

J. KENNEDY.
Drying-House.

No. 218,536.

Patented Aug. 12, 1879.

Fig. 1

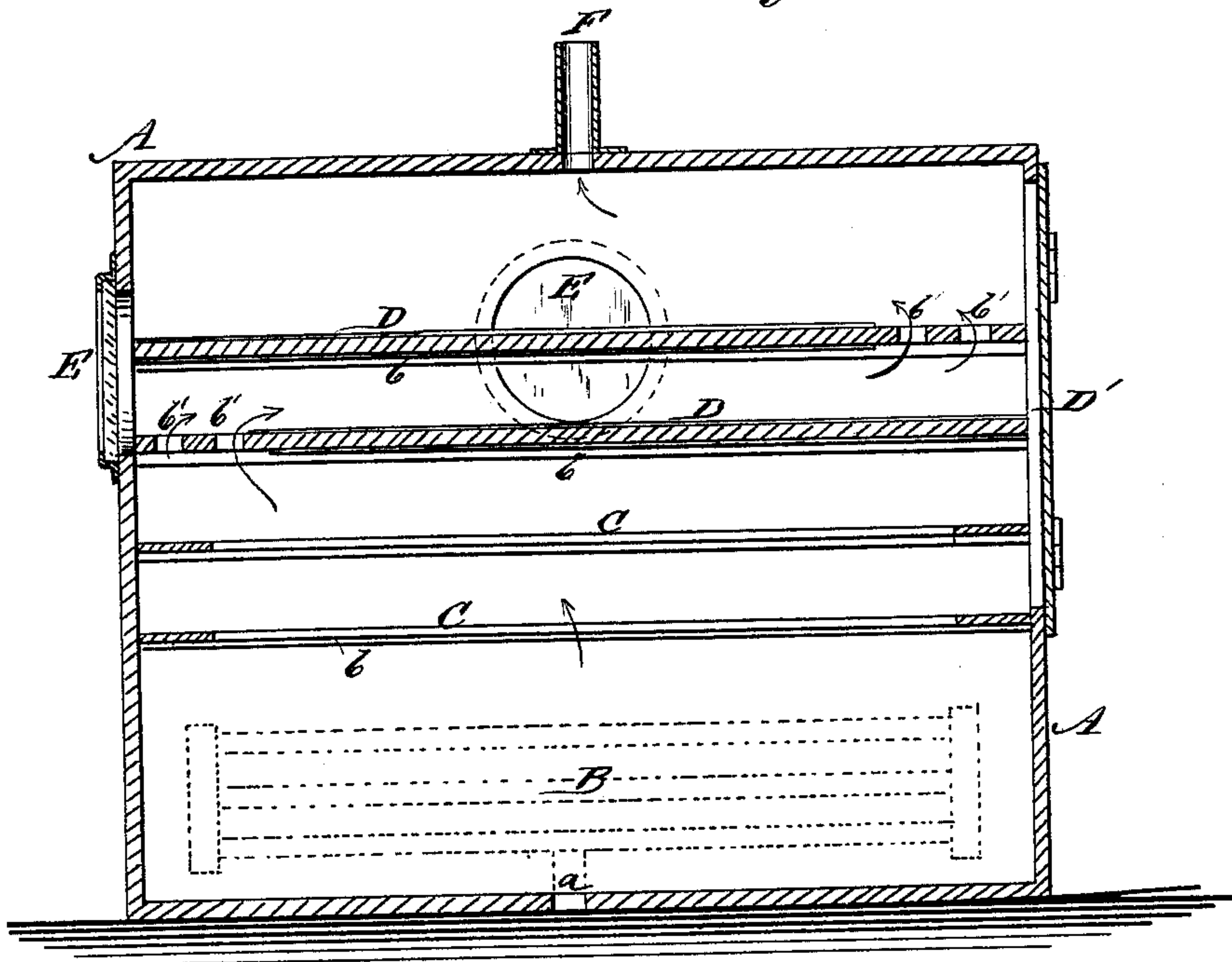


Fig. 2

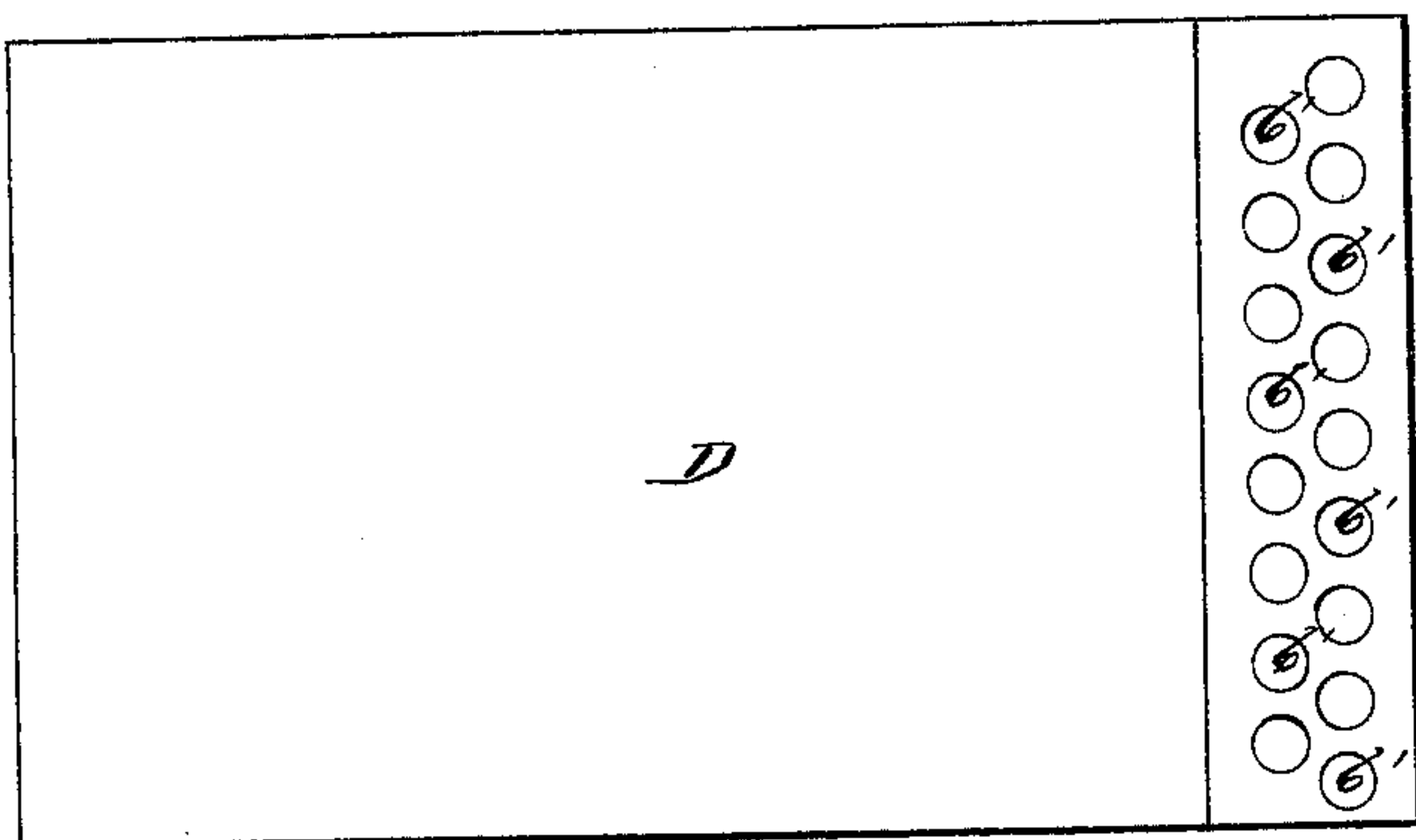
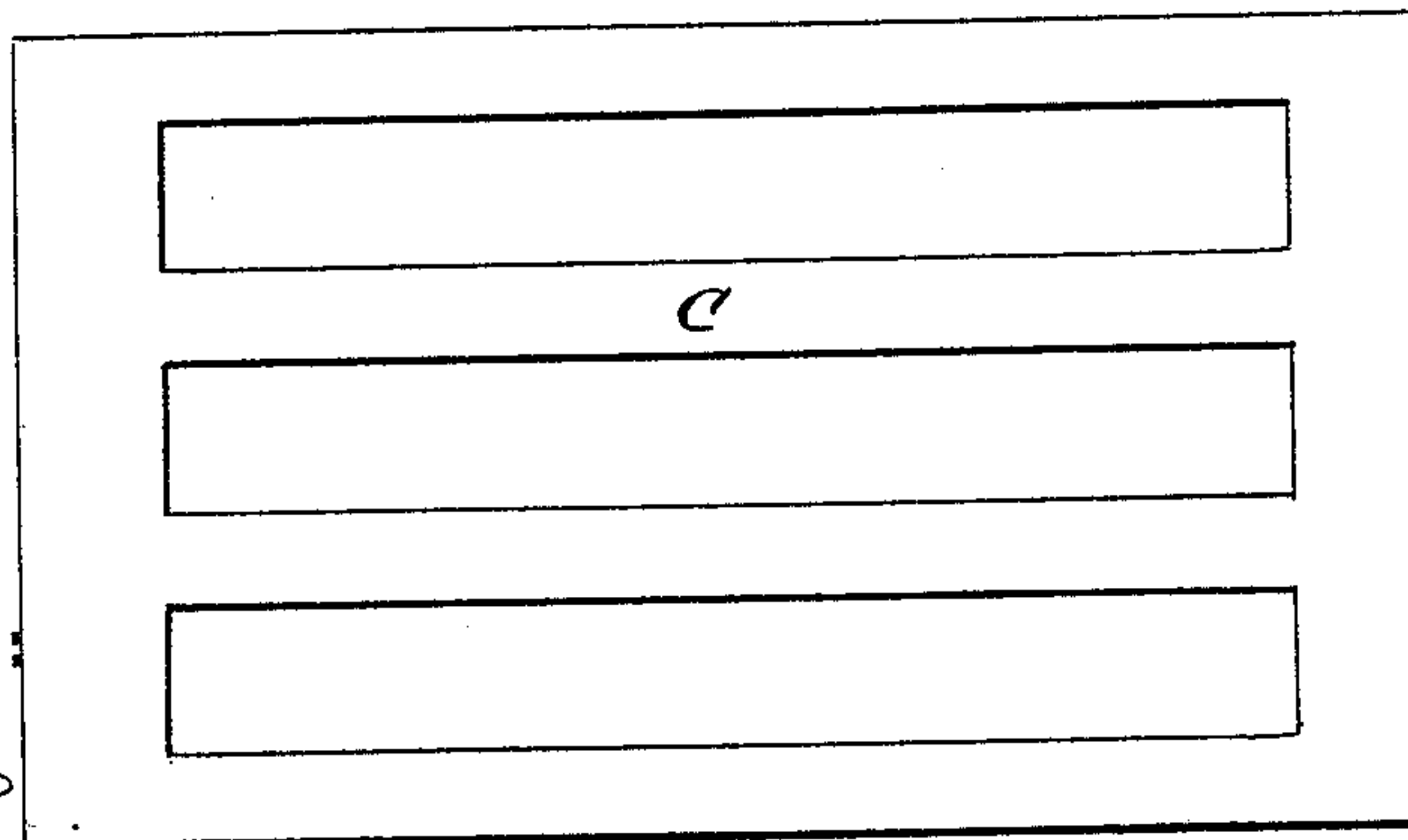


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

C. Newell
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

BY

J. Kennedy
Mum Co
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KENNEDY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRYING-HOUSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,536**, dated August 12, 1879; application filed June 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KENNEDY, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Drying-House, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the art of drying varnish enamels applied to clock-dials and other similar articles.

The invention consists in combining, with a vessel and heater, drying and glossing shelves and windows, arranged as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improvement, and Figs. 2 and 3 represent the two forms of shelving employed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the shell of the dry-house, preferably made of pine sheathing. Through the bottom is made a hole, *a*, for the entrance of a steam-pipe, which is designed to join a coil, B, (shown in dotted lines,) placed in the lower part of the dry-house to furnish the requisite heat for drying purposes. Above the coil cleats *b* are affixed to each side of the house to furnish support for the shelves.

The shelves are of two kinds—one (Fig. 3) for drying purposes alone, and the other (Fig. 2) for glossing purposes. The first, C, are formed of parallel bars joined together at the ends, and with spaces between the bars for the passage of heat through them and around the articles laid upon them. The other shelves, D, are made solid except at one end, where there are perforations *b'*. Any number of shelves are employed, the number depending upon the size of the dry-house.

When the shelves C are used, the articles, as they are enameled, are placed upon them and subjected to the heat in the usual manner to dry them; but when they are to be glossed the shelves C are removed and shelves D placed

in the house, arranged with the ends provided with the perforations placed alternately at opposite ends of the house, as shown in the upper part of Fig. 1. These shelves are loaded with dials placed upon them with the tops up, and are then slipped in the house in the order mentioned above. The heat passes from the coil to the perforations at the end of the under shelf, through these and between the shelves to the perforations at the end of the second shelf, up through these to the next, and so on, the course taken by the ascending heat being indicated by the arrows. In this way the heat is carried over the tops of the dials, giving them a high gloss, while the under sides of the dials are kept cool by the protection afforded by the wooden shelving on which they rest.

In the sides of the dry-house, and at the end opposite the door D', are glazed windows E, which admit light to the dials while the enamel is undergoing drying, and thus prevent yellow discoloration.

In the top are ventilating-tubes F, to carry off the vapors of the enamel.

A dry-house made in this manner does the work of drying much more rapidly than it has ever been done heretofore, and thereby greatly expedites and economizes the manufacturing of enameled articles.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination, with the vessel A and heater B, of the superposed slotted drying-shelves C, the glossing-shelves D above the latter, and perforated at opposite ends, and the bleaching-windows E, all arranged as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

JAMES BALL,

JOHN HENRY KENNEDY.