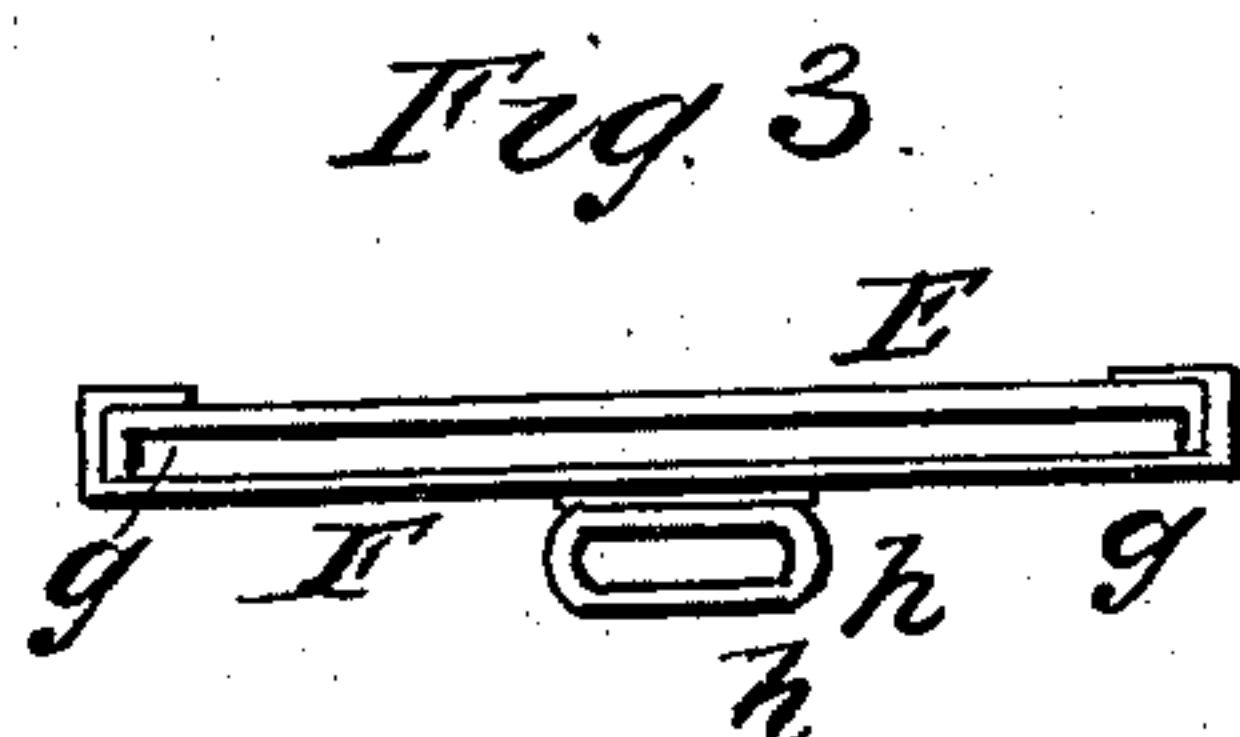
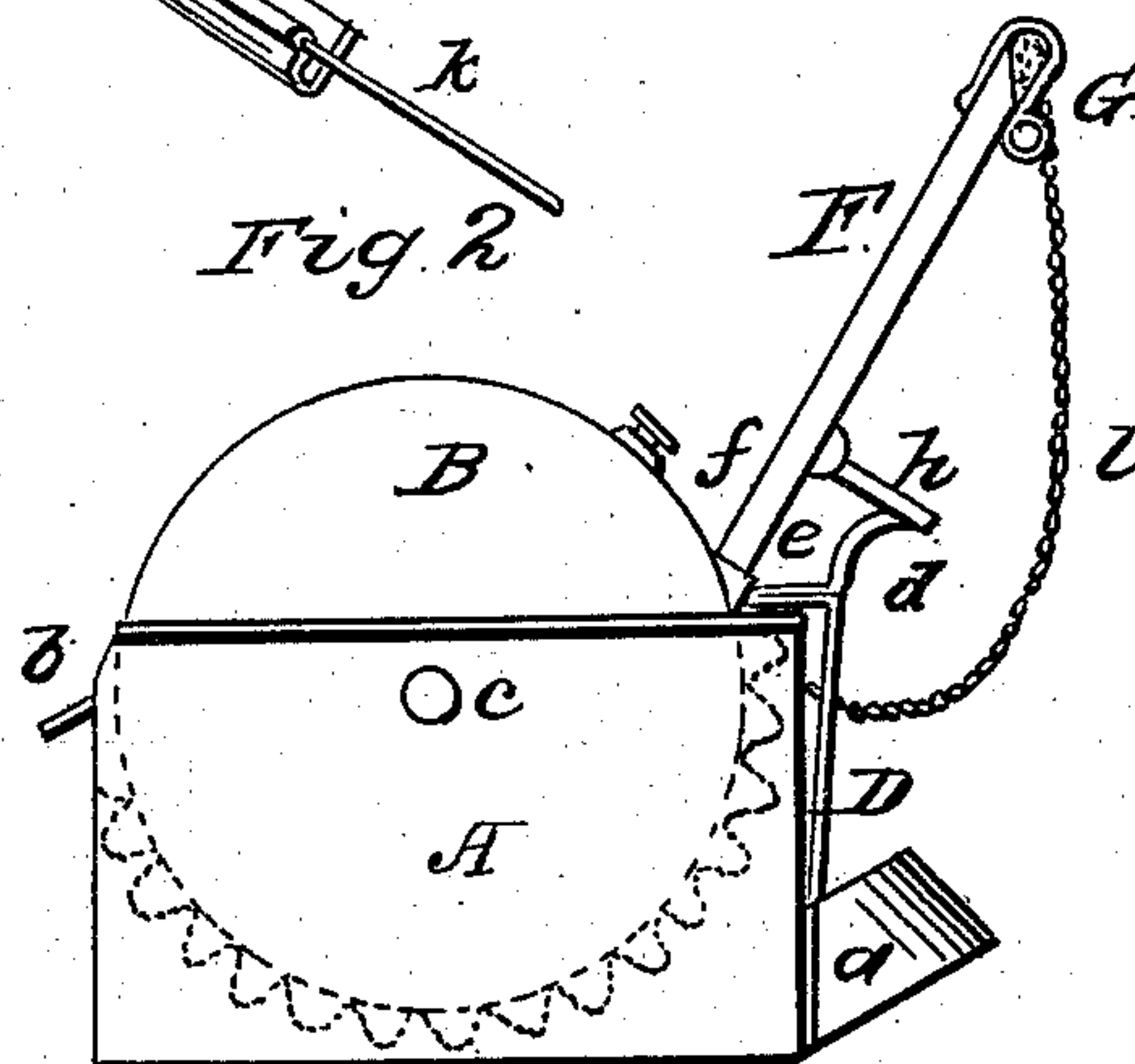
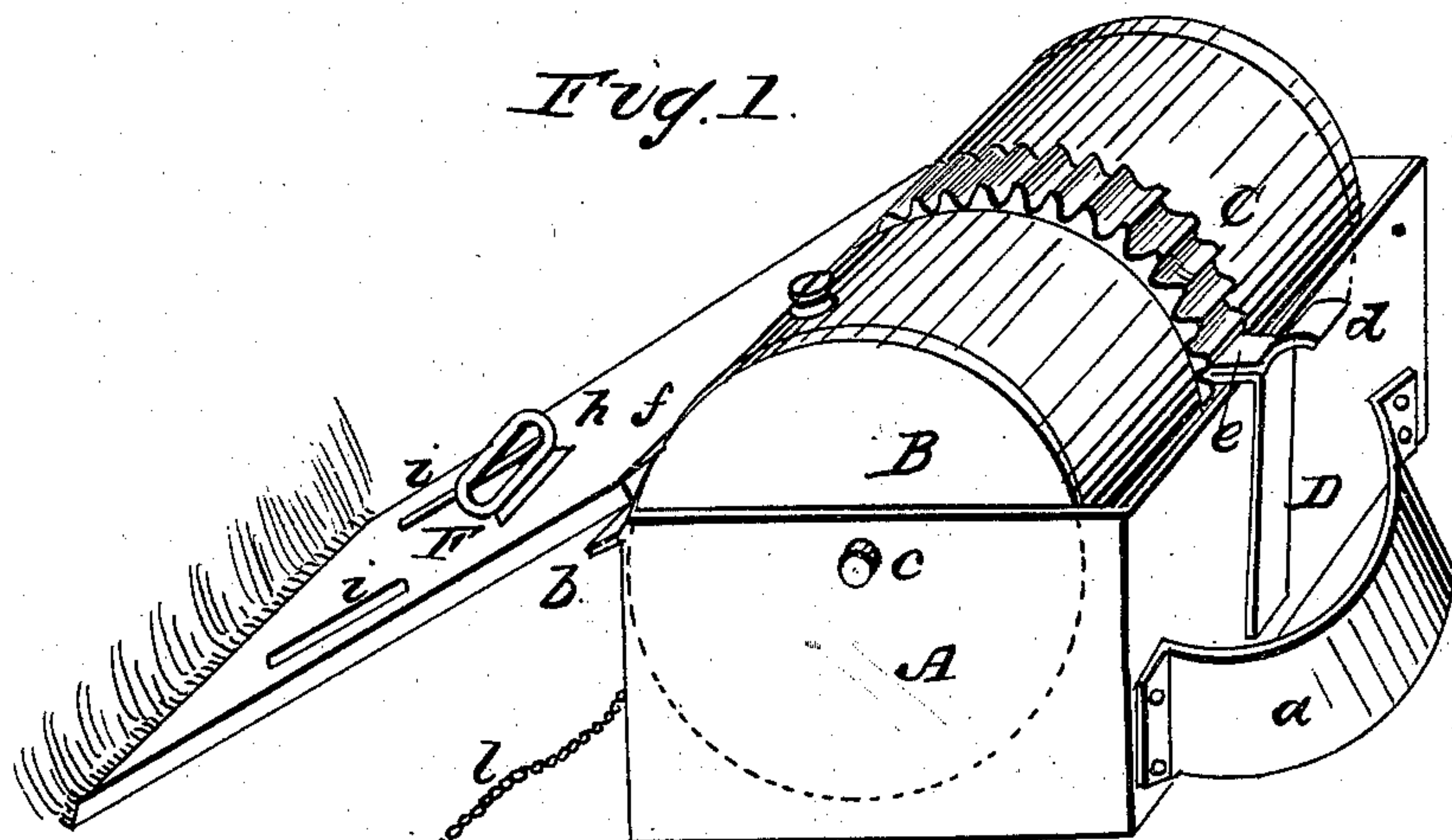


J. W. LOWE.
Fire Kindler.

No. 86,767.

Patented Feb. 9, 1869.



WITNESSES

Geo. W. Rothwell
J. Barker Thompson
James M. Munn

INVENTOR

J. W. Lowe
By Geo. R. Naylor
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United States Patent Office.

JOHN W. LOWE, OF OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Letters Patent No. 86,767, dated February 9, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-KINDLERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. LOWE, of Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello, and State of Iowa, have invented a new and improved Apparatus for Kindling Fires; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains, to fully understand the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my apparatus as in use;

Figure 2, a side elevation of the same, when not in use; and

Figure 3, an end view of the wick-holder.

My invention is a portable apparatus, consisting principally of a rotary oil-chamber, provided with a sliding wick-tube, so arranged that it may be placed in close proximity to the wood, or other kindling-material, in a stove or elsewhere, and said kindling ignited from the burning wick, which is constantly supplied with oil from the cylinder, as will hereinafter be more fully described.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

In the drawings—

A represents a rectangular frame, made open at top and bottom, and constructed, preferably, of sheet-metal.

This frame may be provided with a handle, *a*, attached to its front side, for convenience in carrying and applying the apparatus.

The upper portion of that side of the frame A opposite the handle is bent downward, forming an inclined support, *b*, for the wick tube, when in use.

B is a hollow sheet-metal cylinder, mounted in the frame A, on pins *c*. This cylinder forms the rotary oil-chamber.

C represents a rack, which may be made of a curved strip of metal, corrugated transversely, and which is soldered, or otherwise secured, around a portion of the periphery of cylinder B, and, preferably, in the centre of said periphery, as clearly shown in fig. 1.

D is a catch, or pawl, which may be made of one piece of spring-metal, secured, at its lower end, to the frame A, within the handle *a*.

This pawl is formed with a thumb-piece, *d*, and a tooth, *e*, which engages with the teeth of the rack C.

Around a longitudinal slot in the periphery of cylinder B an open casing or guide, *f*, is fitted. This guide is inclined at an angle to the periphery of the cylinder, as shown in the drawings.

The burner, or wick-tube, is made in two parts, E F, which are fitted together, so as to be detachable one from the other.

The part E has its sides, *g g*, turned down at right angles to the main portion.

To the inside of this part E is attached one end of

the conducting-wick, the other extremity of which is attached at some point on the inside of the walls of the cylinder B.

The conducting-wick, and the parts E F of the wick-tube, pass through the guide *f*.

The wick-tube has a sliding-motion within said guide.

In fig. 2, the tube is forced into its fullest extent, while fig. 1 shows it drawn out of the cylinder.

The part E, on account of its attachment to the conducting-wick, cannot be entirely removed from the cylinder.

The part F of the burner is bent at its sides, as shown in fig. 3, so as to slide over the part E.

The outer ends of the sides of said piece F are bevelled, as shown, so as to direct the flame upward at right angles to the burner, the front edge of the part F being slightly back of the front edge of the part E.

The part F is entirely removable, and it is provided with a knob, or handle, *h*, for convenience in sliding out the entire wick and entirely detaching the part to which it is attached.

i i represent slots, formed lengthwise in the part F.

Through these slots, a picker, to be hereinafter described, is introduced, to adjust the main wick.

To insert this wick, the part F is detached, and one end of the wick introduced into the oil-chamber, through the opening *f*.

A sufficient portion of the wick having been thus inserted, the part F is put in place.

The cap and extinguisher G is or may be made of a single piece of sheet-metal, bent into the form shown in fig. 3.

A wire picker, *k*, is attached to the cap, in any suitable manner, and the cap itself is preferably secured to some part of the cylinder B by means of a chain, *l*.

Oil may be poured into the cylinder B through the opening *f*, the part F and the main wick having been removed for this purpose.

In order to kindle a fire with my apparatus, the wick-tube is drawn out, the cylinder B turned, so as to permit the tube to rest on the inclined support *b*, the wick is lighted, and the apparatus so placed or held that the flame of the wick will come in contact with the fuel, and ignite the same.

When the fuel has been sufficiently ignited, the apparatus is withdrawn, and the flame extinguished by the application of the cap G.

The wick-tube may now be pushed into the cylinder, and the latter rotated, so that the wick-tube shall occupy the position shown in fig. 2.

The apparatus may now be set aside for future use.

Constructed as above described, my apparatus will be found a simple and convenient means whereby the kindling of fires is easily effected.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fire-kindling apparatus, the combination of the rotary oil-chamber B and the sliding wick-tube, made in two parts, E F, arranged and operating substantially as herein set forth.

2. The wick-holder, made in two parts, E F, sliding one upon the other, substantially as herein described.

3. The extinguishing-cap G, provided with a picker, k, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

4. The fire-kindling apparatus, composed of the rotary oil-chamber B, mounted in a frame, A, and provided with a rack, C, the sliding wick-tube E F, and pawl D, all operating substantially as herein described.

JOHN W. LOWE.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. ROTHWELL,
C. E. FULTON.