No. 811,294. PATENTED JAN. 30, 1906.

P. HILLER.

FOLDING STOVE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

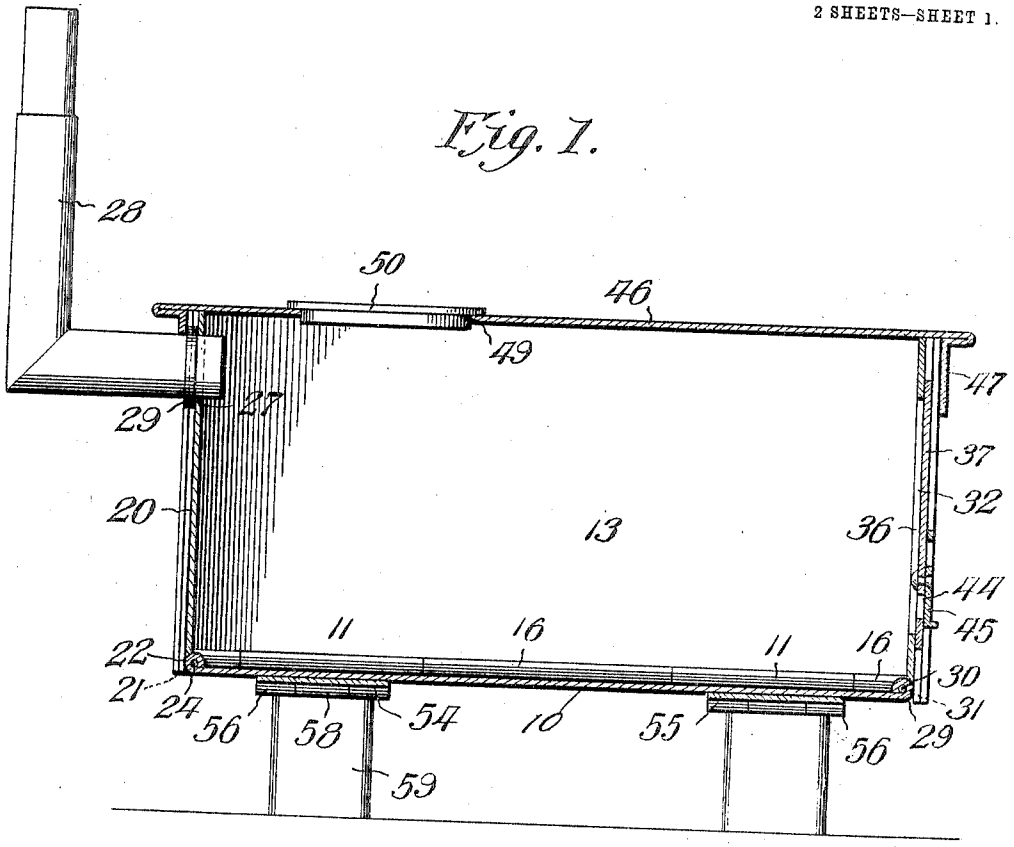
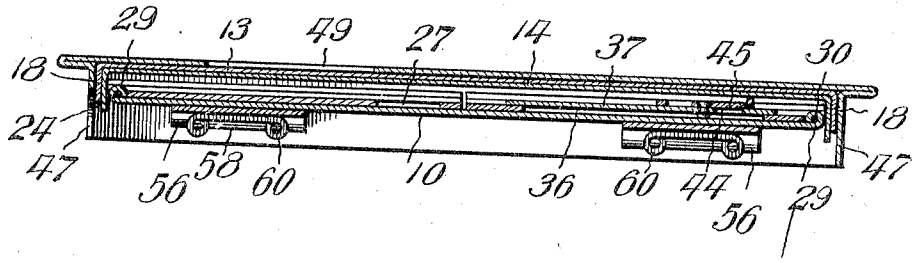


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
T. W. Culley,
C. M. Cobfand

Inventor
Peter Hiller
By Dandaker & Dandaker
Attorneys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

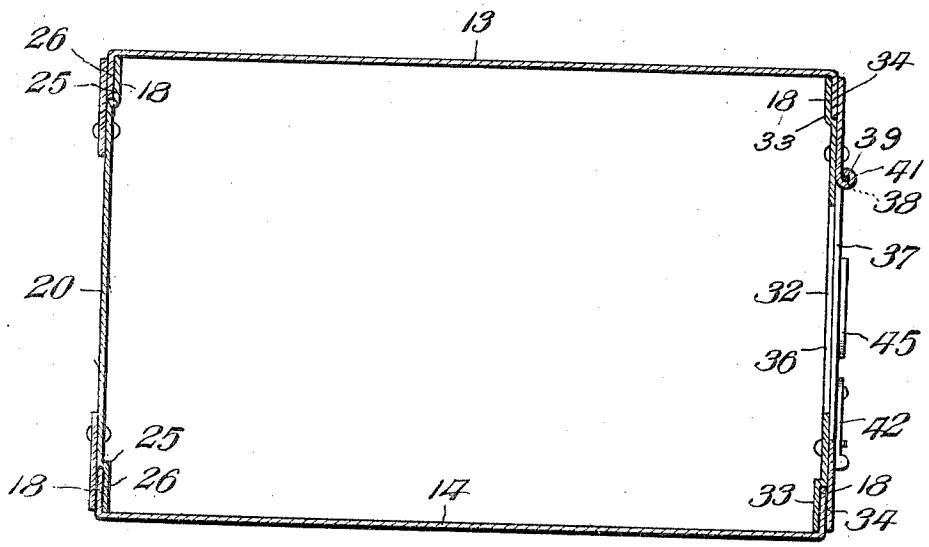
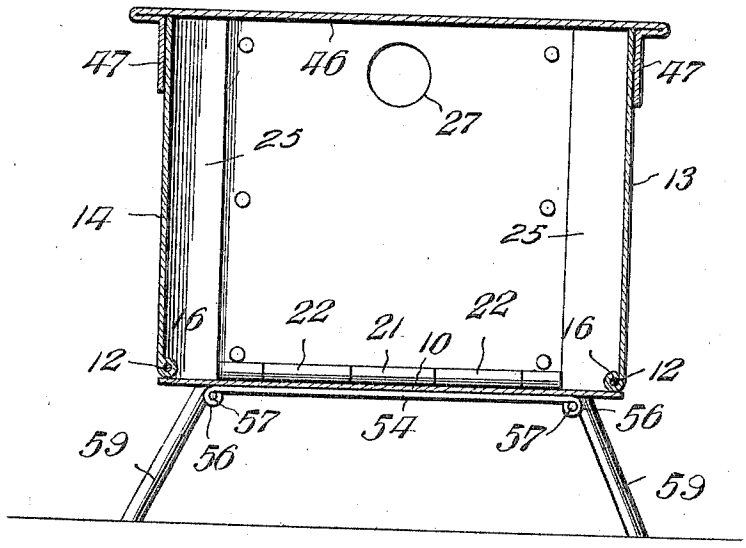


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

J. W. Culley

E. M. Dolford

Inventor

Peter Hiller.

By Dyrenforth & Dyrenforth

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER HILLER, OF FOLEY, MINNESOTA.

FOLDING STOVE.

No. 811,294. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 30, 1906.

Application filed April 19, 1905. Serial No. 256,341.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER HILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Foley, in the county of Benton, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Stoves; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to folding stoves of that class particularly designed for camping uses, although it will be understood that the principles involved may be embodied in a stove for any desired specific use.

The object of the invention is to provide a stove which may be formed entirely of sheet metal, which may be folded to occupy a minimum space, which will be rigid and tight when set up, and in which there will be comparatively few parts, which may be manufactured and assembled at a minimum cost.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the stove. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the stove, including the legs. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the body of the stove. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the stove in folded position.

Referring now to the drawings, the present stove is formed of a sheet-metal bottom member 10, having ears 11 at its sides, which are curved upwardly and inwardly to form hinge-leaves, in which are engaged longitudinal pintles 12. In connection with the bottom member 10 are employed side members 13 and 14, each formed from a sheet of metal somewhat longer than the bottom 10, and at the lower edge of each side are ears 16, which are curved inwardly and upwardly and which alternate with the corresponding ears of the bottom and receive the same pintles 12. The ears are arranged to touch, and thus form a continuous hinge throughout the length of the bottom. The portions of the side plates that project beyond the bottom 10 are bent at right angles to form wings 18, the opposite wings at each end of the stove projecting toward each other.

A back or rear end 20 is provided for the stove and consists of a plate of sheet metal having ears 21 at its lower edge that are bent to form hinge-leaves that alternate and aline with hinge-leaves 22, bent from ears at the rear end of the bottom plate, and in connection with which leaves there is received a pintle 24.

The end plate 20 is originally longer than the width of the bottom 10, and the protruding end portions are bent laterally and then forwardly, as shown at 25 to form grooves or seats at the outer side of the plate 20, in which are received the wings 18, the ends of the plate 20 proper lying snugly in the angles between the side plates and the wings. By engagement of the wings in the grooves (indicated at 26) the end 20 is held against pivotal movement in both directions. In the upper portion of the end plate 20 is formed an opening 27, which receives the smoke-pipe 28, the latter being provided with a circumscribing flange 29 that rests against the outer face of the plate 20 and holds the smoke-pipe against movement inwardly of the stove-body.

At the front end of the bottom plate 10 are ears 29, that are bent upwardly and inwardly to form hinge-leaves that receive a pintle 30. The pintle passes also through the hinge-leaves 31, formed by bending ears inwardly and upwardly at the lower edge of a front plate 32. The plate 32 is originally longer than the width of the plate 10, and the excessive end portions are bent laterally and then forwardly, as shown at 33, to form grooves 34, in which are received the edges of the wings 18 at the front ends of the sides 13 and 14.

A door-opening 36 is formed in the plate 32 and is provided with a door 37, having ears that are bent to form tubular hinge-leaves 38. In the bights 39 of the outwardly-bent portions of the end plate 32 are formed openings 40, in which the said hinge-leaves of the door are received, a pintle being passed downwardly through the hinge-leaves and said bight portion, as illustrated. This pintle is indicated at 41. A latch 42 is pivoted to the opposite edge portion of the door and is designed to engage behind the overlapping portion of the end plate 32, that receives the wing 18.

In the door is an opening 44, having a pivoted closure 45 to regulate the draft through said opening.

A top 46 is provided for the stove and con-

sists of a plate the edge portions of which are bent inwardly against the bottom of the plate and then downwardly to form a continuous flange 47, the corners of which are securely connected and which flange fits over the outer faces of the upper portions of the sides and ends of the body of the stove when the latter is set up. The flange 47 at the rear end of the stove is notched to receive a portion of the smoke-pipe, and this portion of the flange lies against the outer face of the circumscribing flange of the smoke-pipe, and thus holds the smoke-pipe against withdrawal from the stove-body. A cooking-opening 49 is formed in the top plate, and it will be understood that any number of openings may be provided, each having a suitable closure 50.

The edges of the several plates, where desired, may be beaded.

Upon the bottom of the bottom plate 10 are riveted two transverse plates 54 and 55, having tubular ears 56 at their ends, forming hinge-leaves which receive pintles 57 in connection with tubular ears 58 formed upon legs 59. The sides or longitudinal edges of these legs are beaded, as shown at 60, and when the legs are swung outwardly these beads direct the bottom plate 10 when the legs are divergent and limit the movement of the legs. The weight of the stove prevents the legs from swinging toward each other or folding up when the stove is in use.

It will be understood that in practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made, and any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

The combination with a stove comprising a body having a smoke-opening in its side and a top having a depending flange at its side and end edges provided at one portion with a notch registering with the smoke-opening of the body, of a smoke-pipe fitted in the smoke-opening and notch and provided with a flange disposed between the body and the flange of the top.

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

PETER HILLER.

Witnesses:
M. J. DIXON,
GEO. E. HANSCOM.