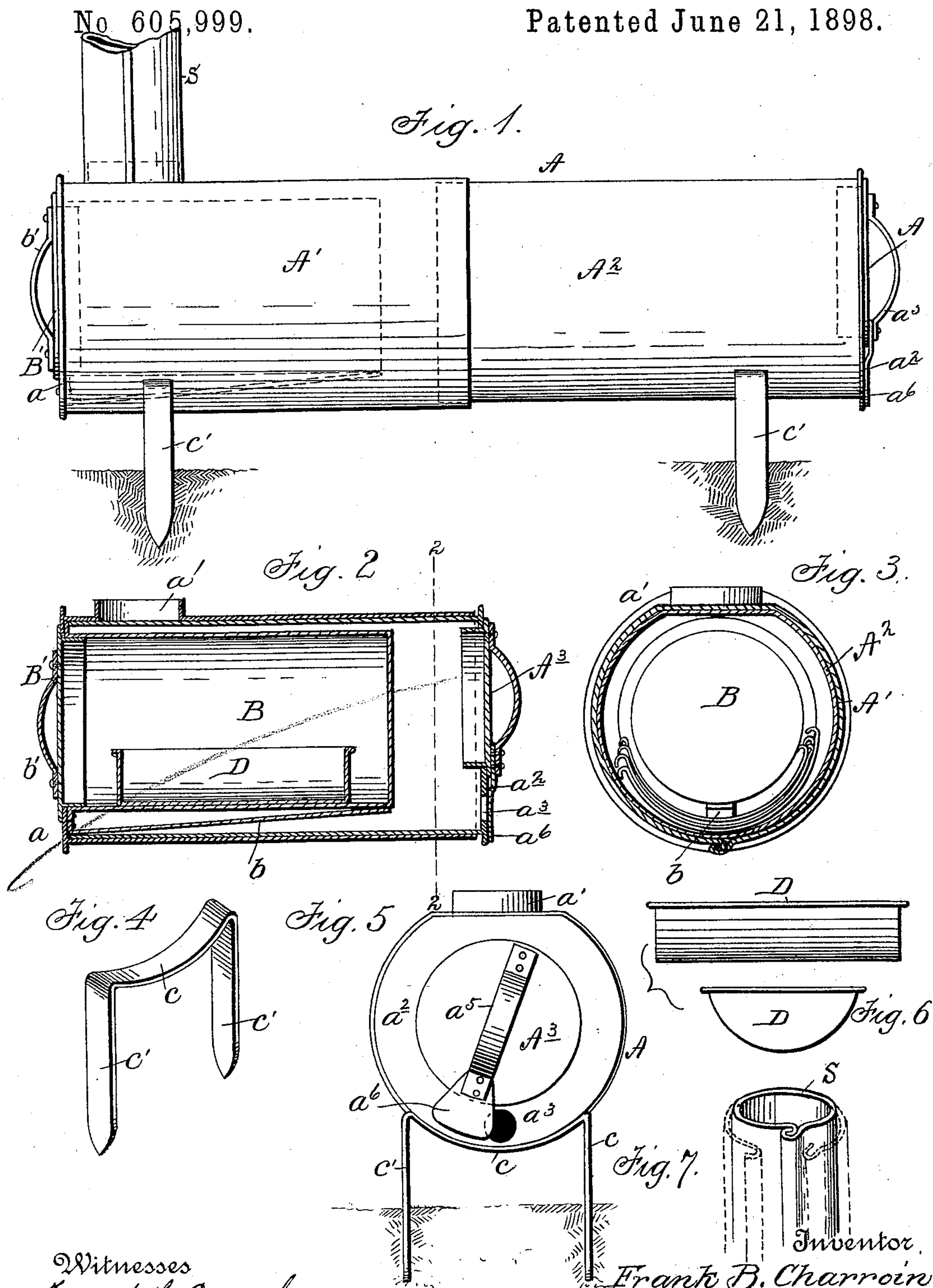


(No Model.)

F. B. CHARROIN.
CAMP STOVE.

No. 605,999.

Patented June 21, 1898.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK B. CHARROIN, OF FAIRHAVEN, WASHINGTON.

CAMP-STOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,999, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed December 3, 1897. Serial No. 660,647. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK B. CHARROIN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Fairhaven, in the county of Whatcom, in the State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Camp-Stoves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to that class of camp-stoves which are formed in horizontal telescopic sections.

The objects of the invention are to provide a stove formed of two horizontal telescopic sections, with an oven arranged within one section and spaced from the interior thereof, so that the other or fire-box section may slide or telescope into the oven-containing section, the opposite ends of the two sections containing the oven and fuel doors, respectively.

A further object is to provide the fuel-door with a slide which will be brought over the draft-opening by rotating the fuel-door; also, to provide an improved knockdown-stovepipe for the stove, the said pipe being formed of sections or joints, the longitudinal edges of which are separately jointed, so that the several sections or joints may be nested and placed within the space around the oven; also, to provide simple and effective supports for the stove when in use.

These objects I attain by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the stove in its operative position. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section of the same telescoped. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 2, showing the stovepipe-sections. Fig. 4 is a perspective of one pair of legs. Fig. 5 is a front elevation showing the fuel or fire-box door, its slide, and the draft-opening. Fig. 6 represents the bread-pan in side and end elevation, and Fig. 7 is a detail of one section of the stovepipe.

A designates the horizontal stove-body, formed of two telescopic sections A' A², open at their inner ends and formed in cylindrical shape with flattened upper sides. These flattened upper sides prevent the sections from rotating one within the other, form a flat surface on which to place cooking vessels, and

also better adapt the stove for the back of a pack-animal. The section A', which may be termed the "oven-section," is provided with a longitudinally-extending oven B, open at its front end and closed at its rear end. This oven is spaced from the interior of the section A' throughout its length and is secured at its open front end to the outer end of said section by the annular plate or flange *a*, said oven being further supported by a brace *b* at its under side. The brace *b* at its outer upturned end is secured to the flange *a* and extends upwardly and inwardly to the lower side of the oven, to which it is secured. Thus the annular space is not interrupted and the telescoping of the sections is not interfered with. The top of the section A', at the outer end thereof, is provided with a stovepipe-thimble *a'*.

The fire-box section A² at its front end is provided with an annular flange *a*², having a draft-hole *a*³ in its lower portion. The fire or fuel door A³ is in the form of a cap, the flange *a*⁴ of which snugly fits the opening in flange *a*², in which it may be placed and turned by the handle *a*⁵. To the door or cap A³ is fixedly secured a plate *a*⁶, which forms the draft-slide, as shown in Fig. 5. By properly rotating the door the slide *a*⁶ may be brought over or partially over the draft-opening *a*³. The open end of the oven B is similarly closed by a cap-like closure or door B', having a handle *b'*.

The stove is supported by two supports, each formed of a convex cross-piece *c* and downwardly-projecting legs *c'*, the lower ends of which are pointed to penetrate into the earth. A firm support will thus be afforded.

The stovepipe S comprises a suitable number of sections, which instead of telescoping, as has been done heretofore, are each formed along their longitudinal edges with separable interlocking flanges, so that when the pipe is taken down its sections may nest one within the other and fit in the annular space around the oven, as shown in Fig. 3. This arrangement leaves the oven free to receive the baking-pan D, as well as other cooking vessels not necessary to mention. The legs or supports may also be stowed away in the stove.

When the two sections are extended, as in Fig. 1, the fire will be built in section A², which

may be adjusted in or out, and the products of combustion will pass entirely around the oven and thence out through the stovepipe.

What I claim is—

5 1. A camp-stove formed of two telescopic sections one of which is provided with a fuel or fire door and the other with a smoke-outlet and a longitudinally-extending oven spaced
10 the products of combustion to pass around it and permit telescoping of the sections, substantially as described.

15 2. A camp-stove comprising a horizontal body formed of two telescopic sections, a door at the front end of the fire-box section, a longitudinally-extending oven within and spaced

from the other section, a door closing the front end of the oven, and a smoke-outlet at the front end of the oven-section, substantially as described.

20 3. A horizontal body-stove formed in two cylindrical telescopic sections having flat top portions, an oven extending inwardly into one section and spaced from the interior thereof, a door or cap for the open front end of the
25 oven and a door or cap for the front end of the fire-box section, substantially as described.

FRANK B. CHARROIN.

Witnesses:

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