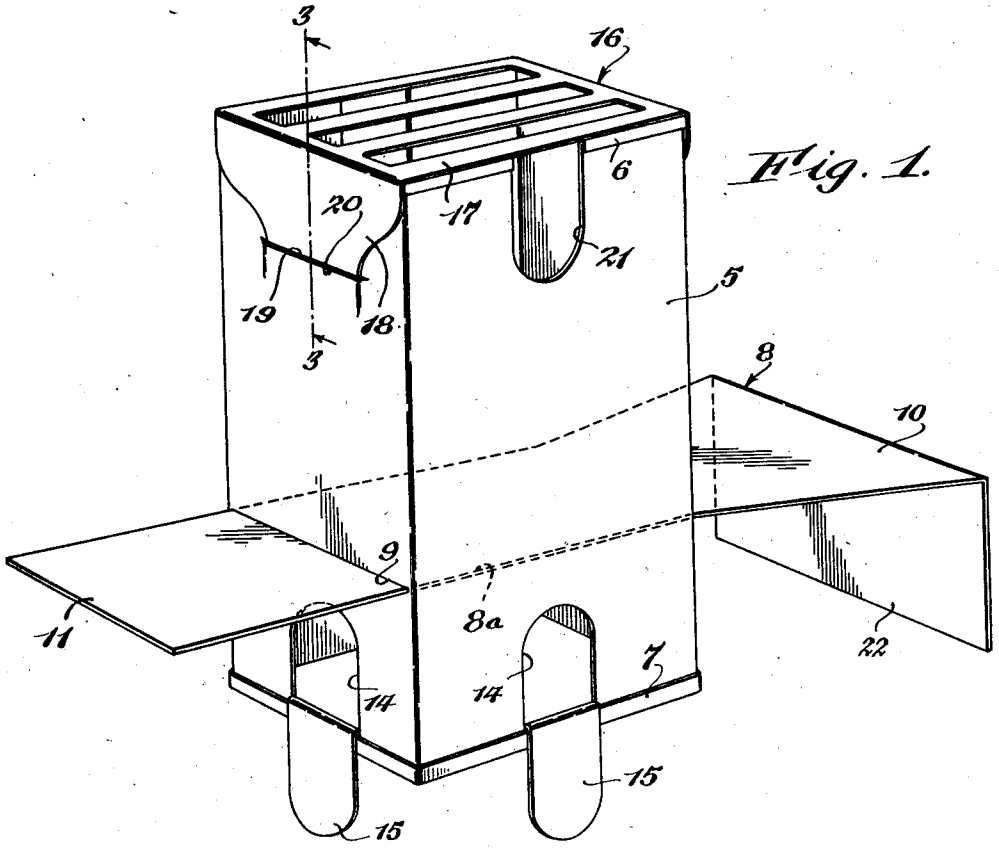


Fig. 1.

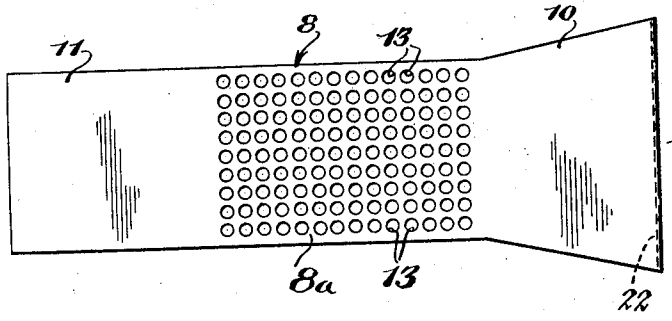


Fig. 2.

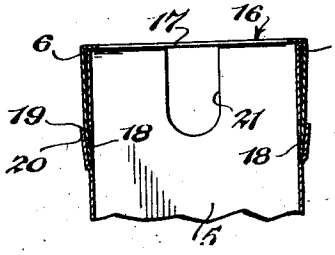


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR
Rose Lang
BY
Popp and Powers
ATTORNEYS

Patented Apr. 21, 1936 2,038,226

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,038,226

CAMP STOVE

Rose Lang, Buffalo, N. Y.

Application June 8, 1933, Serial No. 674,893

1 Claim. (Cl. 126—29)

This invention relates to improvements in camp stoves and more particularly the invention is concerned with stoves of the kind which are adapted to burn fuel of a solid character such as, for example, charcoal, coke and the like.

One object of the invention is a stove in which provision is made whereby certain foods may be warmed or kept warm while other foods are being cooked.

A further object is to provide for facility in cleaning the stove.

A still further object is to provide a stove which may be anchored against tipping over.

A still further object is to provide a stove which is simple in construction and which is economical to manufacture.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stove embodying features of the invention.

Figure 2 is a top view of the strip which provides the grate for the stove.

Figure 3 is a section, to reduced scale, taken along line 3—3 of Figure 1.

The stove, as illustrated, includes a sheet metal body 5 which is open at both ends. The upper and lower ends of the body are preferably reinforced by beads 6 and 7 respectively.

The grate 8a for the stove constitutes an integral part of an elongated strip 8. The said strip passes through openings 9 formed in opposite sides of the body 5. Preferably it is substantially greater in length than the width of the body and when it is arranged in position in the openings 9 its opposite ends 10 and 11 extend beyond the adjacent sides of the body. The intermediate portion of the strip which provides the grate 8a is formed with suitable perforations 13. The latter are preferably formed throughout the grate area and when the strip is passed through the openings 9 in the stove body it is adjusted so that the grate area is located within the walls of the body.

In order to permit air to enter the body 5 beneath the grate the said body is formed adjacent its lower end with openings 14. In the formation of the said openings the struck out metal tabs which are thus provided are bent outwardly and downwardly to provide projections 15 which extend below the end of the body. In the use of the stove the said projections are adapted to be embedded in the earth whereby to hold the stove against tipping over. In this connection it is understood, of course, that in the event that it is desired to support the stove upon some convenient object instead of upon the ground the projections 15 will serve as legs.

The top 16 of the stove includes a central zone 17 which is formed to provide a grill upon which a cooking utensil may be supported. The opposite ends of the top are bent downwardly to provide tongues 18. The top is removably secured upon the body 5 by the said tongues. The latter enter openings 19 which are formed by suitably slitting the opposite sides of the body and forcing the metal adjacent the lower sides of the slits outwardly as at 20. In order to enable the escape of smoke and other gases in the event that the cooking utensil covers the entire top of the stove the body 5 is preferably formed adjacent its upper end with suitable openings 21.

In accordance with the invention the extensions 10 and 11 of the strip 8 are adapted to provide shelves upon which utensils or food may be arranged in close proximity to the sides of the stove body. The utensils or food placed upon the extensions 10 and 11 will be warmed to a substantial degree as a result of their proximity to the stove body or, on the other hand, if they have previously been heated upon the top of the stove they will be maintained in a warm condition. It will be apparent, therefore, that the stove has the advantage that such foods which require the greatest length of time for cooking may, after having been cooked for the desired length of time, be placed upon the extensions 10 and 11 against the sides of the stove and kept warm during the cooking of the remainder of the food. The strip 8 is preferably formed with a depending leg 22 which is adapted to rest upon the ground when the projections 15 have been embedded in the manner described and provide a support for the end of the extension 10. Heavy utensils, therefore, may be placed upon the said extension without possibility of tipping over the stove. In order to enable the accommodation of relatively large receptacles the strip 8 preferably increases in width from a point adjacent the side of the body in the direction of the leg 22. The strip 8 is preferably removable at will in order to facilitate cleaning of the stove. A further advantage obtained by this construction is that the strip may be removed and more compactly associated with the body 5 when the stove is not in use.

In assembling the latter the end 11 of the strip is passed through the openings 9 until the tapered sides of the end 10 engage the end walls of the adjacent opening 9. The grate zone is preferably so located with respect to the ends of the strip

that when the tapered sides of the end 10 engage the end walls of an opening 9 in the manner described it is centrally located between the sides of the stove body.

The stove has the advantage that it may be of sheet metal construction throughout. This, together with its simplicity of design, enables its production at a low cost.

I claim as my invention:

A camp stove including a sheet metal body which is formed with openings in its opposite sides and a metal strip which is removably supported in said openings, said strip having a perforated zone which is located between the sides of said body and which is adapted to provide a grate section, one end of said strip extending beyond one side of said body to provide a shelf upon which objects may be supported in close proximity to said body, said end being of a width which is greater than that of said openings, whereby upon insertion of said strip through said openings said end engages said body to prevent further movement of said strip when said grate section has been moved to its normal position between the sides of said body.

ROSE LANG.